

McKINLEY'S EGG BASKET

McKinley Law Checked Importation and Gave a Home Market.

EFFECT OF THE WILSON BILL.

Canadian Farmer Has Protection but the American Farmer Has None.

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

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.

Table showing importations of eggs by countries from 1883 to 1890. Columns include Country, Dozens, and Value.

Table showing the nearest table showing the points at which the eggs were received. Columns include Country, Dozens, and Value.

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It would evidently be impossible for farmers fifty miles in the interior of any of the states bordering on the Great Lakes...

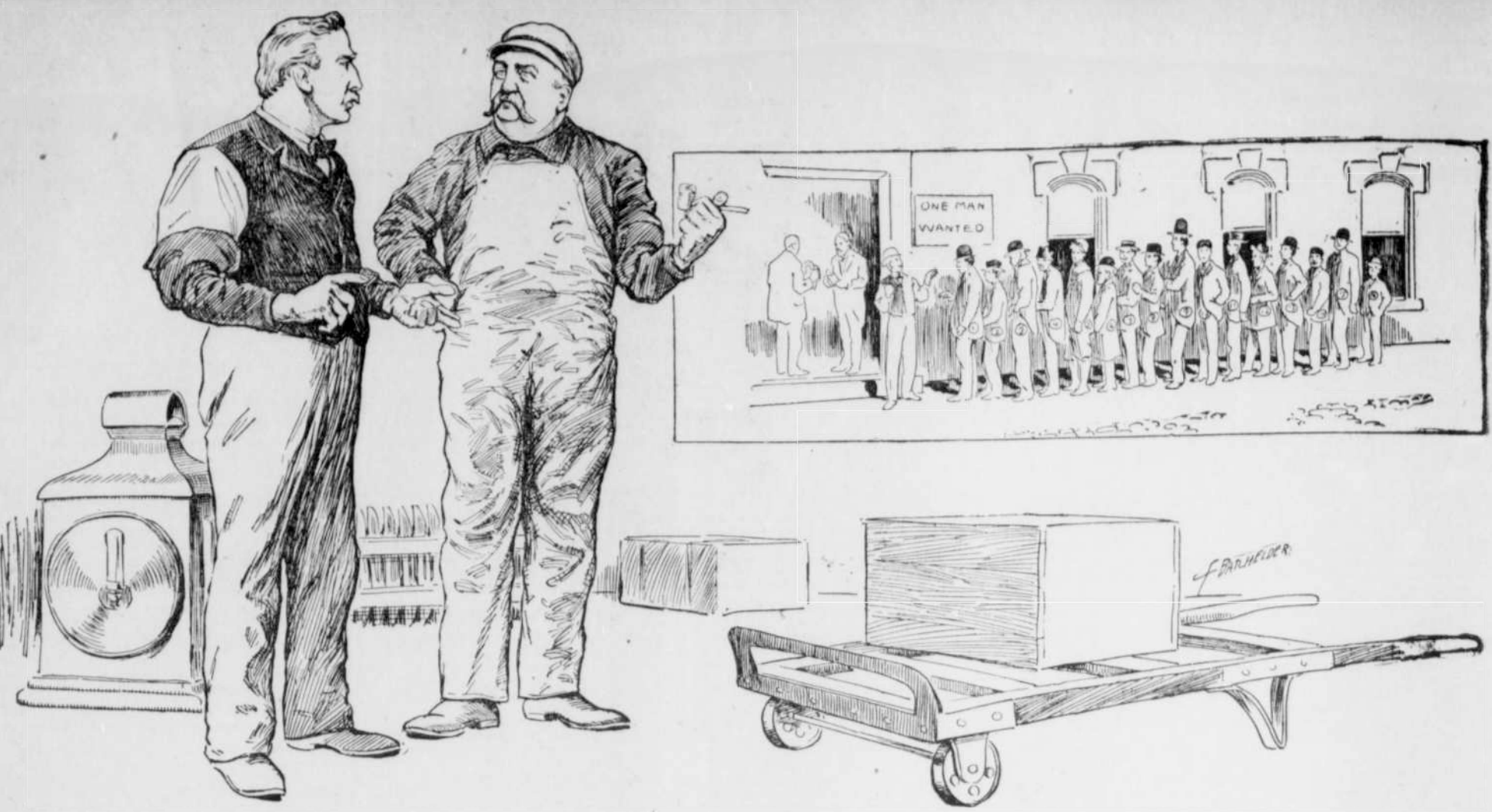
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If the McKinley law had been let alone, the American farmer in 1895-6 would be supplying nearly every egg in the American market.

THE 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 trade argument that can be addressed to the farmer...

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 3.—To the Editor: My name is encumbered by a mortgage of \$1000, payable in lawful money November 1, 1897.

When I 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.

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.

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 to measure the difference in price between his wheat in Illinois and the wheat in Liverpool.

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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.

Assumed net profit to American farmer. Reduced to gold, \$1,280. The second slip makes a similar statement of the assumed profits of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in Mexico.

Assumed net profit to Mexican farmer. Reduced to gold, \$2,500. As this assumed profit would be in silver and the wheat would have to be sold upon the gold standard...

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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 gold than he would have to give for a dearer dollar.

Is this what the farmer and the workman really want? Apply the same illustration to labor, if you please.

Would you, instead? 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 knowing 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 \$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 workman know that the first thing to go up 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 workman would be worse off than he is now.

Think this over, and see what it all means to you and to your little family.—Springfield (Ill.) 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 lower the price of wheat; then will some farmer, who believes in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, answer the question?

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

Illinois State Journal.

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 workman swallowed free trade in 1892, and now, to cure the misery which he has suffered ever since, the Populist quick doctor is trying to induce him to swallow an unlimited dose of free silver.

But if the workman takes it, he will find, when it is too late, that the cure is worse than the disease.

THE 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 arising from its issue.

When a market rate of interest is set by the government, you must pay the interest, if the government issues money, but people save the interest, if they save the principal, and if the money is kept in circulation.

He asserted that greenbacks "can 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.

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 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 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 redemption of government obligations, as stated by himself, was that the largest part of the issue of government paper will be the "coin" reserve required with which to meet them.

By "coin" he explained that he meant both gold and silver, willfully ignoring the disparity in intrinsic value between the gold and silver dollar.

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

BYRAN 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 1893 and in that year, too, he made a speech in which he declared that the exchangeable value of a dollar depended on something besides a congressional edict.

When Frank Irvine was running on the Democratic ticket 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 unexpected position, the present candidate for President on the Democratic ticket wrote a statement of his reasons for bolting 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 desiring a man, fellow 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 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, in fact, it cannot do so with legal tender quantities. 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, the value of the dollar will fall and prices rise.

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

In the spring of 1892 Bryan declared in a speech made by him on the tariff question that the fall of prices must be attributed to the invention of genius that has multiplied a thousand times in man's intelligence, 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 prices down in this country and elsewhere.

At this 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 declare that "the crime of 1873," which the News has shown to have been no crime at all, has pulled everything down with it.

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.

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