

FARMER'S EGG BASKET

The McKinley Law Checked Importation and Gave a Home Market.

EFFECT OF THE WILSON BILL.

The Canadian Farmer Has Protection but the American Farmer Has None.

There is no reason why Canada, Mexico, China, or any other country should supply the United States with a single egg. Canada does not buy a single egg from us, and there is no reason why we should buy from her.

From 1883 to 1890, there was no tariff upon eggs. The Canadian farmer could send his eggs across the line from Maine to California, China, France, Germany and other countries.

Table with 3 columns: Countries, Dozens, Value. Lists importations of eggs by countries from 1883 to 1890.

The next table shows the points at which these eggs were imported.

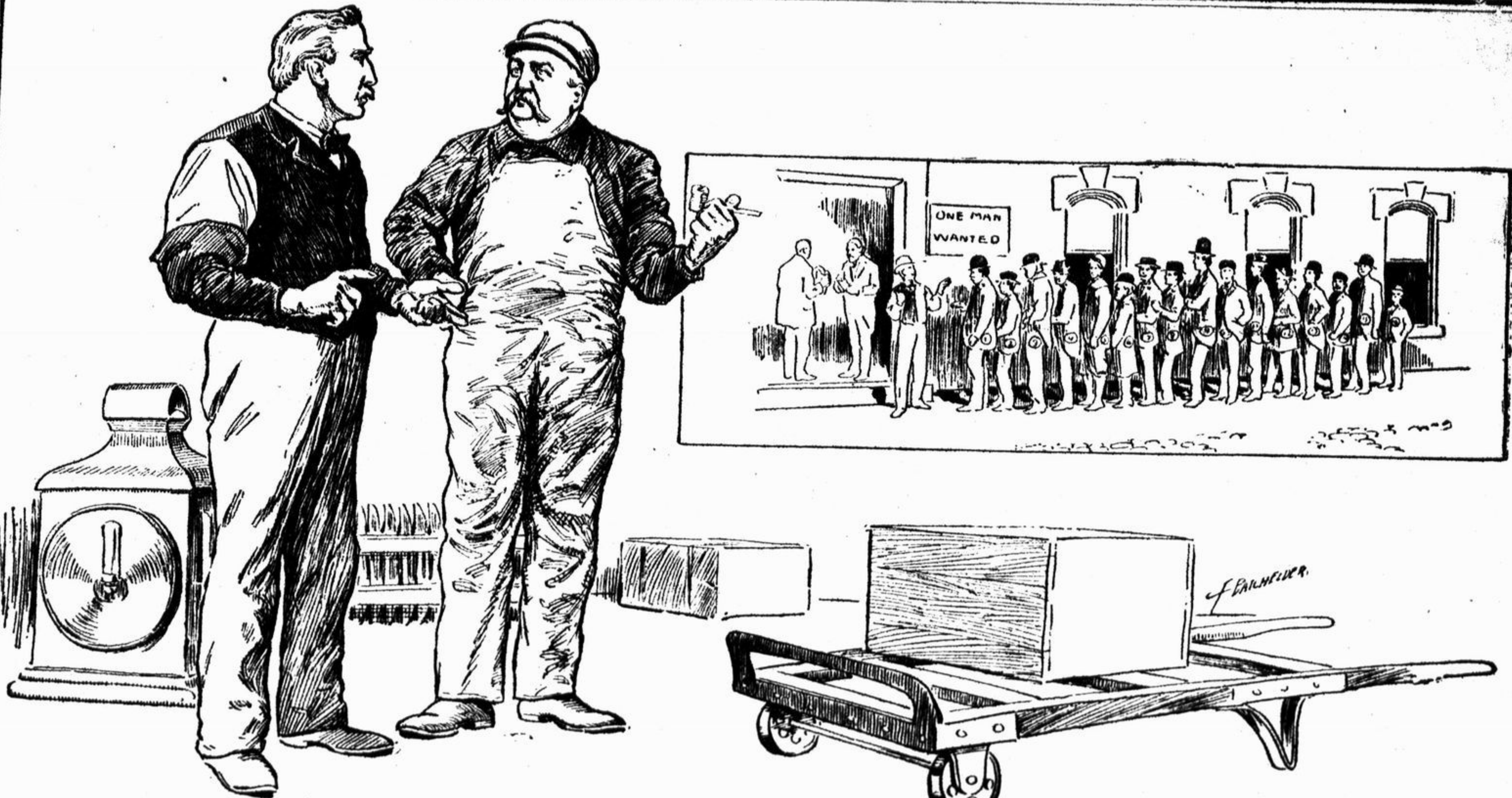
Table with 3 columns: Ports, Dozens, Value. Lists importations of eggs at various ports from 1883 to 1890.

It would evidently be impossible for farmers fifty miles from the interior of any of the states bordering on the Great Lakes, to compete with eggs shipped by water from Canada.

The McKinley tariff imposed a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law went into effect October 1, 1890.

Table with 3 columns: Year ending June 30, Dozens, Value. Shows annual importations of foreign eggs from 1883 to 1895.

During the last year of the McKinley tariff the only eggs we bought were from Canada, and from China for the Chinese.



What does all this talk about sixteen to one mean? It means that free coinage of silver will ruin business and close the workshops so that when there is a job for one man there will be sixteen men out of work applying for it.

If the McKinley law had been left alone, the American farmer in 1896-G would be supplying nearly every egg in the American market.

The Canadian farmer could not sell eggs in Canada, even if they had no tariff on American eggs.

I remember one instance that bears particularly upon this question that came to me today as I sat here, and that was this: My father came from the New England states upon this prairie in 1837.

When this farmer borrowed the money it was the equivalent of \$1000 in gold. It was the same as if he had received it in gold.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made a speech in Congress February 11, 1874, in which he said: Let everybody know what a dollar is worth.

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.

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 silver argument that can be addressed to the farmer.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 3.—To the Editor: My land is encumbered by a mortgage of \$1000, payable in lawful money November 1, 1907.

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 in gold.

At no time since that mortgage was executed for few mortgages ran over five years without renewal, would a thousand bushels of wheat have paid it.

When Mr. Binger in a debt letter says, "The burden of paying a debt of \$1000 has doubled since I borrowed the money," he must remember, if he is stating what is true, that the "burden" is not alone upon him, but upon every other business man who has borrowed money.

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.

Table comparing costs and profits for wheat growers under different scenarios, including expenses for freight, interest, and taxes.

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.

Apply this illustration to labor, if you please. The workman buys dollars with labor. Does he want a cheap dollar?

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?

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 sugar?

VALUES DECREASED.

Prices of Live Stock Under Republican and Democratic Rule.

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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.

Mr. Bryan is not deemed advisable, "government paper cannot be issued to pay for special improvements; harbors can be deepened and rivers improved in this way."

Bryan Shown to be Uncertain.

There is abundant proof that Mr. Bryan is an insincere politician and an unreliable adviser of the people.

When Frank Irvine was running on the Democratic ticket for judge of the Supreme court of Nebraska Mr. Bryan supported a Populist.

While the government can say that a given weight of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar and invest that dollar with legal tender qualities, it cannot fix the purchasing power of the dollar.

At this time another change has come over the spirit of his white horses dream. He and his fellow Populists ascribe the fall in the prices of commodities to the fall in the price of silver.

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.