ECRETARY WILSON SO RECOG NIZED BY AGRICULTURISTS.

Liberal Extracts from an Address by the Able head of the Agricultural pepartment A Practical Talk by a Very Practical Man.

Greatness of Our Country.

It is time that Americans fully realized lative greatness of their own people, view to luffer comprehension ability to make a market. They the best educated, best fed, best housst clothed and farthest traveled 70,of people in the world. If the laws e with their industries in any way, ag their com ethors abroad, interwith their power to purchase toducation, nutrition, lodging, clothtraveling, as we have seen for or years past, their power to make rket is lowered correspondingly rity has come naturally; public have been changed; the workers uployed; they buy more liberalle; rmer gets befrer prices; he puts the of his crops into circulation; the warms up all the veins of combegally of all household and other the wholesale merchant the quickening influence and puts gents on the road; the country merwhose stocks have been low for replenishes his shelves, and this orders to the nanufacturer, who ys more labor and skill; the busy on have money to buy the furmer's her products, all of which make the imes we enjoy. The beginning of s was the change of public policy was ordered hist November by the when they elected Gov. McKinley nt, the theeping of our jobs at for our own people, and the keepthe money at home to pay out to wn people

McKinle,'s administration et about the introduction of prosperong all classes of people by a comchange of public policy. That change ging good results already. The first better prices for farm products. said that the searchy of wheat is the cause of better prices here, e that for the sake of the argu-Why are other grains higher, with autton, pork, wool and other farm ts? The veters who changed pubicles a year ago have confidence in hange of administration. They are ving power of the republic. They hulk of its business. They are fawith American history for a cennd a quarter, as affected by proto home industries and the want They are not ready to take a step the experience of the last four The questions that were settled a go will stay settled while this genlives, and the cost of sending our

broad and starving our workers at fresh in our memories. Effect of Changes of Policy. effect of the changes of public polagricultural interests is well illusby the changes in the prices of our stock and farm products. The dein the value of the horses has been great during the past ten years. ficial observers tell us that the subged its public policies in the mean-Industries along all lines were parbecause our workmen were turned of emplayment. They were not able buy farm products, the factories beidle, and the farm horses were not ed about the factories, in the towns, anywhere in the United States, as as formerly. If the value of horses reduced during this change of public r, and the prices of other materials ned the same, we would be comed to conclude that some other cause general depression had lowered the of horses, but we will find in looking the productions of this great State everything else pertaining to the decreased in value at the same time. farmers were left with large surs on their lands. Unfortenately for ar horses could not be put to any t extent upon the world's market, bewe had been producing such horses ased us, and not such horses as the demanded outside of the United The world's market for horses the prices for us, and we had so few he would wanted to buy, that prices ed to an unprofitable figure. If we een producing heavy draft horses, horses and saddle horses, Europeans have bought them at high prices. have agents in this country, and bud them for many years, searching e kind of horses I have named, but ost able to find them as plentifully ney desire. We are undoubtedly able roduce hornes in the United States or than any other country can prothem, because we have the chespest as and grasses, good water, and intelit people to rear them. It is a quesa for the farmers in the future as to they shall breed and develop their

We may \$100,000,000 each year for an , made to a great extent from sugar its grown in Continental Europe, since e Cuban war began. People will rember that when President McKinley mimittee in the House of Representain some years ago, he secured legislaoursyoment to the growing of engar ty of our sails in all parts of the Unittates. Fome factories were built, and gious, but fatal. on a resonable time all the sugar ricans require would have been made by United States. Sugar, like butmaists of labor and augshine, The the line, from the growing of the for is final reception. The farme and harvest, and deliver to the Asterora, stilled arrivers and would have been given size

TRIEND TO FARMERS. made by the people in 1892 resulted in the English manufacturers must cheapen repealing of this legislation by Congress in the Wilson-Gorman net of 1894, stopping this industry. The Dingley bill, encted by the extra session of the present Congress, has again revived the hopes of the American people. There is a pros-pect now, that this \$100,000,000 will, within a few years, be kept at home to be dis

tributed 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 byproducts of beet factories will be as valunble for feeding to the fairy cow as the super beet would be before taken to the factory, because the bulk of our staple erops has more earbonnesous matter than the dairy row requires. The factories only use the carbonaceous part of the beet leaving the mitrogenous matter entirely in the pulp. A great imports will be given to dairying in the United States. The sugar industry will enable the farmer to find this necessary element of cow feed. the twenty millions of farmers buys 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 carnest of the effect of it now under the preser administra-

Protection Establishes New Industries That protection establishes new industries we have had a lively Bustration within the past few years. In 1891 we had no tin manufactures in this coun try; we imported 1,036,489,074 pounds, President McKinley placed 2.2 cents a pound on fin 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, 180o, 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 place industry. They are new 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 estihere are other factors that have been ark during this decade to destroy the ork during this decade to destroy the of itself will be sufficient to bring the of horses. The United States revenue up to a sum equal to the ordinary of itself will be sufficient to bring the expenditures. With the increase which will come from other articles, such as wool, woolen 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 lorses under the Wilson law.

We Welcome Maryland.

Maryland, by her recent Republican victory, now assumes a permanent position in the Republican column. In three aucessive years-'95, '96, '97-the Republicaus have, in hard-fought campaigns on both sides, entried the State by good majorities, so that many leading cians 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 princh ples in the South, as well as the North, the Republican representation from the South in the House having grown from year to year until it is now larger than in any previous year in the history of the

Blind, but Still Shonting.

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 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 allyer dollar's on an average about twenty cents, but notwithstanding this they go calmly on insisting that their metal shall be used for making dollars at cost of twenty costs spiece, despite the fact that sufficient gold is now being mined to meet the requirements of commerce and business,

He Speaks His Mind.

"Uncle Hod" Bules cannot be kept still. All of the threats and persuasions of his Democratic associates will not induce chairman of the Ways and Means him to any longer support the free coin age proposition of the Democratic platform of last year. He is out in a new u in the interest of the firmer, giving and vicorous communication, in which he says that while be wants to see sliver The attention of American farm- | used as currency, he is satisfied that the was drawn toward that industry, proposition for its free and unlimited coinincoments were made to test the ca- age at a ratio so different from the commercial ratio would be not only injudi-

Why Are They Silent?

It was thought that the malls and wires would be kept but and humming with re-I labor world have been raised all ports as to why Japan ought not to have adopted the gold standard, as a result of cets is the analong of the bugs or the trip of a certain trie of American sliver statesmen who took a vacation in d lare been enabled to diversify Japan at the expense of the silver trust, and grow less of what was least | but the American people have again been Work would have been given doomed to disappointment and not a word

England fluys American Goods.

The growing demand in England and so the sectories. Transporta- other foreign countries for American manhe americante, etc., would afactures is commented on by the Lonanie yed in handling the Amer- don Economist, which says, in a recent The \$100,000,000-over laste, that England is becoming a large sech State-would be saved purchaser of American manufactures, esin issues. The maneriment pecialis in iron and steel lines, and that farmers can't be convinced.

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 mones 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 sliver. 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 pny legislation recarding 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 Why interrupt coming prosperity with divided counsels over a change to the safety deposit vanits? Gold is an per representing it, are good the world greenbacks are good because redeemable 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 58 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 de mands of the home market it is evident that foreign markets must be opened for our surplus if the country is to enjoy permaneut 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 experters 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 forsuch a wicked measure should be enacted our foreign markets.

English Compliments.

It is not often that the London Times pays a compliment to the productive of dustry 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, Russin, Japan and China, and it is diffienit to resist the contention that this simply means the success of free and intelligent labor well paid."

"Icree and intelligent labor well paid" has given to this country its achievements in the commercial world. Every experiment of free trade in opposition thereto that under a high protective tariff. has proven an anhappy failure,-Exchange.

Teller's " Deadly Compet on."

Senator Teller will soon be able to lay away on the upper shelf of his library that much-worn sentence about the "deatily competition" which the silver-using cour tries are making against the, United States in international commerce. Russin, Japan and several of the South Amerlean silver-using countries have all gone to the gold standard since Mr. Teller population does not disturb the silver 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 remani 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 sules of wheat as in September of last year. The September exports of wheat, according to Dun's Restew, were 25.808.838 bushels, against 17.640.815 husbels in September, 1866, but owing to higher prices this year the money received for those exportations war more than double in 1897 than in

Bis Logic Doesn't Convince,

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

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 our flour. For the same periods the aversugar 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 pratically unlimited; and with the object of ascer talaing 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 pro-

duced, 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 silver values that would relegate gold to transportation. The experiments in west ern, Nebraska, Utah and California which American product, increasing every day have been going on for some years have from Alaska to Tennessee. Gold, and pa-demonstrated the practicability of beet culture in those sections, but the samples We have perhaps \$790,000,000 of of this year's crop which have been forsilver in circulation. It pays debts because redeemable in gold. Its certificand the experiment stations elsewhere warded to the department at Washington cates are good and in national use. Our show that the soil and climate of Obio and other Central States are even better in gold. We have plenty of currency, all 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 counwill have sngar 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 Unit-ed 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 raisers. This improvement in agricultural as the Dingley law, which would cut off 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 has her population during the protective tariff period, 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

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 iomposible 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 na-

tional election."

Joint Tour of Stars. Who is responsible for the statement that champion Fitzsimmons and ex-candidate Bryan are to make a starring tour, Pitzslammons to do the sparring and Bryun the starring? This would make a strong team in view of Pitzsimmons well-known popularity and Bryan's exceptional success of late in making speeches at county fairs for a share of the gute 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. shows that the freight tounage of the last year is the largest of any year in the his tory of the country, being 70,000,000 tons greater than that of last year.

Knows a Dead Dog.

Your Uncie "Hod" Boles has made anther statement to the effect that 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 Beyanite Prosperity.

When a Mexican takes 55 in Mexican silver, for every dollar of which he has to work as herd as his American brother works for his gold dollar, and buys with the gentletien who had to do with the it goods worth 32 in American gold, that granting of the Charge partform of 1806 Mexican Bryunite prosperity, The workingmen of this country don't want

Asia Becoming Our Market. The Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republica contains some interesting figarea showing the extent to which a mar cutivity.

Guaranteed. Repairing,

ket for American wheat products is being Secretary Wilson is constantly on the 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 Japuan bought 103,582 barrels of age annual sales in China were 15,008 and 20,723. The best Asiatic market. however, seems to be the British possess sion of Hong Kong, which last year took

A Single Instance.

825,872 barrels of flour,-Exchange,

Evidences of improved business condiions 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 e-0,-200, against \$3,200 in August of last year; in September, 1897, \$17,700, against \$5, 600 in September of last year; in October, 1807, \$26,400, against \$7,300 in October of last year. The Piqua relling mill, located in the same district, reports a larger sale of iron in the last seventeen 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 employ ment 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 or 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, discontentists and other ists. This brings Bryan, free silver, single tax, socialism, red flags and various other cardinal priniples into pretty close touch.

He Disagrees with Bryan.

"Those who, at the dictation of their wr enemies, disregarded their old friends and attempted to revolutionize the ereed of their old party will justly be held responsible for all the results that have hereofore followed or shall hereafter follow their departure from Democratic principles and traditions, and we who have refused to desert the old standard and coalesce with the advocates of fintism, socialism, protectionism or any other form of government paternalism can well afford to stand where we are and walt 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 benefited by a substantial rise in the price of the Government. This will be a novel the Treasury Department only since the beginning of Cleveland's last administra-

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 emineut 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 Beyanitic Fizzle.

The Bryan experiment in Ohio during the closing days of the campaign there was a fizzle. In the countles 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

Increased Circulating Me linm.

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 columns 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,

Beneit Days Nearly Over. It will be a novel sensation for treasury

elerks to be confronted each month by a treasury samulus rather than a deficit, The receipts under the new tariff law new show an increase over the receipts of the Wilson law at a correspon date last year, and the days of delicits are nearly coded.

Silver Connot Complain,

The Treasury Department is respondhis for the statement that there is now to the world \$4,275,800,000 in silver money, and that of that amount \$5 per out is full legal tender. This looks as though aliver had not been discriminated against to any great extent.

Do Not I ollow a B d Ex mple.

It may be well enough for the Demo erate to axione that the Ohio Republic cats are gains to quarrel among themvelves over the senerouship, but they will! he missions. Republicans are not given to treachery, abbaugh they have had the Democratic example for many years,

Amount Lest by Farmers.

A statement compiled from the official records of the Gerrement prepared by a Tree trails Democrat slow that during Cheveland's last nerry the farmers of the epunctes that more them a billion dollars. a year he decreased consumption and deexecuted without of products

They Wish They Hadu't,

It is individual that a good many of not reques that they are not in a position to leith Packs Horsey Below in his selfconcerniation that he was not a parthelpant in that incident.

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

ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE.

England's Gilt-Edge Arrangement

with Canada. A long article in the London Times shows clearly the English anticipations 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 potatees 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 Canadlan 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 Canadu 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 Argentina 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 should undoubtedly tend to Lelp 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 expease 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 of cattle. The same is true with the sneep experience to such clerks as have been in gain from her tariff deal with the mother

Political Bird-Shot.

It was an "off year" in Ohio for the

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. German is contemplating retiring to private life. The ralls in the Western country are

bright and shining with the heavy freight 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 Brynn, 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 rnils bright. Railroad rails; not Popo-

cratic rails against prosperity. The Mexicans missed the greatest op-

portunity of their lives when William lennings didn't visit them. The waves of Republican prosperity

continue to wash away the plants from the silvereratic Chicago platform. Mr. Bryan made numerous speeches

during his recent tour through Ohio, but reading one was reading them all. Pacts, figures and prosperity are run-

ning along loand in hand and they are all giving the free trade silver creakers trou-Mr. Bryan's Ohio specches showed that he is still joined to his idols, despite the

fact that everybody else is abandoning One hundred thousand tons of Alabama coal have recently gone to Mexico for the nae of her becomutives. 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 consider. The Obio counties in which Mr. Bryan spoke in the late compaign increased their

Republican majorities 997 votes over those of last year. Last year, in our commercial relations with Great Beltain, the bulance of trade

in our favor was greater than in any previous year in history, Under President Cleveland the per capits excellation in the country fell to

821.10, 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 manufac-

turing luterests rises higher each day, The callroads are blocked up with the crush of business all along the line,"