COLUMBUS JOURNAL.

Friday, Nov. 5.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

WHAT THE FARMERS LOST BY FREE TRADE.

Enormous Decrease in the Value of Agricultural Products in Consequence of a Free Trade Administration and Free Coinage Agitation.

Official Records Show It.

It is shown by official reports, prepared by the efficials of President Cleveland's last administration, that the decreased consumption of wheat was 311,886,196 bushels, and the decreased consumption of corn, 2,945,529,870 bushels-a total decreased consumption of 3,257,416,072 bushels of wheat and corn in the United States during those four years. In this article is given the total production of wheat and corn in the United States each year for five years, the total value of each year's crop, and the decreased farm value of each year's crop compared with 1892 - when the wheat crop of the United States was larger than in any of the other years named and the world's wheat crop as large as the average of the years since 1892-as proved by the following figures taken from page 203 of the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1896," which was prepared under the direction of Sometary Carlisle, as proved by the letter therein submitting the report to the House of Representatives-except the figures on wheat and corn crops of 1836; which have been obtained from page 559 of the "Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture," which was prepared by Secretary J. Sterling Morton. who is the of the most extreme free traders in the author: on whent crops

Total bu. Total value. 515,949,060 \$322,111.881 38,131.725 213,171.381 469,267,416 225,902,025 467,102,947 237,938,968 from 1892. 96,209,856 84,172,883 11,509,342

Total decrease in value of United States' wheat crop during the\$300,822,581 past four years Farm loss on corn crops-

427.684.346 310,602,539

Corn crops. Total bu. Total value. from 1892. 1862 1.628.464.000 8642.146.630 1866 1.619.496.131 591.625.627 1884 1.212.770.052 554.719.162 1886 2.151.138,580 567,509.106 1886 2.283.875.165 491,006,967 50,521,003 87,427,468 74,637,524 151,139,663

...\$363,725.658 | credited with it. ing the four years 300.832,230

It will be noticed that the loss in the value of the wheat crops of the United States during the past four years-\$300,-\$22.581-was nearly one-third of the total value of the crops for the four years when compared with the value of the wheat eron in 1892! It will also be noticed that the total decreased farm value of the corn crops of the past four years aggregated \$363,725,658-a total less of \$664,558,239 on the farm values of the wheat and corn crops of the United States during the past four years compared with the farm value of those crops in 1892. Remember that it is the "farm" value of the grains that is quoted from the official tables. If figured on the expert value of wheat and corn for the years named the loss on the wheat and come for the years named the loss on the wheat and corn crops is nearly double that for the "farm" loss-for it is over a bill-

OF HALLES Losses on Oats and Hay.

The following official statistics give the were the furmers of the United States. and the reads and havecrops for the years. named in consequence of the decreased h me consumption during the four years of free trade government and free silver

| Year 1802 1804 1804 1805 | Malls (164). Total bri. 621,625,666 621,635,666 621,635,728 824,441,537 707,546,464 | 187,576,002 214,816,020 163,635,048 | Decrease from 1852 \$21,677.51 \$5,563,30 45,588.54 76,768,57 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *1 | rant vitee o | from eron is | \$144,044,64 |

is a deducted from decreased -: the wher years named.

F. F.J. St. S. Coss in thedat's offores of 7-04-0 1-00-5 Value, 25-100-13-8 \$570-882-872 54-871-498 408-578-5221 27-078-5-41 288-185-615 2-282-158 388-145-614 from 1880.

\$462,739,000

Till four years' loss on outs

The distriports on the outs crops for the veurs 1892 to 1895 were obtained from page 2 4 of the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1896;" and the oats report 1810 from page 567 of the "Year Best of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1896," The official hay crop statistics were abtained from page 571 of the Your Book U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1814L" which states that no official estimates were made on the hay crops for the years 1889 to 1892 inclusive. If the suntistics for 1892 had been collected the total less on the hay crops would unhad a liv have been largely increased by comparison with the total value of 1892.

Losses on Farm Animals.

The formers enermous losses on the value of their farm animals during the four team of free trade government and free sliver entrage agitation ending March. 4. INIT, are proved by the following figever taken from pages 574, 575, 576 and 577 of the "Year Book of the U. S. Departne at of Agriculture, 1897," prepared under the direction of Secretary J. Sterling Moron, who was the free trade Secretary of Agriculture during President Cleveland's last term?

Loss on form animals-Decrease \$2,483,506,681

Jan. 1, 1893. Jan 1, 1893 . \$312,689,927 664,090,375 753,580,597 1,819,446,306 51.55 Jan. 1 1896 ... 1,727,026,084 Jan. 1 1807 ... 1,655,414,612

Total less on farm animals dug



facture tin plate successfully in America? Treasury officials now have no doubt that the Dingley law will produce ample revenues after it gets fairly at work. The earnings of its second month exceeded those of the second month of the Wilson

law, and are steadily growing. Secretary Wilson says the beet sugar manufactories in the United States will be quadrupied in number in the next our own markets and ship some abroad, year. Is this due to "famine abroad"? and we are making it better and cheaper of votes from the Democratic State and land-tax plank in the Democratic plat-Of course the Dingley law must not be than the Welshmen did. London Hard-

Prof. Wilson is so busy with his new Welsh makers: "It is not their fault if the his party and cut loose his official connecduties that he hasn't had time to explain American works, brand new in all their | tion with it means that he and the other why farm products and prices of labor in- appointments, turn out plates a little managers believe that the party's chances creased as soon as the Dingley law went | cheaper than the Welsh mills. Besides,

The Democratic New York Journal says all along the line.

gregate of \$2,560,422,968! That is the lignantly.-Louisville Commercial. oss in the value of farm animals alone during the past four years.

These are vitally important facts to the the statistics given here are not "Register administration.-Des Moines Register.

Mckinley and 25-Cent Wheat:

The free silverites last year made sundry bold statements about a contracted currency; that there was not enough money in the country with which to do business, and that the only way out of it was by the adoption of the free and unlimited coinage scheme. This would fix things up 5.562.200 all right, but unless adopted, many terrible things would happen; wheat would drop to 25 cents a bushel, mortgages would be foreclosed, men could find no employment, and a general gloom would settle over the country, such as had never been seen before. It will be remembered. however, that the free coinage proposition was not adopted by the voters of the country, and yet in spite of this fact the circulation of the country within a year has increased nearly \$100,000,000, wheat has gone up to the dollar mark, mortgages are being rapidly paid off, men are employed everywhere, and the only gloom observable in the country comes from the factory smoke.

Our Farmers Will Profit.

Estimates made by the Government statisticians of the United States and Austra-Hungary place the deficiency in the world's wheat supply for this year at 202,-000,000 bushels. The total crop of last year fell 130,000,000 bushels short of the average, so the net deficiency of the two years aggregates 332,000,000, or more than one-sixth of a normal year's supply. This is sufficient to account for the advance in prices, when taken in connection with the fact that the consuming population is constantly increasing. Reports from the wheat exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere promise a good average yield from the next harvest, but the outlook for next year's American winter wheat is bad enough to more than balonce the good promise of Australia and Argentina. On the whole, the outlook is including India,-Pittsburg Dispatch,

Another Evidence.

An evidence of the improvement in business since the people of the country decided in favor of protection and sound have done in the past few months. Busimoney is found in figures in the recent re- ness expansion was not checked in the port of the Interstate Commerce Commis- slightest degree, however, by the temposion. They show that the freight tonnage for the year just ended is the largest in 1897 .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat. the history of the railways of the country. and is no less than seventy million tons The largest tin plate mill in the world is in excess of the preceding year. The Senator Gorman's offer to surrender Democratic national committeeman from with a deficit of three and a half million prices of American breadstuffs up to the to be erected at Newcastle, Pa. See, gross earnings of the railroads of the pemocratic leadership in Maryland this State, has been a pronounced advo-dollars. What a noise there must have point about which they have fluctuated didn't somebody predict just a few years country for the year were nearly \$75,000, provided the Baltimore Sun supports its cate of the single land tax for years, and been in the second month of the Wilson for the past few weeks. The property of

CAN'T MAKE TIN, CAN'T WE?

Old Free Trade Argument Knocked

Into a Cocked Hat. Everybody remembers how the free traders scoffed at the idea of making tin plate in this country, and how long they denied that it was being made at all. Now we are making tin plate enough to supply ware of Sept. 16 says, referring to the offer now to abandon the leadership of the Americans get their tin bars cheaper.

· · Of course the loss of the Amerithat "gold is on its way to New York and can trade is a great disaster, but it came the tide of domestic manufacturing inter- in the natural order of things, and must ests rises higher each day. The railroads be accepted patiently." There never was are blocked up with the crush of business a greater triumph for the protection principle, or a plainer denonstration of the It will be noticed that the total loss on effectiveness, than the establishment of the value of the farm animals of the Unit- | the tin plate industry in this country, and 1895 and 1896 reached the enormous ag- why the free traders fought it so malig-

The American Economist contains an

farmers of the nation, and they are only instructive comparison between the first another link in the chain of official proofs | two months of the Wilson tariff and the prepared by free trade officials—that the | Dingley tariff, The figures show that durfarmers of the United States lost over ling the first month of its operation, Sepfive billions of dollars by the decreased tember, 1894, the Wilson bill yielded a consumption and decreased values of their revenue of \$22,621,229 and during the seccrops during the four years of free trade ond month \$19,139,240. The Dingley bill government and free silver agitation. The produced \$19,023,615 during the first readers should constantly remember that month of its operation and \$21,933,038 during the second. The point of contrast lies," but are taken from the official re- is that while the Wilson bill showed a 240. The total receipts for the first two ports of the free trade Secretary of the large falling off in the second month the months were \$41,760,469. The Dingley as it was to assume last fall that a hand-Treasury and the free trade Secretary of Dingley bill shows a large gain and \$2. bill was in operation two months on the Agriculture of President Cleveland's last | 793,858 more than the total revenue re- 1st of October. In August the receipts ceived during the second month of the were \$19,023,615, and in September \$21,-Wilson bill. From another point of view. 1993,096, the total for the first two months covering expenditures as well as receipts, of the new law being \$40,956,713, or less the deficit during the first month of the than a million below the receipts of the Dingley bill was nearly \$7,000,000 greater first two months of the Wilson law. than during the first mouth of the Wilson | Here is another way of putting it. In Dingley bill the deficit was over \$10,000,- ficiency was \$7,705,790; in the second 000 less than in the second month of the month, \$13,573,800; the total deficiency Wilson bill. The Wilson bill deficit grew in the first two months being \$21,275,030. as the bill got older and continued to in- | Under the Dingley bill in the first month crease, while the Dingley bill deficit was the deficiency was \$14,564.432 and in the \$1,000,000 less in the second month than second month, September last, \$3,435,718; in the first, showing the superiority of the total for the two months being \$18. the Dingley bill as a producer of revenue, 000,150, therefore the deficiency in the while as a producer of prosperity there is first two months under the Wilson law no room for comparison. The Wilson bill was over \$3,000,000 greater than in the destroyed prosperity, while the Dingley first two months of the present law. Putbill is restoring it. An Eminent Man's Views.

People who are railing against the Unitad States courts and their methods would do well to read what retiring Justice Field said of that highest of all United States tribunals, the Supreme Court, after more than thirty years' opportunity to observe the court. In his letter announcing his retirement, he said, "As I look back over the more than a third of a century that I have sat on this beach. I am more and more impressed with the immeasurable importance of this court. Now and then we hear it spoken of as an aristocratic feature of a republican government, but ries neither the purse nor the sword, but it possesses the power of declaring the aw, and in that is found the safeguard which keeps the whole mighty fabric of the government from rushing to destrucar government."

Trade Revival Not Threatened.

The same sort of reaction which has occurred in the stock market in the past two weeks took place in the latter part of 1879, the year of gold resumption, and for no better supply next year than this, many persons predicted then, as they do now, that the "boom has burst." The very same influence which caused the reaction then causes it now-wild speculation. Prices went up too fast at the beginning of the trade revival then, as they

Their Case Hopeless

didacy, as both Democrats and Republicans well know, will take away thousands legislative tickets. Gorman's conditional in the campaign are hopeless.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dingley Law Doing Splendidly.

A good deal has been said in the Democratic newspapers, and more particularly in the mugwump free trade papers, about the failure of the Dingley bill to produce sufficient revenue. They were not willing to wait until the bill had been ed States during the years 1893, 1894, appreciation of that fact was one reason fairly tried and until the stock of imported goods had been exhausted, but began as soon as the bill went into effect to complain that it was not a revenue getter. They utterly ignored the fact that in auticipation of it the country had been flooded with imported goods and that consequently importations fell off as soon as the new law went into effect.

The Wilson law was declared on its face to be a revenue getter purely, and its advocates asserted that it was a tariff for revenue only. It went into effect in September, 1894. In its first month the receipts were \$22,621,229. In October, the second month, the receipts were \$19,139,-

bill, while in the second month of the the first month of the Wilson law the deting these results in tabular form we furnish the following statistics:

First two months: Dingley Bill. Fill. Expenditures ... \$63,036,059 \$58,956,863 Receipts 41,760,469 40,956,713

Deficiency....321,275,500 \$18,000,150

Unduly Exercised. Henry Watterson, the Louisville philosother, has been viewing with alarm again, He sees evidences that the French revolution is to be revived very soon on the American stage with Altgeld, Tillman and Henry George cast as Robespierre, Danit is the most democratic of all. It car- ton and Marat respectively. As a matter of fact, there was never less danger than now that we are near to a conflict with the forces of disorganization. The a dangerous character, except to the ca-American people are better fed, better housed, better clothed, better educated, tion. This negative power, the power of and more contented than any other people alarmed at the outflow of gold from its tesistance, is the only safety of a popu- in the world, and if they should conclude coffers to this country, and various measthat any political or social changes are ures are being attempted to stop it. But necessary or promising they will make it still continues to come. them peaceably through the ballot box. The Democratic newspapers are bewall-Mr. Watterson should cheer up and re- ing the fact that the deficit of the second turn for a season to those mild Swiss month of the Dingley law was over three

wines.-Ex. Probably an Oversight.

About the only wild vagary that the Chicago platform did not indorse and adopt was the single land tax, and it looks now as if that might go in the next national Democratic platform. The truth is, there is not much else left for the party. The tariff question is settled for than at any other mine in the State." many years to come, free silver will never | Statement by A. W. Wright, ex-Member rary drop in stocks in 1879, nor is it in figure in another national election, "gov. Board Knights of Labor. ernment by injunction" is too thin for a The Philadelphia Record says that the

in that State. Gorman is a candidate for Henry George because he is the only exre-election to the Senate, and the Legis- ponent among the candidates for Mayor lature chosen this year will elect his suc- of the principles decided at the Chicago cessor. A few weeks ago Gorman an-convention, absolute loyalty to which is nounced that he was not seeking another the test of true Democracy." Henry term. That was the first confession of George cares more for the single land tax weakness on the part of the Maryland | than he does for the entire Chicago plat-Democratic managers, for Gorman's can- form. Mr. Shanklin knows this, and when the time comes he and Henry George will both be found working to get a singleform.-Indianapolis Journal.

Populists Dropping It.

The Populist party is rapidly abandoning the free silver proposition. The Tocial organ of the Populist party, in a recent editorial, says: "The principal difference between the orthodox Populist and the Republicans and Democrats on the money question consists in the fact that he believes paper money of the right sort is as good as gold or silver, and does not need to be redeemed in either metal. . . He knows that the fiat or the law written on the coin tone dollar) is its commission and gives it its legal value, and he cares nothing about the value of bullion. " . . There is no more room in the bimetallic theory for the fiat idea than there is in the monometallic theory."

"Money Power" Again.

Is it that terrible "money power" that is destroying the crops all over the world for the purpose of giving American farmers higher prices and thus showing them the falsity of the wheat-and-silver theory? There is just as much sense in assuming that the money power could control the wind and weather and grasshoppers and other causes of foreign grain shortages ful of financiers located in some mysteri ous secret chamber in London or elsewhere could control the legislation of the greatest and most intelligent nations of the world in behalf of the gold standard. as was asserted from day to day and week to week during the entire campaign

Another Slump.

Another fall in silver is recorded from he financial centers in this country and Europe. During the closing week in September the price of silver bars dropped from 57% cents per onnce to 54 cents, in New York. A money metal which would fluctuate 314 per cent in value in a single week can scarcely commend itself to the average voter as a safe one for adoption by a single nation with, at least the cooperation of other countries to sustain its of the farmer of the present day and the

Bryanism-Free Trade-Free Ruin. If Louise Michel should come to this country to preach the gospel of anarchy she would probably begin by avowing her allegiance to Bryanism, free trade and free ruin and wind up by denouncing Mark Hanna and the Dingley tariff .-Grand Rapids Herald.

Political Bird Shot.

Reports from the farming regions show that the corn is shocked. So are the free silver advocates who note its advance in

Those dark clouds that hang over every manufacturing town nowdays are not of lamity howlers.

The Bank of England is becoming

ably did not notice that the deficit of the second month of the Wilson law was over \$13,000,000. "Mr. Hanna is the owner of a mine in Michigan. It is the only one in Michigan where the miners own their own homes, In this mine they are getting better pay

million dollars (\$3,000,000). They prob-

INCREASE IN EXPORTS

LARGER UNDER THE DINGLEY THAN THE WILSON LAW.

Argentine Retaliation Secus to Be a Bluff-Popularity of the Department of Agriculture-Interesting Experiments for the Benefit of Farmers.

Gratifying Outlook. Special Washington correspondence:

There appears to be no check to our exports of American manufactures under the new tariff law. The treasury figures for August, the first full mouth under the new law, show the largest exports of domestic merchandise of any August in the history of the country. They were \$79,-490,264, as against \$66,689,931 for August of last year, and this in the face of the contention of the free traders that the exportation of American manufactures was greatly facilitated by low tariff. For the first eight months of the year 1897 the exports were over \$61,000,000 in excess of those of the first eight months of 1806, so that the treasury officials are predicting that the exports of this year will far exceed those of last year, which itself was a record breaker in the matter of exports. Our first month's trade under the present tariff with Europe gave a balance of upwards of \$40,000,000 in our favor, The following table shows the balance of trade with the several continents:

Exports to. Imports from. Europe \$50,000,000 \$20,000,000 North America . . 11,000,000 5,000,000 South America. 2,500,000 6,500,000 Asiatic 3,000,000 5,000,000 Oceanica 2,000,000 3,000,000 Africa 1,000,000 250,000

The present indications are that exports of this character will amount to nearly \$300,000,000 for 1897, as against a little over \$250,000,000 for 1896 and \$200,000,000 for 1895. Although to this time the exports of manufactured articles have held up wonderfully, it is thought here by close observers more than likely that this exportation will fall off to some extent in view of the fact that American manufacturers are running overtime to supply goods for the American market.

The Argentine Case. Considerable more comment has been

caused over the report of the Argentine retaliation against our tariff than the case warrants or than the reports received here would indicate. It is stated that Argentina intends to impose extraordinarily high duties on all goods exported from the United States to that country. This action would emanate from a desire to retaliate for the duties placed on hides and wools by the Dingley law. But it is easily shown that the people and merchants of Argentine would lose more by the operation than they would gain or even cause this country to lose. Despite the complaints from Argentine, our first month's business with South America under the Dingley law resulted in a balance of trade in their favor of over \$4,000,000, or a peka, Kan., Advocate, a recognized offi- \$50,000,000 a year, and our trade during the past year has been about three to one in favor of Argentina. Our trade with South America has been aptly said to be very much like a jug handle-all on one side. The official figures of our dealings with the principal South American countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, shows that we imported from them about \$101,000,000 worth of their products, admitting over 98 per cent of that entirely free of duty, and that they bought from us only about \$30,000,000 worth of our products and imposed duties on nearly all of it, and in some cases extremely high duties. The President of the Argentine Republic has recommended retaliation against this country for curtailing privileges heretofore accorded that country, in common with other countries, far greater than any privileges we have enjoyed from them, but it is not probable that the Argentine Congress will take decisive steps when the true relations of the wo countries are shown by the discussion which will ensue in that body.

Secretary Wilson has arranged with the Postoffice Department to allow farmers to use Government franks for sending their samples of sugar beets to the department and to the experiment stations for analysis. This relieves the farmer of any expense in the matter and will enable him to determine whether his soil is adapted to the growth of the sugar beet.

There is no department of the administration more popular or doing better work than that of Secretary Wilson. He has been making interesting experiments with reference to good roads; he has been working to get in an increased and profitable market abroad for our butter; he is working upon the introduction of foreign seed likely to be beneficial to our farmers; he is doing good work looking to the preservation of our American forests and a hundred other things which the Agricultural Department can do for the benefit benefit of which his children will reap in venrs to come.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

What About Corn. Pork and Wooi? How do the free silver and free trade theorists who are charging up the advance in wheat to the shortage abroad account for the advance in all other form products. corn, rye, beef, pork, wool, cattle, horses, sheep, hops, tobacco and potatoes? The fact is that it is due to the increased consumption at home. People who earn little economize in enting; those whose enraings are increased spend far more for food and get that of a better quality When the working people of the United States are employed at good wages they buy more food and clothing than when unemployed or working for half pay. It is a protective tariff that does the business,

They Would Rain Us.

It is a pity that this country should be so completely at the mercy of the "gold power" of England. Gold has been poured into the United States, at San Francisco, New York and all the great ports, until our gold circulation is fifty million more than it was a year ago, while the total increase in circulation is nearly a hundred million. There really seems to be no way to stop these schemers in the old countries from flooding us with their gold and sweeping away the underpinning of the Chicago and other free coinage

Wheat Will Keep Up.

European crop reports confirm the estimated shortages that have been made national issue, so what is the poor old Dingley law comes thundering down the from time to time and give assurance Democracy to do? John G. Shanklin, line in the second month of its operation | that the foreign demand will keep the ago that no amount of protective encour-agement would make it possible to manu-year.

| American farmer is not a myth in any paign, is the Democracy's flag of distress | "Were I in New York I should support half million!" | Sense of the word.—Omaha Bee