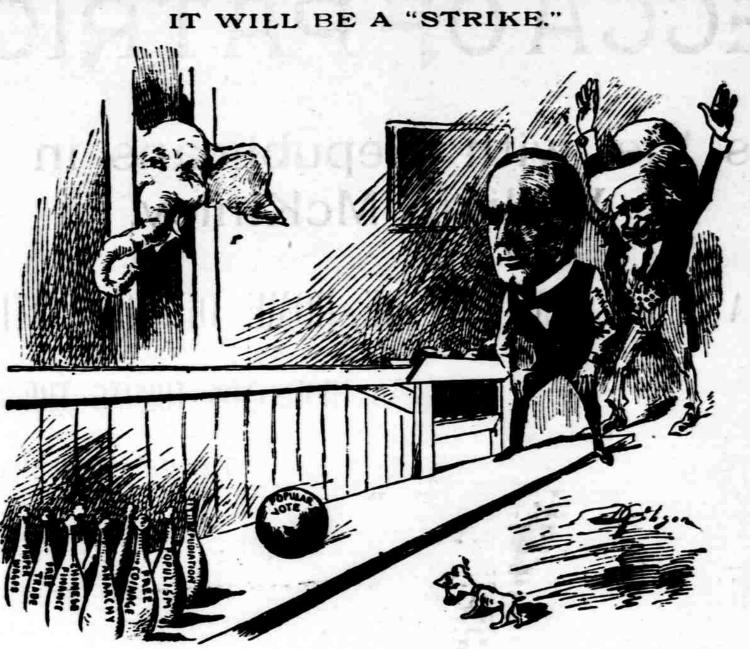


question the right of the advocaes of sound money and protection to display the national colors as the proper insignia of their cause. The only lamentation heard was the Altgeldian wall, which is always attracted when the stars and is always expected when the stars and stripes are flung to the breeze. The rivalry as to who could make the

nest lavish display of the national emthe supporters of McKinley. . There has 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 genand assent to the proposition that the ing does not go with the Chicago plat-

This tacit recognition of the fact that the flag is the one suitable emblem of the ses for which our party is contending nething new in our American polition. Heretofore there has been a pa-tristic rivarly between the Republicans and the Democrats in our national camtigns as to which side could make most refuse 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

Secondary this fact, Chairman Hanna of the national committee suggests that October 31, the Saturday before election, be observed as "flag day" in every city and town, on which day every person who intends to vote for sound in actional momenting whill dis mey and national prosperity shall dis-by the national colors from his home his place of business. The sugges-m is a most commendable one and mid meet with an enthusiastic remeet with an enthusiastic ree all over the nation.



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 cumber-some 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:

Mowers \$100	\$35 to \$
Reapers	50 to
Combined mower and reap-	
	75 to 100 to 1
Harvester and binder	32 to
Rakes 60	20 to
•1878.	

The Deering Harvester company of Chicago, quoting from their retail prices | Kansas and Nebraska, who is the editor of their various classes of machinery in 1873 and 1896, make the following statement, showing the decreased cost and increased efficiency of farm machinery: gress, is a man who has made his way "The twine binder was unknown in from poverty to affluence, by the use 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. "The self-rake reaper, which is now sold at from \$60 to \$70, sold for \$180 to \$210 in 1873.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND

A Comparison Between the Policy of the Republican and Democratic Partie:

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. of the Farmers' Call, Quincy, and also resolution in favor of reciprocity; and that it yet ... yors reciprocity is shown ecretary of the Farmers' National Con gress, is a man who has made his way of his own head and hands. His prominence in the Grange, Farmers' institutes and all movements calculated to better the condition of American agriculture, gives weight to his judgment and makes his v. vs on all public ques-

-Cincinnati Times and Star. was in effect long enough to show that under its operation our production of wool would rapidly increase to the ultiwool would rapidly increase to the ulti-mate 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 1890 there were in the United States 42,500,079 sheep, valued at \$00,-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 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 coust instantion demanded by farmand equal protection demanded by farm-ers; the Wilson law removed this pro-

force of a disastrous free trade policy. Reciprocity.

tection, and, discriminating against the farmer, singled out wool growing as the one considerable industry to feel the full

At its annual meeting in 1890 the Farmers' National congress passed a

wages paid to farm and factory labor Mr. Pickler said: "It seems that the would amount to \$75,000,000 per annum. is no effort to improve the service f Land and labor now devoted to crops of country people," and on the same di small profit and of which we produce an ensiti pront 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 com-merce by at least four times that amount. If we had produced our own sugar instead of gold having been ex-parted during the past three researches sugar instead of gold having been ex-ported during the past three years—an export that has widely hurt our indus-tries 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 the employment of labor, the increase of domestic commerce and of our circulat-ing 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 protec-tion as was given by the McKinley law. Surely so far as tariff legislation is con-cerned, 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 Presi-dent. 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. Me-Kinke, it is world arrangements. Kinley, it is needless to say, has been and is, in favor of reciprocity, just pro-tection to wool and other farm products, and such reasonable encouragement of out beet-sugar industry as other countries have found profitable. In con-trast with what Mr. Bryan said about tariff on wool is what Mr. McKinley said when introducing his tariff bill into the 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 legis-lative assistance, where it can properly be done, than to the million farmers who own sheep in the United Slates. We cannot af-ford as a nation to permit this industry to be longer crippled.

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.

Republicane and Trusts,

Farmers have been consistently and ersistently 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 were before and probably 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 us: that power with political-parties and legislative bodies, for im-

is no effort to improve the service for country people," and on the same day Mr. Loud, chairman of the House com-

Mr. Loud, chairman of the House com-mittee on postoffices and postroads, and 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 reg-ulation, screen, and other wagon service. In other words, while you gentlemen from the country have been persistently increas-ing appropriations for the star route service, all of that increase has been used in 'the large cittes. arge cities.

In fact, the amount thus diverted dur ing the last fiscal year was \$670,000, whereas the increase in the appropria tion 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 actual-ly less money spent on that service than before, because the Democratic administration of the postoffice department used lsewhere, 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 post-office 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 due to the free daily delivery had more than paid for that delivery. In some cases the profit from free delivery was quite large. In New Canaan, Conn., for example, the village in which free daily delivery was first in-troduced, and in which the experiments troduced, and in which the experiments were conducted for five years, the aver-ige annual income of the office was \$523, while the free delivery cost only \$200. A business that yields an average annual profit of 161% per cent., part of the period being a time of panic and de-pression, is a good business indeed; yet the present administration of the post-office department has discontinued the transition of the postfree delivery in the villages in which it was established by Mr. Wanamaker. The results from experiments in vil-

ages indicated, as Mr. Wansmaker foresaw that they would, the practicability of free daily delivery to farmers; and 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 sions. The language of the appropriations was mandatory, but both Mr. Bissell and Mr. Wilson have refused to expend these appropriations. The mail has become a very important factor in the prosperity, welfare and enjoyment of the people. In the attitude of the Republican and Democratic administrations toward rural mail service and the efforts made to improve it, the farmer will find excellent aid in deciding for which party to vote.

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

Let every man who intends to vote for the preservation of our national honor 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 ed by collision with hard facts that ey are now resorting to deliberate misentation 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 ice of wheat during the last few years, 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 wheat-growing countries than the United ates they have undertaken to deny sth propositions.

In a speech at the Central Music hall en September 19, Gov. Altgeld in ated by Carl Schurz in an address in he same hall earlier in the campaign, king of the decline in wheat, said: The truth is that there has been scarceby any improvement in machinery for raising and harvesting wheat in the last

twenty years." Buch a statement is a severe reflection either upon the inventive genius of American manufacturers and the progressive spirit of American farmers or nen the sincerity of Gov. Altgeld him-

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. 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 epormously increased. Taking the harvester e it has been so improved during the hast twenty years that one man can now accomplish what required the labor of ive in 1873, so that instead of there being "scarcely any improvement in ma-" for harvesting wheat, the imery provements in the harvester alone are hown fully. In other words, it teday only requires one-fifth of the labor cost to harvest grain that it did twenty years

To entirely overthrow this last perverion of truth, with which silver men are trying to bolster up a losing cause, retail 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 how the cost of lows has been reduced.

We manufacture plows alone and in the year 1873 chilled plows of the numbers 30 and 40 were the leading pat-The same numbers are very largely used at this time and our comarisons are accordingly based on them: In 1873 the retail price of the No. 30 was

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 re-tailed at 80 cents each; now retail at 30

Jointers for these plows in 1873 retailed at Si 50 each: now 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 25 cents each. And other items in about the same ratio.

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 cheaper machines to \$45 for the Deering roller and ball bearings.

When the wire binding attachment was added to the old Marsh harvester from 1876 to 1879 the combined machine sold for \$300, of which \$120 was for the attachment and \$180 for the harvester. Wire binders are not sold now, having been superseded by the twine binder. In 1878 we introduced the twine binderthe 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 inti-mated, 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, un-known 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 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 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 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 durable as 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 today.

The Deering twine binder today, running on roller and ball bearings, cost \$100 less than the old Marsh harvester and requires two less men and two less horses than did that machine. In other words, one man and two horses can handle more grain with the Deering roller-bearing twine binder than three men and three horses could handle in 1875 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 een marked by wonderful improvements in the efficiency of farming tools accompanied by no less marked reduction in the retail price. When Gov. Altgeld and the lesser lights of Populism claim that no part of the decline in wheat is the result of improved machinery and nethods, 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.

A little over a year ago Candidate Eryan 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 theatricals.

actments in our history have done our The construction and quality of the goods are far better than in 1873." D. M. Osborne and Company of An-burn, N. Y., the great manufacturers of hear and fact. Col. Ingersoll says to one of his ardent is one of his ardent silver critics: "Yes, many things are cheaper since the crime of 1873, especial-burn, N. Y., the great manufacturers of hear and the structure of the testify to that fact. Col. Ingersoll says to one of his ardent is during a structure of protection and company of An-burn, N. Y., the great manufacturers of hear and the structure of the same measure of protection and significant. Not give the same measure of protection and industries that it gives to other industries. Wool is a striking ex-subjected the country to greater ultimate financial loss. To produce four thousand million pounds of beet sugar would re-it proper protection, and while that law was in effect only a very short time, it quire one million acres of land and the priation bill in the House March 6 last,

tions of value. In a recent interview be 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:

"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. No exception to this is furnished by the tariff, which has been the most persistent political question in our history. No other question has been an important issue in so many cam paigns. The second act passed by the Congress of the United States was a tariff act. The bill was introduced and discussed before Gen. Washington was inaugurated President and the bill was enacted into law two months before the passage of the law creating a treasury department. Tarif for protection and tariff for revenue, ad valorem duties and specific duties, etc., were thorough ly discussed while the first tariff bill 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 representative 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 recommendation. Such a body is the Farmers' National Congress and at its last annual meeting it adopted the following resolution:

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 there were lelegates 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 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 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 nonpolitical and unpartisan, it could not consistently say more. Similar resolutions have been adopted at previous meetings.

Protection Under McKinley Law.

The McKinley law gave to agricultural industries the same measure of protection that it gave to other industries. Horses, hay, potatoes, onions, eggs, barley, fruits, wool and other products of our farms, the producers of which derive a direct benefit from a protective duty on those articles, were given just 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 sgricultural industries that it gives to

by the following resolution at its last meeting:

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

Resolved, that to secure reciprocal trade American republics, this congress favors legislation for reciprocity, commercial treat-ies, 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 ap-pears from a reading of the reciprocity section of the McKinley law:

That with a view to secure reciproca 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, and so often as the President shall be satis-fied that the government of any country pro-ducing and exporting sugar, molasses, cof-fee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any effect of the improvement of the second of such articles, imposes duties or other ex-actions upon the agricultural or other pro-ductions of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, mo-lasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United lasses, coffee, ten and hides into the United States may deem to be reciprocally unequal or unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar. molasses, coffee, ten and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, etc.

Although 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 sceeds 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 markets be enlarged. The ability of re-ciprocity to do this is shown by our dour 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 agri-

cultural interests; and the Democrats hastened to terminate them. Home or Foreign Sugar, Which?

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, notwithstanding the higher wages paid here. aid given our beet sugar industry equivalent 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 highly advantageous to the nation. Under the operation of the McKinley law our production of beet sugar rapidly increased. Here are the figures:

Ponnde 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 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 en-

IOL proper 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 agricul-

tural 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 Re-publican 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 monopo-

ties," which declares that: Every contract, combination in form of Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in re-straint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every permon 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 imprison-ment not exceeding one year, or by both of said punishments in the discretion of the court.

COURT. Every person who shall monopolize of

Every person who shall monopolize or shall attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspife 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 misdemennor 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," wher-ever used in this act, shall be deemed to in-clude corporations and associations existing

clude 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 defi-

nition 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 Fiftyfirst Congress the action of the Fiftythird 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 ffect, 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 Fifty-third Congress legislated against trusts, but only those of which importers are members and which deal in imported articles. Domestic trusts have renained undisturbed by Democratic legislation. No effort has been made by the Democratic administration to enforce the anti-trust legislation of either the Fiftyfirst or the Fifty-third Congress, though frequently reminded of its duty by the agricultural and other papers, including

ven 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.

On questions that have not had the long and general attention bestowed on tariff or in the treatment of evils the that have been so acridly demounced as the trusts, but that farmers have rightfully considered to have a direct and considerable effect on agricultural interests, the Democratic and the Republican parties have recently made records equally

there is United States, and the United States hereby resumes the title thereto, all lands heretofore granted to any state or to any corpora-tion to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the por-tion 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 treas-ury, 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 Democratic Congress that we have had

Who Opened Foreign Markets?

For some years certain European astions-one of which, at least, while preaching free trade, practiced the pro-tection of certain farm products to the extent of prohibitory decrees had ex-cluded our animal products and live ani-mals for their markets or had subjected them to veratious and profit-destroying regulations, because it was alleged, they were frequently unwholesome or diseased. Our farmers were well aware 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 tothem. 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 atterances 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 is secretary of agriculture by insulting organized farmers, and who has made the truly remarkable record of not missing ven one opportunity to show, along with his total lack of sympathy with farmers. not only his complete ignorance of our agricultural interests, but either an utter incapacity or a completely successful in-

disposition to learn. 16 to 1 Not Wanted.

The currency plank of the Chicagoplatform certainly does not express the sentiments of the National Grange; and at its last annual meeting, in Atlanta, Ga., October 10-16, 1805, 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 a ratio to be agreed upon.

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It is but justice to the Democratic party to say that, until recently, through ts long career, it was friendly to agriulture. As long as it was inspired by Inferson and Jackson it had a jealous regard for our agricultural interest, but t has drifted away from its old course; it is inspired by those who hold strange doctrines; and while thousands and hunireds of thousands of Democrats are the friends of the farmer, the present Demoratic party, as an organization to elect men to enact laws and others to adminster them, is, as compared with the Republican party, careless of the weifare f our agricultural industries; and, of ven greater weight with the American farmer, careless of that financial integriy that must underlie the welfare of all industries and which is essential tothe honor and glory of all nations.

NINE