

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896.

FARMER'S EGG BASKET

The McKinley Law Checked Importation and Gave a Home Market.

EFFECT OF THE WILSON BILL.

The Canadian Farmer Has Protection but the American Farmer Has None.

There is no reason why Canada, Mexico, China, or any other country should supply the United States with a single egg. Canada does not buy a single egg from us, and there is no reason why we should buy from her.

From 1881 to 1890, there was no tariff upon eggs. The Canadian farmer could send his eggs across the line from Maine to California, Mexico, China, France, Germany and other countries supplied us with 15,500,000 dozens of eggs, annually, on the average.

The following statement shows importations of eggs, by countries, the year before the McKinley tariff went into effect, for the year ending June 30, 1880.

Table with columns: Countries, Dozens, Value. Lists importations from various countries like Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nova Scotia, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey in Africa, and the United States.

The next table shows the points at which these eggs were received.

Table with columns: Ports, Dozens, Value. Lists egg importations to various ports like Annapolis, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Gloucester, Hiram, Key West, Marblehead, New London, New York, Niagara, Oswego, Paso del Norte, Passapatan, Philadelphia, Portland, Providence, St. Louis, Salem, San Francisco, Superior, Vermont, Washington, and Wilmington.

It would evidently be impossible for farmers fifty miles in the interior of any of the states bordering on the Great Lakes, to compete with eggs shipped by water from Canada.

The McKinley tariff imposed a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law went into effect October 1, 1890. During the year ending June 30, 1890, we imported nearly 900,000 dozen eggs less than in the year previous, when there was no protection.

The following table shows the importations of eggs steadily decreased until the repeal of the McKinley law in 1894, so that instead of nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs being brought into this country, as heretofore, in 1890-1 we imported 8,000,000 dozen; 4,000,000 in 1891-2; 3,000,000 in 1892-3; 1,750,000 in 1893-4. By 1894 nearly \$2,000,000 had been taken from the foreign shipper, which now went into the pockets of the American farmer.

The following table shows the importations of eggs since 1894.

Table with columns: Year ending June 30, Dozens, Value. Shows a significant decline in egg importations from 1894 to 1896.

During the last year of the McKinley tariff the only eggs we bought were from Canada and from China for the Chinese market. We bought none whatever from any other country before. It is a sad story. It simply made a difference to the countries across the Ocean, or across in Canada, for from the shipping



What does all this talk about sixteen to one mean? It means that free coinage of silver will ruin business and close the workshops so that when there is a job for one man there will be sixteen men out of work applying for it.

If the McKinley law had been left alone, the American farmer in 1895-6 would be supplying nearly every egg in the American market. The farmer's wife would have felt encouraged to increase her stock of poultry, on which she depended for pin money to clothe herself and her children.

The American farmer could not sell eggs in Canada, even if they had no tariff on American eggs. There are only a few large cities there, and they are near to the Canadian cheap farms. The half-dozen small markets in Canada have a total population only one-quarter as large as that of the city of New York.

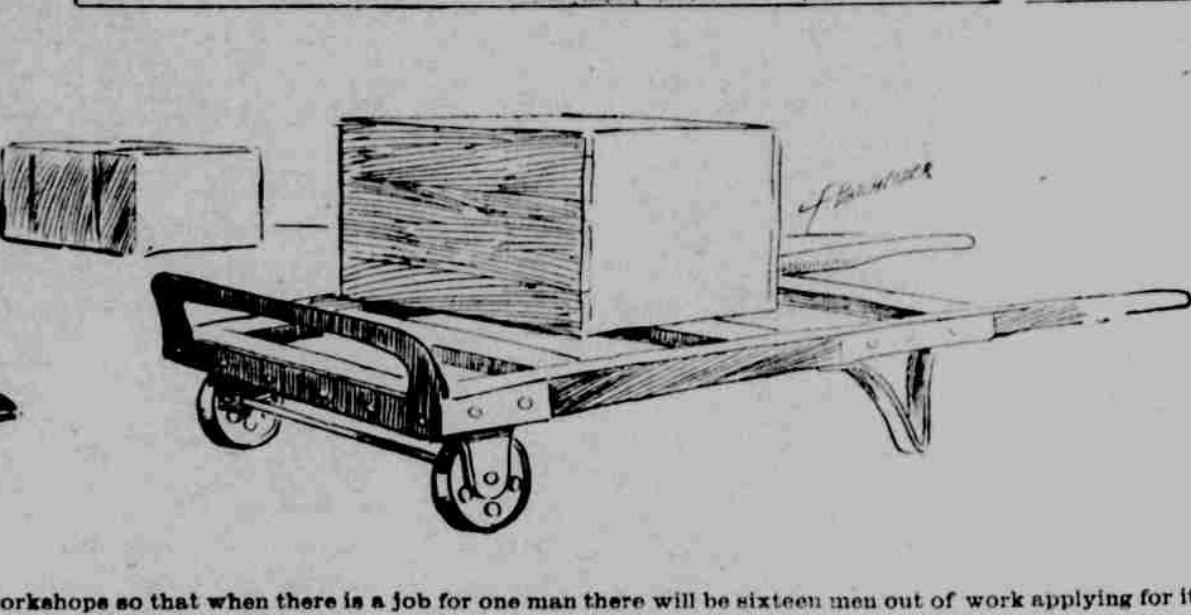
The Canadian has protection, but under the Wilson bill we have not.

A Pointer for Farmers. I remember one instance that bears particularly upon this question that came to me today as I sat here, and that was this: My father came from the English states on his prairie in 1837. He told me this instance once: That after sowing a crop of wheat by hand, cutting it with the cradle, binding it with the rake, and threshing it with the ball upon the floor, he put it upon a wagon and drove it to this city of Milwaukee, ninety-six miles away, and sold it here for 46 cents a bushel. This was in the '50s, and silver then was \$1.30 an ounce. Now tell the silver men to explain to you how it was that in the early '50s wheat was 46 cents a bushel, and silver \$1.30 an ounce, if the price of silver always carries with it the price of wheat.

What Stewart Thought in 1894. Senator Stewart of Nevada made a speech in Congress February 11, 1874, in which he said:

Let everybody know what a dollar is worth. The farmers will then know how to measure the difference in price between his wheat in Illinois and the wheat in Liverpool by the same standard gold-in-illinois as it is in Liverpool and any man can figure it up. But now it is a mystery; the whole subject of finance is a mystery, and what do we see every day? We see those who devote their attention to it making large fortunes out of this mystery.

Let us do as all the people of the world have been doing from the beginning, measure our values by gold, adopt the standard that all can understand, and get rid of this mystery. Mr. Logan—What does the senator want? Mr. Stewart—I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemed in gold, no paper money the value of which is not ascertained, no paper money that will organize a gold board to speculate with it. Who pays for this gold board? Who pays these immense fortunes? How is it that millions and millions can be rolled up annually there? Did anybody ever calculate who paid for it? It comes out of the producers. How do these men exist? By the latitude which your depreciated currency gives to speculation and nothing else.



FIGURES FOR FARMERS Arithmetic for Wheat Growers Which Neglects Tax and Interest Considerations. A FREE SILVER MATHEMATICIAN. Silver Accountants Concede Double Expense in Mexico and Assume Equal Profits.

Table titled 'VALUES DECREASED' showing 'Prices of Live Stock Under Republican and Democratic Rule' for various years and conditions, including gains and losses during different administrations.

Cheap Dollars. Everything is cheap or dear according to what we have to pay for it. Sugar is cheap at 10 cents a pound, but would be dear at 5 cents a pound, but would be cheap at 15 cents.

Apply this illustration to labor, if you please. The workingman buys dollars with labor. Does he want a cheap dollar, or what the merchant will give only ten pounds of sugar? Or does he want a 200-cent dollar, for which the merchant will give twenty pounds of sugar? Cheap dollars would cut his wages in half. He surely does not want that.

A Question for Farmers. If the volume of silver money controls prices, as the free coiners would have us believe that it does, so that the more silver coin there is in circulation, the higher is the price of wheat, and the less silver coin there is in circulation, the lower the price of wheat; then will some farmer, who believes in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, answer the question? How did it happen that wheat was lower in price in 1894 than ever before, while the amount of coined silver in the world was greater than ever before?—Harrison's Journal.

used to pay the expenses of the government. The tariff on some of the necessities of life might be reduced, and the deficit made up by an issue of money.

Warren, Minn., Aug. 6.—To the Editor: I enclose comparative slips circulated by an advocate of free silver, which subject I would like your opinion on. It, of course, is intended to catch the farmer who raises wheat, and deductions of this kind have had their influence in this district, which is largely wheat growing.

Assumed net profit to American farmer. The second slip makes a similar statement of the assumed profits of raising 5000 bushels, at \$1.12 per bushel, \$5,000 expense, at \$2,000 freight, \$3,000 interest, \$200 taxes, \$3,040.

Assumed net profit to Mexican farmer. As this assumed profit would be sold upon the gold standard, this skillful accountant reduces this to gold, making the net profit to the Mexican farmer \$1290. But to produce this result this accounting accountant, while conceding that the expense of raising the wheat would be twice as many silver dollars as in the United States, assumes that the profit on it would be the same number of silver dollars as in the United States.

Reducing this to gold, as in the original statement, the net profit of the Mexican farmer would be \$700, exactly what that of the American farmer would be. This is a fair specimen of the illusory and deceptive statements put forth by free silver men to deceive American farmers.

The Irishman and the Potato Bug. Mr. Tenney's story at Madison of the Irishman who swallowed a potato bug and then a dose of Paris green, in the hope of killing the bug, is very apt to the political situation. The American workingman swallowed free trade in 1862, and now, to cure the misery which he has suffered ever since, the Populist quack doctor is trying to induce him to swallow an unlimited dose of free silver. But if the workingman takes it, he will find, when it is too late, that the cure is worse than the disease.