

MAGNIFICENT INCREASE FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Crop and Live Stock Gains of Over a Billion Dollars in Value.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION.

A Marvelous Statement by the Department of Agriculture, Which Shows Why Farmers Are with the Administration.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued its statement of the value of nine of the principal crops of the United States. Comparing this value with the value of the same crops in 1896 and adding the increased value of live stock already published, there is an increased gain of over one billion two hundred million dollars.

It is the difference between prosperity and depression—between Republicanism and Democracy.

The increase is given below:

Increase in Nine Crops \$ 710,722,617

Increase in Live Stock.. 501,444,474

Total Gain to Farmers.....\$1,212,167,091

The value on the farm of the nine principal crops raised in the United States was \$710,722,617 larger this year than in 1896.

The figures are supplied by the Department of Agriculture, those for 1900 having just been completed. The details by crops follow:

	1896.	1900.	Increase in 1900.
Corn	\$513,871,912	\$859,810,000	\$345,938,088
Cotton	319,976,437	483,750,000	163,773,563
Wheat	265,698,900	380,000,000	114,301,100
Oats	129,248,880	162,187,500	32,938,620
Potatoes	75,670,362	97,350,000	21,679,638
Barley	18,246,996	32,337,500	14,090,504
Rye	8,346,399	14,242,500	5,896,101
Hay	669,295,564	671,000,000	1,704,436
Buckwheat	4,931,424	6,380,000	1,448,576
Total	\$1,996,334,883	\$2,707,057,500	\$710,722,617

American farmers received almost \$115,000,000 more money for their wheat this year, under Republican prosperity, than they did in 1896 under Democratic depression. This year the people can afford to buy bread. In 1896 thousands of them were starving and begging for bread.

The American farmers received \$346,000,000 more money this year for their corn crop than they did in 1896.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

Shown by the Activity of Railroads and Factories.

The increase of earnings of the Southern and Southwestern railroad systems of the South and Southwest is an excellent indication of the improvement of business conditions in that section of the country. The advance since 1896 is shown in the table below:

	1896.	1900.
Earnings in August	\$6,584,265	\$9,858,405
Southern	5,911,776	8,432,064
Southwestern		
Total	\$12,496,041	\$18,290,409

Money has loaned at lower rates of interest; both agricultural and manufacturing interests have been stimulated thereby; and what stimulates these interests directly stimulates the business of railroads. The out-bound shipments of the raw cotton may not have been heavier because more was used in the Southern mills; but the out-bound shipments of textile goods have greatly increased. Also the in-bound shipments of the luxuries of life have increased enormously, and this class of freight is the best paying of all.

Opening up new markets in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines for the products of the South has given great additional stimulus to the Southern railroads, which, geographically considered, derive unusual advantages from the expansion policy.

The extent to which new factories have been erected in the States of West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia is shown by the number of establishments started along the line of the Norfolk and Western road during the past year. These include:

- Three new cotton mills.
- One silk mill.
- Three knitting factories.
- One pulp mill.
- One cotton and linseed oil.
- One coke bi-product plant.
- Four iron and steel works.
- One hosiery factory.
- One flour mill.
- Two canning works.
- Three peanut factories.
- One furniture works.
- Four wagon and buggy works.
- One handle factory.
- One stove works.
- Three planing mills.
- Sixteen saw mills.

The future of the South is in developing its manufacturing interests and there are thousands of Southerners who already realize this and who are alive to the value of the protective tariff.

To Govern the Philippines.

They (the Philippines) will not be governed as vassals or serfs or slaves; they will be given a government of liberty, regulated by law, honestly administered, without oppressing exactions, taxation without tyranny, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social condition, freedom of religious worship, and protection in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."—William McKinley.

PROSPERITY CERTAIN AND LIBERTY ASSURED.

Views of a Noted Jewish Publisher on the Country's Future.

As far as human judgment can foresee—at least so it seems to the writer—the next four years should be more prosperous than anything this country has ever before seen. There will be an enormously increased demand for our natural products, such as iron, and just now coal; and our manufactured products are also rapidly making their way. In certain lines, such as agricultural implements, tools and light vehicles, in fact whatever it is necessary to combine lightness with strength, we are away ahead of the rest of the world, and it is only because we have not cultivated the foreign markets with sufficient assiduity that we have given our competitors a ghost of a show.

In other lines than those mentioned above, such as ladies' fine shoes and others that the writer could mention, we also form a class by ourselves superior to the rest of the world. These conclusions are drawn from personal observations in many countries.

A second point which ought to be well presented is that of expansion. You no doubt are aware of the greater or less persecution which the Jews have undergone in all the countries of the world, and are still undergoing to-day. Therefore one of the things that we desire to see established above all others is the universal principle of the right of any decent man to go anywhere where he thinks he can improve his condition and enjoy all the rights and immunities of a native, without being put to any disadvantage because of his religion. There are really only two countries that give this privilege; these are the United States and Great Britain.

We know that freedom for all, equality for all, and safety and protection for all, are guaranteed wherever the Stars and Stripes float; hence we were expansionists from the start and will be until the end. Wherever a country is practically under American jurisdiction, it is a good thing for that country; it is a good thing for humanity, and a thing that is so good cannot fail to be a good thing for the country itself in the end, though it may be costly in the beginning.

These are the points which we think ought to be emphasized. The questions ought to be treated in the very broadest way; details do not count.

LEO WISE.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1900.

Railroad Men for McKinley.

Bryan and the Popo-Democratic party have been claiming the railroad vote this year, especially out in Kansas. On the train going to Topeka a few days ago the conductor, brakeman and engineer were all found to be enthusiastic Republicans. Station agents along the line were also found to be faithful Republicans and working among their railroad friends for McKinley. Bryan at any rate won't get the whole railroad vote.

WILL YOU?

You voted in 1896 for prosperity and got it. Will you now vote against it.

Value of Nine Leading Crops 1896 \$1,996,334,883

1900 \$2,707,057,500

Increase \$710,722,617

Increase in Value of Farm Animals \$501,444,474

Total gain this year to Farmers by Republicanism \$1,212,167,091

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MODEL OHIO FARM

Not a Political Farm, but Managed in an Able Manner, and the Place Is a Noted One in the Countryside.

President McKinley owns a farm. A great deal has been written about Mr. Bryan's farm, but heretofore no description of Mr. McKinley's broad expanse of corn fields, meadows, cow pastures and orchards, which comprise 162¼ acres. His well-kept barns, corn cribs and wagon sheds show care and thrift. The wool on the backs of 200 sheep shines with cleanliness, for McKinley's farm is a model one and a modern one. Unlike the famous Nebraska farm of the Democratic candidate for President, the public knows little about it. Two miles from Minerva, one mile from Bayard, Ohio, it stands on a sloping parcel of ground surmounted by the orchards of Baldwin apples. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad crosses a corner of the farm and the Big Sandy canal courses through the field at one side of the main road.

Calves is also an occupation. Ten fine horses are constantly employed. These are all draft horses. Two hundred sheep graze on the hillside. One season 175 sheep were sold from this place. This shows what a good market there is for the wool and mutton which comes from the President's farm. The chickens number more than 200.

The man who has charge of Mr. McKinley's farm is W. J. Adams, formerly of Canton, but who was raised in Pennsylvania. He is a farmer who understands his business, and it is said, in the vicinity, that there is not a more prosperous farm in all that section. He has a half interest in everything. The fences are all kept up and there is an appearance of neatness which marks his work. Mr. Adams has lived on this place for the past twenty years, and Mr. McKinley is delighted with him.



THE MAIN BARNS ON PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S FARM.

McKinley's farm is a profitable one. In any season when crops are good it yields richly. This year's potato crop will probably aggregate 2,000 bushels. The corn fields have been known to produce as high as 3,500 bushels in a single year. Last year the meadows produced 100 tons of hay. The oats crop this year aggregates some 700 bushels.

This is apple butter making time in this section of the country. Many of the apples on McKinley's farm, just at the present time, are being made into apple butter. The large orchard is an important part of McKinley's farm. One good year 1,700 bushels of Baldwins were gathered and as many more of other kinds kinds, making a total yield of nearly 3,500 bushels. Part of the produce of the farm has been shipped to Canton from time to time to the McKinley home, but none has ever been sent to Washington. Canton is about twenty miles from the farm.

Selling milk is one of the industries of the farm. There are twenty-five head of cattle. There are nine milch cows. Some of them are blooded stock. Raising

The residence is a two-story structure, built sixty years ago. It is now getting quite old in appearance. It shelters eleven rooms. The porch is about the size of McKinley's famous front porch at Canton, and then on to the upright part there is a wing which is a story and a half in height. The lawn is well kept, and morning glories grow upon the fences at one side.

Besides the house, there are six buildings on the farm. There is the main barn, the sheep barn, the two large wagon sheds, the scale house and the pig pen. The accompanying picture shows the main barn to the right and the main wagon shed to the left.

The McKinley farm is visited each year by people who, on passing through that section, hear of the President's farm and are curious to see what kind of a farmer he is. One visitor once asked for a fence rail for a souvenir of his visit. The Adams family has become used to kodak fiends and fully realize that to reside on the President's farm is to be, in a sense, in the public eye.—W. Frank McClure.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON SUSTAINING M'KINLEY.

Issues Are Now Just the Same as They Were Four Years Ago.

WHY HE WILL BE UNABLE TO MAKE ANY SPEECHES.

Bryanites Get No Consolation from the Former President, Whom They Claimed Was Lukewarm in the Campaign.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison is emphatically for the re-election of President McKinley. He silenced all statements to the contrary by making his views known through the medium of an interview.

"Is it true, general, that you have consented to make some speeches in the campaign?" he was asked.

Campaigning Days Over

"No, that statement has not been authorized by me," was his answer. "I have said to everyone who has spoken or written to me on the subject that I could not do any more campaign work. I began to make Republican speeches the year I began to vote, and have had a laborious, if unimportant, part in every campaign, State and national, since until 1888.

"In 1896 I submitted myself to very hard usage, and then made up my mind and so said to my friends that I would do no more campaigning. Following this conclusion I declined to take a speaking part in the campaign of 1898. My retirement dates from that year, not from this.

His Work for Party.

"Few men have made more speeches for their party than I have, and no ex-President, I am sure, has made more. Since I left Washington my retirement from all participation in party management has been complete. All that I have left to others, and I think they have very generally and kindly accepted my sense of the proprieties of the case—at least between campaigns.

"In a word, I have vacated the chair and taken a seat in the pew—with a deep sense of gratitude to my forbearing fellow countrymen."

"But, general, it is said that you are not altogether in accord with your party."

As to Porto Rico.

"Well, I have heard that my silence was imputed by some to that cause. Now, the only public utterance I have made in criticism of the policies of the party was contained in the interview, consisting of one rather short sentence, that I gave to the newspapers while the Porto Rico bill was pending.

"It was, in substance, that I regarded the bill as a grave departure from right principles. I still think so. I do not believe that the legislative power of Congress in the territories is absolute, and I do believe that the revenue clause relating to duties and imposts applies to Porto Rico.

Is a Legal Question.

"These views, I know, are not held by many able lawyers. It is a legal question—one that the political departments

PROTECTION FOR THE CATTLEMAN.

How It Helps the Northwestern Stock-Raiser to Compete with Canada.

Every one in Cass County, S. D., knows James S. Landers of Argusville, and he is pretty well known in the State. He has lived here some twenty years, is a most successful farmer, and attends closely to his farm interests. Being of English descent, however, it would be natural that he might favor free trade ideas, but he has evidently been studying the effect of protection and free trade on the farmer, and he sends in the following letter for publication, which is worthy of close perusal by all.

Argusville, Oct. 5.

I came down to Fargo to hear the Hon. J. D. Scanlan, and his speech was the best argument I ever heard on a political topic; there was no gas and no wind—just solid facts.

I can give you a good illustration of his arguments, which I picked up on the train going to Fargo; it was a freight, and on the train was a cattle man from Manitoba, and he was along with 102 head of 2-year-old steers. He had shipped these from his home, eighty miles west of Winnipeg, to find a market in this country. It had cost him \$600 for duty to enter this stock; his freight was 23½ cents per hundred from Neche to St. Paul, and then he had to ship to Chicago. He had been five days on the way when he reached Fargo.

Now here is the point for my brother farmers to study a little: This Manitoba farmer ships his cattle from the other side of the line to Chicago, pays heavy duty, pays the freight, feed three times on the way, suffers heavy shrinkage, and then sees a better profit at the end than he can get at home—and after paying all these expenses.

Here is where we free trade farmers are blind to our own interests, when we want these cattle to come in free, and if this was allowed what would we get for our stock? They would not be worth the raising and we would return to beggary, where thousands were before, under free trade.

Now, I am interested in cattle, and I have been considering starting in stock raising in the Canadian Northwest, where you can raise a steer until he is three years old for about \$10, but what can you get for him then? He is worth about two cents a pound, and he has to be a good one to bring that.

Oh, no, I guess I'll not try that, but I'll stay in North Dakota and vote for McKinley and protection. That is good enough for me.

JAMES S. LANDERS.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S WARNING TO THE POOR.

Only Demagogues Will Try to Incite a Contest of Money.

I see in those vehicles which carry to the people sentiments from high places, plain declarations that the present controversy is but a strife between one part of the community and another. I hear it boasted that the poor hate the rich. I know that under the cover of the roofs of the capital within the last twenty-four hours, among men sent here to devise means for the public safety and the public good, it has been vaunted forth as a matter of boast and triumph that one cause existed powerful enough to support everything and to defend everything; and that was the natural hatred of the poor to the rich. I pronounce the author of such sentiments to be guilty of attempting a detestable fraud on the community; a double fraud; a fraud which is to cheat men of their property, and out of the earnings of their labor by first cheating them out of their understanding.

The natural hatred of the poor for the rich? It shall not be until the last moment of my existence that I will believe the people of the United States capable of being effectually deluded, enjined and driven about in herds by such abominable frauds as this. * * * I admonish the people against the object of outcries like this. I admonish every industrious laborer in the country to be on his guard against such a delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passions against his interests and to prevail on him in the name of liberty to injure and afflict his country and in the name of independence to destroy that independence and to make him a beggar and a slave.

—Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, Jan. 31, 1834.

Bribed by Prosperity.

Mr. Bryan went to Salem, Ill., the other day and his remarks there have called forth the following letter from a Chicago man:

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1900.

To M. A. Hanna, Chairman Republican National Committee:

Dear Sir—I notice in Mr. Bryan's Salem speech that he says "The Republicans are going to buy every vote that can be bought and bribe every voter that can be bribed," etc.

That interests me, and from my very humble walk in life I must confess I have been bribed myself. The three years of unparalleled prosperity has bought my vote. Call it what you please, but I guess that is about all the bribery there need be in this campaign. G. E. C.

Irving Park, Ill.

REPUBLICAN PROTECTION DEMOCRATIC LOW TARIFF

	McKinley Act of 1890.	Wilson-Gorman Act of 1894.	Dingley Act of 1897.
Horses and Mules	\$30 per head.	20 per cent ad val.	\$30 per head.
Cattle 1 year old or over	10 "	" "	27½ per cent ad val.
Calves (under 1 year)	2 "	" "	2 per head.
Sheep	1.50 "	" "	1.50 "
Hogs	1.50 "	" "	1.50 "
Barley	.30 bushel.	20 "	.30 bushel.
Buckwheat	.15 "	20 "	.15 "
Corn	.15 "	20 "	.15 "
Oats	.15 "	20 "	.15 "
Wheat	.25 "	15 bushel.	.25 "
Potatoes	.40 "	20 "	.40 "
Onions	.40 "	20 "	.45 "
Beans	.40 "	10 "	.40 "
Peas, green	.20 "	20 "	.30 "
Peas, dried	.5 each	Free	.3 each.
Other vegetables	.25 per cent.	10 per cent.	.25 per cent ad val.
Apples, green or ripe	.25 bushel	20 "	.2 bushel.
Apples, dried	.2 lb.	20 "	.25 lb.
Eggs	.5 doz.	3 doz.	.5 doz.
Poultry, live	.3 lb.	.2 lb.	.3 lb.
Poultry, dressed	.5 lb.	.3 lb.	.5 lb.
Bacon and ham	.5 lb.	20 per cent.	.5 lb.
Lard	.2 lb.	.1 "	.2 lb.