## O'NEILL FRONTIER

Thursday, October 29, 1896.

# 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 stripes 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.

eral 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 Democrats in our national campaigus 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" is every city and town, on which day exception 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 hnor 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.

THE FARMERS' TOOLS.

#### Efficiency of Agricultural Implements Greatly Increased Since 1873.

The silver advocates have had so many of their pet theories absolutely demol-ished by collision with hard facts that they are now resorting to deliberate mis-representation in hope of breaking the force of the various exposures they are meeting. 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 and when attention has been called to the cheapening in the cost of production by the use of new and improved machin-ery and the rapid enlargement of the commercial surplus of wheat in other vheat-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 in at-tempting 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 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 prospirit of American farme upon the sincerity of Gov. Altgeld him-

The truth is that the greatest improve ments 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 chormously increased. Taking the harvester alone it has been so improved dain. mously 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 "scarcely any improvement in ma-y" 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

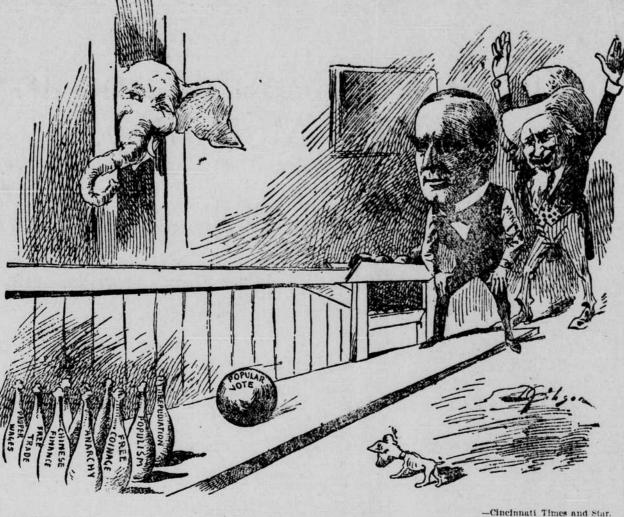
To entirely overthrow this last perversion of truth, with which silver men are trying to bolster up a losing cause, re-tail prices of some of the principal farm tail prices of some of the principal farm machinery have been secured from leading manufacturers showing the cost to the farmer in 1873 and the cost in 1896. As the wheat crop begins with the plow, take the following statement from the Oliver Chilled Plow works of South Bend, Ind., and see hew the cost of plows 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: In 1873 the retail price of the No. 30 was \$15.

In 1873 the retail price of the No. 40 was The same plows now retail at \$8.50 each. Cast shares for these plows in 1873 realled at 80 cents each; now retail at 30 ents each.

iters for these plows in 1872 retailed at \$3.50 each; new retail at \$2 each.
Wheels for these plows in 1873 retailed at \$1.50 each; now retail at \$1 each.
Clevises for these plows in 1873 retailed at \$1 each; now retail at 28 cents each.
And other items in about the same ratio.

The construction and quality of the goods are far better than in 1873." D. M. Osborne and Company of Au-burn, N. Y., the great manufacturers of harvesting machinery, quoting from their testify to that fact. IT WILL BE A "STRIKE."



own retail prices show the enormous reduction of the price to the farmer. Their statement in full 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 marked:

very markea:	
Mowers	\$35 to \$4 50 to 6
er. 175 Harvester and blader. \$300 Tedders. 75	75 to 8 100 to 12
Rakes 60	32 to 3 20 to 2
The Deering Harvester co	omnany o

Chicago, quoting from their retail prices 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.

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 except machines to \$45 for the Deering ter and ball bearings.

When the wire binding attachment was

This steady decrease in price document a decrease in quality and efficiency. On the contrary an upward tendency in the mechanical construction and quality 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 madwith 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

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

with a Marsh harvester that cost the farmer \$100 more money."

These statements of leading manufacturers of high-grade farm machinery, merely emphasizes what any man of ordinary intelligence already knew in a general way and what every wheat-grower in the country knew by practical experience, that the last twenty years have been marked by wonderful improvements. been marked by wonderful unput.

In the efficiency of farming tools accompanied by no less marked reduction in the retail price. When Gov. Altgeld and the lesser lights of Popalism claim that no part of the decline in wheat is the result of improved machinery and 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.

Putto over a year ago Candidate agency of the control of the effect of the effe

A little over a year ago Candidate Bryan applied for the press agency of a theatrical company, and failed to get it. But his present advertisement is such that he could have a score of such agencies by asking. He has the talking qualities of a first-class agent for theat-ricals.

## 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 promi-nence in the Grange, Farmers' insti-tutes and all movements calculated to better the condition of American agri-culture, gives weight to his judgment and makes his v. vs on all public quesions of value.

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. He says:

When the wire binding attachment was deed to the old Marsh harvester from 1876 to 1879 the combined machine sold for 1800, of which \$120 was for the attachment and \$180 for the harvester. With binders are not sold now, having been superseded by the twine binder—the machine that now cuts the grain of the world. Its retail price was then \$310 to \$325. A better and more capable machine is sold today, as above intimated, at but little over one-third that price. Binder twine, for use on these machines, sold in 1883 at from 15 to 25 cents per pound, It was, of course, unknown in 1873. Today a much better twine retails at from 6½ to 12 cents per pound, according to quality.

This steady decrease in price does not mean a decrease in quality and efficiency. On the question and passage of the law creating a treasury department. Tariff for protection and department. Tariff for protection an tariff for revenue, ad valorem dutie and specific duties, etc., were thorough ly discussed while the first tariff bil was pending; and there have been few 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 repre sentative agricultural body meeting to discuss proposed legislation and to rec ommend to the favorable consideration of legislative bodies such measures as are deemed worthy of that recomme 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 a tariff on imported goods adequate to meet the expenses of the government should be levied; therefore,

Resolved, that we demand the same measure of protection for agricultural industries that is given to other industries.

At the meeting referred to the

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 Florida and from North Dakota to Texas. The resofrom 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 averaging were present as delegates, the resolu-tion may justly be taken as expressing the sentiments of the Grange also. Cer-tainly the Farmers' National congress, being composed of farmers, should not have demanded less; and, as it is non-political and unpartisan, it could not con-literate as were Similar resolution.

and satisfactory protection; and thus the McKinley law met the proper wishes and the just and reasonable demands of the farmers. As soon as they had the power, the Democrats hastened to remove the duties on farm products or to remove them altogether, and the Wilson law does not give the same measure of protection to agricultural industries that it gives to Col. Ingersoil says to one of his ardent silver critics: "Yes, many things are cheaper since the crime of 1873, especially talk." Bryan ought to be able to that it gives to other industries. Wool is a striking example of this. The McKinley law gave it proper protection, and while that law was in effect only a very short time, it

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 Democrats 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 \$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 halved. 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. was in effect long enough to show that Reciprocity.

At its annual meeting in 1890 the Farmers' National congress passed a resolution in favor of reciprocity; and that it yet a vors reciprocity is shown by the following resolution at its last meeting:

meeting:

Resolved, that the Farmers National congress has listened with profound interest to the able and instructive address of Senor Francisco Javier Yanes of enezueiz on "The Commercial Relations of American Republics."

Resolved, that to secure reclarocal trade between the United States and the Spanish-American republics, this congress favors legislation for reciprocity, commercial treaties, and aid for steamship lines sufficient to answer all the purposes of such trade.

The benefits to our agriculture from fair reciprocal arrangements were so apparent that the resolutions were adopted by a practically unanimous vote, though in the congress were delegates of all shades of political belief. The peculiar relation of reciprocity to agriculture appears from a reading of the reciprocity section of the McKinley law:

That with a view to secure redprocal trade with countries producing the other in the congress.

section of the McKinley law:

That with a view to secure redorocal rade 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, co fee, tea, and hides, raw and uncurred, or an of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other productions of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea an hides, the production of such country, fo such time as he shall deem just, etc.

Although in effect only a short time.

Although in effect only a short time. Atthough 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 importance to our farmers that our wheat increased 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 cultural interests; and the Democrats hastened to terminate them.

Home or Foreign Sugar, Which?

Each year we send abroad more than 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, not-Our natural advantages for the produc-tion of beet sugar are such that, not-withstanding the higher wages paid here, aid given our beet sugar industry equiv-alent 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 encouragement that the history of the industry in Germany and France has shown to be wise and 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 vapidly increased. Here are the figures:

44 836,527 Had the McKinley law bounties been continued, we would in a comparatively few years have produced at home, not only the four thousand million pounds of sugar we now consume, but the increased sugar we now consume, but the increased consumption due to our increased population. It is probable that no other piece of legislation in our history has shown a greater lack of business sense than the repeal of the sugar bounties, and certainly few other legislative enactments in our history have done our agricultural interests a greater injury or subjected the comary to greater ultimeters. subjected the country to greater ultimate financial loss. To produce four thousand million pounds of beet sugar would require one million acres of land and the

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 dollars of gold or its equivalent sent abroad each year for sugar would have been kept at home.

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. 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 \* \* 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 i

House:

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 done, than to the million farmers who own sheep in the United States. We cannot afford as a nation to permit this industry to be longer crippled.

This shows Mr. McKinley's and the state of the control of the con

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. Republicans and Trusts.

his utterances on the same subject.

Republicans and Trusts.

Farmers have been consistently and persistently opposed to trusts. This hostility has been exaggerated in the vociferous and sweeping denunciations of trusts by the Populists. The farmers of this country are well aware that there are more trusts that, while nearly and quite controlling the production and sale of certain articles to their sure and liberal profit. have nevertheless, by reason of the economies of the aggregation of capital, the employment of best talent in directing, and of producing and handling large quantities, made the prices of the articles to the consumers less than they would be if the trusts were not in existence. Nevertheless, the farmers of this country believe that the principles underlying trusts are wrong and that in the aggregate trusts are a serious injury to business and wield a power that will present to human nature a temptation too strong to be resisted, except in a few cases, to use that power with political parties and legislative bodies, for improper ends; in short, that the trust is an enemy to the people and a menace to the nation, there being some exceptions to prove the rule. Representative agricultural bodies have very frequently condemned trusts and asked for legislation that would end them, or at the least, would subject their affairs to such public knowledge and control as would remove their power for evil. A representative agricultural body has never pronounced in favor of trusts. The position of the farmer as regards trusts is that occupied by our economists and by nearly all our population, hence, it is sanctioned by scientific research and reasoning and by the common sense. In accord with the wishes of farmers and in compliance with their requests, the Fifty-first Congress, which was the first Congress Republican in both branches since trusts had assumed prominence in this country. with their requests, the Fifty-first Congress, which was the first Congress Republican in both branches since trusts had assumed prominence in this country, hastened at its first session to pass "a bill to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," 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 one year, or by both of said 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 shall 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 exceeding \$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.

Democracy and Trusts.

Contrast with the action of the Fifty-first Congress the action of the Fifty-third Congress—the first one Democratic 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 bonus 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 bond and lengthened the bonded perior from three to eight years. The while in bond 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 articles. Domestic trusts have remained undisturbed by Democratic legislation. No effort has been made by the Democratic administration to enforce the anti-trust legislation of either the Fifty-first or the Fifty-third Congress, though frequently reminded of its duty by the agricultural and other papers, including even a leading New York Democratic paper. So far as their attitude toward trusts is concerned, the farmer ought not to have any difficulty in deciding which of the two leading political parties should have his vote.

to have any difficulty in deciding which of the two leading political parties should have his vote.

On questions that have not had the long and general attention bestowed on the tariff or in the treatment of evilthat have been so acridly denounced not the trusts, but that farmers have right fully considered to have a direct and considerable effect on agricultural interests, the Democratic and the Republican particular considerable and the Republican particular considerable effect on agricultural interests. the Democratic and the Republican par-ties have recently made records equally dain and significant.

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

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 mouey 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-

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 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 offices, it was found that the increase of the business of the offices, it was found that the increase of the business of the offices, it was found that the increase of the business of the office 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 prostoffice department has discontinued the free delivery in the villages in which it was established by Mr. Wanamaker foresaw that they would, the practitability of free daily delivery to farmers; and he secured from the Fifty-second Congress an appropriation for this purpose was made by the Fifty-third Congress at both sessions. The language of the appropriations toward ru

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 herely forfeited to the

sion enacted a law

That there is hereby forfelted 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 contrast to the subserviency to trusts and corporations of the try—in marked contrast to the sub ency to trusts and corporations of the Democratic Congress that we have had

Who Opened Foreign Markets? 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 them to vexatious and profit-destroying regulations, because it was alleged, they were frequently unwholesome or discased. Our farmers were well nware that this allegation was an untwitted. were frequently unwholesome or discased. Our farmers were well naware 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 of our farms 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 Rusk, accomplished all that was expected of them. It is unfortunate that by his own utterances and actions the present secretary of agriculture should be acceptable of agriculture should be recent secretary of agriculture should be recently agriculture shou ed of them. It is unfortunate his own utterances and actions the pres-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 ar incapacity or a completely successful in-disposition to learn.

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 lest annual meeting, in Atlanta, 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

silver as the money of utilimate 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 Jofferson and Jackson it had a jealous 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 thousands of Democrats are the friends of the farmer, the present Democratic party, as an organization to elect men to enact laws and others to administer them, is, as compared with the Republican party, careless of the welfare of our agricultural industries; and, of even greater weight with the American farmer, careless of that financial integraty that must underlie the welfare of all industries and which is essential to the honor and glory of all nations. the honor and glory of all nations,