TO WAVE OLD GLORY.

Chairman Hanna Names October 31 Flag Day for Loyal Republicans.

DUTY OF PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

Recognition of the Fact that the Party is Fighting for National Honor.

One does not have to go very far to seek the reason for the profuse display of the national emblem in this campaign. It can be found in the Chicago platform. The spontaneity of its selection as the appropriate badge of sound-money champions is wonderfully significant. There

pions is wonderfully significant. There seems to have been little inclination on the part of Mr. Bryan's followers to question the right of the advocates of sound money and protection to display the national colors as the proper insignia of their cause. The only lamentation heard was the Altgeldian wail, which is always expected when the stars and strines are flung to the breeze.

The rivalry as to who could make the most lavish display of the national emblem has been confined to the ranks of the supporters of McKinley. There has been no perceptible effort on the part of the Popocrats to wrest it from those who are fighting to maintain the national credit. There seems to be a general assent to the proposition that the flag does not go with the Chicago platform.

This tacit recognition of the fact that the flag is the one suitable emblem of the issues for which our party is contending is something new in our American politics. Heretofore there has been a patriotic rivarly between the Republicans and the December 1. and the Democrats in our national cam-paigns as to which side could make most profuse display of the stars and stripes. It is a circumstance that will mean much to loyal friends of good government and will be a potential factor at the polls in November.

Recognizing this fact, Chairman Hanna of the national committee suggests that October 31, the Saturday before election, be observed as "flag day" in every city and town, on which day every person who intends to vote for sound money and national prosperity shall display the national colors from his home and his place of business. The suggestion is a most commendable one and should meet with an enthusiastic response all over the nation.

Let every man who intends to vote for the preservation of our national honor signify his patriotic intention by displaying a flag on Saturday, October 31. It will be a significant object lesson in patriotism to hundreds of thousands who may be wavering between sound money and repudiation.

Remember the day—Saturday, October 31.—Chicago Times-Herald. Recognizing this fact, Chairman Han-

THE FARMERS' TOOLS.

Efficiency of Agricultural Implements Greatly Increased Since 1873.

wheat-growing countries than the United States they have undertaken to deny both propositions.

In a speech at the Central Music hall on September 19, Gov. Altgeld attempting to answer the arguments presented by Carl Schurz in an address in the same hall earlier in the campaign, speaking of the decline in wheat, said: "The truth is that there has been scarcely any improvement in machinery for ly any improvement in machinery for raising and harvesting wheat in the last

Such a statement is a severe reflection cither upon the inventive genius of American manufacturers and the progressive spirit of American farmers or upon the sincerity of Gov. Altgeld bim-self.

The truth is that the greatest improvements in farm implements and machinery that have marked the latter half of the Nineteenth century have been made since 1873. Not only has the retail price of all classes of implements used on the farm been very much reduced during that time, but the efficiency of the machinery itself has been even more coormously increased. Taking the harvester alone it has been so improved during the last twenty years that one man can now accomplish what required the labor of five in 1873, so that instead of there being "scarcely any improvement in machinery" for harvesting wheat, the improvements in the harvester alone are shown fully. In other words, it today only requires one-fifth of the labor cost to harvest grain that it did twenty years

to harvest grain that it did twenty years are.

To entirely overthrow this last perversion of truth, with which silver men are trying to boister up a losing cause, retail prices of some of the principal farm machinery have been secured from leading manufacturers showing the cost to the farmer in 1873 and the cost in 1896. As the wheat crop begins with the plow, take the following statement from the Onser Chilled Plow works of South Hend, Ind., and see hew the cost of plaws has been reduced.

"We manufacture plows alone and in the year 1873 chilled plows of the numbers 30 and 40 were the leading patterns. The same numbers are very largely used at this time and our comparisons are accordingly based on them:

la 1873 the retail price of the No. 22 was 150.

IT WILL BE A "STRIKE."



own retail prices show the enormous reduction of the price to the farmer. Their statement in fell is as follows:

"Farm machinery is not only very much cheaper but far more efficient at the present time than it was in 1873. There is hardly any comparison between the two. The harvesters and binders which now harvest the great wheat crops of this country and Europe, were not known until 1878, but the best of farm implements and machinery made in 1873, when compared with those made in 1896 by the leading manufacturers of the country, would look coarse and cumbersome and would not be purchased and used by any farmers at the present time at any price.

The difference in retail prices is also very marken:

very marked:

Mowers. \$100
Reapers 125
Combined mower and reaper. 175
Harvester and binder 300
Tedders. 75
Rakes. 60
*1878. 75 to 85 100 to 125 32 to 38 20 to 25

The Deering Harvester company of The Deering Harvester company of Chicago, quoting from their retail prices of their various classes of machinery in 1873 and 1896, make the following statement, showing the decreased cost and increased efficiency of farm machinery:

"The twine binder was unknown in 1873, but the Marsh harvester, a much more primitive machine, in which the binding was done by men riding on the machine, retailed at \$200 to \$225. The twine binder retails today at from \$100 for cheaper machines to \$145 for the Deering roller and ball-bearing machines.

On the contrary an upward tendency in the mechanical construction and quality of material has been as marked as the of material has been as marked as the downward movement in prices. This fact—the advance in value coincident with the decline in price—has been made possible by the use of economical methods in construction, and by labor-saving machinery, rather than by any decrease in wages paid. The cost of producing each machine has also been reduced by the tremendous number of machines turned out by a single firm.

the tremendous number of machines turned out by a single firm.

The old mower, for which the farmer paid in the neighborhood of \$100, had but meager means for adjustment, and were neither as efficient nor as durable as machines that retail teday at \$40. The old self-rake reapers which retailed at \$200 were primitive and clumsy as compared with the \$65 machines of to-

The Deering twine binder today, run-The Deering twine binder today, running on roller and ball bearings, cost \$100 less than the old Marsh harvester and requires two less men and two less horses than did that machine. In other words, one man and two horses can handle more grain with the Deering roller-bearing twine binder than three men and three horses could handle in 1875 with a Marsh barvester that cost the farmer \$100 more money."

These statements of hading manu-facturers of high-grade farm machinery,

merely emphasizes what any man of or-dinary intelligence already knew in a general way and what every wheat-growgeneral way and what every wheat-grow-or in the country knew by practical ox-perience, that the last twenty years have been marked by wonderful improvements in the efficiency of farming tools accom-panied by no less marked reduction in the retail price. When Gov. Altycht and the lesser lights of Populism chaim that no part of the decline in wheat is the result of improved and vinery and methods, they simply run contrary to methods, they simply run contrary to facts which are patent to every observer and put themselves in a false position by denying truths that are as well known as the multiplication table.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND

A Comparison Between the Policy of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

LEGISLATED FOR AGRICULTURE

John M. Stahl Tells Why the Farmer Should Stand by His Friends.

John M. Stahl, a practical Illinois farmer, and a land owner in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, who, is the editor of the Farmers' Call, Quincy, and also secretary of the Farmers' National Congress, is a man who has made his way from poverty to affluence, by the use of his own head and hands. His prominence in the Grange, Farmers' institutes and all movements calculated to better the condition of American agriculture, gives weight to his judgment and makes his v. vs on all public ques-

chines.

"The self-rake reaper, which is now sold at from \$60 to \$70, sold for \$180 to \$210 in 1873.

Mowers sold in 1873 for from \$90 to \$115, according to the make and width of the cut. Machines of vastly greater efficiency sell today at from \$35 for from \$100 to \$100

The silver advocates have had so many of their pet theories absolutely demoished by collision with hard facts that they are now resorting to deliberate misrepresentation in hope of breaking the force of the various exposures they are not soil on the cling. They have attempted to make much capital out of the decline in the price of wheat during the last few years, and when attention has been called to the cling, was in the commercial surplus of wheat in other wheat-growing countries than the United States they have undertaken to deny both propositions.

In a speech at the Central Music ball on September 19, Gov. Altgeld attempting to answer the arguments presented by Carl Schurz in an address in the same hall earlier in the campaign, speaking of the decline in wheat, said:

This steady decrease in quality and efficiency. The silver was the mean a decrease in quality and efficiency at form \$35 for the Deering to the bearings.

When the wire binding attachment was added to the old March harvester from 1876 to 1879 the combined machine sold for \$300, of which \$120 was for the harvester. Wire binders are not soid now, having the machine that now cuts the grain of the machine is sold to form the harvester. Wire binders are not soid now, having the machines of the united States that they have not sold now, having the machines of the united States that they have not sold now, having the machine sold to others, or for legislative bodies of that they were ready to have granted to others, or for legislative bodies of the machine that now cuts the grain of the machine is sold toffany. The server as the united States that they have not sold now, having the machine sold now, having the machine sold offany as always kept the interest to dide to the credit of the farmers of the United States that they have not sold now, having the machine sold now, having the machine sold offany as always in the propositions.

I passage of the law creating a treasury department. Tariff for protection and tariff for revenue, ad valorem duties and specific duties, etc., were thorough-ly discussed while the first tariff bill was pending; and there have been few years since in which these questions years since in which these questions did not engage the lively attention of the American people. It was inevitable, therefore, that the tariff should have the frequent consideration of a representative agricultural body meeting to discuss proposed legislation and to recommend to the favorable consideration of legislative bodies such measures as a decomposity of that recommends. are deemed worthy of that recommenda-tion. Such a body is the Farmers' Na-tional Congress and at its last annual meeting it adopted the following reso-

Whereas, it is an established principle with both of the great political parties that i tariff on imported goods adequate to meet the expenses of the government should be the expenses of the government should be levied; therefore, Resolved, that we demand the same meas-ure of protection for agricultural industries; that is given to other industries.

that is given to other industries.

At the meeting referred to there were delegates from states in which are more than four-lifths of the farmers of the country, from California to Florida and from North Dakota to Texas. The resolution was adopted without one dissenting vote. As the honorable gentleman who has been master of the National Grange for eight years past and many other prominent officials of the Grange were present as delegates, the resolution may justly be taken as expressing tion may justly be taken as expressing the sentiments of the Grange also. Cor-tainly the Farmers' National congress, being composed of farmers, should not have demanded less; and, as it is nonpolitical and unpartisan, it could not con-sistently say more. Similar resolutions have been adopted at previous meetings.

Protection Under McKinley Law. The McKinley law gave to agricultural industries the same measure of proteclargely used at this time and our comparisons are accordingly based on them:

In 1873 the retail price of the No. 20 was

In 1873 the retail price of the No. 20 was

The same plows new retail at \$8.00 each.

Cast shares for these plans in 1873 retailed at 10 retails and 10 retails at 80 venis each, new retail at \$2 month

A little over a year ago Candidate to \$3.00 each.

Countries for these plans in 1873 retailed at 10 retails of the press against that it gave to other inclinations. A little over a work in the plans in 1873 retailed at 10 retails and \$2 month

A little over a year ago Candidate to \$3.00 each.

A little over a year ago Candidate to \$3.00 each to we retail at \$2.00 each now retail at \$2.00 each to we retail at \$2.00 each

was in effect long enough to show that under its operation our production of wool would rapidly increase to the ultimate benefit of the entire community. The Pemocrats hastened to put wool on the free list, while retaining a substantial duty on the product of the mill and the mine. In 1889 there were in the United States 42,599,079 sheep, valued at \$90,640,369; in 1893 there were 47,273,553 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1896 there are 38,298,783 sheep, valued at \$65,167,735. Under the McKinley law the value of our sheep increased \$35,268,895; the Wilson law has taken from the value of our sheep increased \$35,268,895; the Wilson law has taken from the value of our sheep \$60,741,529, or very nearly one-half. Under the Wilson law the importation of wool has doubled and the price of the domestic product has been balved. The McKinley law gave to wool and other farm products the just and equal protection demanded by farmers; the Wilson law removed this protection, and, discriminating against the farmer, singled out wool growing as the one considerable industry to feel the full force of a disastrous free trade policy.

Reciprocity.

section of the McKinley law:

That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of January, 1892, whenever, and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exections upon the agricultural or other productions of the United States, which in view of the free in Iroduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States may do in to be reciprocally unequal or unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be a his duty to suspend, by proclamation that effect, the provisions of this act wrating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, etc.

Although in effect only a short time, Although in effect only a short time,

the reciprocity arrangement made under the McKinley law demonstrated the great benefit that reciprocity would be to our agricultural interests. Space will permit of the citation of only one case in point: Our production of wheat so far exceeds our needs, while the exportation of Russia and Argentine has so rapidly increased that it is of the highest imincreased that it is of the highest importance to our farmers that our wheat markets be enlarged. The ability of reciprocity to do this is shown by our flour trade with Cuba. In less than four years under a reciprocity arrangement this trade increased 480 per cent., while in the first year after the arrangement was terminated it decreased 42 per cent. All the reciprocity arrangements would have been of much benefit to our agricultural interests; and the Democrats hastened to terminate them.

Home or Foreign Sugar, Which? Each year we send abroad more than \$100,000,000 for sugar. All doubt of our possessing the soil and climate over a sufficient area to produce from beet the sugar we now import, has been removed. Our natural advantages for the production of beet sugar are such that, notwithstanding the higher wages paid here, all divers our beet sugar industry conic. withstanding the higher wages paid here, aid given our neet sugar industry equivalent to that which has been given to their beet sugar industries by France and Germany by means of bounties, exemption of land from taxation, etc., would undoubtedly rapidly build up our sugar production. The McKinley law, by means of a bounty, gave to our beet sugar industry the vaccouragement that the history of the industry in Germany. the history of the industry in Germany and France has shown to be wise and highly advantageous to the nation. Under the operation of the McKinley law our production of beet sugar rapidly increased. Here are the figures:

wages paid to farm and factory labor would amount to \$75,000,000 per annum. Land and labor now devoted to crops of small profit and of which we produce an excess, like wheat, would be put to a more profitable use. The \$75,000,000 each year would swell our domestic commerce by at least four times that amount. If we had produced our own sugar instead of gold having been exported during the past three years—an export that has widely hurt our industries and business—gold would have been imported for the more than one hundred million doilars of gold or its equivalent sent abroad each year for sugar would have been kept at home.

Home or Forelgn Wool, Which?

Home or Foreign Wool, Which?

All these advantages—the use of land, the employment of labor, the increase of domestic commerce and of our circulating medium, the retention of gold—would follow also from a production of the 250,000,000 pounds of wool that we annually import under 6. Wilson law; a production that would be form the steady and continued aid of hool protion as was given by the McKinley law. Surely so far as tariff legislation is concerned, the farmer, whether he regards only his own interests or looks beyond them to the interest of his country, will have no difficulty in deciding which party should have his vote. His decision will be all the easier and surer because of the record of the candidates for President. Mr. Bryan declared in Congress, January 13, 1894, "It is immaterial in my judgment whether the sheep-grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not 2 * I am for free wool." He voted for free wool, for the repeal of the sugar bounties and for the abrogation of the reciprocity arrangements. Mr. Mc. Kinley, it is needless to say, has been and is, in favor of reciprocity, just protection to wool and other farm products, and such reasonable encouragement of out beet-sugar industry as other countries have found profitable. In contrast with what Mr. Bryan said about tariff on wool is what Mr. McKinley said when introducing his tariff bill into the House:

If there is any one industry which appeals with more force than another for defensive Home or Foreign Wool, Which?

if there is any one industry which appeals If there is any one industry which appeals with more force than another for defensive duties it is this, and to no class of citizens should this House more cheerfully lend legislative assistance, where it can properly be lone, than to the million farmers who own theep in the United States. We cannot afford as a nation to permit this industry to be longer crippled.

This shows Mr. McKinley's regard for the welfare of agricultural industries; and Mr. Bryan, also, may be judged by as utterances on the same subject.

Republicans and Trusts. Farmers have been consistently and persistently opposed to trusts. This hos-tility has been exaggerated in the vocimine. In 1889 there were in the United States 42,509,070 sheep, valued at \$95,55 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there were 47,273,55 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 there are 38,208,782 sheep, valued at \$125,909,264; in 1895 the value of our sheep value and two of probable value of our sheep value of value had assumed prominence in this country, hastened at its first session to pass "a bill to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopo-

which declares that: lies," which declares that:

Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding \$6000, or by by the formal punishments in the discretion of the court.

ment not exceeding one year, or by both of said-punishments in the discretion of the court.

Every person who shail monopolize or shall attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not acceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments. In the discretion of the court.

That word "person" or "persons," wherever used in this act, shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state, or the laws of any foreign country.

This act is so comprehensive in its definition of a trust, which it made illegal, that it was clearly the purpose of those who made it a law, that no trust should escape.

escape.

bemocracy and Trusts.

Contrast with the action of the Fifty-first Congress the action of the Fifty-third Congress—the first one Democratic in both branches since trusts attained to prominence in this country—which, at its regular session, put into the coffer of the Sugar trust, by means of the Wilson law, a honus of \$18,000,000 on the sugar then in its hands; and by the same law made a profit for the Whisky trust of about \$10,000,000 on the whisky withdrawn from bond after it became certain that the tax on whisky would be increased and before the law went into effect, and, in addition, the Wilson law increased the allowance for wastage while in bend and lengthened the bonded perior from three to eight years. The Fifty-third Congress legislated against trusts, but only those of which importers are members and which deal in imported attacles. Domestic trusts have reminized undisturbed by Bemocratic legislation. No effort has been made by the lemocratic administration to enforce the anti-trust legislation of either the Fifty-third Congress, though frequently reminded of its duty by the agricultural and other mapers, including even a leading New York Democratic paper. So far as their attitude toward trusts is converned, the farmer ought non to have any difficulty in deciding which of the two leading political parties about have any difficulty in deciding which for the two leading political parties about have any difficulty in deciding which of the two leading political parties about have any difficulty in deciding which for the two leading political parties about have any difficulty in deciding which have here to acriefly demonstrated action that have been to acriefly demonstrated action trusts, but that farmora have tight to have a direct act and action that have been an acriefly demonstrated action have a direct act and action have a direct act and action have a direct and the Republican particles have recently made records equally

alorable effect on agricultural interests to Penoceutic and the Republican per ics have recently made records equal-hain and significant.

Who Payors Burat Mail Bellyony? In the dicate on the pasteffice square printion hill in the Fluise Murch & last,

Mr. Pickler said: "It seems that there

Mr. Pickler said: "It seems that there is no effort to improve the service for country people," and on the same day Mr. Loud, chairman of the House committee on postoffices and postroads, said in the course of the debate:

The increase in the appropriations for the star route service during the last four years has arisen from the fact that money was taken from that service and devoted to regulation, screen, and other wagon service. In other words, while you gentlemen from the country have been persistently increasing appropriations for the star route service, all of that increase has been used in the large cities.

In fact, the amount thus diverted dur-

ing appropriations for the star route service, all of that increase has been used in the large cities.

In fact, the amount thus diverted during the last fiscal year was \$670,000, whereas the increase in the appropriation for country mail service was only \$500,000; so that notwithstanding the successful efforts of the friends of the farmers to secure an appropriation to better his mail service, there was actually less money spent on that service than before, because the Democratic administration of the postoffice department used elsewhere, as it has in previous years, the money specifically appropriated for the improvement of country mail service. This is in striking contrast with the Republican administration of the postoffice department. Mr. Wanamaker secured appropriations for experiments in free mail delivery in villages and he faithfully expended these appropriations. In a communication to the Senate he stated that after making an allowance equal to the previous average annual increase of the business of the offices, it was found that the increase of the business of the free daily delivery had more than paid for that delivery. In some cases the profit from free delivery was quite large. In New Canaan, Conn., for example, the village in which free daily delivery was first introduced, and in which the experiments were conducted for five years, the average annual income of the office was \$523, while the free delivery cost only \$200. A business that yields an average annual profit of 161½ per cent., part of the period being a time of panic and depression, is a good business indeed; yet the present administration of the postoffice department has discontinued the free delivery in the villages in which it was established by Mr. Wanamaker.

The results from experiments in villages indicated, as Mr. Wanamaker foresaw that they would, the practicability of free daily delivery to farmers, and he secured from the Fifty-second Congress an appropriation for experiments in free mail delivery to farmers, and the secured t

which party to vote. Who Forfeits Land Grants?

Who Forfeits Land Grants?

For some years the farmers of the country have been demanding that the grants of lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads, should be declared forfeited where the conditions of the grants had not been complied with. The Fifty-first Congress—the first Congress Republican in both branches since the demands for the annulment of these grants had been made—at its first session enacted a law

That there is hereby forfeited to the

sion enacted a law

That there is hereby forfeited to the United States, and the United States hereby resumes the title thereto, all lands heretofore granted to any state or to any corporation to ald in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not now completed and in operation, for the construction or benefit of which such lands were granted; and all such lands are declared to be a part of the public domain.

This law should have much weight with the farmer in determining what ticket he will vote, for, aside from restoring considerable areas to the public domain to the profit of the national treasury, it showed that a Republican Congress did not fear to enact righteous laws for the people and against some of the most powerful corporations in the country—in marked centrast to the subservitry-in marked contrast to the subservi ency to trusts and corporations of the Democratic Congress that we have had

Who Opened Foreign Markets?

For some years certain European nations—one of which, at least, while preaching free trade, practiced the protection of certain farm products to the extent of prohibitory decrees—had excluded our animal products and live animals for their markets or had subjected mals for their markets or had subjected them to vexatious and profit-destroying regulations, because it was alleged, they were frequently unwholesome or diseased. Our farmers were well aware that this allegation was an untruthful subterfuge, and they demanded such inspection of our slaughtered animals and live animals offered for export that foreign governments could not plead disease among our animals as a justification for excluding those products to applications from their markets. Everyone familiar with our live stock interests, knows that this was a matter of great moment to them. The Fifty-first Congress, that did so much for the farmer, made meat inspection laws that fully met the wishes of our stock-raisers, and that, being faithfully administered by Secretary spection laws that fully met the wishes of our stock-raisers, and that, being faithfully administered by Secretary Rusk, accomplished all that was expected of them. It is unfortunate that by his own utterances and actions the present secretary of agriculture should have shown a different attitude toward those wise laws. In determining which ticket he shall vote, the farmer will certainly compare the department of agriculture under Secretary Rusk with it under his successor, who began his career as secretary of agriculture by insulting organized farmers, and who has made the truly remarkable record of not missing even one opportunity to show, along with his total lack of sympathy with farmers, not only his complete ignorance of our agricultural interests, but either an utter incapacity or a completely successful inincapacity or a completely successful in-disposition to learn.

disposition to learn.

16 to 1 Not Wauted.

The currency plank of the Chicago platform certainly does not express the sentiments of the National Grange; and at its last annual meeting, in Atlants, Ga., October 10-16, 1895, the Farmers' National congress voted down all of the 16 to 1 free silver coinage resolutions presented, and adopted resolutions in which it declared that it was emphatically in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the money of ultimate redemption and was in favor of the free coinage of silver by international agreement at a ratio to be agreed upon.

It is but justice to the Democratic party to say that, until recently, through its long career, it was friendly to agriculture. As long as it was inspired by deferson and Jackson it had a jealons regard for our agricultural interest, but it has drifted away from its old course; it is inspired by those who hold strange doctrines; and while thousands and hundreds of the farmer, the present Democratic party, as an organization to obest until to enact laws and others to adminster them, is, as converted with the Resouldlean party, can be seen the mand the subfleen party, can be seen the mand the subfleen party, as an organization to obest 16 to 1 Not Wanted.

men to enact have and others to admin-ter them, is, as commared with the Re-sublican party, carbons of the welfare of our agricultural inclustrics; and, of em greater weight with the American armer, excellent of that financial integ-ty that must underlie the welfare of a findustries and which is essential to be home and glory of all nations. ne home and glory of all nations,

NINE