

FRIEND TO FARMERS.

SECRETARY WILSON SO RECOGNIZED BY AGRICULTURISTS.

Liberal Extracts from an Address by the Able Head of the Agricultural Department—A Practical Talk by a Very Practical Man.

Gratitude of Our Country.

It is time that Americans fully realized the relative greatness of their own people, with a view to fuller comprehension of their ability to make a market. They are the best educated, best fed, best housed, best clothed and farthest traveled 70,000,000 of people in the world. If the laws interfere with their industries in any way, favoring their competitors abroad, interfering with their power to purchase toward education, nutrition, lodging, clothing and traveling, as we have seen for the four years past, their power to make a market is lowered correspondingly. Prosperity has come naturally; public policies have been changed; the workers are employed; they buy more liberally; the farmer gets better prices; he puts the price of his crops into circulation; the current warms up all the veins of commerce; the twenty millions of farmers buy more liberally of all household and other commodities; the wholesale merchant feels the quickening influence and puts more agents on the road; the country merchant whose stocks have been low for years replenishes his shelves, and this gives orders to the manufacturer, who employs more labor and skill; the busy workmen have money to buy the farmer's and other products, all of which make the good times we enjoy. The beginning of all this was the change of public policy that was ordered last November by the people when they elected Gov. McKinley President, the keeping of our jobs at home for our own people, and the keeping of the money at home to pay out to our own people.

President McKinley's administration has set about the introduction of prosperity among all classes of people by a complete change of public policy. That change is bringing good results already. The first effect is better prices for farm products. It is said that the scarcity of wheat abroad is the cause of better prices here. Concede that for the sake of the argument. Why are other grains higher, with beef, mutton, pork, wool and other farm products? The voters who changed public policies a year ago have confidence in the change of administration. They are the moving power of the republic. They do the bulk of its business. They are familiar with American history for a century and a quarter, as affected by protection to home industries and the want of it. They are not ready to take a step toward the experience of the last four years. The questions that were settled a year ago will stay settled while this generation lives, and the cost of sending our jobs abroad and starting our workers at home is fresh in our memories.

Effect of Changes of Policy.

The effect of the changes of public policy on agricultural interests is well illustrated by the changes in the prices of our farm stock and farm products. The decrease in the value of the horses has been very great during the past ten years. Superficial observers tell us that the substitution of steam and electricity on street cars for horses has made this change. But there are other factors that have been at work during this decade to destroy the value of horses. The United States changed its public policies in the meantime. Industries along all lines were paralyzed, because our workmen were turned out of employment. They were not able to buy farm products, the factories became idle, and the farm horses were not wanted about the factories, in the towns, nor anywhere in the United States, as much as formerly. If the value of horses were reduced during this change of public policy, and the prices of other materials remained the same, we would be compelled to conclude that some other cause than general depression had lowered the price of horses, but we find in looking over the productions of this great State that everything else pertaining to the farm decreased in value at the same time. The farmers were left with large surpluses on their hands. Unfortunately for us, our horses could not be put to any great extent upon the world's market, because we had been producing such horses as pleased us, and not such horses as the world demanded outside of the United States. The world's market for horses fixed the prices for us, and we had so few that the world wanted to buy, that prices dropped to an unprofitable figure. If we had been producing heavy draft horses, coach horses and saddle horses, Europeans would have bought them at high prices. They have agents in this country, and have had them for many years, searching for the kind of horses I have named, but are not able to find them as plentifully as they desire. We are undoubtedly able to produce horses in the United States cheaper than any other country can produce them, because we have the cheapest grains and grasses, good water, and intelligent people to rear them. It is a question for the farmers in the future as to how they shall breed and develop their horse stock.

Sugar Beets.

We pay \$100,000,000 each year for sugar, made to a great extent from sugar beets grown in Continental Europe, since the Cuban war began. People will remember that when President McKinley was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives some years ago, he secured legislation in the interest of the farmer, giving encouragement to the growing of sugar beets. The attention of American farmers was drawn toward that industry. Arrangements were made to test the capacity of our soils in all parts of the United States. Some factories were built, and within a reasonable time all the sugar Americans require would have been made in the United States. Sugar, like butter, consists of labor and sunshine. The price of labor would have been raised all along the line, from the growing of the sugar beets to the making of the bags or barrels for its final reception. The farmer would have been enabled to diversify his crops and grow less of what was least profitable. Work would have been given to those who plow the soil, sow the seed, cultivate and harvest, and deliver to the factory. Laborers, skilled artisans and professionals, would have been given employment in the factories. Transportation companies, merchants, etc., would have been employed in handling the American product. The \$100,000,000—over \$2,000,000 to each State—would be saved to the American people. The experiment

made by the people in 1892 resulted in the repealing of this legislation by Congress in the Wilson-Gorman act of 1894, stopping this industry. The Dingley bill, enacted by the extra session of the present Congress, has again revived the hopes of the American people. There is a prospect now that this \$100,000,000 will, within a few years, be kept at home to be distributed among the working people throughout the country. One question the American farmer must always have in mind, and that is, the steady employment of our laboring people. We are workers ourselves. Those who employ labor in other lines would feel the effect of these new industries. Labor would be more in demand and get better prices because of the distribution of this \$100,000,000 among our people. It will be an opportunity, valuable to the farm not only in the diversification of crops, but with regard to its benefit to the dairy. The by-products of beet factories will be as valuable for feeding to the dairy cow as the sugar beet would be before taken to the factory, because the bulk of our staple crops has more carbonaceous matter than the dairy cow requires. The factories only use the carbonaceous part of the beet, leaving the nitrogenous matter entirely in the pulp. A great impetus will be given to dairying in the United States. The sugar industry will enable the farmer to find the necessary element of cow feed, and the farmer, when he takes a load of beets to the factory, will bring back a load of pulp and save it up against the time when he needs to feed it. Note the effect of the two policies as they bear upon the farmer and his prosperity. The theory of the one is that we should buy in the cheapest market. We tried that during the last administration. The theory of the other is that we should produce in the United States everything that our soil and climate are capable of producing. We remember distinctly the effect of this policy under all Republican administration. We are getting an earnest of the effect of it now under the present administration.

Protection Establishes New Industries.
That protection establishes new industries we have had a lively illustration within the past few years. In 1891 we had no tin manufactures in this country; we imported 1,036,489,074 pounds. President McKinley placed 2.2 cents a pound on tin coated iron and steel. That act has created nearly 200 tin plate mills. In 1891 we imported \$25,900,305 worth. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, we only imported \$11,482,380 worth. We import now for special uses only; very soon we will not import any.

The ideal condition to be reached is such diversification of industry that the farmer will find a home market for most of his products. The establishment of every new industry brings us nearer to that ideal. It is estimated that 40,000 people are directly and indirectly employed in the tin plate industry. They are our customers here for the American farmers that we formerly fed at arm's length in other countries.

Dingley Law Fulfills Promises.

The Dingley law is doing all that its framers promised for it up to this time. The November receipts will average nearly one million dollars per day for each business day of the month. All of this is accomplished without any material revenue from the duty on sugar, as the importers are now using up their large stock of that article which was imported before the new law went into effect. It is estimated that the revenue from the duty on sugar when the present stock is exhausted will average \$5,000,000 a month, which of itself will be sufficient to bring the revenue up to a sum equal to the ordinary expenditures. With the increase which will come from other articles, such as wool, woollen goods and other manufactures with which the country had been filled, it is now perfectly apparent that the revenue produced under this law will be ample to not only cover all the expenses of the Government, but replace the losses under the Wilson law.

We Welcome Maryland.

Maryland, by her recent Republican victory, now assumes a permanent position in the Republican column. In three successive years—'95, '96, '97—the Republicans have, in hard-fought campaigns on both sides, carried the State by good majorities, so that many leading politicians of both parties now look upon Maryland as a safe Republican State. This is another evidence of the steady growth of sentiment in favor of Republican principles in the South, as well as the North, the Republican representation from the South in the House having grown from five to year until it is now larger than in any previous year in the history of the country.

Blind, but Still Shouting.

The fact that the gold mines of the world are now producing more than enough gold to furnish the currency necessary to keep pace with the growth of population does not disturb the silver mine owners, who are clamoring for the use of their metal for currency. It has recently been shown that the cost of producing the amount of silver required for a silver dollar is on an average about twenty cents, but notwithstanding this they go calmly on insisting that their metal shall be used for making dollars at a cost of twenty cents apiece, despite the fact that sufficient gold is now being mined to meet the requirements of commerce and business.

He Speaks His Mind.

"Uncle Hod" Boies cannot be kept still. All of the threats and persuasions of his Democratic associates will not induce him to any longer support the free coinage proposition of the Democratic platform of last year. He is out in a new and vigorous communication, in which he says that while he wants to see silver used as currency, he is satisfied that the proposition for its free and unlimited coinage at a ratio so different from the commercial ratio would be not only injudicious, but fatal.

Why Are They Silent?

It was thought that the mails and wires would be kept hot and humming with reports as to why Japan ought not to have adopted the gold standard, as a result of the trip of a certain trio of American silver statesmen who took a vacation in Japan at the expense of the silver trust, but the American people have again been doomed to disappointment and not a word has been heard from these patriots.

England Buys American Goods.

The growing demand in England and other foreign countries for American manufactures is commented on by the London Economist, which says, in a recent issue, that England is becoming a large purchaser of American manufactures, especially in iron and steel lines, and that

English manufacturers must cheapen their cost of production if they are to hold their ground against the American competitor. And all this is happening under the Dingley law, of which the free traders said, three months ago, that its effect would be to close foreign markets to American commerce, and especially manufactures.

What's the Matter with Gold?

We have coined about \$700,000,000 of silver. We have now over \$600,000,000 of gold. Silver will sell for the cost of production at the mines, and it is being mined now profitably in many mines. Free coinage at 16 to 1 would deprive us of our gold currency and bring the country to a silver basis, while all the nations we need deal with pay us gold. The hard times just vanishing were not caused by any legislation regarding currency, as other people have claimed. The farmers bring the money from abroad into this country; we get pay for grains, meats, dairy products, etc., in gold. Some people advise us to insist on getting our pay in silver. What's the matter with gold? It goes; it is all our foreign customers have to pay us with. Nobody refuses it here. We deal in gold values now, do business with "it." Why interrupt coming prosperity with divided counsels over a change to silver values that would relegate gold to the safety deposit vaults? Gold is an American product, increasing every day from Alaska to Tennessee. Gold, and paper representing it, are good the world over. We have perhaps \$700,000,000 of silver in circulation. It pays debts because redeemable in gold. Its certificates are good and in national use. Our greenbacks are good because redeemable in gold. We have plenty of currency, all good, all interchangeable. Why should we inquire farther into currency? It is merely the measuring stick of exchange.

Exports Outstrip Population.

Mr. Michael Mulhall, in a paper in the North American Review, asserts that in the last twenty years the population of the United States has risen from 45,000,000 to 71,000,000 souls—an increase of 56 per cent—and at the same time the value of exports has risen 175 per cent—that is, three times as fast as the population. The same eminent authority declares that "the quantities of food yearly exported are sufficient to feed 30,000,000 persons in Europe, from which it appears that American farms raise food for 100,000,000 of people yearly." With a productive capacity so vastly in excess of the demands of the home market it is evident that foreign markets must be opened for our surplus if the country is to enjoy permanent prosperity. If the administration can do this through the gates of reciprocity, all right; if not, the country will find another way of breaking down the barriers which choke the channels of distribution.—Exchange.

Exportations Increase Under Dingley Law.

Not even the satisfaction is left to the free trade Democrats of saying that the Wilson law was better for the exporters of American manufactures than the Dingley law. They thought they had things dead to rights on this score, and that as soon as the new law went into operation they would be able to point to the decrease in the exportations of American manufactures, but in the very first month of the new law's operations the exportations of manufactured articles were larger than in the corresponding month of any former year. This is disappointing to these gentlemen, and somewhat amusing, in connection with their wails of regret that such a wicked measure should be enacted as the Dingley law, which would cut off our foreign markets.

English Compliments.

It is not often that the London Times pays a compliment to the productive industry of the United States, but here is an item from its columns that American labor can enjoy:
"American machine tools by hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth are sent, freight paid, for thousands of miles across the ocean to England, Germany, France, Russia, Japan and China, and it is difficult to resist the contention that this simply means the success of free and intelligent labor well paid."
"Free and intelligent labor well paid" has given to this country its achievements in the commercial world. Every experiment of free trade in opposition thereto has proven an unhappy failure.—Exchange.

Teller's "Deadly Competition."

Senator Teller will soon be able to lay away on the upper shelf of his library that much-worn sentence about the "deadly competition" which the silver-using countries are making against the United States in international commerce. Russia, Japan and several of the South American silver-using countries have all gone to the gold standard since Mr. Teller started his deadly competition argument into the field, and now word comes that China is about to follow in the same line, thus leaving Mexico and a few South American countries our only "deadly competitors."

No Retaliation.

Not so much is being heard now from Democrats as a short time ago about the retaliation of foreign countries against the provisions of our new tariff measure. A great deal was said about the injury to our export trade which would result from the action which foreigners would feel obliged to take to offset the results of the new tariff; but official figures now show that our exports of grain and manufactured articles continue right along in spite of the new tariff, and, in fact, that they are increasing rather than decreasing under it.

Increased Wheat Exports.

Everything seems to be going against free silver theorists. Despite the refusal of the United States to adopt the free coinage of silver, the farmers of the country received more than twice as much for the September sales of wheat as in September of last year. The September exports of wheat, according to Dun's Review, were 25,968,838 bushels, against 17,646,515 bushels in September, 1896, but owing to higher prices this year the money received for these exportations was more than double in 1897 than in 1896.

His Logic Doesn't Convince.

Mr. Bryan "explains" very satisfactorily, to himself, why silver has fallen a fifth of its value since he was roaring the country last year, while at the same time wheat has advanced 50 per cent in value, but now and then he runs up against a farmer who can't see through his logic. It is remarkable how some farmers can't be convinced.

A Great Industry.
Secretary Wilson is constantly on the lookout for ways and means to benefit the farmers of the United States. The report of his department is of unusual importance this year, because it treats of the efforts to stimulate the production of sugar beets. Secretary Wilson is an enthusiast on this subject. He predicts that in ten years the United States will be an exporter of sugar, instead of the largest importer in the world.

The capacity of the United States for the production of beet sugar is practically unlimited; and with the object of ascertaining the most favorable localities for its growth, Secretary Wilson distributed seven tons of imported sugar beet seeds among 22,000 farmers in twenty-seven States, with the understanding that they should furnish samples of their crop to the department for the purpose of analysis and a statement explaining the conditions under which each sample was produced, and the method of culture.

The Secretary expresses himself as deeply gratified by the returns. The most favorable results have been obtained from those sections of the United States where new industries were demanded for the farmer and where the manufacture of beets into sugar can be accomplished with the greatest economy as to labor and transportation. The experiments in western Nebraska, Utah and California which have been going on for some years have demonstrated the practicability of beet culture in those sections, but the samples of this year's crop which have been forwarded to the department at Washington and the experiment stations elsewhere show that the soil and climate of Ohio and other Central States are even better adapted for this sort of crop than those of the far West. It is on the result of these tests that Secretary Wilson bases his prediction that in ten years this country will have sugar to sell.—Akron (O.) Beacon.

British Exports on the Decrease.

The returns issued by the London Board of Trade show that during the month of October there was a decrease of \$7,000,000 in the value of British exports, and also a decrease of \$3,000,000 in the value of imports. The decline was chiefly in yarns and textiles. The decrease in the exports of machinery was nearly \$2,500,000, owing to the strike of the engineers. The shipments of tin plates to the United States continue to decrease, and the wheat shipments from America to increase. The total decrease in the value of exports for ten months of 1897 is \$30,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The successful competition of the United States, Germany, Belgium and other countries blessed by protection has had far more to do with the decrease in British exports of machinery than has the strike of the engineers. To the same cause is due the decrease of \$30,000,000 in the general line of British exports in the first ten months of 1897. Of all the nations of Europe Great Britain is the only one left that clings to free trade, and she is losing her prestige in manufactures at a ruinous rate.—American Economist.

Good Times for Farmers.

Comptroller Eckels of the Treasury Department says that the conditions throughout the country are most satisfactory. The improvement has come rapidly and permeates all lines of industry. It began with the agricultural classes. The farmers have good crops and are getting high prices for them. The cattle raisers are benefited by a substantial rise in the price of cattle. The same is true with the sheep raisers. This improvement in agricultural earnings has had its effect on the railroads by increasing their earnings. It has put money into circulation and has enabled people to discharge their debts and thereby benefited the merchants.

No Satisfaction for Free Traders.

Free traders who expected support for their peculiar views from the English statistician, Mulhall, will be disappointed to know that he has taken pains to point out the fact that the exportations of the United States have increased three times as fast as her population during the protective tariff period. Mr. Mulhall shows in a recently published article that while the increase in population in the past twenty years has been 58 per cent, the increase in the value of exportations has been 175 per cent, and practically all that under a high protective tariff.

Populists Tired of Democracy.

Further fusion between Populism and Democracy grows more unpopular in the South as the months pass. Congressman Howard of Alabama, a prominent member of the Populist party, said in a recent interview in Cincinnati: "It will be impossible to get the support of our party for Mr. Bryan again. Populists will not be drawn into the support of Democratic candidates. We have been betrayed by the Democrats, and it will be impossible for them to use our party again in a national election."

Joint Tour of Stars.

Who is responsible for the statement that champion Fitzsimmons and ex-candidate Bryan are to make a starring tour, Fitzsimmons to do the sparring and Bryan the starring? This would make the strong team in view of Fitzsimmons' well-known popularity and Bryan's exceptional success of late in making speeches at county fairs for a share of the gate receipts.

Largest in History.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission adds to the weight of evidence already at hand of an improved business condition of the country. It shows that the freight tonnage of the last year is the largest of any year in the history of the country, being 70,000,000 tons greater than that of last year.

Knows a Dead Dog.

Your Uncle "Hod" Boies has made another statement to the effect that "the Chicago platform is at variance with the whole theory of our form of government." Now, Uncle Hod was supporting the platform last year, but he knows a dead dog when he sees it, and he would like to rally the party to some other issue.

Mexican Bryanite Prosperity.

When a Mexican takes \$5 in Mexican silver, for every dollar of which he has to work as hard as his American brother works for his gold dollar, and buys with it goods worth \$2 in American gold, that is Mexican Bryanite prosperity. The workmen of this country don't want any of it in theirs.

Asia Becoming Our Market.

The Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics contains some interesting figures showing the extent to which a mar-

ket for American wheat products is being developed in Asia. From 1887 to 1891, inclusive, average annual sales of wheat flour in Japan were 36,659 barrels; from 1892 to 1896, inclusive, 71,148. In 1896 alone Japan bought 103,582 barrels of our flour. For the same periods the average annual sales in China were 15,008 and 20,723. The best Asiatic market, however, seems to be the British possession of Hong Kong, which last year took 825,872 barrels of flour.—Exchange.

A Single Instance.

Evidence of improved business conditions are found in almost every spot in the United States. A single instance of this is given by Congressman Weaver of Ohio, who says of the village of Troy, in that State, that the output of the wagon works at that place in August, 1897, was 240,200, against \$3,200 in August of last year; in September, 1897, \$17,700, against \$5,600 in September of last year; in October, 1897, \$26,400, against \$7,300 in October of last year. The Fiquin rolling mill, located in the same district, reports a larger sale of iron in the last seven weeks than of the entire year of 1896.

Faith in the New Tariff.

The great business improvement which the country has seen since last July is due largely to the feeling among merchants and business men that the new tariff will furnish both protection and revenue sufficient to run the Government. This simple restoration of confidence has brought forth millions of dollars and given employment to thousands of hands at improved wages. It has caused unused chimneys to pour forth black smoke and idle wheels to revolve merrily. The new tariff is in operation, and its revenues are constantly increasing month by month and week by week. Yet it is to be expected the Democrats will say that the Dingley law has nothing to do with the improvement.

Adopting a New Craze.

That the Democracy is substituting for the free silver issue the single tax idea and others such is shown by the action of National Committeeman Shanklin of Indiana, who, in the same day, addressed Mr. Bryan as the next President of the United States and then stated that he would support Henry George if he were in New York. As is well known, George was the original single tax prophet and, in addition to this, attracted to his support in New York all the socialists, discontented and other ists. This brings Bryan, free silver, single tax, socialism, red flags and various other cardinal principles into pretty close touch.

He Disagrees with Bryan.

"Those who, at the dictation of their own enemies, disregarded their old friends and attempted to revolutionize the creed of their old party will justly be held responsible for all the results that have heretofore followed or shall hereafter follow their departure from Democratic principles and traditions, and who have refused to desert the old standard and coalesce with the advocates of fiatism, socialism, protectionism or any other form of government paternalism can well afford to stand where we are and wait for deliverance which is sure to come."—Ex-Secretary Carlisle.

Customs Receipts Increasing.

The receipts from the new tariff law now show an increase over the receipts of the Wilson law at a corresponding date last year. The treasury officials expect by the first of the year that the receipts will be sufficient to meet current expenses of the Government. This will be a novel experience to such clerks as have been in the Treasury Department only since the beginning of Cleveland's last administration.

A New Officer.

The new Commissioner on Reciprocity, Mr. John Kasson, is especially fitted for the position to which he has been appointed. He is an eminent diplomat and when serving as minister to Austria, and, also, as minister to Germany, rendered valuable service to this country from a commercial standpoint. Mr. Kasson is now engaged in getting his new department into running order.

A Bryanite Fizzle.

The Bryan experiment in Ohio during the closing days of the campaign there was a fizzle. In the counties in which he held forth to the delighted farmers the Republican majorities averaged about a hundred greater than last year. If Bryan had spoken "from every stump," as originally announced, what would have been the result?

Increased Circulating Medium.

Something over a year ago Mr. Bryan was stating that the only way to increase the circulating medium of the country was by the adoption of the free coinage of silver, and yet the treasury figures show that to-day there are millions and millions more money in circulation than when this statement was made.

Deficit Days Nearly Over.

It will be a novel sensation for treasury clerks to be confronted each month by a treasury surplus rather than a deficit. The receipts under the new tariff law now show an increase over the receipts of the Wilson law at a corresponding date last year, and the days of deficits are nearly ended.

Silver Cannot Complain.

The Treasury Department is responsible for the statement that there is now in the world \$4,225,000,000 in silver money, and that of that amount \$5 per cent is full legal tender. This looks as though silver had not been discriminated against to any great extent.

Do Not Follow a Bad Example.

It may be well enough for the Democrats to assume that the Ohio Republicans are going to quarrel among themselves over the senatorship, but they will be mistaken. Republicans are not given to treachery, although they have had the Democratic example for many years.

Amount Lost by Farmers.

A statement compiled from the official records of the Government prepared by a free trade Democrat show that during Cleveland's last term the farmers of the country lost more than a billion dollars a year by decreased consumption and decreased values of products.

They Wish They Hadn't.

It is understood that a good many of the gentlemen who had to do with the framing of the Chicago platform of 1896 now regret that they are not in a position to join Uncle Horace Boies in his self-congratulation that he was not a participant in that incident.

The McLean mud machine is in full operation. Issues have been abandoned entirely.

ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE.

England's Gift-Edge Arrangement with Canada.

A long article in the London Times shows clearly the English anticipation of future trade with Canada, also what share of English trade the Englishman proposes shall be captured by the Canadian. Whether this English arrangement will suit Canada remains to be seen. It is, in fact, that Canada shall be an exclusive market for British manufacturers, while Canada may supply Great Britain with more foodstuffs. There is certainly a very liberal opportunity for Canada to do this because she now sells to England only one-fourteenth of the food that the mother country buys, or \$40,000,000 worth out of a total of \$577,000,000.

But the first trouble likely to arise, as it seems to us, is that the buying and selling transactions are not arranged through the same agency. It is the British manufacturer who sells the British manufactured goods to the Canadian who deals in them. But the transactions in the Canadian food products pass through an entirely different set of hands. The Canadian exporters of wheat, cheese, butter, meat or potatoes will be anxious enough to sell as much of these products as Canadian farms can produce at the best possible price. They will think that the English buyer of produce should give Canadian produce the preference in the English market because Canada discriminates in favor of British manufacturers. But while the British manufacturer can sell his goods to advantage by aid of this discrimination, all his interest ends there, as he is not the man who buys farm products.

When the English dealer in farm products makes his purchases he must bear in mind that he has to sell them again in competition with a thousand other dealers in food supplies. Sentimentally they may favor the Canadian farm stuffs, but sentiment is not business, and they have to buy the best they can get at the lowest price. United States, Australian or South American supplies may be just as good as the Canadian and a shade cheaper. Why, then, pay Canada a higher price just for sentiment? Or our farm stuffs and those to the south of us may be a shade better, in quality than those of Canada, and prices may be equal. Why then pay Canada the same money for an inferior article? It isn't business, says the British dealer in farm produce, and, as he is not selling any manufactures to Canada, he makes the deal that will bring him the best results, and he buys the Australian, United States or Argentine foodstuffs. How can the Canadian prevent this?

We are afraid the Canadians are liable to be disappointed with their end of the stick. The gilded handle will be held by John Bull. The establishment of a complete system of cold storage for Canadian farm products would undoubtedly tend to help their sale. But the class of goods that need cold storage will not interfere with the sale of our farm supplies, for we only send to England, and that occasionally, a little fruit in cold storage. The new rapid steamers to run between England and Canada, equipped with refrigerating machinery, will supply the final link in carrying perishable products. But this, if successful, will be at the expense of Australian shipments of similar products. The cost of freight naturally being lower from Canada than from the Antipodes, our northern neighbor should stand a good chance of securing a fair share of the trade in frozen meat, butter and other perishable things, that is now held by Australia. Beyond this we doubt whether Canada has much prospective gain from her tariff deal with the mother country.

Political Bird-Shot.

It was an "off year" in Ohio for the other fellows.

Mr. Bryan and ex-Gov. Boies are still on speaking terms.

Mr. Bryan is probably thinking now of the blasted furnaces.

The free silver sun has set and the free silver wave has receded.

The Hon. Arthur P. Gorman is contemplating retiring to private life.

The rails in the Western country are bright and shining with the heavy freight traffic.

There have been two "off years" in Ohio. This year and last year—for the Democrats.

Some of his speeches would indicate that Mr. Bryan wore smoked glasses while in Ohio.

Chairman Jones still sticks by ex-candidate Bryan, and says that silver is all right as an issue.

The Mexicans will forgive Mr. Bryan for going to Ohio first if he will make his next call on them.

How about that Dingley law Chinese wall? It doesn't interfere, apparently, with our export trade.

The freight traffic of the West keeps the rails bright. Railroad rails; not Popercrate rails against prosperity.

The Mexicans missed the greatest opportunity of their lives when William Jennings didn't visit them.

The waves of Republican prosperity continue to wash away the planks from the silvereratic Chicago platform.

Mr. Bryan made numerous speeches during his recent tour through Ohio, but reading one was reading them all.

Facts, figures and prosperity are running along hand in hand and they are all giving the free trade silver croakers trouble.

Mr. Bryan's Ohio speeches showed that he is still joined to his idols, despite the fact that everybody else is abandoning them.

One hundred thousand tons of Alabama coal have recently gone to Mexico for the use of her locomotives. Good for the South.

It is to be expected that Democrats will deny that the Dingley law has anything to do with the return of prosperity to the country.

The Ohio counties in which Mr. Bryan spoke in the late campaign increased their Republican majorities 197 votes over those of last year.

Last year, in our commercial relations with Great Britain, the balance of trade in our favor was greater than in any previous year in history.

Under President Cleveland the per capita circulation in the country fell to \$21.10, but it has increased under President McKinley to \$22.89.

The Democratic New York Journal says that "gold is on its way to New York and the tide of domestic manufacturing interests rises higher each day. The railroads are blocked up with the crush of business all along the line."