IN A SILVER COUNTRY

Condition of the Laborer and Business in a Land Where Free Coinage Exists.

WHAT THE MEXICANS SAY.

A Representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Tells What

Since the free-silver people began to point to Mexico as an ideal country where the free coinage of silver had made everyone happy, contented and prosperous, there has been much written by men who had lived there and others. The reports, which were not flattering to the country, were denied by the silver advocates and branded as lies. The silverites stoutly maintained that if labor was as well employed here as in Mexico the great question of what to do with the poor would be solved as there would be no poor. They claimed that in that country there was no Wall street; that food, clothing and the necessities of life were cheaper; that the nation was prospering as it never had before, and all on account of the free coinage of silver.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, wishing to be just in the matter, decided to send a representative there who would report what he saw and learned, without regard as to how the reports would affect the political situation. The man was one on whom the paper could depend to tell the truth.

Extracts from some of the letters which throw some light on the subject silverites stoutly maintained that if la-

Extracts from some of the letters which throw some light on the subject of free silver and its effects are printed Prices Depend on Foreign Exchange.

Pirates on the high seas could hardbe a more dangerous menace to com-ree between nations than this fluctuation of exchange between countries on different standards. Outside of a few oney-changers at coast ports, business en of the states hardly notice from eck to week the variations in exchange tween their country and Europe. But the business relations between the nited States and Mexico the changing Terence between the standards is a uter of hourly concern.
What's exchange today?" goes with morning's salutation between mer-

morning's salutation between merts in Monterey.
Ilver's up' or "silver's down" is the
mercial news of first importance.
e shrewd representative of a San
paio (Tex.) jobbing house on his way
to the states from his midsummer
d of the cities of Mexico said:
lere's a variation of 9c between the
standard of the states and the silver
dard of Mexico within two weeks. dard of Mexico within two weeks.

Is a man going to sell goods or do

business between the countries when got to make allowances for such ations. When I sell a bill of goods

stions. When I sell a bill of goods Mexican merchant on six months' I've got to figure the prices high the to save my house in the event aliver drops by one of those violent ations before the day of settlement that the settlement of the settlemen

ese wall between two countries as effectuations. And this is what we have on a vastly greater scale if Inited States goes to a silver standard Great Britain and the European as continue the gold standard. I what this thing of two standards between Mexico and the States, I don't want to see if in our trade Great Britain and Europe." A Dollar's Worth of Labor. oliar worth 50 cents commands the labor in Mexico now that a dollar

a dollar did ten or twenty years Bight there is the cornerstone on prosperity in this silver country is g. That is what makes it now ble to work mines with ores worth \$8, Mexican money, a ton. That on of labor brings the cost of minand carrying out the ore down to \$1 on. That kind of labor built and rates the cables, which take the place dousands of burro trains, at a frac-iof the cost for like construction and ration in the States. Cables have reine to the railroad, two miles down the contain, to 20 cents and 30 cents a ton, his labor enables railroads to haul ores from 50 cents to \$1 a ton. It figures at from 50 cents to \$1 a ten. It figures in the cost of the transportation of the coke from the gulf and the coal from the border. And, finally, it enables the ameliers to make an unprecedentedly low that of \$4 a ten for treatment of ore. of \$4 a ton for treatment of ore.

very step, from the first blow of
lek in the mine to the landing of the
bullion into molds at the furnace,
fixity of wages on the basis of a
depreciated to one-half its value is
lef factor which insures the profit.
fastters it if silver goes down if it
mads just as much labor as ever,
if the lead in the bullion can still
d for gold? The smelters of Mexiits ore from the mine owners, and re from the mine owners, and exican dollar an ounce for the ey get out of it. They paid this ears ago, when silver was worth a it is now. They still pay it, under the importation of comwhile silver was dropping so a the United States, some of ters of Mexico advanced the r allowed the mine owners for des at a profit. It outbid the in American brick-making because it sells brick for making because it sells brick for making the partial partia

same paving commands in American money in the States. American cities pay about \$2.50 a square yard for bricl-paved streets. Monterey will get her streets paved for a little less than \$2.50 a square yard, and that price will be in money worth one-half the American price.

of evening things?"
"About two years ago."
"How about wages of section hands?"
The official turned to the books again.
"On the Texas division." he said, "foremen get \$40 a month in American money.
The laborers get 75 cents a day. On the Mexican side foremen get \$40 a month in Mexican silver, and laborers 62½ cents, both in Mexican silver."
At the prevailing rate of exchange this

Mexican silver, and laborers 62½ cents, both in Mexican silver."

At the prevailing rate of exchange this gives section foremen on the Mexican side \$20 a month and section hands about 31 cents a day in American money.

"But you must remember," said the railroad official, "these figures for foremen and labor hold good only as far below the border as Saltillo. That is 240 miles south of the frontier. As you go toward the interior wages decrease. From Saltillo southward to San Luis Potosi, 268 miles, section foremen are paid \$1.50 a day and laborers 50c a day, all in Mexican silver. Still further south, below San Luis Potosi, the pay is \$1.25 a day for foremen and for laborer 37½c a day, Mexican silver."

"Have railroad wages undergone any change with the decline of Mexican silver?"

"No. These are the rates today, and they were the same in 1888, when silver dollars were worth a half more than they are now."

Concerning Lead.

"The silver mine owners of Monterey would be greatly gratified to see Mr. Bryan restore silver to \$1.29 an ounce?" was suggested to Mr. Joaquin Maiz.
"On the contrary," replied the owner of San Pedro quickly and with decided emphasis, "the less better for us."

better for us."

This seeming paradox M. Maiz proceeded to explain. In so doing he threw much light upon the operation of the silver basis in a silver country. What he said of wages and living will be particularly interesting in the United States, "If we got \$1.29 an ounce," he began, "it would be \$1.29 in Mexican money. Mexican money would be the same as American money, and both the same as gold. Under present conditions, suppose we got only 65 cents an ounce in same as gold. Under present conditions, suppose we got only 65 cents an ounce in American money for our silver. That American money is worth 100 per cent. more than Mexican money. In other words, the 65 cents an ounce in American money or gold for our silver is worth double that in Mexican money. So you see we would get no more per ounce in Mexican money if silver was worth \$1.29. Now the main value of our Monterey ores does not come from the silver, but from the lead. If I have lead in my silver ore running 25 per the silver, but from the lead. If I have lead in my silver ore running 25 per cent. that will be 500 pounds of lead to the ton of ore. At 3 cents that lead is worth \$15 in the United States. That is \$15 in gold, which is \$30 in Mexican

is \$15 in gold, which is \$30 in Mexican money.

"Silver, you must remember," Mr. Maiz continued, "doesn't govern the price of lead. If silver should go up to \$1.20 an ounce, or, which is the same thing, to par with gold, my lead would keep about even, regardless of the fluctuation of silver. It would still be worth 3 cents in gold. My 500 pounds of lead per ton would be worth \$15 in gold, but it wouldn't be worth any more in silver. It would be \$15 in gold in American silver and in Mexican silver."

an silver and in Mexican silver."
Having shown that he would get very Having shown that he would get very little if any more in Mexican money for his silver if it commanded \$1.29, or par with gold, and having demonstrated that the advance of silver to \$1.29 would knock him out of half of his return for the lead, measured by the Mexican money, Mr. Maiz proceeded to that phase of the silver question which is most interesting to Americans.

mader the importation of comwhile silver was dropping so
in the United States, some of
ters of Mexico advanced the
silver for allowed the mine owners for
bey are now paying under some
stati in Mexican money for
new are now paying under some
stati in Mexican money for
the brick-making plant a few
of Monterey on the Mineral
is shipping 100,000 paving brick
into the Wilson tariff Sviess on
portations. The contract for
shipment was obtained at
nio because this company put
treat and best of twenty-eight
the Monterey company enjoys
ship of excellent clay, but that
consider it to send brick for
intoney, worth 100 cents in
hirve good labor for Mexican
sorth 5d cents in gold. This
is paving three miles of Monteta with brick displacing the
next of time immemorial. It
is block of the brick paving as
In wages on a silver basis, the minethe silver was they received
when alter was at par with gold in
that phase of the silver question which
is most interesting to Americans.
"Now, there is another thing," he said.
"and it is this: When gold was about
even with Mexican money, or when there
was very little difference, we naid our
labor at the mines 75 cents a day. The
amount was equivalent to about 70 cents
a day in American money. Today we
pay those same miners 75 cents a day in
Mexican money, or when there
was very little difference, we naid our
labor at the mines 75 cents a day. The
amount was equivalent to about 70 cents
a day in American money.
Today we
pay those same miners 75 cents a day
in Mexican money, or when there
was very little difference, we naid our
labor at the mines 75 cents a day. The
amount was equivalent to about 70 cents
a day in American money.
Today we
pay those cents a day in gold.
This 37½ cents a day in gold.
This 37½ cents a day in gold yields the
mine-ambies it to send brick to the
mine-ambies it to send brick for
intony, worth 160 cents in
hires appear to the same amount of labor
which was produced for him when the
To cents in gold. The Mexican money was worth
To cents in day in gold. The cent

The Silver Basis. In wages on a silver basis, the mine owner of Monterey finds his margin. In wages on a silver basis, the ameliters of Mexico figure out a great advantage over those of the United States. The Omaha amelter is one which offers a fair comparison with this Guggenheim plant of Monterey. They are, probably, the large-

same paving commands in American money in the States. American cities pay about \$2.50 a square yard for price paved streets, Monterey will get her streets paved for a little less that \$2.50 a square est silver smelters in the two countries. Each gives employment to about 400

Mexicans shed all clothing but sandals, strawhat and cotton drawers as they push and pull the ore down the incline of the long roasting ovens. They have only one bad habit. They will come to work before breakfast. You can teach Mexican labor to smelt ores to perfection but you can not teach the Mexican woman to get up and prepare breakfast, simple as it is, before the whistle blows for the change of shifts from night to day. And so, an hour or two after the brown men have begun work, the little brown women come stringing in with the beans and the corn cakes and the bit of meat.

Laborers' Wages.

Laborers' Wages.

At Cerralvo, in the state of Nueva Leon, is located the Benavides smelters. From this smelter there has been shipped since the 1st of January, by ox carts, 1,800,000 pounds of bullion. This Cerralvo district was a great mining center 300 years ago. It had a government mint, and turned out quantities of coin during two centuries under Spanish dominion. When the revolutionary period set in mining ceased. Titles lapsed. With the establishment of stable government and the coming of railroads mining in Mexico took on new activity. The Cerralvo district was one of the last to feel the spirit of revival. The railroads passed by and left this ancient town in the interior. Three years ago American enterprise found this long neglected district. A smelter was built. The highly successful operation of this plant for the past three years, ninety miles from a railroad, affords one of the best possible illustrations of the cheapening of silver production in Mexico. The manager of the smelter is Mr. H. C. Harrison, who has had a good deal of experience in mining and smelting. He furnishes the actual cost of operation from his books and makes a comparison with the cost of a like smelter in the States. These are his figures:

Smelter operation in Mexico. Smelter operation in Mexico.

Laborers' Wages.

trible tribe tribe tree	
Two foremen, at \$4	8.0
Thus are malahare at \$1	2.0
I wo ore weighers, at \$1	
A MARI Ver.	4.0
Two engineers, at \$1	2.0
Two engineers, at partitions.	
Two furnacemen, at \$1	2,0
Two feeders, at 75c	1.50
Four slag men, at 6216c	2.5
Two ore men, at 621/2c	1.2
Two charcoal men, at 621/c	1.2
Two patlo men, at 6214c	1.2
Ten outside men, at 50c	5.0
Two bullion men, at 6216c	1.2
Two cords of wood, at \$2.25	4.5
Oll for engine and lights	1.5
	-
Total in Mexican money	59 0
Total in Mexican money	30.0
Smelter operation in United States.	
Per d	a w 1 1
United States me	mer
Superintendent.	10.0
Two foremen, at \$4	8.0
Two ore weighers, at \$2.50	
Assayer.	5.0
100 TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	28 20

Two engineers, at \$3.

Two formacemen, at \$3.

Two foeders, at \$3.

Two slag men, at \$2.50.

Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50.

Two charge men, at \$2.

Five yard men, at \$2.

Two bullon men, at \$2.

Two cords of wood, at \$3.

Oil for engines and light.

tire Mire and He Output.

If you ask who is the richest man in Durango, the reply will be:

"Maximiliano Damm."

The case of Maximiliano Damm is one of the answers to the question how cheapty can silver be produced at a profit in Mexico. Mr. Damm is a merchant. A few years ago he owed \$408,088 to blure pean creditors. The story of Maximiliane

Damm's rapid rise to the distinction of the Croesus of Durango is the story of the Promontorio mine. That is a property of which the mining market never beard. It is known to Durango people because they see the ox carts and mule wagons come creaking in with 600 tons of ore monthly. The mine is 100 miles morth of the city, and the ore must be hauled that distance in carts and wagons. The ore is quartz, and all that is thus transported is of a grade which yields 150 ounces to the ton. The monthly shipment from the Promontorio is 90,000 ounces to the ton. The monthly shipment from the Promontorio is 90,000 ounces of silver. In a year this amounts to 1,000,000 ounces. It is worth in Mexican money \$630,000, and in American money \$630,000. But this shipment of ore at the rate of 660 tons is not all of Mr. Damm's product. From his own works at the mine he makes every day a bar of silver worth \$1290 in Mexican money is not very formidable in appearance. It is only 16 inches long by 4 inches in breadth and thickness. Every day one of these bars is turned out at the mine, brought down to Durango and added to the stack of treasure in Maximiliano Damm's warehouse. The mint officials of the United States will have an opportunity to handle a collection of these bars if free coinage becomes the law.

The present product of the Promontorio is 1,360,000 ounces a year, worth \$1,749. How is a collection of these bars is transported in the threshold of their career and are looking forward to achieve success in life in some chosen vocation. With but few exceptions they all expect to be business men and by their own efforts will a American money if 16 to 1 prevails. This is one man's mine. That is, perhaps, the reason so little has been heard of it.

About ten years ago, when silver began to go down, the Promontorio began for unever, its sidness. With his zero.

perhaps, the reason so little has been heard of it.

About ten years ago, when silver began to go down, the Promontorio began to uncover its richness. With his reputation established as the richest man in Durango, Mr. Damm does not admit that he has done any mining. He has simply been developing what there is in the Promontorio, blocking out the masses of ore to be removed when he gets down to the real business of mining. But while doing development work Mr. Damm is taking out incidentally ore which yields him 1,360,000 ounces of silver yearly. A fissure vein which gives him this ore carrying 150 ounces of silver to the ton is from 18 inches to 5 feet wide. While developing his property, Mr. Damm has taken out a third-class of ore which has not been shipped to the smelter or treated at the mine. He now has a dump containing 50,000 tons of such ore which, he says, will average 60 ounces to the ton. That means 3,000,000 ounces more, to be worth \$3,820,000 when the United States declares for unlimited silver.

000 ounces more, to be works declares on the United States declares for unlimited silver.

Maximiliano Damm can furnish all of the silver the mints of the United States will be able to coin into dollars during five weeks of operation at their present full capacity.

Open Mints Cheapen Silver.

"Why is it that in a silver country, with unlimited coinage, bullion does not go to the Mexican mints to be coined into dolfars, but is shipped out to be sold in another country where it has a fluctuating value and where so much of it as would make a dolfar in your mints is worth now only half a dolfar?"

This was submitted, during the rest in the saddle of Las Mitras, to the owner of the mines below, from which the Mexicans were trotting forth in never-ending file with their sacks of ore. The mine owner chucked a pebble over the precipice, and shook his head, as if the question was too much for him.

"Well, why do you send your own bullion to the United States to be sold at bullion value under the gold standard instead of having it minted into dolfars which are worth 100 cents on the silver basis?" Open Mints Cheapen Silver.

which are worth 100 cents on the silver basis?"

The mine owner got out his pencil and figured. He took the exchange, the cost of transportation, the 377 grains of fine silver in the Mexican dollar, the 371 grains in the American dollar, the ounce value, and made elaborate calculations. At length his face brightened.

"Silver," he said, "yields today 4 cents an ounce more when sold in the states as bullion, after paying freight charges and brokerage commissions, than it would if taken to the Mexican mints and coined into dollars."

THE FARMER AND THE SILVERITE. us tettin' on a shoe box at th' corner us th' street.
Chawin' plug terbacker an' waitin' fer a treat.
While he squirted his terbacker juice at an increensive fly.
He saw an honest farmer come a-walkin' slowly by. slowly by, So he histed up his britches, an' he took an-

other chew, An' boldly waded inter him, an' this is what he blew: "Can you tell me, my friend, why the chinch bug is eatin' up your grain? Have yer ciphered on the problem why we git so little rain? Can yer tell me, plodding farmer, why the army worm's around? Why th' tarnal yeller sunlight is burnin' up th' ground? Can yer tell me why th' weavil, th' rust an' Hessian'fly Are eatin' up yer substance? Do yer know th' reason why? Why th' price uv eggs an' butter, oats an' corn, an' wheat an' rye. Are a-fallin' in the market as th' years are passin' by?

"The reason why these dismal clouds cast their shadders 'crost th' sun? Why yer debts are gettin' bigger, as th' seasons go and kum? Th' reason fer this trouble is plain enough ter see, 'Tis that orful, fearful, nasty thing; th'

Tis that orful, rearral, hasty thing; th'
'crine uv '73.'

Tew be sure, yer didn't know it fer thirty
vears er so,
But it worked this orful havue, it dealt
this deadly blow.

Th' Gold Bugs down in Wall street under
cover uv th' law,
Hav' gobbled up yer earnings in their
thirsty, hungry maw.

'Sixteen to one' will cure you—'tis th' allopathic plan."

The farmer stopped and listened, the it almost made him laf.

At the stupid, senseless logic uv this whittlin' talkin' calf.

An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this everlastin' hore.

An' he kracked his heels together an' he shuk his lists an' swore:

"You must think us farmers hav' nuthin' clas to do list san' aroun' an' argify with such tarnal fools as you.

You'll legislate the weavil, chinch bug an' Hessian fly.

Remian fly.
You'll resolute the raindrop er know th' reason why.
You'll resolute the raindrop er know th' reason why.
You'll stop th' golden sunlight from shinin' one th' ground.
You'll stop th' golden sunlight from shinin' one th' ground.
Th' haw that fixes prices, you'll change it jest for fun.
With coinin' uv th' sliver 'sixteen tew one.' itaif a deliar's worth uv metal will be worth lest twict as much.
When melted by th' government an' giv'n its magic touch.
You'll hust up all th' railroads, shops, an' savings banks.
With th' drivin' slily nonsense uv you crasy aliver crusks.

"It seems tor me that I remember when things were all askers, himse time about November in th' year uv off.

That the name going uv fellers promised another treat,
That yer took th' grubbin' farmer that you'd gin him 'deniar' wheat.

That he'd anceix time be happy, an' his fortun would be made.

If he'd her unent th' tailf, vote for Cluveland an free trade.

Now, we don't perfend to know much, fee we never farmers head.

Int there is guite a grist o' things that cree farmers know.

They know when they've been ited to, an' taken for a denice.

In' they don't git fee whe de-d keerfut that they don't git fee whet her man.

tunity for other investments. As he increases his money he sets it at work for him, and in this way grows rich. Money is not the ultimate object of business, but it is the means whereby men obtain what they want.

It is of the first importance, therefore, and each man's common sense confirms it, that the money we earn, that the money we borrow and lend and that we use for the purpose of exchange should be uniform and stable in value, that it should mean the same thing next year that it does today, and the world of business has agreed that gold and silver makes the nearest approach to that kind of money—gold for large transactions, silver for small. That these metals can be equally used history shows to be impossible, so the wisest nations have provided that gold should have the principal place and silver be treated as subsidiary.

The political question, then, for the young man who now votes for the first time to decide is, whether it is wiser to follow the teachings of history and the example of the most successful business nations of the world or to start out on a plan that has already been tried and found disastrous. Shall we as a people take pattern after England or after Mexico? Shall we learn from China or from Germany?

How does a young man act for himself

Mexico? Shall we learn from China or from Germany?

How does a young man act for himself when looking around among his elders and superiors in business life? Does he choose the example and advice of successful men—of the Armours and Fields and Gages of commercial and financial life—or does he start out regardless of their methods and attempt some short cut to success? How many young men have stood at the parting of the ways looking wistfully into the future? How few have taken the narrow and forbidding path of hard work, thrift and self-tural products \$275,000,000 annually

few have taken the narrow and forbidding path of hard work, thrift and self-sacrifice, but that leads to the mountain tops, and how many the flowery road that is so enticing in its case and pleasure, but which ends only in morasses and despair?

As it is with individuals so it is with nations, and no people can defy the principles of honesty and integrity in their national life any more than in personal life.

Sound and honest money, which means money as good as gold in this campaign, stands for national honor. A debased coinage stands for national dishonor. Which banner will our young men follow?—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MODERN ALADDIN.

How Bryan Ignores the Experience of This and Other Nations with Free Coinage.

Mr. Bryan states that he believes the free coinage of silver, by our government alone, at the ratio of 16 to 1. would raise the price of silver to \$1.29 per ounce; and he never tires of alleging that our government is strong, and rich, and powerful enough to accomplish this result without waiting or asking for the co-operation of any other country.

In making this prediction Mr. Bryan ignores the experience of this and other nations of the world in regard to the coinage of silver during the past 100

coinage of silver during the past 100 years; but waiving that, let us see what his proposition involves.

I presume it will be conceded by Mr. Bryan and his adherents that the price of silver bullion in this country cannot be affected without at the same time affecting it everywhere, and that the rise in the price will apply so all silver, whether in bars or wares as well as in coin, throughout the world.

The figures I shall give, except those showing the production of silver since

coin, throughout the world.

The figures I shall give, except those showing the production of silver since 1852, are all taken from a report submitted by Mr. Voorhees, a free silver advocate, on behalf of the finance committee of the Senate, March 5, 1894, which report is entitled "Coinage Laws of the United States from 1792 to 1894, with an Appendix Helating to Coina and Currency; Fourth Edition. Revised and Currency; Fourth Edition of the Committee."

According to that report, page 275, the production of silver in the world from 1493 to 1892 amounted to 7,522,537,710 cances, and there has been produced since 1892 about 629,000,000 conces in round numbers. Add this to the other sum and we have a total of 8,122,507,716 cances. I have no data showing the production of silver prior to 1493, and honce I cannot give the figures; but I think it may be safely assumed that it amounted to as much as the whole amount of silver that has been host or destroyed. In order to be surptical that we are on the right side, however, the side of the side o

many Thousands of Young Men
Have Reached the Threshold
of Their Career.

TWO POLITICAL PATHS OPEN.

There are a good many thousands of young men who will this year cast their first vote for President. They stand on the threshold of their career and are looking forward to achieve success in life in some chosen vocation. With be business men and by their own efforts win a competence if not a fortune. This few exceptions they all expect to be business men and by their own efforts win a competence if not a fortune. This sambition to obtain wealth is lausding and should be cherished by every honest and industrious youth.

To these young men the money question, which is now the political question of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right casting of their votes but for the right custom of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right custom of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right custom of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right custom of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right custom of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right custom of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right custom of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right custom of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right custom of the moment of it, or, accumulating it, know well how to use it.

The common phrase in business is "making money." but money is only an ease has a greed that gold and silver to the interest until he can find an opportunity for other investments. As he is creases his money we sera, that the money we have the world of the proporty or load of the common of the money we have the world of the surface of the surfac cents per ounce, or \$5,040,000,000. And strange to say, the larger part of this added wealth would be outside of our own country. In gold standard countries

Has the American Farmer Forgotten That under President Harrison's administration the prohibition against our meat products by Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Austria, France, Italy and Spain were removed?

Has he forgotten the high prices he received during the times reciprocity and protection were in force?

Has he forgotten that our trade in all agricultural products was extended dur-

agricultural products was extended dur-ing this time? Has he forgotten that our exports of bacon, hams and lard was increased \$19,000,000 in one year by this same

Has be forgotten that we exported \$12,000,000 more of American beef products in a single year?

Has be forgotten that we exported \$16,000,000 more of live cattle annu-

the foreign sales of all our agricultural products \$275,000,000 annually over what it had been previously?

Has he forgotten that four years ago Mr. Bryan and his free trade friends promised him that if the McKinley bill was repealed better prices would be obtained for all of his products?

Has he forgotten that all these promises failed of fruition, and that instead of receiving better prices all agricultural products have depreciated in value?

Has he forgotten the good times that all classes, the farmer, the wage worker and the business man enjoyed under protection and reciprocity?

Does he propose to accept the promises of this same Bryan crowd, who make no references to their pledge of four years ago that the repeal of the McKinley bill would bring relief to all classes in this country, and who shamelessly ignore all reference to those promises, and now seek his votes under pledge that a debased and depreciated money will remedy the hard times?

The American farmer should not forget that protection and reciprocity brought bim prosperity.

The Working Man's Vote is His Own. Bryan and his shouters make much of the charge that efforts are being made to control the labor vote. The labor vote cannot be controlled. It is free. A secret vote must of necessity be free. It was to make it free that legislators made it secret. There would be ample ground for criticizing the writing of letters to working people by their employers on the subject of election, if such action by the employers involved compulsion; for this is a free country, and the right of every citizen to freely express his own views by his own vote should and must be sacredly maintained. Under existing circumstances letters of advice written by employers to their employers are no more to be regarded as attempts at compulsion than is the circulation of any other class of campaign iterature to be considered as an attempt at compulsion. They are a legitimate part of the "campaign of education," to be judged by the arguments they contain, and acted upon as the recipients may decide to be b. d for their own interests.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Bryan and his shouters make much of

FARMER BROWN'S DILEMMA

We had a public overlin' in the schoolhou, here last week. And a feller from the city was invited don And a fuller from the city was lavited down to speak.

He'd studied up the subject of finance in every light.

And rialmed that he was competent to show us what was right.

He says this whole binness country is a goin' straight to smeak.

Unless we get free coinage and increase our stock of cost.

He's figgered out a daisy schome and claims 'tubi work immense.

Its wasts to make one dollars cost us only fifty costs.

He'd take "four bits' of silver and would run it through the mint.

And stamp it pials "cost delice" with the government's imprist;

The mines would desse their silver and the nation, silva as grease.

Would grind out breach one delice" with the gravefuncent's imprist;

The mines would desse their silver and the nation, silva as grease.

Would grind out breach one delices at just fifty cents appear.

That more and if fight; but since that night anomelous I've wonders.

When I has dollars for fifty cents who'll take 'she first handerel's cents of the first handerel's cents on the a handerel's cents of the control of the cents of t