

Thursday, October 20, 1896.

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.

The spontaneity of its selection as the appropriate badge of sound-money champions is wonderfully significant.

Recognizing this fact, Chairman Hanna of the national committee suggests that October 31, the Saturday before election, be observed as "flag day."

THE FARMERS' TOOLS.

Efficiency of Agricultural Implements Greatly Increased Since 1873.

The silver advocates have had so many of their pet theories absolutely demolished by collision with hard facts that they are now resorting to deliberate misrepresentation in hope of breaking the force of the arguments.

In a speech at the Central Music hall on September 19, Gov. Altgeld in attempting to answer the arguments presented by Carl Schurz in an address in speaking of the decline in wheat, said: "The truth is that there has been no such improvement in machinery for raising and harvesting wheat in the last twenty years."

Such a statement is a severe reflection either upon the inventive genius of American manufacturers and the progressive spirit of American farmers or upon the sincerity of Gov. Altgeld himself.

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.

The Deering twine binder today, running on roller and ball bearings, cost \$100 less than the old Marsh binder and requires two less men and two less horses than did that machine.

The old mower, for which the farmer paid in the neighborhood of \$100, had but meager means for adjustment, and was neither as efficient nor as durable as the mechanical construction of machines turned out by a single firm.

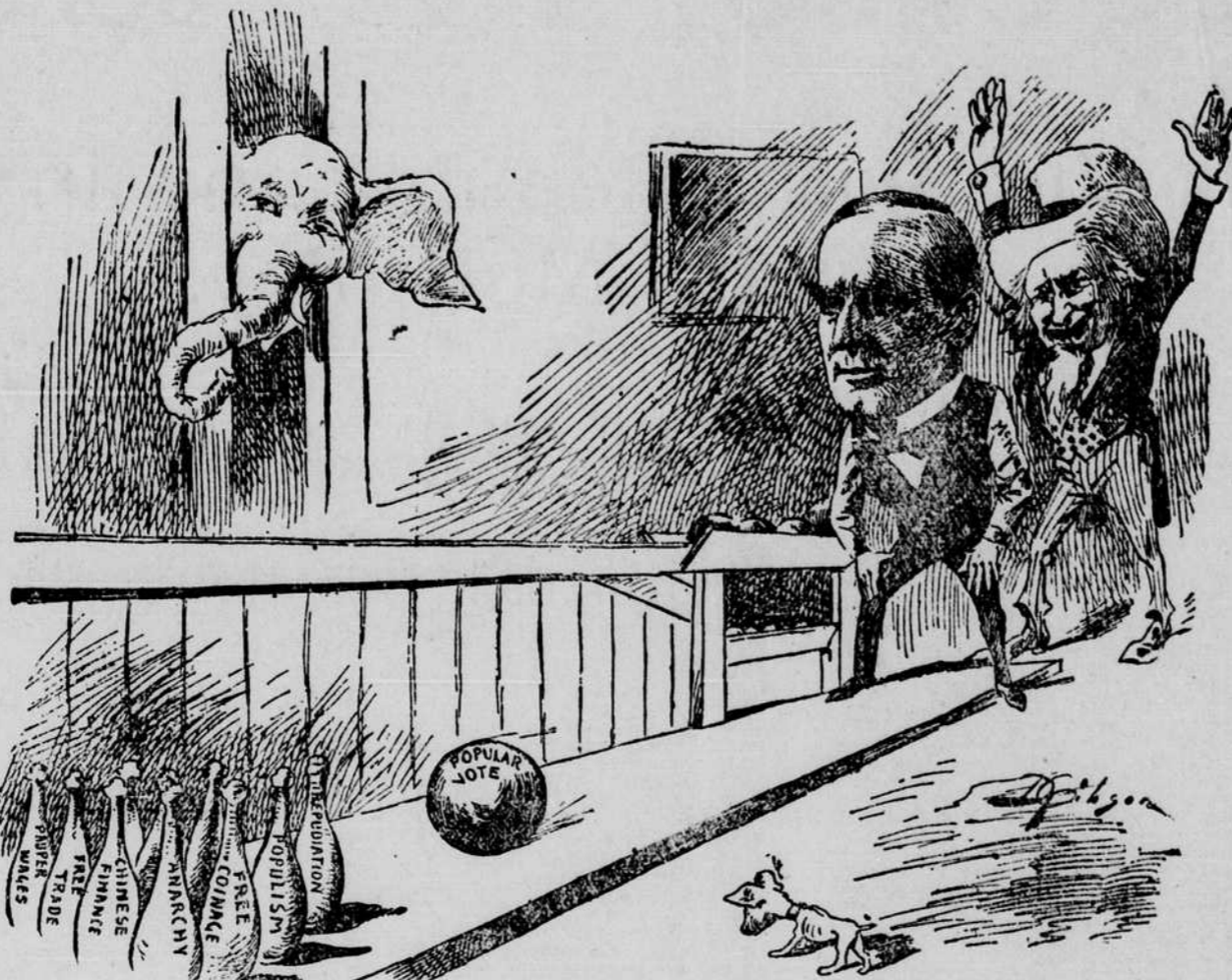
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IT WILL BE A "STRIKE."



Cincinnati Times and Star.

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.

In a recent interview he discusses the relation of the American farmer to the two great political parties and points out the fact that in legislation the Republican party has always kept the interests of agriculture in view.

"It must be said to the credit of the farmers of the United States that they have never asked for more at the hands of Congress or lesser legislative bodies than they were ready to have granted to others, or for legislation that they did not believe would be of benefit to all the people.

Whereas, it is an established principle with both of the great political parties that the frequent consideration of a protective tariff on imported goods is necessary to the protection of agricultural industries that is given to other industries.

At the meeting referred to there were delegates from states in which are more than four-fifths of the farmers of the country, from California to Texas.

Protection Under McKinley Law. The McKinley law gave to agricultural industries the same measure of protection that it gave to other industries.

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.

At its annual meeting in 1890 the Farmers' National Congress passed a resolution in favor of reciprocity, and that it yet favors reciprocity is shown by the following resolution as it last met.

Resolved, that the Farmers' National Congress has listened with profound interest to the able and instructive address of Senator Charles F. Smith, of Nebraska, on "The Commercial Relations of American Republics."

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 the President shall be so authorized, and so often as the President shall see fit, that the government of any country producing and exporting sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, and any other such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such articles as he shall deem just, etc.

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 the Wilson law; a production that would follow from the steady and continued aid of such protection as was given by the McKinley law.

1891. Pounds. 12,004,838
1892. 27,043,322
1893. 44,836,522

would amount to \$75,000,000. 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.

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There is no one industry which appeals more forcibly 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 done, to the million farmers and sheep raisers in the United States.

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

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.

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 in the extent of a prohibitory duty.

Democracy and Trusts. Contrast with the action of the Fifty-third Congress—the first one Democratic in its regular session, put into effect by the Sugar trust, by means of the offer of a bonus of \$18,000,000 on the sugar men in its hands; and by the same law about \$10,000,000 on the whisky with-drawn from bond after it became known that the tax on whisky would be increased and before the law went into effect, and, in addition, the Wilson law while in bond and lengthened the bonded period from three to eight years.

On questions that have not had the long and general attention bestowed on the trusts, but that farmers have considered to have a direct and considerable effect on agricultural interests, the Democratic and the Republican parties have recently made records equally plain and significant.

Who Favors Rural Mail Delivery? In the debate on the postoffice appropriation bill in the House March 6 last,

Mr. Pickler said: "It seems that there is an 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, survey, and other work in connection with the star route service.

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 other work in connection of the postoffice department had 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.

The results from experiments in villages indicated, as Mr. Wanamaker foresaw that they would, the practicability of free daily delivery of mail service, which he secured from the Fifty-second Congress an appropriation for experiments in free mail delivery to farmers, and an appropriation for this purpose was made by the Fifty-third Congress at both sessions.

This law should have much weight with the farmer in determining what ticket he will vote, for, aside from storing 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 the trusts.

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.

16 to 1 Not Wanted. The currency plank of the Chicago platform certainly does not express the sentiments of the National Grange; and at its last annual meeting, in Atlanta, Ga., October 10-16, 1895, the Farmers' National Congress voted down all of the resolutions presented, and adopted resolutions in which it declared that it was emphatically in favor of the use of both gold and silver as a medium of exchange.