

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 and other countries should 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.

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.

Table showing egg imports from various countries (Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Scotland, Nova Scotia, etc.) with columns for Dozens and Value.

The next table shows the points at which these eggs were received.

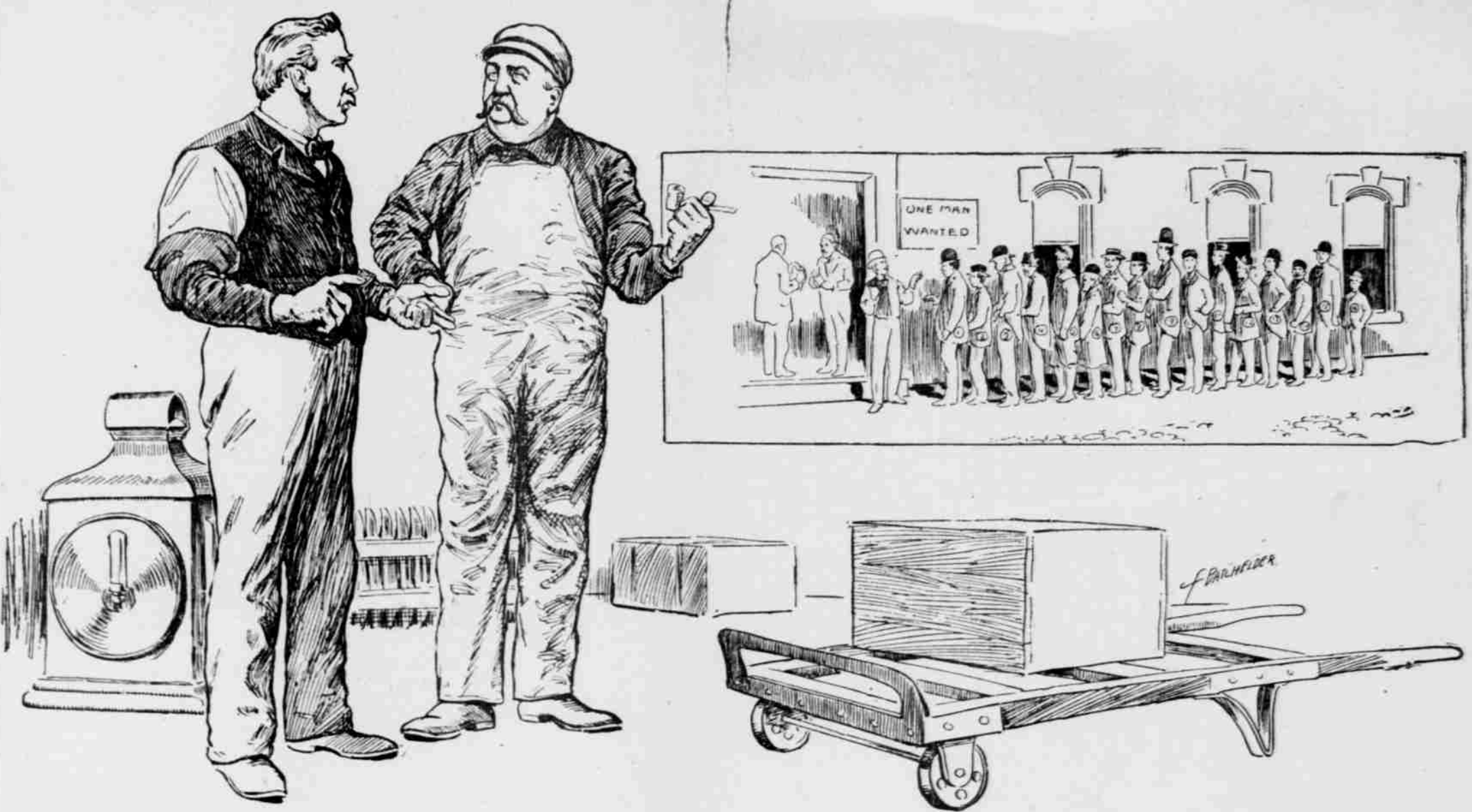
Table showing egg imports from various ports (Aroostook, Bangor, Bath, Boston and Charleston, Mass., Buffalo, etc.) with columns for Dozens and Value.

It would evidently be impossible for farmers fifty miles in the interior of any of the states bordering on the Great Lakes, to compete with eggs shipped by water from Canada.

The McKinley tariff imposed a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law went into effect October 1, 1890. During the year ending June 30, 1890, we imported nearly 9,000,000 dozens of eggs less than in the year previous, when there was no protection.

Table showing egg imports from various countries (Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Scotland, Nova Scotia, etc.) with columns for Dozens and Value.

During the last year of the McKinley tariff the only eggs we bought were from Canada, and from China for the Chinese. We bought none whatever from European countries, as before.



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 1895-6 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.

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 nearer to the Canadian chesty farms.

The Canadian 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 nearer to the Canadian chesty farms.

The Canadian 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 nearer to the Canadian chesty farms.

Let everybody know what a dollar is worth. The farmers will then know how to measure the difference in price between his wheat in Illinois and the wheat in Liverpool.

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

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-Herald. 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. 3.—To the Editor: My land is encumbered by a mortgage of \$1000, payable in lawful money November 1, 1897. I must pay this debt with the products of my farm.

What Stewart Thought in 1894. Senator Stewart of Nevada made a speech in Congress February 11, 1874, in which he said: Let everybody know what a dollar is worth.

When Mr. Binzer in the above letter says, "The burden of paying a debt of \$1000 has doubled since I borrowed the money," he must remember, if he is stating what is true, that the "burden" is not alone upon him, but upon every other business man who has borrowed money.

Individuals. 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.

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

VALUES DECREASED.

Prices of Live Stock Under Republican and Democratic Rule.

When we resumed specie payment in 1879 our domestic animals, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine were valued at \$1,445,420,000.

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.

Apply this illustration to labor, if you please. The workman buys dollars with his labor. Does he want a cheap dollar for which the merchant will give only ten cents of sugar?

FIGURES FOR FARMERS

Arithmetic 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., Aug. 6.—To the Editor: I enclose comparative slips circulated by an advocate of free silver, which subject I would like your opinion on.

The second slip makes a similar statement of the assumed profits of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in Mexico.

As this assumed profit would be in silver and the wheat would have to be sold upon the gold standard, this skillful accountant reduces this to gold, making the net profit of the Mexican farmer \$1280.

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.

used to pay the expenses of the government. The tariff on some of the necessities of life might be reduced, and the deficit made up by an issue of money.

And this is the financier and statesman for whom honest and sensible men are asked to cast their votes, next November!

Bryan Shown to be Uncertain.

There is abundant proof that Mr. Bryan is an insincere politician and an unreliable adviser of the people.

During the extraordinary session of Congress of 1893, called by President Cleveland, Mr. Bryan made a speech in 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.

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 untrue to his party associates?—Buffalo News.

The Irishman and the Potato Bug.

Mr. Tetmeyer'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.