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 officials 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 293 of the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1896," which was prepared under the direction of Secretary Carlisle, as proved by the letter therein submitting the report to the House of Representatives—except the figures on wheat and corn crops of 1896 which have been obtained from page 550 of the "Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture," which was prepared by Secretary J. Sterling Morton who is one of the most extreme free trad-ers in the nation:

Loss on wheat crops-Decrease. from.1892. \$108,940,500 96,209,856 84,172,883 11,509,342

Total value, \$642,146,630 501,625,627 554,719,162 567,509,106 491,006,967

Total loss on wheat and corn . \$664,558,239 It will be noticed that the loss in the value of the wheat crops of the United States during the past four years \$300,-832,581—was nearly one-third of the total value of the crops for the four years when compared with the value of the wheat crop 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 loss 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 corn for the years named the loss on the wheat and corn crops is nearly double that ion dollars.

Losses on Oats and Hay.

The following official statistics give the losses of the farmers of the United States on their oats and hay crops for the years named in consequence of the decreased home consumption during the four years of free trade government and free silver agitation: Loss on onts-

Oats crop. Year. Total bu. Total value.	Decrease. from 1892.
1892681,035,600 \$209,253,611 1893638,854,850 187,576,092 1894662,036,928 214,816,020 1895524,443,537 163,655,068 1896707,346,404 132,485,068	\$21,677,519 *5,563,309 45,598,543 76,768,578
•Increased value of corn crop in 1804, deducted from decreased value of the other years named	1
Total net loss o noats crops o the four years	f .\$138,481,331
Year. Total tons. Value.	Decrease. from 1898.
1893. 65.766.158 \$570.882.872 189454.874.408 468,578.321 189547,078,541 393,185,615 189659,282,158 388,145,614	\$102,304,551 177,697,257 182,737,258
Add loss on outs crops	\$462,739,066 138,841,331

the years 1892 to 1895 were obtained from page 294 of the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1896;" and the oats crop of 1896 from page 567 of the "Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1896." The official hay crop statistics were obtained from page 571 of the Year Book U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1896," which states that no official estimates were made on the hay crops for the years 1889 to 1892 inclusive. If the statistics for 1892 had been collected the total loss on the hay crops would undoubtedly have been largely increased by comparison with the total value of 1892.

Losses on Farm Animals. The farmers' enormous losses on the value of their farm animals during the four years of free trade government and free silver coinage agitation ending March 4, 1897, are proved by the following figures taken from pages 574, 575, 576 and 577 of the "Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1897," prepared under the direction of Secretary J. Sterling Morton, who was the free trade Secretary of Agriculture during President Cleveland's last term:

Loss on farm animals-

	Decrease
Year, Total value	. Jan. 1, 1893.
Jan. 1, 1893\$2,483,506,68 Jan. 1, 1894\$2,170,816,75	
Jan. 1, 1805 1,819,446,30	
Jan. 1, 1896 1,727,926,08	
Jan. 1, 1897 1,655,414,61	2 828,092,060

Total loss on farm animals dug rin the four free trade years .\$2,560,422,968 The largest tin plate mill in the world is to be erected at Newcastle, Pa. See, didn't somebody predict just a few years ago that no amount of protective encouragement would make it possible to manuDEMOCRATS AFRAID OF THEIR PLATFORM



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 quadrupled in number in the next year. Is this due to "famine abroad"? Of course the Dingley law must not be eredited with it. Prof. Wilson is so busy with his new

duties that he hasn't had time to explain why farm products and prices of labor in-creased as soon as the Dingley law went into operation.

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

all along the line."

It will be noticed that the total loss on the value of the farm animals of the United States during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 reached the enormous aggregate of \$2,560,422,968! That is the oss in the value of farm animals alone during the past four years.

These are vitally important facts to the 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 crops during the four years of free trade readers should constantly remember that the statistics given here are not "Register lies." but are taken from the official reports of the free trade Secretary of the Treasury and the free trade Secretary of Agriculture of President Cleveland's last administration.-Des Moines Register.

McKinley and 25-Qent Wheat!

The free silverites last year made sundry bold statements about a contracted currency; that there was not enough mon-ey 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 all right, but unless adopted, many terri ble 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 circu lation 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 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 win ter wheat is bad enough to more than balance the good promise of Australia and Argentina. On the whole, the outlook is for no better supply next year than this, including India.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Another Evidence.

An evidence of the improvement in business since the people of the country de-cided in favor of protection and sound money is found in figures in the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They show that the freight tonnage for the year just ended is the largest in the history of the railways of the country, and is no less than seventy million tons in excess of the preceding year. gross earnings of the railroads of the country for the year were nearly \$75,000,-000 greater than those of the preceding

CAN'T MAKE TIN, CAN'T WEP

Old Free Trade Argustellt 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 gnough to supply our own markets and ship some abroad, and we are making it better and cheaper than the Welshmen did. Jondon Hardware of Sept. 16 says, raferring to the Welsh makers: "It is not their fault if the American works, brand new in all their appointments, turn out plates a little cheaper than the Welsh mills. Besides, little

the Americans get their tin bars elfeaper.

Of course the loss of the American trade is a great disaster, but it came in the natural order of things, and must be accepted patiently." There never was a greater triumph for the protection principles. ciple, or a plaine; lemestration of 't's effectiveness, than the establishment of the fin plate industry in this country, and appreciation of that fact was one reason why the free traders fought it so maliginantly.—Louisville Commercial.

Compares the Two: Laws. The American Economist contains ar

Dingley tariff. The figures show that durfarmers of the United States lost over ing the first month of its operation, Septive 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 section advocates asserted that it was a tariff ond month \$19,139,240. The Dingley bill for revenue only. It went into effect in government and free silver agitation. The produced \$19,023,615 during the first month of its operation and \$21,933,098 during the second. The point of contrast is that while the Wilson bill showed a large falling off in the second month the Dingley bill shows a large gain and \$2,-793,858 more than the total revenue received during the second month of the Wilson bill. From another point of view, covering expenditures as well as receipts, the deficit during the first month of the Dingley bill was nearly \$7,000,000 greater than during the first month of the Wilson bill, while in the second month of the Dingley bill the deficit was over \$10,000,-000 less than in the second month of the Wilson bill. The Wilson bill deficit grew as the hill got older and continued to increase, while the Dingley bill deficit was \$1,000,000 less in the second month than in the first, showing the superiority of the Dingley bill as a producer of revenue, while as a producer of prosperity there is no room for comparison. The Wilson bill destroyed prosperity, while the Dingley bill is restoring it.

An Eminent Man's Views. People who are railing against the United 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 beuch, 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 it is the most democratic of all. It carries neither the purse nor the sword, but it possesses the power of declaring the law, and in that is found the safeguard which keeps the whole mighty fabric of the government from rushing to destruction. This negative power, the power of resistance, is the only safety of a popular 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 many persons predicted then, as they do now, that the "boom has burst." very same influence which caused the reaction then causes it now-wild speculation. Prices went up too fast at the behave done in the past few months. Busislightest degree, however, by the temporary drop in stocks in 1879, nor is it in 1897 .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Their Case Hopeless.

Senator Gorman's offer to surrender party in the State and legislative campaign, is the Democracy's flag of distress

in that State. Gorman is a candidate for Henry George because he is the only exre-election to the Senate, and the Legis-lature chosen this year will elect his successor. A few weeks ago Gorman an nounced that he was not seeking another term. That was the first confession of weakness on the part of the Maryland Democratic managers, for Gorman's can-didacy, as both Democrats and Republicans well know, will take away thousands of votes from the Democratic State and legislative tickets. Gorman's conditional offer now to abandon the leadership of his party and cut loose his official connec tion with it means that he and the other managers believe that the party's chances in the campaign are hopeless.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dingley Law Doing Splendidly.

A good deal has been said in the Demo cratic newspapers, and more particular ly 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 fairly tried and until the stock of imported goods had been exhausted, but began as soon as the bill went into effect to com-plain that it was not a revenue getter. They utterly ignored the fact that in an ticipation of it the country had been flooded with imported goods and that conse quently importations fell off as soon as

the new law went into effect.

The Wilson law was declared on its September, 1894. receipts were \$22,621,229. In October, the second month, the receipts were \$19,139, 240. The total receipts for the first two months were \$41,760,469. The Dingley bill was in operation two months on the 1st of October. In August the receipts were \$19,023,615, and in September \$21,-933,096, the total for the first two month of the new law being \$40,956,713, or less than a million below the receipts of the first two months of the Wilson law.

Here is another way of putting it. In the first month of the Wilson law the deiciency was \$7,705,790; in the second nouth, \$13,573,800; the total deficiency in the first two months being \$21,275,690 Under the Dingley bill in the first month the deficiency was \$14,564,432 and in the second month, September last, \$3,435,718 he total for the two months being \$18, 000,150, therefore the deficiency in the first two months under the Wilson law was over \$3,000,000 greater than in the first two months of the present law. Put ting these results in tabular form we fur nish the following statistics:

First two months: Wilson Dingley Bill. Bill. Expenditures ...\$63,036,059 \$58,956,86 Receipts 41,760,469 40,956,713

Deficiency ... \$21,275,590 \$18,000,150

Unduly Exercised. Henry Watterson, the Louisville philos opher, 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, Danton and Marat respectively. As a mat ter of fact, there was never less danger than now that we are near to a conflict with the forces of disorganization. The American people are better fed, better housed, better clothed, better educated, and more contented than any other people in the world, and if they should conclude that any political or social changes are necessary or promising they will make them peaceably through the ballot box. Mr. Watterson should cheer up and return for a season to those mild Swiss

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 na tional Democratic platform. The truth is, there is not much else left for the parness expansion was not checked in the ty. The tariff question is settled for many years to come, free silver will never figure in another national election, "goveriment by injunction" is too thin for a national issue, so what is the poor old Democracy to do? John G. Shanklin, Democratic national committeeman from the Democratic leadership in Maryland this State, has been a pronounced advo-provided the Baltimore Sun supports its cate of the single land tax for years, and a few days ago he said to an interviewer: law, when the "Were I in New York I should support half million!

ponent among the candidates for Mayor of the principles decided at the Chicago convention, absolute loyalty to which is the test of true Democracy." Henry George cares more for the single land tax than he does for the entire Chicago platform, Mr. Shanklin knows this, and when the time comes he and Henry George will both be found working to get a single land-tax plank in the Democratic plat-form.—Indianapolis Journal.

Populists Dropping It.

The Populist party is rapidly abandon-ing the free silver proposition. The Topeka, Kan., Advocate, a recognized offi-cial organ of the Populist party, in a re-cent 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 (one dollar) is its commission and gives it its legal value, and he care 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 as it was to assume last fall that a hand ful of financiers located in some mysterious secret chamber in London or else where 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 of 1896.

Another Slump.

Another fall in silver is recorded from the financial centers in this country and Europe. During the closing week in tember the price of silver bars dropped from 571/2 cents per ounce to 54 cents, in New York. A money metal which would fluctuate 31/2 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

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 value.

Those dark clouds that bang over every

manufacturing town nowdays are not of

a dangerous character, except to the calamity howlers. The Bank of England is becoming alarmed at the outflow of gold from its coffers to this country, and various meas

ures are being attempted to stop it. But it still continues to come. The Democratic newspapers are bewailing the fact that the deficit of the second month of the Dingley law was over three million dollars (\$3,000,000). They probably 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 than at any other mine in the State Statement by A. W. Wright, ex-Member

Board Knights of Labor. The Philadelphia Record says that the Dingley law comes thundering down the line in the second month of its operation with a deficit of three and a half million dollars. dollars. What a noise there must have been in the second month of the Wilson law, when the deficit was thirteen and a

INCREASE IN EXPORTS

LARGER UNDER THE DINGLEY THAN THE WILSON LAW.

Argentine Retaliation Seems 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 month 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 1896, so that the treasury officials are pre-dicting that the exports of this year will far exceed those of last year, which itself was a record breaker in the matter of ex-ports. 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 6,500,000 South America.. 2,500,000 Asiatie 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 varrants 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 about \$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. tries 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 ater than any p joyed from them, but it is not probable that the Argentine Congress will take decisive steps when the true relations of the two 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 of the farmer of the present day and the benefit of which his children will reap in years to come.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

What About Corn, Pork and Wool? 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 farm 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 eating; those whose earnings 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 Ruin 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 planks.

Wheat Will Keep Up.

European crop reports confirm the estimated shortages that have been made from time to time and give assurance that the foreign demand will keep the prices of American breadstuffs up to the point about which they have fluctuated for the past few weeks. The property of erican farmer is not a myth in any of the word.—Omaha Bee.