BRYAN'S INDIA FAKE.

His Repeated Assertions Concerning India Wheat Proven False.

HON. JAMES BRYCE SPEAKS.

Denials by Members of the English Parliament and a Prominent London Merchant

In the speech delivered by William Jennings Bryan to the farmers of New Zork assembled at Chautauqua, the India wheat fake was revamped by the wilver candidate for president. The assection made by Mr. Bryan in his Omaha debate last May that the English speculators could drive great bargains in buying silver and trading it for India wheat to the detriment of the American farmer was reiterated and embellished by his fervid imagination so as to create the impression that the decline of silver has made India the most formidable competitor of the American wheat and cotton growers. As usual, Mr. Bryan talked at random without taking the trouble to acquaint bimself with the actual facts.

The Bee now has the facts and the figures that effectually explode Mr. Bryan's India fake. Over two months ago the editor of the Bee directed a personal inquiry on this subject to Hon. James Bryce, who is row and has for many years been a member of Parliament and was a member of the British board of trade. Responding to this letter, under date of August 1, Mr. Bryce says:

"You are quite right in thinking that British merchants gain nothing at all from the closing of the Indian mints. The sharp competition, especially of the Hindao untive merchants, cuts down their profits and they lose heavily on the exchange between India and Enghand in turning into English gold the cilver prices they receive for the goods

This letter has been supplemented by Cotton exports from India to Europe Prof. Bryce with an article prepared by have been equally at variance with the brother, J. Annan Bryce, a very the theories advanced by Mr. Bryan. J. Annan Bryce anys:

change became pronounced. You will 857,771 bales; in 1894, 797,070 bales; in on the whole increasing, those from In- have been stendily increasing. In 1800 1895 the exports from India were the 1891, 5,820,779 bales; in 1892, 5,891,411 came as in the year 1877. Of course it | bales; in 1803, 4,431,220 bales; in 1804, does not do to reason on individual years, 5,397,509 bales; in 1895, 6,965,358 bales. as there may be special circumstances. Thus it will be seen that the India such as famines, to account for very bugbear has no foundation, but has 1879 were the years of the great famine in India and 1892 was the year of of silver .- Omaha Bee. the famine in Russia.

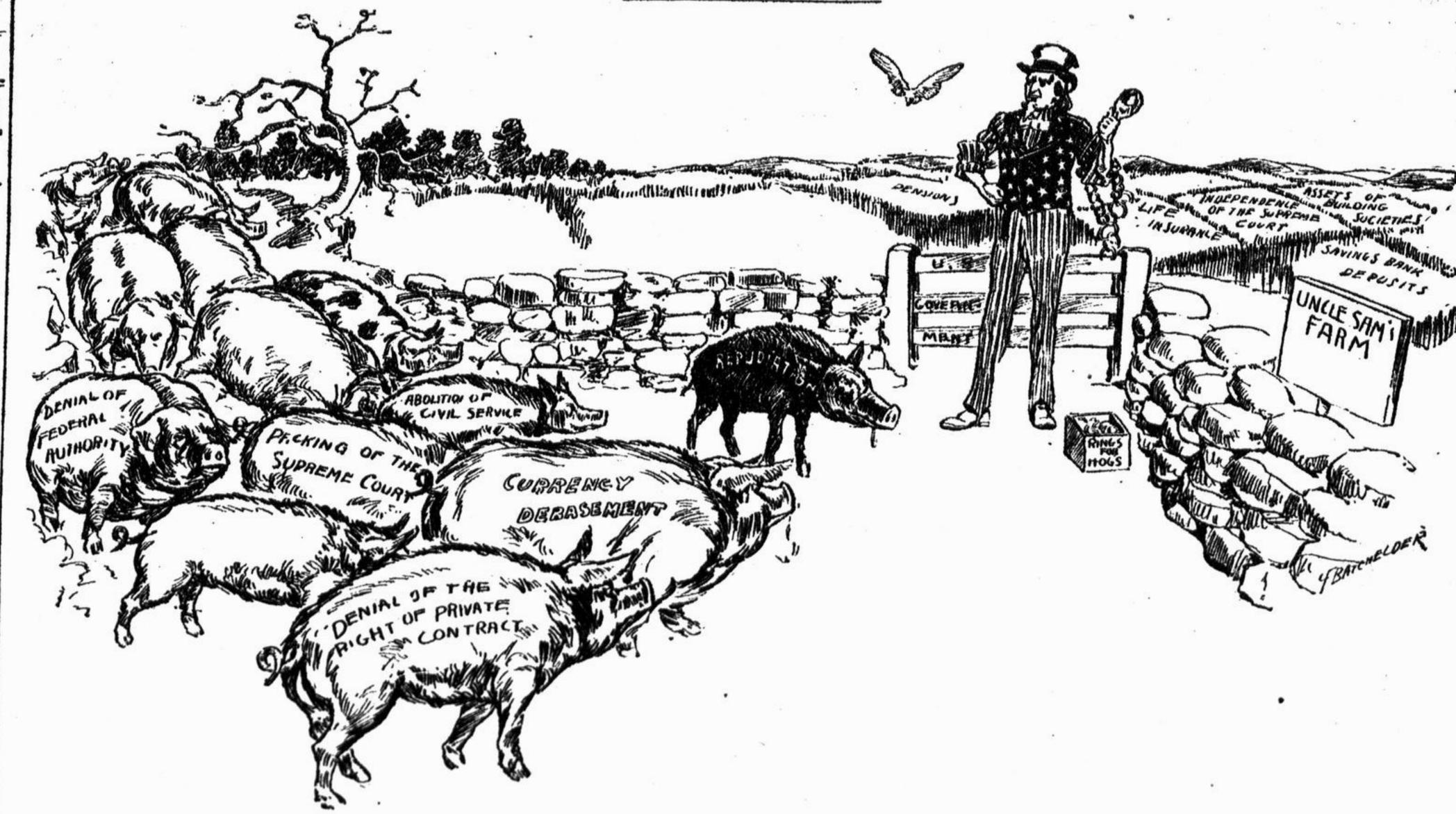
Dividing the last twenty years into peof five years each, you will see that buring the last three five-year periods the exports from India have been falling off while those from the United States, Arsentine and Russia have been increasng, although all the while rupee exhange has been steadily falling with Hver. The figures prove conclusively as regards Indian wheat, which has always been the great bogy with the American silver man, that the India exand has had nothing to do with the Aver man would be more sensible if he were to take alarm at the growing exports from Argentine and from Russia. But he could make nothing of the silver argument here, for neither Russian nor exentine exchange depends on silver Both countries, during the whole of the period embraced in my statement, had the basis of their currency and of course foreign exchange an inconvertible currency and not either silver or

"Altogether the facts illustrate the madness of Mr. Rosewater's conclusion hat the fall in prices of commodities is to more economical production and randport. In India, in Russia and in spentine wheat exports became possinot because the exchange value of the rouble or the dollar fell, but ecanse railways were built into districts mly inaccessible. In India the elding of rallway facilities stimulated e extension of irrigation. In the Punish, for instance, many millions of exes were brought into cultivation under exication as soon as the opening of the railway to Karachi made the export pos-But India there no longer remains and large new field to be opened and in most of the wheat-producing eta which depend on irrigation telleve as much water is now taken out the rivers as they can give. America therefore need not fear India much he future, even if silver and rupee

were likely to go lower, which they are

The statistical exhibit accompanying statement is exhaustive and conis support of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Bryce. In 1873 the d was 45,791,666 bushels; from \$7,040,000 bushels; Argentine ade no exports and India exported a metion over 1,250,000 bushels. In 1877 heat exports from the United States of reached 107,428,666 bushels; from 57.120,000 bushels; from India 1633 333 bushels; Argentine still had In 1893 wheat exm the United States had reached 8.813,333 bushels; from Russia, 109,hushels; from India, 27,066,666 and from Argentine, 42,000,000 preceding year. In 1895 the 38.383 bushels; from Russis, bushels; from Argentine, bushels; from India, 15,120,-

PUTTING RINGS ON THE RIGHT HOGS.



I was passing through Iowa, some months ago, and I got an idea from some hogs. [Laughter.] An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. As I was riding along I noticed these hogs rooting in a field, and they were tearing up the ground, and the first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property. And that carried me back to the time when as a boy I lived upon a farm, and I remembered that when we had hogs we used to put rings in the noses of the bogs, and then the thought came to me, "Why did we do it?" Not to keep the hogs from getting fat. We were more interested in their getting fat than they were, (Laughter.) The sooner they got fat the sooner we killed them; the longer they were in getting fat the longer they lived. But why were the rings put in the noses of those hogs? So that, while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more property than they were worth. [Laughter and great applause.] And as I thought of that this thought came to me, that one of the duties of the important duties of government, is the putting of rings in the noses of bogs, (Applause.) -[From W. J. Hryan's Labor Day Speech.

bushel, which was equal to the price of they export to India. The export of food one ounce of silver. From 1876 to 1880, stuffs from India has not, I gather, in- while silver was going down, the avercreased during the last few years and age price of wheat at Hombay rose to the closing of the mints has not increased \$1.40 per bushel. Between 1881 and Manchester and our manufacturers 1885 the average price of wheat at Bomgenerally complain that business with bay was \$1.10 per bushel, and from 1886 in the superstanding in the supersta therefore, be safe in denying that there Bombay was 96 cents per bushel. Had has been, or in, any bonus or benefit to wheat followed the price of silver it should British merchants or manufacturers." have been only 68 cents per bushel.

prominent London merchant, who was In 1874 India exported 1,236,882 byles he many years a resident of India. Mr. | and in 1875 1,241,526 bales. During the five years following its cotton ex-For Mr. Rosewater's guidance I have port was below 1,000,000 bales. In made up the annexed statement, which | 1870 it was only 641,458 bales. During hows in parallel columns the exports of | the five years ending with 1805 the cotwheat from the United States, Argen- ton export from India has been steadily Russia and India up to 1873 be- decreasing. In 1801 it was 1,028,417 fore the fall in silver and rapee ex- bales; in 1802, 954,000 bales; in 1803, beerve that while the experts from the 1896, 625,000 bales. In contrast with United States, Russia and Argentine are this the United States exports of cotton dia are falling off, and that in the year | they amounted to 5,020,913 bales; in

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

First-That there is not a free coinage

Nice Points About Silver and Protec-

ountry in the world today that is not on a silver basis.

Second-That free coinage will not raise the price of American wool one cent while foreign wool is coming in free of duty and is crowding American wool out of the home market,

Third-That there is not a gold standard country in the world that does not use silver along with gold and keep its silver coins worth twice as much as their bullion value.

Fourth-That the free coinage of silver will not start a single factory in this country, when under the Democratic tariff the products of foreign labor are shipped into this country cheaper than they can be made here.

Fifth-That there is not a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver. Sixth-That free silver coinage will

not create a demand for labor when Democratic free trade makes the supply many times greater than the demand. Seventh-That there is not a silverstandard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United

States has. Eighth-That free silver is not going o increase the price of nor the demand for farm products so long as the American workingman, who is the principal consumer, is kept in idleness by transferring his work to the hands of foreign workmen through the medium of free

Ninth-That there is not a silver-standard country in the world where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work, and it is largely these men's products that have come into this conntry by the grace of Democratic free trade, and wiped out the prosperity we

enjoyed prior to 1893 .- Zanesville Times,

Free Silver and Degradation. Labor, today, has reached its crisis. This is a very simple proposition, to anyone who looks at it with common sense and reason, but one on which hangs the fate of labor. If labor votes for Bryan and free silver, it votes away one-half of its wages. It will vote its organizations and unions out of existence. For degraded labor that is a drug on the market, too poor to save a penny, too feeble to lift its head against wrong and oppression, cannot maintain an or-It will vote its children into ignorance and toil from their earliest years. It its fields, into drudgery in brick yards and into slavery in the very mines which silver men will operate for their own advantage, at the expense of everyone in the United States who works for wages. It will vote itself into bondage from which it cannot escape in our day sice of wheat in Bomsilver country in the world will prove
to 1875 was \$1.20 per this proposition to be true.

Household Truly Homelike and Entirely Free from All Ostentations.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO CANTON.

House Where the McKinleys Have Made Their Home for Twenty-five Years.

Sojourning a few days recently near Canton gave opportunity for a charming visit to that new center of attrac-

Canton is alive with enthusiasm, the conrthouse, business places and private houses are decorated with flags, portraits of Maj. McKinley, national colors and various national and patriotic de-

It is easy to recognize the McKinley residence by the lawn, which is worn brown and bare by the delegations, that continue to come from all parts to pay their respects to the future occupant of

the white house Never before have women taken such an active interest in the presidential campaign, and never before since the nomination of President Lincoln have women's hearts been so stirred over the coadition of the country, and while many are interested because of the main issues of the campaign, all are interested in the Republican nominee for president, because of his standing as a man and a citizen, and his social

and family life. The residence of Gov. and Mrs. Mc. Kinley is homelike, and free from tentation. A porch extends along the entire front of the house, some fine old trees cast a grateful shade upon the lawn, and beds of flowers attract the sight. We step into the softly carpeted hall, furnished with easy chairs and colors restful to the eye; a moment more, and we are received by Mr. Mc-

The reception room, on the right of the hall as one enters, is used as an office, and here at all times of the day Mr. McKinley receives news and telegrams that are communicated directly to his residence, of such matters as pertain to and are of interest to the cam-

While he talks his secretary occasionally hands him a telegram which he reads without interruption to the conver-

Mr. McKinley will remain in Canton most of the time until after the election in November. It has been his in tention to take a short trip to some point on the sea coast, but he has decided to remain in Canton. "I have no wish he said, "to shut myself away from the

Speaking of the activity of the women in the campaign, he said: "I am glad the ladies have such confidence in me. I was glad to respond: "We do have great confidence in you, Mr. McKinley, more than it has ever before been or

opportunity to express. "Would you like to meet Mrs. McKin ley? Mother is one of our family, but at present she is away on a visit; and although she has reached the age of 81, she is in excellent health."

Any anticipate pleasure we may have had in meeting Mrs. McKinley is more than realized. Seated in the handsome parlor, where all lights and colors harmonize prevailing harmony impresses ganization against power and wealth. one first and last in the McKinley home -with some dainty crochet work in zephyr in her lap talking with a lady will vote its women into the tilling of visitor, is the future mistress of the white house. It is easy to say of this woman who will be the first lady in the land, now that she is approaching her zenith, that she is one of the lovellest women we have ever met, but such is the oft-repeated verdict of the many. At first glance we recognize Mrs. Mc-Kinley, from her pictures recently taken, the shining bair parted in the center of who the forehead, rippling softly over the ist.

beautiful brow, a sweet, almost girlish face—not a line or wrinkle marring its smoothness—the incornation of womanly One who is sensitive and observant,

need never to have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and white the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the mom every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetu-ated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside." We are looking at and discussing pictures of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, when

one of the family, taking up one of Mr. McKinley, which from the view of the face shows the deep thought line extending the length of the forebead, remarks: "Mrs. McKinley does not like these-she thinks that line looks like a scowl." We all smile and quite agree with her, that that picture does not "do him justice." and we think what picture could parality, the kindly, genial manner, the clear, perfectly modulated voice, the bright blue eye, and clear complexion, and the fine smooth skin that a woman might envy? While his pictures cannot portray this, they do show with fidelity some qualities of the man whose splendid constitution has never been impaired by excesses, the erect form, the brown hair, that shows but few traces of silver; the broad, full forchead, deep set eye, clearly cut features and square, massive jaw, the features and bearing might look for in the hero of the battle of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek where he was breveted major by President Lincoln.

Mr. McKinley's passionate love of flowers is recognized by his friends. "Are not those roses lovely?" says Mrs. McKinley, calling our attention to some tases of rare red roses, upon the mantel and brackets; "but I love these, glancing at a bouquet of sweet near on the pretty table beside her. "The roses came in such a beautiful wooden box. The name of the giver is not here. Wil liam," addressing Mr. McKinley, and taking up a card and reading, "To Mr and Mrs. McKinley, from your devoted friend, —" "The magnelins were sent from the South." As Mr. McKinley rises, our eyes follow him, and we catch glimpse, through an open door, of a dainty couch in white and gold, and Mrs. McKinley says softly, "William, there is a baby asleep in there."

So gentle is the step on the thick carpets that it could not awaken the ightest sleeper, and holding the great snowy, waxen blossoms for our inspection he says, the recollection, perhaps, suggested by the the 18th of the little sleeper in the adjoining room, commenced our first housekeeping in his house over twenty-five years ago. Here our little ones were born and passed away, the old home's endeared to as by many pleasant, hallowed mem-

The silken flag that adorned chairman's desk at the Republican convention at St. Louis is draped on one corner of the piano. The gavel used by the chairman on that occasion, a beautiful piece of carved workmanship, was shown us. "It is said to have been made from a piece of one of the logs from the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln lived. It is a pleasant thought to a lover of relics and to the patriotic, says Mr. McKinley.

There were also some beautiful badges, used during different presidential campaigns, one a white satin budge used during President Tyler's campaign, bearing his motto, the design of which would have done credit to the finest of today, with all our modern accessories

Mr. McKinley is, as it has been said the deliverer of a new gospel to women and children in making protection and the tariff plain to them," and we may add, that is his blameless political, professional, religious, domestic and social life, he has also revealed a new gospel to the young men of our country. Mary Stuart Coffin.

Bryan's hope of success is grounded wholly on the late P. T. Barnum's theory that a fool is born every minute. Paste it in your hat that free coinage and free trade, the great pair of panic-producers, go hand in hand in this compaign. You can't support the one

without voting for the other. Mr. Bryan is too confidential with his sometimes, in his appeals to them to say whether or not be looks like an anarch-

Home Demand Supplies the Chief Market for Agricultural Products.

WHERE THEIR INTEREST LIES.

Effect of Curtailing the Purchasing Power of the Men Employed in Factories.

We export about one-third of the wheat grown in the United States either in the form of flour or of wheat. We export only about 3 per cent, of our corn crop. The expertation of other grain is as a rule triffing in quantity, although the very low price of outs for the past two years, owing to heavy production and a falling off in the home demand for consumption by street railway horses and driving horses, has led this grain. Of our ments we probably export about 10 per cent., although exact

statistics are not available on this point. These figures are sufficient to make it plain to the intelligent farmer that the home market is his great market, and that any causes which reduce the home demand for provisions directly injure the farming interest.

Besides the staple articles of grain and meat, there are a multitude of farm products for which there is no market at all except the home market. This in cludes the whole range of perishable fruits and regetables, and also includes to a very great extent the dairy products, Other important items are poultry and eggs. All thrifty farmers know the value of home markets for such articles as these, and know, too, that much of the profit of farming comes from the minor productions of the farm.

If we are to have increased home consumption of farm products we must have labor generally employed, and at fair wages, in the towns and cities. To keep labor well employed it is absolutely essential under the present conditions that we should have protective duties upon a large range of foreign-made articles. This is no longer a matter of theory, about which intelligent men dispute. was held for a time by the advocates of free trade that the superior intelligence of the average American workingman and the superior quality of the machinery he used would be a sufficient protection to insure our own markets for our own manufactured products. This is a delusion which no intelligent man now adrocates. The extension of commerce by steamship lines all over the world, the laying of submarine telegraph cables, the world-wide habit of travel, the cheapness and convenience of transportation, and the general spread of intelligence by newspapers has put the entire civdized and semi-civilized globe in close business relations. Our ingenious laborsaving machines are being introduced into China and Japan, and no important improvement is made in inventions in this contry that is not immediately known in all parts of Europe. The skill and producing capacity of the mechanics and operatives of other countries are constantly being increased by the sharpness of competition and by the introduction of new methods and machinery. Labor all over the world is tending to a common level.

Now the thoughtful farmer will readily see that if we were to keep up the ability of our own shop and factory population to consume his product in liberal quantities we must maintain an exceptional rate of wages. If through such free-trade legislation as Mr. Bryan and his followers advocate we are to lower our American wage-earning population to the standards of living prevailing in the manufacturing countries which compete with us, then there would be a great surplus of farm products in this country for which there would be no home market. We must put up a tariff wall to keep out a flood of such articles as we ts to them to say manufacture in our own country, or we ke like an amarch will soon be delaged with chesp wares and fabrics from Japan and China as

well as from the low-paid labor countries The farming industry is unquestions-

bly in a depressed condition today, and the cause is not far to seek. Look at the hundreds of silent factories with their smokeless chimneys, all over the country, from Nebraska to Maine, and form, if you can, an estimate of the immense multitude of people formerly employed in these establishments, who are now eking out a poor living as best they can in other vocations, many of them, no doubt, in farming and gardening, where they have become competitors with the men who formerly supplied them with food. If the free-trade movement led by Mr. Bryan goes on to its natural conclusion, whole lines of industry which have survived the Wilson bill will be ruined and hundreds of thopsands of employes will be thrown out of work.

The conclusion ought to be plain to every thoughtful man engaged in agricultural pursuits. We cannot afford to reduce our wage rates to those of foreign countries. We must make for ourserves all articles needed for our ordinary, every day uses, importing only such luxuries as foreign countries have special facilities for producing. Tariff for revenue only means the ruin of the farmer, and tariff for protection means a well-employed town and city population, and good home markets for everything the farmer has to sell,

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

would willingly defend free trade with my life," said Mr. Bernn in his first speech in Congress, and as he is now defending free silver with his tongue only it is easy to see to which policy be is most devoted.

Democratic orators and organs may erade the tariff, but the workingmen of the country cannot, for to them it presents the unavoidable issue of work and prosperity or idleness and poverty.

While the Popocrat demagogues are shouting "Down with the rich," Republican party advances with the cry Up with the mor," and proposes the enactment of measures that will provide work for the workers and prosperity

Sam Jones is nothing if not expressire. He declares that he would rather climb a ladder with an armful of cels tnan to undertake to fuse with the middle-of-the-road-Populists,

The workingman does not want a cheaper dollar. He wants steady employment paid for in dollars as good as

The simplest way to elect McKinley in to vote for him, Mr. Bourke Cockran observes to his fellow Democrats, and that remark contains all the wisdom of all

The one question Bryan never answers the simple one, "How about free

The Bryan party is made up of all kinds of factions, led by all sorts of cranks, and if it should get into office it couldn't work together.

In denouncing wealth the Democratic organs are consistent with their party, for it has done everything it could to make the people poor and keep them so.

The Republican pledge to promote the free coinage of silver by international agreement offers the only solution of the money problem which good business men can accept, and for that reason even the Democrats among them are working with the Republican party this year and will rote for McKinley.

Any Popocrat who believes that Bryan can carry Kentucky when Palmer is a native and Buckner a hative and a resident of the Blue Grass state, doesn't know the Kentucky nature.

It is easy to see from Thomas B Reed's speeches down in Maine that he is perfectly serene and happy. But then be usually feels that way. He was born

Mr. Bryan errs in saying that it is idle curiosity that draws people to his meetings. It is both interesting and profitable to study a man who, in this civilized country in this age of the world, apparently thinks that wealth can be cre-

ated by legislation. "What gain would we make for the circulating medium," asked the late on opening the gate for silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out? The question is still us-showered and still timely.