Supplement

TO

MORO OBSERVER.

WEDNESDAY, ..OCTOBER 20, 1897.

THE MODERN FARMER.

His Lot Is Improving Faster than That of Other Men.

The old-time farmer's boy was not seriously to blame for striking out for the city. His pathway of life was not strewn with roses, nor were his days a succession of joyous picnics. He was compelled to rise early in the morning, long before the lark had ceased from slumber, and bring the cows from the dewy pasture. He was expected, before he had a chance to satisfy his morning hunger, to "pail" six cows; be kicked over at least once; feed and groom four horses, and carry food and drink to at least twenty-five head of open-faced swine.

In the summer he was expected to hold the handles of a bull tongue plow and tramp adown the rows of corn until long after the chickens had gone to their nightly rest. In the fall, when the old horse power threshing machine came around, he stood at the tail end and forked away the straw, while ragweed dust filled his lungs and clogged the pores of his skin. In the winter he was sent out to pick stones from the rocky field, and as he picked, fresh stones sprang up like dragons' teeth to take the place of those he had gathered. He had no time to read, and mighty little for rest. It isn't any wonder he got tired of the business and struck out for the city.

Now it different. The farmer no longer comes to town in his road wagon, sitting on a two-inch plank laid across the top of the wagon, but he rides in his surrey, his horses arrayed in silver-mounted harness. He sits in a carriage seat to plow his ground, and after his day's work is done takes a walk for exercise. The old-fashioned horse-killing and man-destroying threshing machine has given way to a modern invention run by steam, automatically fed, which stacks its own straw, and measures, weighs and loads the grain, while the farmer, seated in the comfortable shade, may watch the operation. His hay is stacked by machinery, and baled by machinery. His water is pumped by machinery. His stock will soon be fed by machinery. He is beginning to put in telephones and order his groceries over the wire.

The time is near at hand when, instead of being the slave of toil, the farmer will be the man of leisure as well as the man of capital.

When that time comes it will be found that the ambition of young men will lie in the direction of becoming landed country gentlemen instead of hard-driven, overworked and smothered-for-air residents of the cities.

Silver Issue Dead.

From all reliable sources it appears that the much advertised 16-to-1 camp meeting in Springfield, Ohio, was a most conspicuous failure. The Cincinnati Enquirer keeps up the semblance of a large attendance and great enthusiasm, but the facts gathered by other correspondents show that it was a failure that will damage the 16-to-1 fad. Even Mr. Bryan could not be induced to go to help draw a crowd. Most of the other orators for silver were conspicuous by their absence. Ex-Representative Towne of Minnesota, silver Republican, was present, but he had nowhere else to go. Gen. Warner was present, but as the head of the silver mine owners' lobby at Washington he is under pay and must put in an appearance. The unfortunate Democratic candidate for Governor was advertised to appear, but he is not an orator. Ten cents admission was asked in order to meet the expenses, but the collections for admissions are not half the expenses. The correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch writes that "a wonderful change has been made locally in politics by the failure of the silver camp meeting," and that "local Democrats are outspoken in declaring that there was only one way to account for the slim attendance, and that is that the silver issue is dead."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Weak Comparison.

In his Iola spech Mr. Bryan revived his two piles of wheat. Suppose, he said, in effect, that if all the wheat in the world is collected in two piles, and that one of the piles is burned, will not the other pile be doubled in value? The same, he says, is true of money. In 1873 (here is the "crime" again) the Republican party burned one of the two piles of money, that is the white pile. Therefore, the remaining pile, the gold, has doubled in value. The farmers who heard the speech must have smiled. It was possible to talk such nonsense last year, not this year.

In the first place, the Republican party did not burn one-half of the money in the country. That statement is just a plain misstatement. In 1873 our circulation was only $751,881,809; in 1896 it was $1,506,631,026. Instead of burning one-half of the money in circulation, the Republican party doubled the circulation, while, during the same time, the population fell far short of doubling itself. The money in the country in 1873 was only $18 per capita; it was nearly $33 in 1896. In the face of these facts, what becomes of the charge that the Republican party has burned one of the two piles of money? Isn't it ridiculous?—Iowa State Register.

The Hogansville Affair.

It is said the attempted assassination of Isaiah H. Loftin, the colored postmaster of Hogansville, Ga., will be made the basis of an immediate and vigorous prosecution of all who are connected with the affair. This much is due to the enforcement of law, but in addition the administration should take a firm stand against the movement to boycott colored office holders in the South. It is not likely there will be many such appointments, but wherever they are made the incumbents should have ample protection. The Government should not allow itself to be coerced or dictated to in the smallest matter by any party, faction or class of men, and if any community attempts to draw the color line against a postmaster otherwise qualified it should be made to understand that the Constitution and laws of the United States are supreme in every part of the national domain.

The Price of Cotton Ties.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., states that an Illinois manufacturing company offers to furnish the regular flat cotton tie at 70 cents per bundle at wholesale in carload lots, or at 75 cents at retail, and that several carloads have already been ordered for that immediate section. The dispatch goes on to say that last year the price was $1.50 per bundle at retail and $1.35 at wholesale. Then the Wilson-Gorman law was in force and cotton ties were on the free list, but the price was $1.35 per bundle at wholesale. This year we have the Dingley bill and a protective tariff on cotton ties and they are offered at 70 cents a bundle at wholesale. These facts do not seem to work in with the Cleveland parrot cry that "the tariff is a tax." These facts, too, are of themselves a sufficient refutation of the other free trade falsehood scattered so broadly and so constantly, that a protective tariff fosters trusts. Last year, under free trade, there was a cotton tie trust; this year, under a protective tariff, the trust is broken.

An Object Lesson.

The financial situation in the Southern Republic presents an object lesson which should not be lost upon our friends, the free silver lunatics. Advices from the City of Mexico, in the words of a recent arrival from that unhappy place, paint "a gloomy picture of the future." A young Californian who has resided there for three or four years, and who has held a conspicuous position in a large business concern, states that the decline in the price of silver has practically driven him out of business. He says that everything has gone up threefold—except wages. Owing to the tremendous discount on that metal working people are now scarcely able to earn sufficient to procure the necessaries of life.

All branches of business are paralyzed and Americans are leaving the country in droves. Merchants who have outstanding accounts and who are compelled to collect them in silver are being put to a tremendous loss. When this young man left Mexico it took $2.50 to buy $1 in exchange, a condition which has practically destroyed the importing business, and which is gradually crippling the Government; for as imports decline the revenues of the republic are obliterated.

The evolution of a free silver basis in Mexico substantiates everything alleged by the opponents of Mr. Bryan in the last presidential campaign in this country. It was then said that wages were the last to go up, and that currency inflation of every kind was injurious to the masses. This is always the fact. Capital takes care of itself, but labor is always the victim of prevailing circumstances. Yet it is a strange coincidence that of the several millions of people who voted for William J. Bryan, probably 75 per cent were men who, had his financial theories been put into effect, would have suffered the most.

In Mexico the masses are not responsible for the financial crisis. The Government maintains its silver basis without consulting them. But in the United States, had the free coinage of silver been adopted, the people themselves would have wrought their own ruin. No reasoning man can contemplate the possible results of the presidential campaign of 1896 without a shiver. Bryan was defeated, after all, by a narrow plurality. Had he succeeded and had his demagogy and crude theories been put into the form of laws, fifty years of good government and prosperity would not have wiped out the damage he would have inflicted upon the nation.

If there are any free silver lunatics in this country who still believe that it is safe to adopt free coinage of silver without the consent of any other nation, they should be sent to Mexico and compelled there to study the frightful results of a depreciated currency upon the welfare of the common people.—San Francisco Post.

Free Coinage of Freight Cars.

The free silver leaders have contended that what is needed is an increase in the volume of money; but that does not seem to be the trouble just at present. What is needed is an increase in the volume of freight cars. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road is trying to borrow five thousand cars from some of the Southern roads to enable it to handle the traffic offered to it. Unless it is able to get the cars it will have to lose considerable business. At present it is using all the cars available and is unable to keep up with the demand from all points on its lines. The situation is becoming serious, not only with the St. Paul, but with the Northwestern, the Burlington, Rock Island, Atchison and all the other Western and Northwestern roads. They are simply unable to handle the traffic ordered. All the roads report that not only are they deluged with grain traffic, but west-bound merchandise is offered in great volume.

What is needed then is a little more free coinage of freight cars.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Have a New Opportunity.

Democratic orators who last year were trying to convince the public that the clique of financiers in Europe whom they vaguely denominated "money power" were responsible for the adoption of the gold standard by all the intelligent nations of the earth, will now have an opportunity to make an equally interesting and equally reasonable assertion by charging up to the gold power the failure of the crops all over the world. It is just as reasonable to charge the destruction of Argentine crops by grasshoppers to the money power as it is to assume that the money power could influence the legislation of a great nation on that most important question of its policy, the currency.

Wheat to Bring Golden Dollars.

While our wheat production is very large this year, our home consumption is increasing with returning prosperity and we will have to hold the major part of it for our own people. It is estimated that we will have in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 bushels for export, which means not far from 200,000,000 golden dollars to be distributed among the farmers.

Absurdity Is Made Clear.

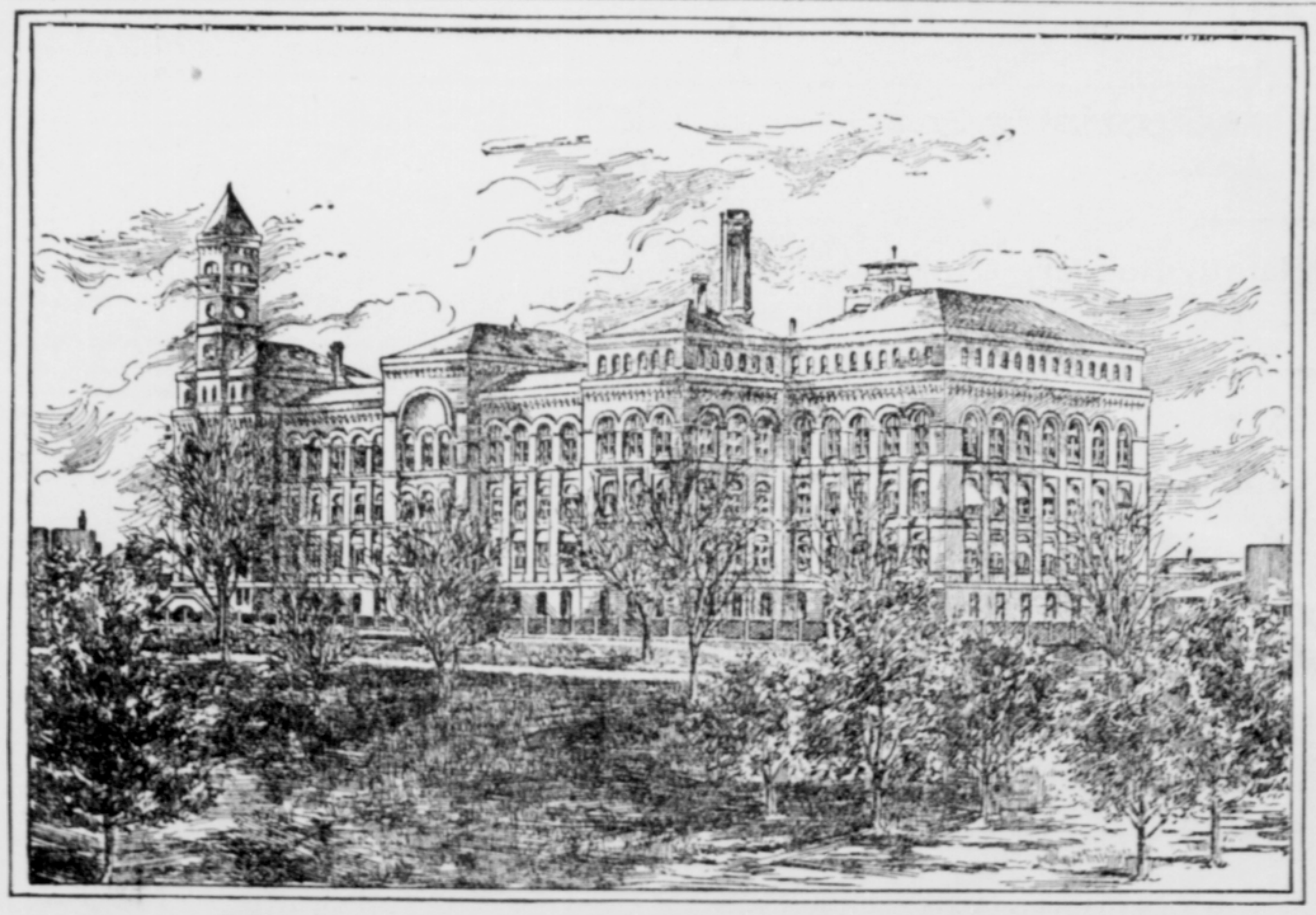
The recent statements of Statistician Mulhall, in which he shows that the prairie States are the most prosperous spot upon the face of the earth, make clear the absurdity of the effort which was made by the silver orators last year to induce the people of that section to adopt cheap money as a basis of further prosperity.

Threats Not Carried Out.

It is not observed that the countries which were making that terrific protest against our new tariff three months ago are putting any of their implied threats into execution. They know now what they knew then, that the balance of trade was in their favor, and that they could not afford to carry out any of their threats.

Had to Have an Issue.

People who are surprised that the three anti-Republican conventions in Nebraska decided to again advocate free silver should remember that they had to have something for an issue. Of course the Democratic tariff theory was too unpopular to trot out again, as also the other dilapidated fads of the Democracy.



BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

THE Bureau of Engraving and Printing, situated at the corner of B and Fourteenth streets southwest, is 200 feet long, 135 feet wide and constructed of pressed brick, fireproof throughout, only doors and window frames being of wood. The north facade facing the city comprises a basement and three stories surmounted by an artistic cornice, broken by three pavilions at the northeast rising into a belfry tower 130 feet high. The south facade overlooking the Potomac river is broken by several chimneys of architectural designs. The west carries off the fumes of the hardening rooms and is built of massive walls to resist the action of the fumes of the acids used in hardening the plates. The elevator towers are of beautiful designs. The stack from the boiler rooms in the rear is 100 feet high. The plate vault containing all the engraved plates of the Government is guarded day and night by trusted watchmen. All greenbacks, silver certificates and bonds issued direct by the Government are printed here.

SOUTHERNS CONTROL.

Cringing Northern Mudsills Not In Management of the Party.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, the boss of the Democratic party, appears to be a ready letter writer. He recently sent one to the Democratic State Committee of New York, in which he declared it would be "impolitic" to indorse the Chicago platform. But he has written other letters. For instance, one was produced yesterday in which he urged an entirely different policy from that he advocated on Wednesday. The letter in question was written to James O'Brien, formerly sheriff of New York, and in it Mr. Jones said:

I sincerely hope that genuine and loyal Democrats get control of the organization in your State. It occurs to me that it would be wise for a State convention to be assembled next fall for the purpose of making the one nomination needed and to organize the machinery of the party; but of course I have no connection with your State organization and don't know just what would be proper for me to say or do in that connection, or whether I should say anything at all.

The result of this veering around is that the Bryanites are incensed with Jones and are saying ugly things about him. Nevertheless Jones is the boss of the party, and feels that it is within his province to go around with the wind and generally do as he pleases. For Jones is from the South, and the South is in the Democratic saddle, and as faithful and subservient creatures of the South, the Democrats of New York obey his orders. As "The Journal" repeatedly has declared, we are going to see history repeat itself, and find the Democracy of the North again the pliable, submissive, cringing tool of the South. In his speech at the fair grounds recently, Senator Tillman declared that this condition of affairs must be brought about, and the dexterous speed shown by the Democratic State Committee in obeying Mr. Jones' instructions proves that the Democracy of New York, in spite of the decadence of national leaders, is prepared to resume its old position, and to come at the beck and call of the South.—Albany Journal.

Not Controlled by Silver.

Russia's exports of grain, according to the latest advices, have amounted to only about 65 per cent this year of those of 1896, the total of all kinds of grain amounting to 143,000,000 bushels during the first eight months of the present year. When there is added to this fact the extreme shortage in the crops of this year, it is apparent that Russia will do little if any exporting and supplying the markets of the world, to which India, Australia and Argentina will contribute little, if anything, thus leaving the United States the chief food supply of those sections which have to go outside their own territory for grain. This accounts for the advance in the price of wheat, and sustains the claim of the Republicans in the last fall campaign that the prices of wheat depend upon supply and demand, and are not controlled by or related to the use of silver.

Straws from the Pos office.

The records of the New York postoffice show that nearly ten thousand more domestic money orders were paid at the general office in the first two weeks of August this year than in the same time last year. These money orders have, without doubt, in most cases been sent to pay for goods ordered from New York merchants by persons living elsewhere. This means that nearly ten thousand people who were not buying goods from New York dealers in August last year are buying this year. Straws show which way the wind blows, and this is one of the straws which mark the coming of what promises to be a hurricane which will sweep the country into such prosperity as will give the devoted band of free traders bad dreams for many a day.

Why They're Paying Mortgages.

It seems now that it is the poor farmers who are being "intimidated." Last fall the Popocrats assumed that the workingmen were professing friendship for the Republicans because they feared dismissal if they did not, but the election showed that there was no foundation for this assertion. Now Mr. Bryan says it is last year's threat of foreclosure that is leading the farmers to pay off their mortgages.

Failures Have Decreased.

Business failures in the United States:

Second week September, 1897	169
Second week September, 1896	315
Second week September, 1895	218
Second week September, 1894	218
Second week September, 1893	346

Hauling Down the Silver Flag.

More than local significance attaches to the refusal of the Democratic State Committee of New York to revive the free silver coinage issue for use in the approaching State campaign. Despite the air of ingenuousness given to the committee's discovery that it was clearly without authority to write a party platform, its failure to express last Wednesday even the smallest opinion on public questions bears all the earmarks of deliberate and studied policy. Moreover, the plausible excuses for dodging a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform so obligingly furnished to Senator Murphy by Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee fail wholly to obscure the main fact that the Democratic organization in the foremost State of the Union practically hauled down the silver flag when, by a policy of inaction and silence, it committed itself to conducting a State campaign on lines which virtually ignore the declarations accepted a year ago as Democratic faith by the national convention at Chicago.

"PROVIDED" AND "IF."

Stand in the Way of that Silver and Bank of England Story.

What the Bank of England proposes to do about silver was formally and authoritatively stated yesterday at the semi-annual meeting of the bank by the Governor, who read a letter he had written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating, in substance, that the bank was prepared to do what it was permitted to do by the bank act of 1844, that is, to carry one-fifth of the reserve against its notes in silver, provided, however, that the French mint is again opened to the free coinage of silver "and that the price at which silver is procurable and salable is satisfactory." The Governor went on to say that the bank had bought no silver, and all that it had agreed to was to do what is permissible under the act of 1844, on the conditions he stated. This is some slight encouragement to bimetallists, but not enough to excite them.—Louisville Commercial.

The Silver Missionaries.

Senators Cannon and Pettigrew are in Japan, where they propose to interview the emperor on the silver question. Possibly they think the emperor has not heard of the fall in silver, or if he has, that he will be unable to resist their wonderful eloquence, and so will immediately countermand all orders looking to the establishment of the gold standard in his dominions.

The manner in which these silver apostles are wandering around the world seeking to gain some support would be pitiful if it were not for the fact most of them are greatly interested in mining and are seeking to foist a depreciated metal upon the world, in order that they may profit personally.

Pettigrew and Mantle.

Nobody has called attention to any great anxiety on the part of the public to know the result of the interview of Senators Pettigrew and Mantle with the Mikado of Japan on the true cause of the demonetization of silver. The fact is, everybody except Pettigrew and Mantle understood all about it before they left, or if they did not they could easily have learned it by an examination of the official report of the director of our mint, which shows that the Japanese silver yen, which in 1887 was worth 75.3 cents, had, by July, 1897, dropped to 47.8, while the gold yen had not changed a particle, the prices of 1888 and 1897 being precisely the same, 99.7.

Iowa Democracy and Gov. Boies.

The Democratic party in Iowa is not content to lose the alliance of the other anti-Republicans of the State, but by its latest move it has ostracized the Boies element. The venerable "Uncle Horace" saw fit to advocate the adoption of the commercial ratio between gold and silver, and base free coinage thereon, instead of 16 to 1. He insisted upon it. Thereupon the leaders ordered him to the rear. He is no longer allowed to go to and fro up and down the State preaching the gospel of free coinage at 36 to 1.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Making Our Own Tin Plate.

The free trade theorists are not hunting up just now their assertions made when the McKinley law was enacted, that no amount of protection would enable the United States to make its own tin plate. Not only is the bulk of our tin plate now being manufactured at home as a result of that protection thus given, but our manufacturers of that article are actually invading foreign markets.

Sick of His Own Medicine.

The Ohio-man-afraid-of-his-platform is now presenting a curious spectacle. Two months ago he crammed free silver, and free silver only, down the throat of the Democratic party, and now he is as sick of the dose as were the other people. But he can't get rid of it now. He has made his bed, he must lie in it.

BRYAN REVERSES HIMSELF.

Impertinence and Effrontery that Would Shame a Street Fakir.

A year ago W. J. Bryan was traveling back and forth across the American continent declaring that the law of supply and demand had nothing whatever to do with the prices of American products, and that the only hope for advancement out of the condition of industrial prostration was through the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Now he is campaigning among the same people with the unreserved declaration that government policies, legislation, financial systems, etc., have nothing whatever to do with the price of products, but that they are governed solely by the law of supply and demand.

It would not be so bad if Mr. Bryan remained content with reversing himself. But with an impertinence and effrontery that would make a patent medicine fakir ashamed of himself he proceeds to reverse all of the American people who did not agree with his highpopalorum theory of a year ago. Everywhere and upon all occasions the Republicans insisted during the campaign of 1896 that the price of products was governed by the law of supply and demand. Now Mr. Bryan is striving to make it appear that the Republicans have abandoned their contention of a year ago and are claiming that the advance in the price of wheat and corn is solely due to Republican legislation and not to the operations of the law of supply and demand. This is false and Mr. Bryan knows it is false. Because he has come over on to Republican ground is no reason why he should seek to drive the Republicans on to Populist ground which he has abandoned.—Kansas City Journal.

Trusts and Free Trade.

Under protection, when business thrives and confidence reigns, men do not wait long to compete with, and break down, a trust which charges exorbitant prices. Under free trade, when business is paralyzed and confidence blasted, men do not put their money into new enterprises, and consequently those who are already established in any business have things all their own way with what business is left to them. They have no fear of competing rivals to kill their trade when the demand is light. The cotton tie trust acted on this knowledge, and the result was $1.35 per bundle for ties which they are willing to sell to-day for 70 cents per bundle. It is time for the free-traders to drop their cry that a protective tariff fosters trusts; not because the facts are against them—that is never any reason for a free trader to drop a charge—but because the facts are getting too well known to let the lie go longer undetected by the people at large.

A Marked Contrast.

What a marked contrast exists between conditions in the United States to-day and those of the corresponding period of President Cleveland's last term. Four years ago, with a low tariff staring the manufacturers of the country in the face, business was going to everlasting smash, banks breaking, railroads going into the hands of receivers, factories closing, and workingmen thrown out of employment by the hundreds of thousands. Now hundreds of thousands of workingmen are finding additional employment, railroads are ordering thousands of new cars to meet the demand upon them for transportation of manufactures, merchandise and grain, the banks report larger deposits and larger clearings than in many years, and instead of silent factories, there are clouds of smoke and the hum of busy wheels everywhere.

The Shipping Question.

Shipping is the one industry that England protects; shipping is the one industry that the United States does not protect. Last year the total tonnage of new vessels launched by Great Britain was over a million tons; the total tonnage of new vessels launched by the United States was less than one-fifth of that of Great Britain. No wonder England is mistress of the seas. It certainly is high time for us to take a lesson from England and to protect our merchant marine, and so dispute with England her control of the carrying trade of the world, as we are already beginning to dispute her supremacy in the markets of the world in the sale of manufactured products.

Protection in the South.

The growth of protective sentiment in the South, shown by the election of Senator McLaurin in South Carolina, is no surprise to those who have studied the situation in that section. The New York Sun, whose editors scan the political horizon pretty closely, in a recent article points out the growth of Republicanism in that section, and says it is to be an important field for the party in future.

ONLY A MINUTE.

It Doesn't Take Long to Read these Snap-Shots.

Advices from Mexico show that statesmen there are urging steps looking to the adoption of the gold standard.

Mr. Bryan is so busy studying Spanish that he has not had time to explain the advance in the price of wheat.

Ex-Candidate Bryan, in an article in the New York World, says: "Those who favored free coinage may be wrong." Can it be possible, Mr. Bryan?

The advance in the price of wool and sheep will soon bring back to the farmers the 75 million dollars loss in the value of sheep which befell them under the Wilson law.

The more the coal strike is studied the more apparent it becomes that the reduction in coal tariff by the Wilson law is responsible for the low wages which caused it.

If anybody croaks about the light receipts in the first month of the Dingley law, remind him of the enormous importations of the months which preceded its enactment.

Did Mr. Bryan demand that $1,500 he is to get for his Ohio speech in "gold coin of present standard weight and fineness"? That is the habit of his masters; why not Bryan, too?

The farmers are too busy to listen to free silver speeches now. That species of pastime may do for free trade times like those of the past three years, but not under protection.

It now takes two ounces of fine silver to pay for a bushel of wheat. One year ago one ounce of silver was equivalent in the markets of the world to just about one bushel of wheat.

"Comrade McKinley" was cordially greeted by the old soldiers at Buffalo. He is the first President who served in the ranks as a private soldier and will probably be the only one.

Why don't Professor Debs and his associates call on the framers of the Wilson law to help out the miners? It was clearly the reduction of the tariff that caused the reduction in the miners' wages.

Oh, by the way, have the Ohio and Iowa and Maryland and Kentucky and Nebraska and New Jersey and New York Democrats forgotten about the tariff? They seem to be strangely silent on the subject.

Advices from abroad show that the foreign rye crop is as badly off as the wheat crop, and as rye is largely used for bread in European countries, this development indicates a still greater demand for American wheat.

The calamity shriekers of last year have not told the farmers yet how it is that wool and wheat have advanced 50 per cent in price since their shriess of last year while silver has meantime industriously fallen 25 per cent.

The British goldbugs again have the American farmer by the throat. This time it is in the shape of 450,000 English sovereigns, or over $2,000,000 coming into San Francisco from Australia in exchange for American wheat.

With an increase of 50 per cent in the value of wheat in the past year, and a fall of 25 per cent in the value of silver meantime, the gentlemen who were exploiting the wheat and silver theory last year are now seeking for new occupation.

Professor Wilson does not seem to be much in demand as a campaign orator among the Democrats this year. His name is a little too suggestive of the recent bitter experiences of the workingmen and farmers of this country.

The old Democratic "gag" about increased prices under the new tariff law is not being heard this time—the reason is that the average Democrat knows that protests against protection are not longer popular with the people of this country.

One remarkable development of the opening months of the new tariff law is the general gratification with which it is accepted irrespective of party. Even the Democrats are omitting the usual talk about increase in prices under the new law.

"Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached the point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."—Bismarck.

With several shiploads of gold coming in at the western ports from Klondike, others from Australia, and many more coming in at the East, in payment for their golden grain, the farmers are not spending much time listening to free silver speeches this fall.

That little group of despairing statesmen who sailed for Japan some weeks ago in search of the true facts with reference to the demonetization of silver by that country have not yet favored the people of the United States with the result of their investigation.

The continual fall in the value of silver is causing great distress among the laboring people of Mexico. The dollar in which they are paid is now worth only 40 cents, and they get only about half as many of them for a given amount of work as do workingmen in the United States.

The calamity orators are in trouble again. The recent statement of the condition of the national banks of the United States shows the individual deposits to be the largest in their history, amounting to the enormous sum of $1,770,480,536. If this is McKinley calamity, let's have more of it.

"Blessed is the country whose soldiers fight for it and are willing to give the best they have, the best that any man has, their own lives, to preserve it, because they love it. Such an army the United States has always commanded in all her history."—President McKinley at Buffalo.

Get Good Money for Wheat.

The farmers are now getting just two and a half times as much for wheat as Mr. Bryan and his followers promised them if they adopted free coinage. They promised $1 per bushel for wheat in silver dollars, and admitted that they didn't know what the silver coins would be worth. They are now worth 40 cents under free coinage, while the farmers are getting two and a half times that in good American 100-cent dollars.—Exchange.

Not a Safe Money Metal.

A fall of 20 per cent in value in a money metal in ten months would seem to warrant the belief that it is not very safe as a money metal. Yet that is just the fall in the value of silver since last November. It was worth 65½ cents per ounce in New York on Nov. 3, 1896, and is worth only 51 cents to-day.