# Supplement

## FARMER'S EGG BASKET

The McKinley Law Checked Importation and Gave a Home Market.

EFFECT OF THE WILSON BILL.

The Canadian Farmer Has Protection but the American Farmer Has None.

There is no reason why Canada, Mexico, China, or any other country should supply the United States with a single

supply the United States with a single egg. Canada does not buy a single egg from us, and there is no reason why we should buy from her. When we do, the American farmer loses the benefit of part of his natural market.

The purpose of this article is to show by a few figures the benefit which the American farmer derived from the Mc-Kinley law; not merely because the law stopepd imports from other countries, but because under that law he received but because under that law he received an average of 15 cents a dozen for his eggs all the year around. Under the present Wilson-Gorman bill, he hardly averages 5 cents a dozen; and the people could better afford to pay 15 cents a dozen in 1892, than they can 5 cents a dozen in 1896.

dozen in 1892, than they can 5 cents a dozen in 1896.

From 1883 to 1890, there was no tariff upon eggs. The Canadian farmer could send his eggs across the line from Maine to California. Mexico. China. France. Germany and other countries supplied us with 15,500,000 dozens of eggs, annually, on the average. We paid every year to the foreign farmer on this small product alone, at 15 cents a dozen, \$2,500,000. This importation of over 1,500,000. This importation, by our farmers chiefly in the large cities. Farmers can get the best prices for eggs and their products in the large cities; but when New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and many other markets are supplied with eggs, shipped at cheap rates of transportation by water, how can the farmer expect to compete who has to ship his eggs by rail?

The following statement shows importations of eggs, by countries, the year before the McKinley tariff went into effect, for the year ending June 30, 1889.

Importations of eggs, by countries, July1, 1888, to June 20, 1889.

Countries.	Dozens.	Vaine.
Austria-Hungary	1.528	\$382
Belgium	215,164	33,223
China	126,300	6,425
Penmark.	74.950	11.806
France	3.40	66
Germany:	73,355	14,719
C-DETADO.	4.914	807
Soliand.	4,100	820
Prova Scotia, New		-
Bfunswick and		
Prince Edward Island	3,637,999	481,600
Quebec, Ontario, Man-		Service Service
itoba Territory	11,731,864	1.864.000
British Columbia	1975	St
Heng Kong	15,219	780
Italy	12,468	2.078
Japan.	20	
Mexico.	38,587	2.3%
Netherlands	5(8)	73
Cuba	10,503	15-
Turkey in Africa	was enious a	

15,918,809,\$2,418,976 The next table shows the points at which AMERICA PORTS OF ENTRY FOR EGGS. Ports. Value Aroostook, Maine Banger, Maine Rangor, Maine. Bath, Maine. Buston and Charleston. 58,142 Mass. Buffalo Creek, N. Y. Buffalo Creek, N. Y.
Cape Vincent, N. Y.
Cape Vincent, N. Y.
Capering, N. Y.
Corpus Christi, Texas.
Cuyahoga, O.
Detroit, Mich.
Genessee, N. Y.
Gloncester, Mass.
Huron, Mich.
Key West, Pla.
Marbiebead, Mass.
New London, Coru. Marblebead, Mass.

New London, Corn.

New York, N. Y.

Ningara, N. Y.

Oswegatchie, N. Y.

Oswego, N. Y.

Paso del Norte, Texas
and New Mexico.

Passamaquoddy, Maine,

Philladelphia, Pa

Portland and Falimouth,

Maine.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Providence, R. I. Providence, R. 1.
Paget Sound, Wash.
Salem and Beverly, 4, 184 729 126,390 7,764 2,256,070 3,364 10,215 Mzas Mrss. Sandusky, O. San Francisco, Cal Superior, Mich Vermont Waldoborough, Me. Willamette, Or. All other control

Total ..... 15.918 800 \$2.418.956 It would evidently be impossible for farmers fifty miles in the interior of any of the states bordering on the Great Lukes, to compete with eggs shipped by

1.355

211

other customs dis-

tricts ...

water from Camada.

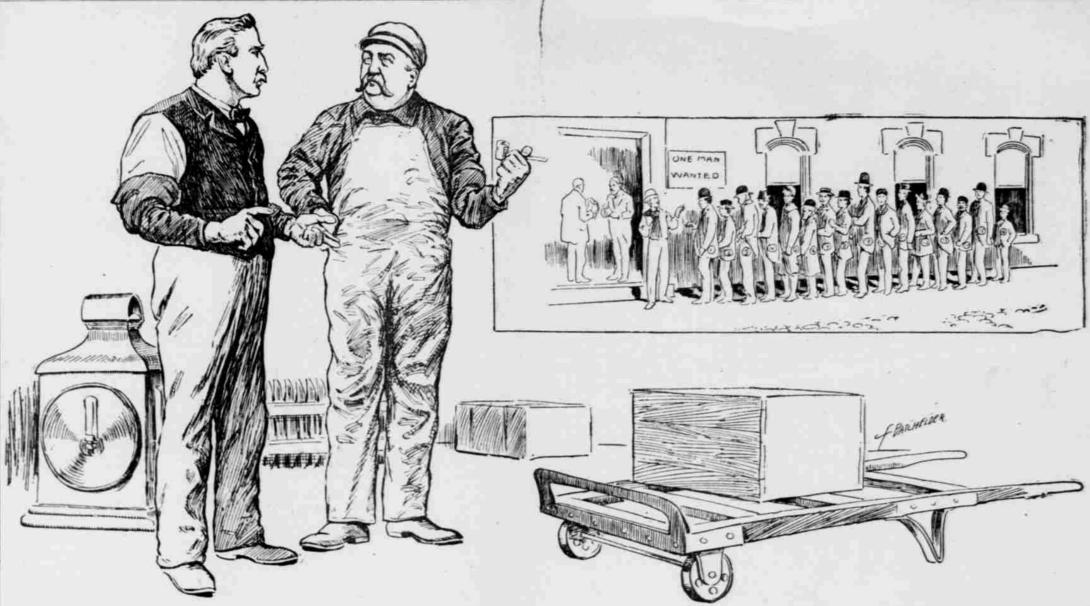
The McKinley tariff imposed a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law went into effect October 1, 1800. Dur ing the year ending June 20, 1800, we imported nearly 1800,000 dozen eggs less than in the year previous, when there was no protection! The importation of eggs steadily decreased until the repeal of the McKinley law in 1894, so that instead of nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs being brought into this country, as hertofore, in 1898-1 we imported 8,000,000. 4,000,000 in 1801-92; 3,000,000 in 1892-3: 1.750,000 in 1803-4. By 1804 nearly \$2,000,000 had been taken from the foreign shipper, which now went into the packets of the American farmer, The following table shows the importa-

tions of eggs since 1883;

Annual importations of foreign eggs, 1883- 1866			
Year	ending June 39.	Hozens.	Vaine.
a 1883		15,279,045	\$2,067,001
a 1884		16,487,204	2.677.630
# 1885		16,00%, 150	2,476,672
a 1886.		16,662,583	2.173,454
a 1887	A STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF TH	13,506,654	1,5890,05WI
# 1888	HOUSE THE PARTY OF	15,642,961	2,312,478
a 1880		15,018,800	2,418,970
b 1800	INCOME AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P	15,002,700	2,074,012
b 1830	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	8,233,643	1,185,595
b 1892		4.188.412	522,240
b 1893	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	3,285,842	2252,617
b 1894		3,797,430	1995,7330
et 1800		25 7000 411	70241.1701

a Under Free Trade b Protected, October 6, 1800, at 5 cents per

e Gorman Sc Tariff. During the last year of the McKinley tariff the only eggs we bought were from Canada, and from China for the Chi-nese. We bought none whatever from European countries, as before. Ever 5 cents a dozen the tariff would not any too high. It simply made a differ places in Canada, far from the shipping



What does all this talk about sixteen to one mean?

It means that free coinage of silver will ruin business and close the workshops so that when there is a job for one man there will be sixteen men out of work applying for it.

If the McKinley law had been let alone, the American farmer in 1865-6 would be supplying nearly every egg in the American market. The farmer's wife would have felt encouraged to increase her stock of poultry, on which she depended for pin money to clothe herself and her children. When the McKinley law was repealed and the tariff on eggs reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents a dozen, importation increased 1,000,000 dozen in one year, at an increased price of \$125,000. Unless the American farmer can see it to be his interest to vote for McKinley and the restoration of a proper duty on eggs, the Canadian and other foreign farmers will soon again ship us 16,000,000 dozen a Canadian and other foreign farmers which soon again ship us 16.000,000 dozen a year and the price of domestic eggs will continue to decline, as they have done for the last two years.

Question. Why Should Democrats Legislate in favor of the Canadian as against the American Farmer?

The American farmer could not sell eggs in Canada, even if they had no tariff on American eggs. There are only a few large cities there, and they are near to the Canadian cheap farms. The near to the Canadian cheap farms. The half-a-dozen small markets in Canada have a total population only one-quarter as large as that of the city of New York. A few election districts in the city of New York, or in Philadelphia, or in Chicago, afford a better market for American eggs than the whole of Canada. Yet Canada imposes a duty of 5 cents a dozen on our eggs, while we impose a duty of only 3 cents a dozen on her eggs.

The Canadians have protection, but

A Pointer for Farmers. I remember one instance that bears particularly upon this question that came to me today as I sat here, and that was this: My father came from the New England states upon this prairie in 1837. He told me this instance once: That after sowing a crop of wheat by hand, cutting it with the craffle, binding it with the rake, and threshing it with the ball upon the floor, he put it upon a wagon and drove it to this city of Milwaukes. ninety-six miles away, and sold it here for 46 cents a bushel. This was in the '56s, and silver then was \$1.30 an ounce. Now tell the silver men to explain to you how it was that in the early 150s wheat was 46 cents a bushel, and silver \$1.50 an oance, if the price of silver always carries with it the price of wheat. And when he hems and haws, say to him: "It is not only confined to wheat, but "It is not only confined to wheat, but that other commodity you yoke up with silver, cotton; and tell him that for the four years ending in 1845 cotton in the city of New York averaged only 7 cents a pound; and that for the four years ending in 1834 the same class averaged 8 cents a pound. Tell him to explain that to you. That was when we had free columns and silver was then \$1.30. free coinage and silver was then \$1.30 an ounce. He cannot explain it. one illustration, my friends, atterly de-stroys the whole silver beresy.—Congressman Fowler of New Jersey.

### What Stewart Thought in 1894.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made a seech in Congress February 11, 1874, in

Let everybody know what a dollar is worth. The farmers will then know how to measure the difference in price be-tween his wheat in Binors and the wheat in Liverpool. The wheat will be meas-ured by the same standard-gold-in Illinois as it is in Liverpool and any man can figure it up. But now it is a mystery, the whole subject of binance is a mystery, and what do we see every day? We see these who devote their attention to it making large fortunes out of this.

Let us do as all the people of the world have been doing from the beginning-mensure our values by gold, adopt the standard that all can unders and, and of rid of this mystery.

Mr. Logan-What does the senator

Mr. Stewart-I want the standard gold. and no paper money not redeemed in gold, no paper money the value of which is not asceptained, no paper money that will organize a gold board to speculate with it. Who pays for this gold board? with it. Who pays for this gold board? Who pays these immense fortunes? How is it that millions and millions can be rolled up annually there? Did anybody ever calculate who paid for it? It comes out of the producers. How do these men exist? By the latitude which our depreciated currency gives to specuand nothing else.

Persons who are speculating in your epreciated currency are making the ioney, and they will continue to make t so long as you have a depreciated cur-

If the farmers would get rich they are got to become skilled in this fluctuatg currency and make corners and man-minte the market, and if they do that they cannot farm. (Congressional Record forty-third Congress, first session, vol. 2, p. 1392.)

# THE MORTGAGED FARM

Payment of Debts in Debased Currency Means Practically Repudiation.

A NEBRASKA FARMER ANSWERED

Fallacy of What is Considered the Strongest Free Trade Argument.

The following letter is one of many that are daily received by the Times-Heraid. It is supposed to contain the strongest free silver argument that can be addressed to the farmer, and it is used by the free silver orators with immense assurance of its success;

Lincoln. Neb. Aug. R.—To the Editor: My land is encumbered by a mortgage of \$1000, payable in lawful money November 1, 1897. It must pay this debt with the products of my farm. Under ordinary circumstances I will be able to raise 1000 bushels of wheat next year. If there is no change in our financial system, this wheat, at 50 cents per bushel, will pay half the debt. When the value of a sliver dollar is reduced to 50 cents by free colnage a bushel of wheat, without any change in its value, will be worth a 50-cent dollar. With free coinage of sliver I shall, therefore, be able to pay the entire debt with the 1000 bushels of wheat. The burden of paying a debt of \$1000 has doubted since I borrowed the money. I have obeyed the laws of my country under the gold standard and shall obey them under a sliver standard. The opponents of free coinage of sliver are appealing to the laborers, the creditors and polley holders to protect their own personal interests. If I should fall to look out for my own interests who will do so for no? Is there any reason why I should not vote for the free and milimited colnage of sliver? Very respectfully. J. W. Binger.

The answer is not far to seek. The answer is not far to seek. When this farmer borrowed the money it was the equivalent of \$1000 in gold. It was the same as if he had received it all in gold \$20 pieces. He could have had it that way it he so desired. Perhaps he did, for many such boars have been made. When he expended it he got \$1000 in gold equivalent. He probably improved his farm to that extent or bought stock or machinery. In whatever way he used it, unless he burned it up or squandered it, he got value reserved. The borrowing and lending was a business transaction and the borrower used the money to promote his business in

At no time since that mortgage was executed, for few mortgages run. five years without renewal, would a Suppose we had borrowed the money from a neighboring farmer more properons than he. That neighbor would probably have to earry something like two thousand bushels of wheat to town, money and hand it over to his friend. There have been in the past thousands of such transac-tions. In fact, in every farming community there are a few farmers more thrifty and of better business qual-ifications than the others, who always They get the money from the products of their farms, but they are not lonning those products. They are leaning the money, and since 1879 it has been gold or its convenient. Why should they or its captivalent. Why should they not have the same kind of money in re-

Is it any wonder that the advocates of unlimited free comage are charged with dishonesty and that silver is called disishomesty and that steer is cause us-ionest money, when by the passage of a law a thousand 50-cent dollars will be sufficient to discharge a debt of a thousand 100-cent dollars? Such a law amounts to the repudiation of one-half the debt obligations of all the debtors in the United States.

When Mr. Binger in the above letter says, "The burden of paying a delt of \$1000 has doubled since I borrowed the money." he must remember, if he is stat-ing what is true, that the "burden" is not alone upon him, but upon every other business man who has borrowed money. Merchants and manufacturers feel the same stress of the hard times as the farmers do. It is not because they berrowed gold and have to repay gold that the burden is greater, but that their earnings and assets have not turned out as they hoped and expected. Competi-tion and overproduction have affected whole world, but republiation is not

proper cure for it. Honesty is the best policy—as a policy while the amount of c merely, without reference to its moral quality—for nations as well as for indi-

viduals. A man who has repudiated his debts is never trusted again and is regarded with contempt by all his neighbors. And so is a nation.

A free-coinage law is repudiation, and that it is understood in that sense is indicated by such letters as the above. For if under free coinage the silver dollar is to appreciate to the value of a gold dollar how will the farmer get more of them for his thousand bushels of wheat? How can he pay his debt any easier than he can now?

No, it is repudiation the silver men want, and repudiation is dishonor.—Chi-cago Times-Herald.

#### VALUES DECREASED.

Prices of Live Stock Under Republican and Democratic Rule.

and Democratic Ru
When we resumed specic payment in 1879 our domestic
animals, borses, moles, cattic, sheep and swine were
valued at
During the ensuing six years,
until the election of Mr.
Cleveland in 1884, the values
increased to

A gain during six years of Republican rule of During the ensuing four years until the election of Mr. Harrison in 1888, values de-creased from

A loss during four years of Democratic rule of During the ensuing four years, until the second election of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, values again increased from A gain during four years of A gain during four years of Republican rule of. During the last two years, under the second adminis-tration of Mr. Cleveland, and under preposed and accom-plished free trade and sweep-ing tariff reductions, values again decreased from alson. To the comparatively insigni-ficant total of. 52,712,280 Taxes ...

2.483,506,681 1.819,446,306 Showing the enormous loss in Two years of Democratic role of

Cheap Dollars.

Everything is cheap or dear according to what we have to pay for it. Sugar is cheap at 5 cents a pound, but would be dear at 10 cents.

A cheap dollar, therefore, is one that the merchant buys with less goods than the merchant buys with less goods than he would have to give for a doarer dol-lar. If a merchant now gives twenty pounds of sugar for a dollar, and the dol-lar which he gets is a 200-cent dollar; and if the 200-cent dollar is a dishonest dollar and ought to be replaced by a 100cent dollar, worth only half as much; in that case, the merchant will give only half as much sugar for the cheaper dol lar as he now gives for the dishonest 200-cent dollar. That is clear, is it not? This is precisely what "cheap money"

Is this what the farmer and the work-

ingumn really want?

Apply this illustration to labor, if you please. The workingumn buys dollars with labor. Does he want a cheap del lar, for which the merchant will give only ten pounds of sugar? Or do only ten pointed of sugar? Or does he want a 200-cent dollar, for which the merchant will give twenty pounds of sugar? Cheap dollars would cut his wages in half. He surely does not want

"Oh, no," says the workingman, "that is not what I want; but, if dollars were cheap. I would get twice as many of them for a day's work. Would you, indeed? Not on your life. Free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, is simply a scheme

to reduce your wages without your knowig it or having an excuse for striking. What good would it do you to get twice as many dollars for a day's work if 82 would buy no more sugar, and no more of anything else, than \$1 will now buy?

Besides, if prives go up, under free comage, as they will—we admit that—does not the workingman know that the

first thing to go us will be rents, the next thing will be food and clothing, and the last thing will be labor? Under free coinage, instead of being better off, the workingman would be worse off than he

Think this over, and see what it all means to you and to your little family.-Springfield (III.) Journal.

### A Question for Farmers.

If the volume of silver money controls prices, as the free coiners would have as believe that it does, so that the more silver coin there is in circulation, the higher is the price of wheat, and the

How did it happen that wheat was ower in price in 1894 than ever before, while the amount of coined silver in the world was greater than ever before?-

# FIGURES FOR FARMERS

Arithmatic for Wheat Growers Which Neglects Tax and Interest Considerations.

#### A FREE SILVER MATHEMATICIAN.

Silver Accountants Concede Double Expense in Mexico and Assume Equal Profits.

Warren, Minn., Ang. 6.—To the Edstor: I enclose comparative slips circulated by an advocate of free silver, which subject I would like your opinion on. It, of course, is intended to catch the farmer who raises wheat, and deductions of this kind have had their influence in this dis-trict, which is largely wheat growing.

2.467.868.924 I would like the going wages in Mexico and the rates of interest in countries on silver basis as compared with the gold standard countries. L. Lamberson. The first slip professes to show the ner

profit to a farmer of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in the United States: 2,400,043,418 | 5000 husbels, at 56 cents per bushel.

Assumed net profit to American Assumed ner proof to American
farmer. \$700
The second slip makes a similar statement of the assumed profits of vaising
5000 bushels of wheat in Mexico:
5000 bushels, at \$1.12 per bushel \$5.600
Expense \$2.000
Freight \$800
Interest \$2.00

Assumed net prefit by Mexican farmer. Reduced to gold.

As this assumed profit would be silver and the wheat would have to be sold upon the gold standard, this skillful accountant reduces this to gold, making the net profit to the Mexican farmer \$1280. But to produce this result this accommodating accountant, while con-ceding that the expense of raising the wheat would be twice as many silver dollars as in the United States, assumes that the profit on it would be the same number of silver dollars as in the United States. As a matter of fact the freight rates in Mexico are higher expressed in the gold standard than in the United States, but assuming that they are the same, the American railroad companies, as soon as they cross the border, require twice as many Mexican dollars to pay a given freight rate as they require of American dollars on American territory, so that the freight rate in Mexwould be \$1000 instead of \$800, as our free silver accountant states it. Moreover, interest rates are higher in Mexico than in the United States, if and in Mexican silver dollars, and mo cer the interest would have to be paid on twice the number of silver dollars hor-rowed by the American farmer, so that en supposing the rates of interest be the same, the amount of interest would be double, raising it from \$200 to \$400. Moreover, the equivalent of \$40 taxes paid by the American farmer would be 880 in Mexican dollars, so that the account of the Mexican farmer, thus Som bushels at \$1.12 per bushel.

Reducing this to gold, as in the original statement, the net profit of the Mexican farmer would be \$760, exactly what that of the American farmer would be. deceptive statements put forth by free silver men to deceive American farmers.

### Bryan a Greenbacker.

Mr. Bryan is not so much a silverite as he is a greenbacker. He said, on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington, June 5, 1894:

"The issue of money by the government directly to the people gives us a safer currency (than national bank bills) and saves to the people as a whole the profit agising from its issue. When a liess silver can there is in circulation, and saves to the people as a which the lower the arise of wheat; then will some farmer, who believes in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, answer the market rate of interest to get it; but when the government issues money, the people save the interest, if the money is afterward called in; and they save the principal also, if the money is kept in cir-

the asserted that greenbacks "can be worse than the disease."

used to pay the expenses of the government." The tariff on some of the necessaries of life might be reduced, and the deficit made up by an issue of money." Or, if this is not deemed advisable, "government paper can be issued to pay for special improvements; harbors can be deepened and rivers improved in this way." He introduced a bill to issue \$70,000,000 of United States treasury notes, with which to inaugurate the construction of the Nicaragua canal. He further suggested that "we can use any struction of the Nichragum canal. He further suggested that "we can use any available coin on finald to take up matured bonds and replace the coin so used with paper money." He introduced another bill providing in this way for the payment of the \$25,000,000 outstanding 2 per cent, bonds. He did not stop even at that point, but gravely proposed that "government paper should be issued in the place of national bank notes, as they are retired." His theory of the ultimate redemotion of government obligations, as stated by himself, was that the larger the issue of treasury notes, the smaller will be the "coin" reserve required with will be the "coin" reserve required with which to meet them. By "coin" he explained that he meant both gold and silver, wilfully ignoring the disparity in intrinsic value between the gold and silver

And this is the financier and statesman for whom honest and sensible men are asked to cast their votes, next No-

### Bryan Shown to be Uncertain.

There is abundant proof that Mr. Bryan is an insincere politician and an unreliable adviser of the people. He was a bolter in 1803 and in that year, clared that the exchangeable value of a dollar depended on something besides a congressional edict.

When Frank Irvine was running on the Democratic ticke for judge of the Supreme court of Nebraska Mr. Bryan supported a Populist. In reply to a let-ter from Mr. Irvine, calling Mr. Bryan's attention to his unexpected position, the present candidate for President on the Democratic ticket wrote a statement of his reasons for bolting which contained

his rensons for belting which contained the following cool remarks and assurances of personal and peculiar esteem for the Democratic candidate:

I regret that our people chose for slaughter so deserving a man. They ought to have selected some one of the numerous Democrats who are responsible for the falling off of the Democratic vote. I have spoken to you thus frankly and confidentially, because I feel that you deserve a better fate than the one which I fear awalts you this fail.

During the extraordinary session of Congress of 1893, called by President Cleveland, Mr. Bryan made a speech in which he declared that:

which he declared that:
While the government can say that a given weight of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar and invest that dollar with legal tender qualities, it cannot fix the purchasing power of the dollar. That must depend upon the law of supply and demand.

If the number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need of dollars as it did after the gold discoveries of 1849—the exchangeable value of each dollar will fall and prices rise.

Thus it access that Mr. Beyon know

Thus it appears that Mr. Bryan knew what the exchangeable value of a dol-lar depended on. His change of tune, therefore, is not because conditions have changed, but because he shifts his principles with the varying political breezes, and that he is willing to do anything for

In the spring of 1802 Bryan declared in a speech made by him on the tariff question that the fall of prices must be stributed-

To the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm and enabled us to do today with one man what fifty men could not do fifty years ago. That is what brought the cears ago. That is what brought the

At this time another change has come At his time another change has come over the spirit of his white house dream. He and his fellow Populists ascribe the fall in the prices of commodities to the fall in the price of silver. Mr. Bryan and his associates declaration the crime of 1873," which the News has shown to have been no crime at all, has pulled everything down with

How can the people believe a man who thus stultifies himself and puts himself on both sides of vital questions, while, at the same time, he proves un true to his party associates?-Buffalo

### The Irishman and the Potato Bug.

Mr. Tenney's story at Madison of the Irishman who swallowed a potato bug and then a dose of Paris green, in the hope of killing the bug, is very pat to the political situation. The American the political situation. The American workingman swallowed free trade in 1802, and now, to cure the unsery which he has suffered ever since, the Populist quack doctor is trying to induce him to But if the workingman takes it, he will