ABOUT CHEAP WHEAT

PRODUCT ARGENTINA GROWN BY PEON LABOR.

Primitive Methods of Italian Farmers -Favorable Soil and Seasons, Cheap Labor and Long Hours Factors That Regulate Market Prices.

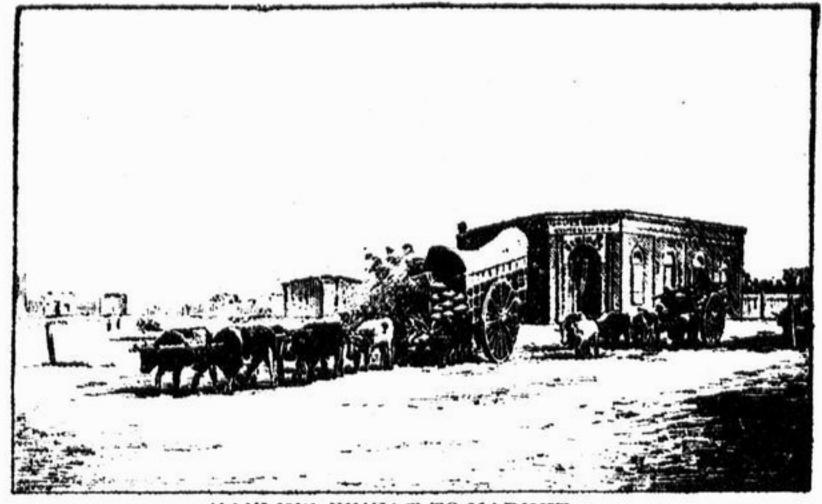
As the future price of wheat is malnly dependent upon the Argentina wheat crop, to be harvested about December next, it is interesting to study the methcds of cultivation there. The South American wheat farms are mostly held by Italians who use peon labor. Their methods are primitive and of the cheapest character, and their expenses are very small.

That portion of the Argentine republie at present devoted to wheat culture includes the provinces of Santa Fe. the total area of this stretch of country; to the present state of the country. is about equal to the combined areas of i England and France. Only about outthird of the land within convenient distance of railways already constructed being as yet under cultivation, it is obvious that there is room for considerable development even under the present conditions of transportation.

The surface of this great section of country is level and free from stones, devoid of timber, with few streams, having a rich soil, a temperate climate 'average summer temperature 71 degrees F., and average winder temperatiful rainfall, also during the spring his money loss. months constantly occurring night dews.

river Parana or the estuary known as ! family, um holds the rainfall, enabling the the year round, and by two extra peons administration is actually rejecting of seriously affecting the roots of the sown with wheat, and the remainder | various parts of the country, wheat plans

It can be safely stated that an over- mals and growing a little maize (corn),



HAULING WHEAT TO MARKET.

the crop is a failure the tenant may part, skip, having lost a year, but the land owner has had his land broken up, and t ture 57 degrees P.), and usually a plen- is content to put that advantage against | speech which Mr. Bryan was to deliver

The general character of the soil is other household expenses and neces- a milure as Bryan's paid "explanation" the same in all parts, varying some-, sary clothing would cost about £2 per of why silver and wheat have parted what in fertility according to the near- month, and can be reduced according | company, ness to or remoteness from the great to the frugality and meanness of the

of the land used for pasturing the aniage of favorable seconds may be looked. Housework will be done by the wife,

from 8 up to 50 per cen; of the prod-1 cratic circles that there are a few Dem-Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, with the later of every crop according to the first occass in New York city and state who south portion of the provincee of Cor- | cilities given to the tenant, and this | are inclined to the opinion that the doba (the province corresponding to bystem of working on shares is by far i judgment of such men as Mr. Gorman, the "state" in the United States), and the most usual, and spems to be saited Chairman Jones. ex-Governor Boles and other men of long experience is If the tenant is a mor man the land quite as valuable as that of the Boy owner may build the very simple mud | Orator of the Platte. What will be the house that shelters the family and also | ouirome of it nobody knows nor can supply bullocks, plows, seed and sup- foretell, though the indications point plies until the first harvest, and the lio a widening of the breach in Demolandlord then takes 50 per cent of the cratic ranks and a loss by Mr. Bryan of crop, but if only the use of land is very much of the support and friendgiven 8 to 1 per cent of the produce ship of the leaders of the party which goes to the land owner as rent; his pro- | he seemed to have until he chose to portion is naturally larger on land that | defy them by interfering in New York is in a specially favorable position. If election, with which he has no place or

> What has become of that \$1,500 at the Ohio silver canin-meeting? Also, The family would provide themselves what has become of the camp-meeting with vegetables from the farm, and lite If? It seems to have been as flat

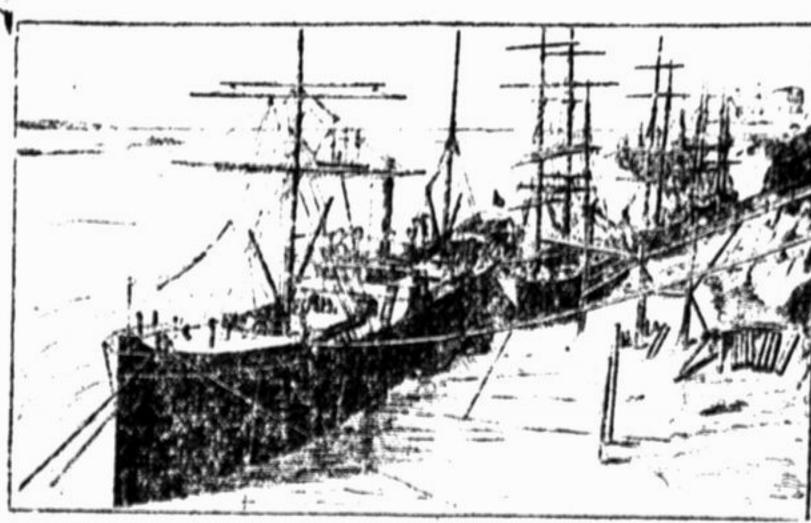
There is something of a contrast be River Plate. The soil is composed of a | Good land situated conveniently near | tween conditions under the McKinley loose regetable layer of black longs of 6 to a railway station and within 100 administration and those under the to 36 inches in depth, and under this miles of a port, may be valued at £1 (\$5 | Cleveland administration, at is but a layer is usually found a deep subsoil gold) per acre, and the farm can be short time since President Cleveland of a clayey, sandy character, and, lower, worked by the colonist, assisted by a was selling honds to bring gold into still, hard clay. This jast named strat- young son and by one hired peop all the treasury, while now the McKinley ground to stand a long drought without at harvest. About 175 acres can be fees of gold which come to it from

> The mad rush of the leaders of the late Popocracy for a new locue to take the place of the exploded diver theory has resulted in the nomination of Henry George for mayor of directer New York by a large element of the Demoeratle party of that cay. Mr. George, as is well known, is the chief apostle or the single tex that and his nomina tion by a large element of the earty in that city strengthens the belief which has been growing for months that the budges of that party would adopt the single tax throwy to take the place of he discarded free after proposition of pat repr.

The United States had in 1873 15 cents per capita in silver, and now has \$8.77 per capita. Belgium then had \$2.88 per capita; now she has \$8.71 per capita. Italy had then 86 cents per capita; now she has \$1.75. The Nethcriands had then \$9.56 per capita; now she has \$11.96. Austria-Hungary then had \$1.11 per capita; now she has \$2.76. Australasia had \$1.15 per capita; now she has \$1.49. Sweden in 1872 had 98 cents per capita in silver; now she has \$1 per capita. Norway had 89 cents per capita: now \$1 per capita. Russia then had 23 cents per capita; now 38 cents per capita. The only nations which have at all decreased are Great Britain, France, Germany, and Den mark. Great Britain's per capita is \$2.96 instead of \$2.99; that of France has fallen from \$13.85 to \$12.94; that of Denmark from \$4.16 to \$2.35, and that of Germany from \$7,47 to \$4,20 per capita. This data will be of interest in the campaigns of this fall where the silver question is discussed, if it is made an issue anywhere again.

Japan Imports Cheap Labor. It is interesting to note that Japan is importing cheap laborers from Korea to work in her coal mines. Five years ago, the wages of carpenters were 33 cents a day. Now they advertise that their wages have risen to 80 cents a day -say is 8d, 140 cents in United States currency). The bogey of Japanese chean labor, which many English writers are so foud of calling up from the (to them) vasty deeps of the unknown east, is as illusory as any other phan-"Lendon and China Telegraph."

Our opinion is that the "bogey" is still a living reality, as far as the United States is concerned. A matter of 10 cents a day for the wages of carpenters may be an illusory phantom to but while carpenters are earning two and three dollars a day in the United of our Lord 1900 particularly the lat- against the products of 40 cent



VESSELS LOADING GRAIN AT THE BARRANCA ROSARIO.

or, and that a serious failure of the who also looks after some cows and rop, as in the year 1889, when, owing poultry to date age by rain, the export surplus only amounted to impine quarters, is mation from the multitude of small unlikely to reem, because the wheat | farms, it is very difficult to say what growing area has extended to such an I the average yield per acre really is in extent that it measures some 750 miles from north to south, and 150 miles east and west, with somewhat different elimates, and jactuding districts as far apart as London and Madrid, or Minnesota and Lenisiana

The earliest withers were Swiss, and colonists of that nationality are today among the best farmers in the country living well in every war and proving themselves successful agriculturists. The small farmers throughout the country are almost always Italians, who originally came from Picdmont or the plains of Lombardy, very few having either previous knowledge of agriculture or any capital to start with, but they are keen for money, and work hard in their own way, having quite enough sense to learn from experience by slow degrees the best way to grow wheat, although they are desperately mean in any expenditure, and have a strong inclination always to increase their acreage and trust to a favorable

By working fifteen or sixteen hours one man can plow two or two and a half acres per diem with a single plow. or four or five acres on broken land | course, means the free and unlimited with a double ploy, and if provided | coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the poorly paid carpenters of England, with sufficient bullocks, and urged to without the consent or co-operation of do so by good epudition of the land and lany other nation; also renomination suitable weather, will keep up this; of William Jennings Bryan in the year; States they desire to be protected

work for a considerable time. stations where wheat is shipped are found more than the most necessary buildings, such as one or two general stores, bakeries and smithies, and, very much to the disappointment of the buyers of station lots, there seems no disposition to build country towns or create any local industries, except for the making of simple agricultural implements, and there are no local con-

ters or markets. Land being very plentiful, and very easy to work in the Argentine Republie, a family usually take up from 250 to 400 acres, and cultivates as much as they can. The land is bought sometimes for cash, or more usually to be paid for by installments spread over four to seven years; or is rented by yearly tenancy; but under a very general and most convenient arrangement land owners are almost always willing to have their land worked by any decent colonist: "on shares," receiving

Owing to the want of accurate inforany year, and, although it has been enstomary to consider that the average Santa Fe is not over 10 to 11 bushels per acre (similar to United States averages), probably 13 bushels is nearer the mark for the entire country and 15 for good farms; because, in recent years, farmers have often threshed out 25 bushels, and sometimes up to 35 and even 45 bushels, while anything under 10 busitels is exceptional now that farming has improved somewhat

REPUBLICAN OPINION.

Ex-Candidate Bryan scens to be of the impression that he and silver are THE Democratic party. Respite the fact that such time honored and experienced leaders as Senator Gorman and Chairman Jones and others, who were active in political life before Bryan was born, have urged the abandonment of the silver issues in New York, Mr. Pryan has written a letter urging just the reverse of this. In that letter he insists that the Democrats of Greater New York should, and indeed must, endorse the national platform, which, of At very few of the 200 to 200 railway | ter. It is understood in inner Demo- "hogies.



SANTA FE-ITALIAN COLONISTS CLEANING WHEAT.

SERMON. TALMAGE'S

'THE THREE TAVERNS" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text: Acts, Chapter XXVIII., Verse 15, as Follows: "They Came to Meet Us as Far as Apple" Forum and the Three Taverus.



EVENTEEN miles outh of Rome, Itar, there was a viliage of unfortunate name. A tavern is a place of entertainment. In our time part of the entertrinment is a provision of intoxicants. One such place you would think would have been enough for that Italian vil-

with doors open for entertainment and obfuscation. The world bas never lacked stimulating drinks. You remember the condition of Noah on one occasion, and of Abigait's husband, Nabal, and the story of Belshazzar's feast, and Benhadad, and the new wine in old bottles, and whole paragraphs on prohibition enactment thousands of years before Neal Dow was born; and no doubt there were whole shelves of inflammatory liquid in those hotels which gave the name to the village where Paul's friends came to meet him, namely, the Three Taverns. In vain I search ancient geography for some satisfying account of that village. Two roads came from the sea coast to that place; the one from Actium, and the other from Putcoli, the last road being the one which Paul traveled. There were, no doubt, in that village houses of merchandise and mechanics' shops, and professional offices, but nothing is known of them. All that we know of that village is that it had a profusion of Inns-the Three Taveras. Paul did not choose any one of these taverns as the place to meet his friends. He certainly was very abstemious, but they made the selection. He had enlarged about keeping the body under, though once he prescribed for a young theological student a stimulating cordial for a stomachic disorder; but he told him to take only a small dose "a little wine for thy stomach's sake."

lage. No, there were three of them,

One of the worst things about these Three Tayerus was that they had especial temptation for those who had just come ashore. People who had just landed at Actium or Putcoli were soon tempted by these three hould which were only a little way up from the beach. These who are disordered of the sen (for it is a physical disorganizer), instead of waiting for the gradual return of physical equipose, are apt to take artificial means to brace up. the one million suffers now on the sea, how few of them coming ashore will escape the Three Taverns! After surviving hurricanes, eyelones, leebergs, collisions, many of them are wrecked in barbor. I surrant that if a calenlation were made of the comparative number of suitors lost at sea, and lost ashore, those drouned by the crimson wave of dissipation would far outnumor those drowned by the salt water.

Alas! that the large majority of

those who go down to the sea in ships

should have twice to pass the Three

Taverns, namely, before they go out,

and after they com- in. That fact was

what aroused Father Taylor, the great

sailor's preacher, at the Sallors' Bethel,

Boston, and at a public meeting at

Charlestown, he said. "All the machinery of the drunkard making, soul destroying business is in perfect running order, from the low grag holes on the docks kept open to ruin my poor sailor boys, to the great establishments in Still House square, and when we ask men what is to be done about it, they say, 'you can't help it,' and yet there is Hunker Hill and you say you can't stop it, and up there are Lexington We might answer and Concord." Father Taylor's remark by saying, "the trouble is not that we can't stop it, but that we won't stop it." We must have more generations slain before the world will fully wake up to the evil. That which tempted the travelers of old who came up from the seaports of Actium and Putcoli, is now the ruin of seafaring men as they come up from the coasts of all the continents, namely, the Three Taverns. In the autumn, about | thronement. The world never had but this time, in the year 1837, the steamship Home went out from New York for Charleston. There were about one hundred passengers, some of them whilely directly and indirectly saved hundreds known. Some of them had been summering at the northern watering places and they were on their way south, all covered with casks of West Indian expectant of hearty greeting by their | rum (nearly an acre of it at one time), friends on the wharves of Charleston. But a little more than two days out the ship struck the rocks. A life boat was launched, but sank with all its passensets. A mother was seen standing on the deck of the steamer with her child in her arms. A wave wrenched the child from the mother's arms and rolled it into the sea, and the mother leaped after it. The sailors rushed to the bar of the boat and drank themselves drunk. Ninety-five human beings went down never to rise, or to be floated upon the beach amid the fragments of the wreck. What was the cause of the disaster? A drunken cea captain. But not until the judgment day, when the sea shall give up its dead and the story of earthly disasters shall be fully told, will it be known how many yachts, steamers, brigatines,menof-war and ocean greyhounds have been lost through captain and crew made incompetent by alcoholic de thronement. Admiral Farragut had proper appreciation of what the flery stimulus was to a man in the navy. An officer of the warship said to him, "Admiral, won't you consent to give Jack a glass of grog in the morning? done for him. But all heaven knew Eben, "a gemman advises young men Not enough to make him drunk, but the story of that good man's life, and ter choose some yuthuh business dan enough to make him fight cheerfully." | the beauty of his death-bed, where he | whut he got into. He takes it foh The admiral answered, "I have been said, "I long to be free." I think all granted dat it took a heap mo dan

needed rum to enable me to do my | who made laws to restrain intemperduty, I will order two cups of coffee | ance, the consecreated platform orato each man at two o'clock in the morning, and at eight o'clock I will pipe all | are gone, with "righteousness, temperhands to breakfast in Mobile Bay. The Three Taverus of my text were too near the Mediterranean shipping.

But notice the multiplicity. What

could that italian village, so small that history makes but one mention of it. want with more than one tavern? There through that insignificant town to support more than one house of lodgment. That would have furnished enough pillows and enough breakfasts. No, the world's appetite is diseased, and the subsequent draughts must be preceding draughts. Strong drink kindles the fires of thirst faster than it puts them out. There were three taverns. That which cursed that Italian village curses all Christendom todaytoo many taverns. There are streets in some of our cities where there are three or four taverns in every block; aye, where every other house is a tavern. You can take the Arabic numeral of my text, the three, and put on the right hand side of it one cipher, and two ciphers, and four ciphers, and that re-enforcement of numerals will not express the statistics of American rummeries. Even if it were a good, healthy business, supplying necessity, an article superbly nutritions, it is a business mightly overdone, and there are Three Taverns where there ought to be only The fact is, there are in another

Tavern for the affluent, the medium Tavern for the working classes, and the Tavern of the slume, and they stand in line, and many people beginning with the first come down through the second and come out at the third. At the first of the Three Tayerns, the wines are of relebrated vintage and the whiskies are said to be pure, and they are quaffed from cut glass, at marble side tables, under pictures approaching masterpieces. The pairons pull off their kind gloves, and hand their silk hats to the waiter, and push back their bair with a hand on one finger of which is a cameo. But those patrons are apt to stop visiting that place. It is not the money that a man pays for drinks, for what are a few hundred or a few thousand dollars to a man of large income but their brain gets touched, and that unbalances their judgment, and they can see fortunes in enterprises surcharged with disaster. In longer or shorter time they change Tayerus, and they come down to Tayern the second, where the pic tures are not quite so scrupulous of sug gestion, and the small table is rougher and the custor standing on it is of Gegman silver, and the air him been kept over from the night before, and that which they sip from the pewter mag has a larger percentage of benzing, ourbergris, creasute, benbanc, stry, hathe and perhaps many times the same day

prossic acid, cocults indicus, plaster of paris, copperas, and might hade. patron may be seen almost every day. at this Tayern the second, but he la preparing to graduate. Brain, ther, heart, nerves, are rapidly giving way, That Tavern the second has its dismal ceho in his business destroyed and fam-Hy scattered, and woes that choke one's vocabulary. Time passes on, and he enters Tavern the third; a red light ontside; a his coughing and be-ofted group inside. He will be dragged out of doors about two o'clock in the morn. I the discipline gotten here may only be ing and left on the sidewalk, because the bartender wants to what up. The some other world, and perhaps some poor victim has taken the regular other constellation. But the crowned course in the college of degradation. He | heroes and heroines, because of their has his diploma written on his swollen, I grander achievements in greater bruised and blotched physiognomy. He spheres, will not forget this old world is a regular graduate of the Three Taverns. As the police take him in and put him in the ambulance, the wheels seem to rumble with two rolls of the same army-right wing and of thunder, one of which says, "Look | left wing, not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cap, for at last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." The other thunder roll says, "All drunkards shall have their place in the lake that burn-

eth with fire and brimstone. * * * reformers in their work, and what rejoicing on earth and heaven there will be over the consummation. Within a few days one of the greatest of the leaders in this cause went up to enone Neal Dow, and may never have another. He has been an illumination to the century. The stand he took has of thousands from drunkards' graves. Seeing the wharves of Portland, Maine, and the city smoking with seven distilleries, he began the warfare against drunkenness more than half a century ago. The good he has done, the homes he has kept inviolate, the high moral senge with which he has infused ten generations, is a story that neither earth nor heaven can afford to let die. Derided, belittied, caricainred, maligned, for a quarter of a century as few men have been he has lived on until at his decease universal newspaperdom speaks his praise and the enlogiums of his career on this side of the sea have been caught up by the cathedral organ sounding his requiem on the other. His whole life having been for God and the world's betterment, when at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of Octeler second he left his home on earth surrounded by loving ministers, and entered the gates of his eternal residence. I think there was a most unnsual welcome and salutation given him. Multitudes enter heaven only because of what Christ has done for them, the welcome not at all intensified because of anything they had

tors who thrilled the generations that ance, and judgment to come"-Albert Barnes and John B. Cough were there to greet him, and golden-tongued patriarch Stephen H. Tyng was there. and John W. Hawkins, the founder of the much derided and gloriously useful "Washingtonian Movement" was were not enough travelers coming there, and John Sterns and Commodore Foote, and Dr. Marsh and Governor Briggs and Eliphalet Nott, and my lovely friend Alfred Colquitt, the Christian Senator, and hundreds of those who labored for the overthrow of the drunkenness that yet curses the taken to slack the thirst created by the | earth, were there to meet him and escort him to his throne and shout at his coronation.

God let him live on for near a cen-

tury, to show what good habits and cheerfulness and faith in the final triumph of all that is good, can do for a man in this world, and to add to the number of those who would be on the other side to attend his entrance, But he will come back again! "Yes." say some of you, with Martha, about Lazarus to Jesus, "I know he will rise at the Resurrection of the last day." Ah! I do not mean that. Ministering spirits are all the time coming and going between earth and heaven-the Bible teaches it-and do you suppose the old hero just ascended will not come down and help us in the battle that still goes on? He will. Into the hearts of discouraged reformers he will come to speak good cheer. When legislators sense Three Taverns now; the gorgeous are deciding how they can best stop the rum traffic of America by legal enactment, he will help them vote for the right and rise up undismayed from temporary defeat. In this battle will Neal Dow be until the last victory is gained and the smoke of the last distiliery has curied on the air, and the last tear of despoiled homesteads shall be wiped away. O departed nonagenarian! After you have taken a good rest from your struggle of seventy active years, come down again into the fight, and bring with you a host of the old Christian warriors who once mingled in the fray.

> In this battle the visible troops are not so mighty as the invisible. The gospel campaign began with the supernatural—the midnight chant that woke the shepherds, the hushed sea, the eyesight given where the patient had been without the optic nerve, the sun obliterated from the noonday heavens, the law of gravitation loosing its grip as Christ ascended; and as the gospel campaign began with the supernatural, it will close with the supernatural; and the winds and the waves and the lightnings and the carthquakes will come in on the right slife and against the wrong side; and our ascended champions will return. whether the world sees them or does not see them. I do not think that those great souls departed are going to do nothing hereafter but sing pealms and play harps, and breathe frankincense, and walk seas of glass mingled with fire. The mission they fulfilled while in the body will be eclipsed by their post-morten mission, with faculties quickened and velocities multiplied; and it may have been to that our dying reformer referred when he said, "I long to be free!" There may be bigger words than this to be redeemed, and more gigantic abominations to be over thrown than this world ever saw: and preliminary drill for a campaign in where they prayed and suffered and triumplied. Church militant and Church triumphant but two divisions

PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY.

Few of Them Seemed to Have Learned Angehing Noble from Nature.

"For the stability and righteousness of our government we are accustomed With these thoughts I cheer Christian | to think we must pin our faith on the country prople who live 'near to Nature's heart," writes Mrs. Lyman Abbott in the October Ladies' Home Journal, the first of a series of "Peaceful Valley" papers which picture life in an ideal cural community. "But how many of them," she says, "seem to have learned anything noble from her? Her beauty does not refine them, her honesty does not incite them to thoroughness, her free-handedness does not inspire them to generosity-they become parrow and sordid in the midst of grandeur and liberality. They imagine there can be nothing in life but work or play, toll or rest, and they feel a contempt for those who play and rest They have never learned to mingle work and play, toll and rest in due proportion, and they cease to find any pleasure in life unless they abandon work altogether. Like the tired woman who wrote her own epleaph, they fancy heaven a place where they can 'do nothing forever and ever.' This view of life makes loafers in the village as it makes them in the cities. When a different spirit has found room to grow, a new order of living prevails. Life becomes something more than a slow grinding of the mill, more than a burden, to be endured only because a luxury as well as a necessity. Individuals combine, not for their own advantage, but to multiply benefactions and as strength increases, by its right use, the attainment of one worthy and ambitious advantage is only the suggestion and achievement of another."

Ebben's Philosophy.

"Nine times onter ten," said Uncle to sea considerably, and have seen a the reformers of heaven came out to common smahtness ter succeed like he battle or two, but I never found that I hail him in, the departed legislators did."-Washington Star.