supplement HATCHET. SDAY.... SEPTEMBER 24, 1896 RMER'S EGG BASKET McKinley Law Checked Im-

portation and Gave a Home Market.

ECT OF THE WILSON BILL.

Canadian Farmer Has Protection but the American Farmer Has None.

<text>

rtations of eggs, by countries, July1,

	Dozens.	Value.
stria-Hungary	1,528	\$382
glum	215,164	29.000
In	126,300	33,223 6,425
mark	74,950	11.89
nce	140	11,000
many	73,355	14,111
lund	4,914	897
tland	4,100	820
a Scotla, New	4.100	0
runswick and		
rince Edward Island	3,637,222	
bec, Ontario, Man-	10,001,000	481,609
oba Territory,	11 701 004	1.001.000
tish Columbia	11,131,801	1,864,020
ng Kong		-84
ak Roug	15,219	780
y	12,468	2,078
an	20	1
xico		2,38
herlands	500	- 70
Mare	10,503	154
skey in Africa	*********	1
Total	15,918,809	\$2,418,970
he next table shows	the points	at which
IERICA PORTS OF F	NTRY FO	R EGGS.
IERICA PORTS OF F	Dozens.	R EGGS. Value.
CERICA PORTS OF E Ports.	Dozens. 1,958	
Derica PORTS OF F Ports.	NTRY FO Dozens. 1.958 546.826	Value. \$277
Derica PORTS OF F Ports.	Dozens. 1,958	Value. \$277 68.142
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IERICA PORTS OF F orts. sostook, Maine ngor, Maine. th, Maine, ston and Charleston,	NTRY FO Dozens. 1,958 546,826 385 1,938,267	Value. \$277 68,142 35
IERICA PORTS OF F orts. sostook, Maine ngor, Maine. th, Maine, ston and Charleston,	NTRY FO Dozens. 1,958 546,826 385 1,938,267	Value. \$277 68,142 35 270,990
IERICA PORTS OF F orts. sostook, Maine ngor, Maine. th, Maine, ston and Charleston,	NTRY FO Dozens. 1,958 546,826 385 1,938,267 5,740,946	Value. \$277 68,142 37 270,999 920,099
IERICA PORTS OF F orts. sostook, Maine ngor, Maine. th, Maine, ston and Charleston,	NTRY FO Dozens. 1,958 546,826 385 1,938,267 5,740,946 9,400	Value. \$277 68,142 32 270,098 920,098 1,347
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CERFICA PORTS OF E orts. mostook, Maine th, Maine. th, Maine. Kon and Charleston, fasts. fasts. Galo Creek, N. Y. pe Vincent, N. Y. ampiain, N. Y. pus Christi, Texas. yahoga. O.	NTRY FO Dozens. 1,958 546,826 385 1,938,267 5,749,946 9,400 829,894 32 600	Value. \$277 68,142 33 270,099 920,099 1,347 125,607 80
CERICA PORTS OF F	NTRY FO Dozens. 1,958 546,826 385 1,938,267 5,740,946 9,400 829,804 32	Value. \$277 68,142 32 270,098 920,098 1,347

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alladeiphia, Pa. rtland and Falmouth, mine. rtsmouth, N. H.... widence, R. I. aget Sound, Wash... item and Beverly, Mrss. 2,681 164 975 indusky, O in Francisco, Cal. perior, Mich. srmont aldohoror 4,184 $62 \\ 6,425 \\ 1,162 \\ 377,407$ 720 120,300 7,764 2,256,070 3,304doborough, Me. ... amette, Or other customs dis-10,215 1,255 C8...

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 in-crease 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 tar-iff on eggs reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents a dozen, importation increased 1,000,000 dozen in one year, at an in-creased price of \$125,000. Unless the American farmer can see it to be his in-terest to vote for McKinley and the restoration of a proper duty on eggs, the Camdian and other foreign farmers will 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 Legia-THE MORTGAGED FARM Question. Why Should Democrats Legislate in favor of the Canadian as against the American Farmer?

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 Can-ada. Yet Canada imposes a duty of 5 cents a dozen on our eggs, while we im-pose 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.

A Pointer for Farmers. I remember one instance that bears particularly upon this question that cans the told are I sat here, and that was this. My father came from the New England states upon this prairie in 1837. If to told me this instance once: That after sowing a croo of wheat by hand, out of the told me the shing it with the ball particularly upon the price of wheat the ball on drave it to this city of Milwaukee, in drave it to the city of Milwaukee, in drave, it to he city of Milwaukee, in drave, it to he city of Milwaukee, in drave, it to he price of silver the drave is different a bushel, and silver \$1.30 and once, if the price of silver Milwaukee particularly and the price of silver Alway is an innee, if the price of silver Alway is particularly and the price of wheat And $\frac{154}{204}$ when the centre is the price of silver stays carries with it the price of silver always carries with it the price of silver always "It is not only confined to 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 1894 the same class averaged S cents a pound. Tell him to explain that to yon. That was when we had free coinage and silver was then \$1.30 an onnce. He cannot explain it. That one illustration, my friends, utterly de-stroys the whole silver heresy.-Con-gressman Fowler of New Jersey. 382 18 6 86 563 485 507 211



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.

Payment of Debts in Debased Cur-

rency 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:

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 1.807. I must pay this debt with the products of my farm. Under ordinary cir-cumstances I will be able to raise 1000 balacies of wheat next year. If there is no change in our fluxnicial system, this wheat, a 50 cents per bushel, will pay half the debt. When the value of a silver dollar, which free coinage of silver I shall, there is value, will be worth a do-cent dollar, with free coinage of silver I shall, there is value, will be worth a do-cent dollar, with free coinage of silver I shall, there have on the money. I have obeyed the have on my country under a silver standard. The opponents of free coinage of silver are polar hiders to protect their own per-form we interests who will do so for out of the free and millined coinage of silver? Very respectfully. J. W. Binger. The answer is not far to seek.

viduals. A man who has repudiated his debts is never trusted again and is re-garded with contempt by all his neigh-bors. And so is a nation. A free-coinage law is repudiation, and that it is understood in that sense is in-dicated by such letters as the above. For 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

A loss during four years of Democratic rule of. During the ensuing four years, until the second election of Mr. Cleveland in 1802, values again increased from...... To. 58,825,508 2,409,043,4182,461,755,698

A gain during four years of Republican rule of. 52,712,280 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 (1885), 2,483,506,681 To the comparatively insigni-ficant total of. 1.819,446,306

Showing the enormous loss in Two years of Democratic rule of 664,060,375

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.

FIGURES FOR FARMERS

Arithmatic for Wheat Growers Which Neglects Tax and In-

torest 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. 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. 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. I, Lamberson. The first slip professes to sh.w the net profit to a farmer of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in the United States: 5000 bushels, at 56 cents per bushel. \$2,800 Expenses \$400 Freight \$800 Interest \$900 Taxes \$400 2,010

- 2,010

Assumed net profit to American farmer. \$700 The second slip makes a similar state-ment of the assumed profits of raising 5000 bushels at \$1.12 per bushel \$5,000 Expense \$2,000 Freight \$900 Freight \$900 Taxes \$40 a,040

Everything is cheap or dear according to what we have to pay for it. Surar is cheap at 5 cents a pound, but would be dear at 10 cents.
A cheap doilar, therefore, is one that the metchant buys with less goods than the would have to give for a dearer doilar, and the doilar at the up control to the Mexican farmer pounds of sugar for a dollar, and the doilar at the up control to the replaced by a 100 cent dollar, and ought to be replaced by a 100 cent dollar, and the doilar as in the that ease, the metchant will give could be at the context the expressed of a stude replaced by a 100 cent dollar. That is clear, is that the farmer and the working an really want?
These. The working man buys dollars in the labored bar, but a product of sluce rates in Mexico are higher expressed in the 20 mised at a stude recent and the working man.
These. The working man buys dollars in the labored bar, for which the merchant will give twenty pounds of sugar? Or does he want a cheap of a dollars work.
Would you, Indeed? Not on your lifte an any setting and unlimited context in the the struck of a size as many of larse would ent his not what 1 want? but if do hars work in the therest would have to be pail or twice the anishes at 112 per lease. If in the struck is an and the struck is a struct at the struck is a struct at the struck is a struct and the struck is a struct and the working man. Know that the working man, while would be struck as a many of larse to the struck is a struct and the struck is a struct at the struct and the struct is a struct and the struct and the struct and the struct as the struct and the stru

Beyan a Greenbacker. Mr. Bryan is for some a silverite as he is a greenbacker. He suid on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington, June 5, 1804: "The issue of money by the governused to pay the expenses of the government." The tariff on some of the necessive of the mode of the necessive of the marker of the necessive of the marker of the necessive of the marker of the second of the marker of the marke

dollar. And this is the financier and states man for whom honest and sensible mea are asked to cast their votes, next No

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D-SEVERA

Bryan Shown to be Uncertain.

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 1883 and in that year, too, he made a speech in which he de-clared that the exchaugeable value of a dollar depended on something besides a concreasional edit. 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 attention to his unexpected position, the Democratic ticket wrote a statement of his remsons for bolting which contained the following cool remarks and assur-ances of personal and peculiar esteems for the Democratic candidate: I regret that our people chose for shaughtes so deserving a man. They ought to

Total.. 15,918,809 \$2,418,976

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

ater from Canada. The McKialey tariff imposed a duty 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law The McKinley tariff imposed a duty 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law ent into effect October 1, 1890. Dur-ing the year ending June 30, 1890, we morted nearly 900,000 dozen eggs less ian in the year previous, when there as no protection. The importation of rgs steadily decreased until the repeal I the McKinley law in 1894, so that stead of nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs eing brought into this country, as here-vfore, in 1890-1 we imported 8,000,000 istead of nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs bing brought into this country, as here-fore, in 1830-1 we imported 8,000,000 ozen; 4,000,000 in 1891-92; 3,000,000 1892-3; 1,750,000 had been taken from ae foreign shipper, which now went into he pockets of the American farmer. The following table shows the importa-ons of eggs since 1883; Amual importations of foreign eggs, 1883-505. The

Year		e	ŋ	d)	1	-		J	11	ŝ	k	1	1	10		Dozens. Value
1883				Ξ.												115,279,065 \$2,667,6
1881		í,		1		2				à					-	[10,487.204] 2,677.6
1885						2	.,									
1886	ş	÷	÷		1	ě.	į,	i,	6	6	i,		6		4	
1887	,					÷		• •		i.			÷	÷	4	
1888																
1889																
1890														۰.		
1891				5.5												
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1803				1								-	-	-		
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Gorman Se Tariff.

ring the last year of the McKinley the only eggs we bought were from ring the last year of the McKinley the only eggs we bought were from da, and from China for the Chi-We bought none whatever from pean countries, as before. Even at its a dozen the tariff would not be too high. It simply made a differ-to the countries across the Ocean, or s in Canada, far from the shipping

What Stewart Thought in 1894.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made a speech in Congress February 11, 1874, in which he said:

which he said: 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 Illinois and the wheat in Liverpool. The a heat will be meas-nred by the same standard-goid-in Illinois as it is in Liverpool and any man ean figure it up. But now it is a mys-tery; 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.

to h making mag-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

Mr. Stewart-I want the standard gold. Mr. Stewart-I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemed in 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 relled up annually there? Did anyhody ever calculate who paid for it? It comes out of the producers. How do these men exist? By the latitude which your depreciated currency gives to specu-lation and nothing else. Persons who are speculating in your depreciated currency are making the

depreciated currency are making the money, and they will continue to make it so long as you have a depreciated cur-

silver? Very respectfully, J. W. Binger. 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 if he so desired. Per-haps he did, for using 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 busi-ness transaction and the herrower used the money to promote his business in-terests. At no time since that morigage was

the money to promote his business in-terests. 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 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-lications 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 loming 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 re-part.

Is it any wonder that the advocates of nulimited 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 unificient to discharge a dolt of a then sufficient to discharge a debt of a theorem sand 100-cent dollars? Such a law amounts to the republishing of one-half the debt obligations of all the debtors in

the debt oblications of all the debtors in the debt oblications of all the debtors in the United States. When Mr. Binger in the above letter says. "The burden of paying a debt of 5000 has doubled since I borrowed the money." he must remember, if he is stat-ing what is true, that the "burden" is not how 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 hor-rowed 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 the whole world, but repullation is not the proper cure for it. Honesty is the best poling as a policy merely, without reference is moral quality—for nations as weight.

quality-for nations as v

for the decey is to gold, as in the original statement, the net prefit of the Mexican furmer would be \$7,00, 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.

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

A Question for Farmers.

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 bigher is the price of wheat, and the less silver coin there is in circulation, the lower the price of wheat; then will some farmer, who believes in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, answer the ometion: is believe that it does, so that the more silver coin there is in circulation, the source of wheat, and the same of money by the governey that their the is the price of wheat, and the base silver coin there is in circulation, the base silver coin there is in circulation. The base of money by the governey that their the base of silver at 16 to 1, answer the free of interest, if the money is affected to be the price of wheat the the free of interest to get it; but sources in 1804 than ever before, while the amount of coined silver in the world was greater than ever before in the money is kept in circulation.

for the Democratic candidate: I regret that our people chose for slaughten so deserving a man. They ought to have selected some one of the numer-ous Democratic 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 ongress of 1893, called by President Neveland, Mr. Bryan made a speech is thich he declared that:

buch he declared that: blie the government can say that a given wolght of gold or sliver shall consti-tute a dollar and invest that dollar with legal tender qualities, it cannot fix the purchasing power of the dol-lar. That must depend upon the haw of supply and demand. If the number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need of dol-lars- as it did after the gold discover-les of 1810-the exchangeable value of each dollar will fail and prices rise. Thus it appears that Mr. Bryan knew

each dollar will fall and prices rise. Thus it appears that Mr. Bryan knew what the exchangeable value of a dol-ar depended on. His change of tune, herefore, is not because he shifts his prin-ples with the varying political breezes, and that he is willing to do anything for effec.

In the spring of 1892 Bryan declared a a speech made by him on the taria mestion that the fall of prices must be

attributed--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 prices down in this country and else-where.

where. At this fime another change has come over the spirit of his white house dream. He and his fellow Populists ascribe the fall in the price of commod-lifes 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 him-elf on both sides of vital questions, while, at the same time, he proves up-rue to his party associates?-Buffale News.

The Irishman and the Potato Bug-

"The issue of money by the covernment directly to the people gives us a stater currency (than national lank bills) and saves to the people as a whole the point arising from its issue. When a market rate of interest, if the money is a whole the point issues money, the point issues money, the afterward called in; and they save the interest, if the money is kept in cirt." The asserted that greenbacks "can be Mr. Tenney's story at Madison of the