The Heppner Gazette

McKINLEY AND HOBART CLUB. HEPPRER, OREGON.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 20, 1896

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, Mexi-a, China, or any other country should apply the United States with a single

There is no reason why Canada, Meximply the United States with a single seg. Canada does not buy a single egg from us, and there is no reason why we hould buy from her. When we do, the head of the h

| Countries. | Dozens. | Value. | |
|---|--------------|-----------|--|
| estria-Hungary | 1 1,528 | \$382 | |
| polgium | 915 104 | 38,223 | |
| | 126,300 | 6,425 | |
| samark. | 74,950 | 11,899 | |
| Tance | 140 | 96 | |
| ermany | | 14,119 | |
| ostland. | | 897 | |
| eva Scotla, Ne Brunswick a | 4,100 | * 820 | |
| Prince Edward Isla | nd 3,637,222 | 481,600 | |
| Itoba Territory | 194 704 004 | 1,884,020 | |
| ertting Columbia | 078 | 86 | |
| BANK WORK | 15.210 | 780 | |
| | 12.468 | 2,078 | |
| apan. | 1363 | 1,000 | |
| exico. | 18,587 | 2,380 | |
| otherlands | | 70 | |
| arkey in Africa | 10,503 | 154 | |
| arkey in Africa | ** ******** | | |
| THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON | - | - | |

The next table shows the points at waich MERICA PORTS OF ENTRY FOR EGGS. | Dozena | Value. anger. Maine
acth, Maine
acth, Maine
acth, Maine
acth and Charleston,
Mass.
uffalo Creek, N. Y.
spe Vincent, N. Y.
shamplain, N. Y.
setreit, Mich.
sensee, N. Y.
setreit, Mich.
sensee, N. Y.
setreit, Mass. 32 600 437,993 735 15,783 11,777 1,503 1,729 316 392,449 1,412,963 1,020,283 25 oneace, N Y issues, N Y issuester, Mass. Juron, Mich. Loy West, Fis. Garbiehead, Mass. Jew London, Conn. Low York, N Y lagars, N Y awegatchie, N Y awegatchie, N Y asso del Norte, Texas and New Mexico. assamaquoddy, Maine hissuesiand and Falmouth, Maine. Maine.

certamouth, N. H...

c andusky, O. 4,184 720 124,300 7,764 2,256,070 3,364 10,215 sperior, Mich.

211 It would evidently be impossible for carmers fifty miles in the interior of any of the states bordering on the Great Lakes, to compete with eggs shipped by

1,255

aldeborough, Me.
Illamette, Or.
All other customs dis-

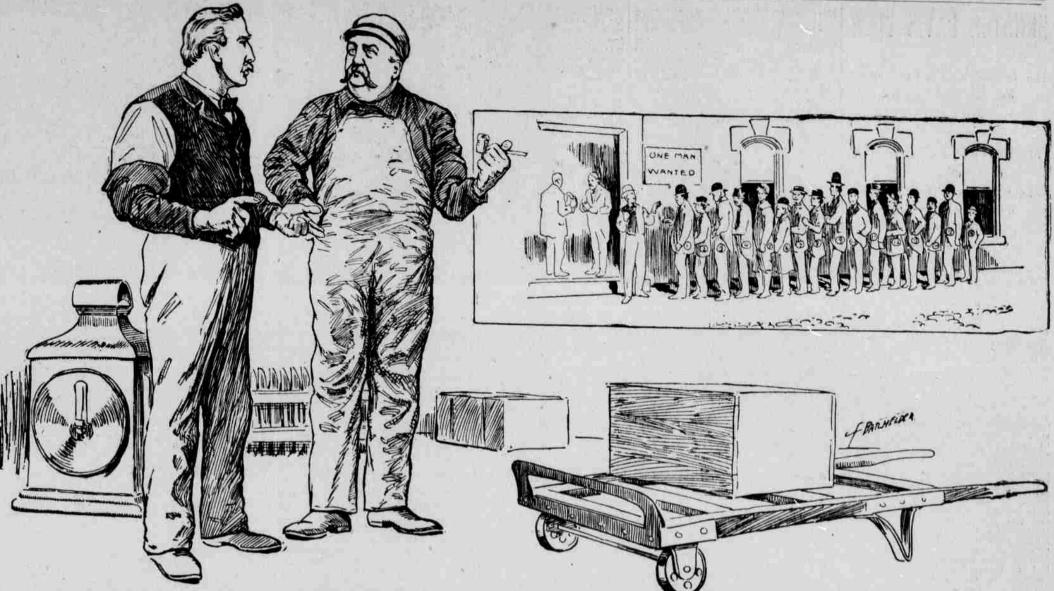
The McKinley tariff imposed a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law want into effect October 1, 1890. During the year ending June 30, 1890, we mported nearly 900,000 dozen eggs less than the control of the property of maported hearly 1000,000 dozen eggs than in the year previous, when there was no protection. The importation of eggs steadily decreased until the repeal of the McKinley law in 1854, so that netend of nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs because the protection of the country, as herebeing brought into this country, as here-tofore, in 1890-1 we imperted 8,000,000 doesn: 4,000,000 in 1891-92; 3,000,000 in 1892-3; 1,759,000 in 1893-4. By 1894 hearly \$2,000,000 had been taken from the foreign shipper, which now went into

The following table shows the importa-dens of eggs since 1883: Annual importations of foreign eggs, 1888-

| Tear | *2 | 41 | ng | J | rae. | 30. | Duzeus. | Value. |
|-------|-------|----|------|-----|------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1553 | *** | | | | | | 15,279,005 | \$2,607,60 |
| 1864 | *** | 84 | | | 4.84 | | 16,487,204 | |
| 1885 | *** | +4 | | | *** | *** | 16,098,450 | |
| 1899 | *** | ** | 791 | | *** | | 16.092,583 | 2,113,45 |
| 1887 | 2.44 | ** | ** | 184 | *** | | 13.996,054 | 1,990,30 |
| 1500 | *** | ** | ** | 644 | *** | **** | 15.642,861 | 2.312.47 |
| 1650 | *** | 28 | ** | | *** | | 35.918,800 | 2,418,00 |
| PER I | | | | | | | 15.062,716 | 2,074,91 |
| 1503 | K 9.9 | 53 | ** | | 244 | | 5.233,043 | 1,185.59 |
| 1222 | 9.93 | 44 | XXI | 99 | 500 | **** | 5.188.410 | 522,24 |
| 120 | 4.48 | ** | *** | 949 | 450 | | 3,295,612 | 392.61 |
| | | ** | 90) | 166 | *** | **** | 1,797,430 | 199,55 |
| 1809 | 287 | 牲 | Sec. | 92 | 22.5 | F 2 8 40 | 2,709,411 | 724.13 |

b Protected, October 6, 1890, at 5 cents per

o Gorman So Tartiff. During the last year of the McKinley artif the only eggs we longht were from Canada, and from China for the Chinese. We bought none whatever from European countries, as before. Even at 5 cents a dozen the tariff would not be any too high. It simply made a difference to the countries across the Ocean, or places in Ganada, 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 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. 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 year and the price of domestic eggs will continue to Accline, 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 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

The Canadians have protection, but under the Wilson bill we have not.

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 cradle, binding it with cutting it with the cradle, 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 Milwaukee, ninety-six miles away, and sold it here for 46 cents a bushel. This was in the '50s, and silver then was \$1.30 an ounce. Now tell the silver men to explain to you how it was that in the early '50s whent was 46 cents a bushel, and silver \$1.30 an ounce. If the price of silver silvars was 46 cents a bushel, and silver \$1.30 an ounce, 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 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 1854 the same class averaged 8 cents a pound. Tell him to explain that to you. That was when we had free coinage and silver was then \$1.30. that to you. That was when we had free coinage and silver was then \$1.30 an ounce. He cannot explain it. That one illustration, my friends, utterly de-stroys the whole silver heresy.—Con-gressman Fowler of New Jersey.

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

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.

Mr. Logan—What does the senator want?

want? Mr. Stewart-I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemed in gold, no paper money the value of which gold, no paper money the value of which is not ascertained, no paper money that will organize a gold board to speculate 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 anyhody ever calculate who paid for it? It course out of the producers. How do these men exist? By the latitude which your depreciated currency gives to specuour depreciated currency gives to specu-

tion and nothing else. Persons who are speculating in your depreciated currency are making the money, and they will continue to make it so long as you have a depreciated cur-

renor.

If the farmers would get rich they have got to become skilled in this fluctuating currency and make corners and manipulate the market, and if they do that they cannot farm.—(Congressional Record forty-third Googress, first session, vol. 2, p. 1392.)

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 im-

mense 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, 1887. I 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 haif the debt. When the value of a silver 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 silver 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 doubled since I borrowed the money. I have obeyed the laws of my country under the gold standard and shall obey them under a silver standard. The opponents of free coinage of silver are appealing to the laborers, the creditors and policy holders to protect their own persons interests. If I should fall to look out for my own interests who will do so for me? Is there any reason why I should not vote for the free and nalimited coinage of silver? Very respectfully, J. W. Bluger.

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. Perhad it that way it he so desired. Perhaps he did, for many such loans 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 received. The borrowing and lending was a business transaction and the borrower used the money to promote his husiness interests.

At no time since that mortgage was executed, for few mortgages run over five years without renewal, would a thousand bushels of wheat have paid it. Suppose we had borrowed the money from a neighboring farmer more pros-perous than he. That neighbor would probably have to carry something like two thousand bushels of wheat to town. sell it for a thousand dollars, get the money and hand it over to his money and hand it dier to has friend. There have been in the past thousands of such transactions. In fact, in every farming community there are a few farmers, more thrifty and of better business qualeations than the others, who always have money to lend out of their savings They get the money from the products of their farms, but they are not loaning those products. They are loaning the money, and since 1879 it has been gold or its equivalent. Why should they not have the same kind of money in repayment?

Is it any wonder that the advocates of unlimited free coinage are charged with dishonesty and that silver is called dis-honest 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 debters in the United States.

the United States.

When Mr. Binger 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. Merchants and manoriacturers feel the same stress of the hard times as the farmers do. It is not because they borrowed gold and have to repay gold that the burden is greater, but that their earnings and assets have not turned not as they hoped and expected. Competition and overproduction have affected the whole world, but repuliation is not the proper cure for it.

Honesty is the best policy—as a policy 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 reldiar is to appreciate to the value of a reldiant is to appreciate to the value of a reldiant is to appreciate to the value of a reldiant is the same of a reldiant is the same of a reldiant in the same of a reldiant is the same of a reldiant in the same of a relative to the sa lor if under free coinage the silver dol-lar 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 Rul
When we resumed specie payment in 1879 our domestic
animals, horses, mules, cattile, sheep and swine were
valued at
During the ensuing six years,
until the election of Mr.
Cleveland in 1884, the values
increased to Expense in Mexico and Assume Equal Profits.

\$1,022,445,862

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
Republican rate of.

During the last two years,
under the second administration of Mr. Cheveland, and
under preposed and accomplished free trade and accoming tariff reductions, values
again decreased from (1802) 2.683,506,681

To the comparatively insigni-

o the comparatively insigni-ficant total of 1,919,446,300

Showing the enormous loss in two years of Democratic rule 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 he would have to give for a dearer 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. pounds of sugar for a dollar, and the dollar 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 100-cent dollar, worth only half as much; in that case, the merchant will give only half as much sugar for the cheaper dollar as he now gives for the dishonest 200-cent dollar. That is clear, is it not? This is precisely what "cheap money" means.

Is this what the farmer and the work Is this what the farmer and the workingman really want?
Apply this illustration to labor, if you
please. The workingman buys dollars
with labor. Does be want a cheap Collar, for which the merchant will give
only ten pounds of sugar? Or does be
want a 28te-ent dollar, for which the
merchant will give twenty pounds of
sugar? Cheap dollars would cut his
wages in half. He sorely does not cant
that.

that.
"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 knowto seduce your wages without your know

to reduce your wages without your knowing it or having an excuse for attiking.
What good avoid it do you to get release
as many deliars for a day's work if \$2
would buy no more sugar, and no more
of anything else, than \$1 will now buy?
Besides, if prices go up, under free
coinage, as they will—we admit that
does not the workingman know that the
first thing to go up will be controlled. first thing to go up will be reats, the next thing will be feed and clothing, and the last thing will be fabor? Under free rulange, instead of being better off, the workingman would be worse off than be

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

A Question for Farmers.

If the volume of silver money controls prices, as the free coiners would have us believe that it does, so that the more silver coin there is in circulation, the higher is the price of wheat, and the ions silver coin there is in circulation, the lower the price of wheat; then will some farmer, who believes in the free eminage of silver at 16 to 1, answer the question:

question:
How did it happen that wheat was hover in price in 1894 than over before, while the amount of counsel 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

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. It, of course, is intended to catch the farmer who raises wheat, and deductions of this kind have had their influence in this district, which is largely wheat growing. 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 net profit to a farmer of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in the United States:

\$2,800

Taxes Assumed net profit to American The second slip makes a similar statement of the assumed profits of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in Mexico: 5000 bushels at \$1.12 per bushel. \$5,000 Expense \$2,000 Freight \$000 bushels. 3.040

Assumed net profit to Mexicus Reduced to gold ...

As this assumed profit would be silver and the wheat would have to 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. United States, but assuming that they are the same, the American railroad panies, 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 Mexico would be \$1620 instead of \$800, as me free silver accountant states Moreover, interest rates are higher in Mexico than in the United States, if puid in Mexican silver dollars, and more over the interest would have to be paid on twice the number of siver dollars borrested by the American farmer, so that ten supposing the rates of interest to be the same, the amount of interest a walld be double, raining it from \$200 to \$400. Moreover, the equivalent of \$40 taxes paid by the American farmer would be \$80 in Mexican dollars, so that the account of the Mexican farmer, thus corrected, would stand as follows: he accord, would stand as to corrected, would stand as to come bushels at \$1.12 per bushel.

#1,538 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. This is a fair specimen of the illusory and deceptive statements put forth by free silver men to deceive American farmers.

4.050

Bryan a Greenbacker.

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. Jone 5, 1954:

"The laser of money by the government directly to the people gives as a safer externey other national house hilles and saves to the people as a whole the profit arising from its lesses. When a lonk lasers money, you must pay the market rate of interest to get it; but when the government lesses money, the people save the interest, if the money is afterward called h; and they as a the principal also, if the money is kept in circulation.

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, "gevernment 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 Nicaragus canal. He further suggested that "we can use any available coin on hand 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 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 redemption 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 which to meet them. By "coin" he explained that he meant both gold and silver dollar.

And this is the financier and states.

dollar.

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

Bryan Shown to be Uncertain. There is abundant proof that Mr. Bryan is an insincers politician and an unreliable adviser of the people. He was a bolter in 1863 and in that year, too, he made a speech in which he declared that the exchangeable value of

dollar depended on something besides a congressional edict.

When Frank Irvine was running on the Democratic ticke for judge of the 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 letter from Mr. Irvine, calling Mr. Bryan's attention to his anexpected position, the present candidate for President on the Democratic ticket wrote a statement of his reasons for botting which contained the following cool remarks and assurances of personal and peculiar esteem ances of personal and peculiar esteem for the Democratic candidate:

iregret 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 awaits you
this fall.

During the extraordinary session of Congress of 1803, 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 alliver 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 1840—the exchangeable value of each dollar will fall and prices rise.

Thus it amounts that Mr. Heren haves

Thus it appears that Mr. Bryan knew what the exchangeable value of a dol-lar depended on. His change of time, 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 1862 Bryan declared in a speech made by him on the tariff question that the fall of prices must be

To the inventive genina that has untripled a thousand rimes, is many instances, the arregists of a single arm and reading men of the country what fifty men could and do fifty years ago. That is wise brought the prives down in this country and class where.

At this time another change has come are the spirit of his white increa-dream. He and his fellow Populates werthe the full in the prices of surroug-ities to the full in the prices of allver. Mr. Bryan and his associates declays that "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 statistics himself and pure him-self on both some of vital presence, while, at the same time, he proves un-true to his party associates?—Hoffsia

The Irishman and the Potato Bog. Mr. Tenney's story at Medicon of the Irishman who swallowed a patch has und there a dose of Paris green, he is hope of killing the brug, is very put as the political estimation. The American workingman awallowed free trade in 1862, and now, to cure the misers which he has suffered ever since, the Papular seconds move the interest, if the minney is attacked doctor is trying to induce him to remained called in; and they save the swallow an unlimited done of free silver principal gless, if the money is kept in circles if the workingsman takes it, he will unitation.

He samested that greenbacks "can be worse than the disease.