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DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. MC EWEN,

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.50
Six Months 75
Three months 50

Laws of Newspapers.

Except at the option of the publisher, no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Any person who receives or takes a newspaper from a post-office, whether he has ordered it or not, or whether it is in his name or another's, is held in law to be a subscriber and is responsible for the pay.

If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that subscribers, in arrears, who refuse to take papers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud, and may be tried in the criminal courts.

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August 17, 1883.

FOR FARMERS' THOUGHTS.

They are Invited to Consider
Briefly What the Republicans
Have Done for Them in the
Last 25 Years.

For the last 20 years with insig-
nificant and isolated exceptions,

the products of the land have been
satisfactory in amount. God has

sent the 'early and latter rain,' and

blest the labors of the husband-
man—farms and flocks have yield-
ed their increase.

For the past 20 years farms have steadily de-
creased in value, and the wheat and

corn, barley, oats and other staple
products have declined in price.—
Mortgage incumbrances have been

increasing and the debts have be-
come more burdensome in the ra-
tio that the means of payment

have been growing less. If the

farmer owed a debt of \$2,000 se-
cured by mortgage, 20 years ago

and by his self-denial and hard

labor has reduced the amount one-

half, it will require more bushels

of wheat or corn to pay the inter-
est or the principal on the remain-
ing \$1,000 than it would have re-
quired to pay the whole debt, prin-
cipal and interest, when the am-

ount was twice what it now is.

Of all trades, occupations and callings,

there is not one in which the toil-
ers are more prudent, economical

and provident than in the business

of agriculture. All others base

their calculations of prosperity

and success upon the crop pros-
pects.

Assured of a fruitful sea-
son and an abundant harvest, mer-

chants, manufacturers, mechanics

calculate upon a satisfactory re-
ward for their industry and skill.

That they have not mistaken the

source of prosperity we need only

refer to the vast accumulation of

national wealth in the last score of

years in the United States.

We would beg the farmers to

account for their depressed and

forlorn condition. If the state-
ment is true that the half of your

mortgage debt remaining unpaid

will require more of your corn and

wheat to liquidate than you'd have

paid the whole when contracted,

there must be something wrong.

Your only means of payment is

your crop—your grain is your only

legal tender. Have you been de-
luded by the idea that the debt-

paying power of your legal tender

will be increased by the imposition

of a duty on your cereals or live stock,

their poultry and eggs. They will

soon discover that the proposed

reduction of taxes on the necessaries

of life embraces only sugar and

tobacco, while the duty on all

other necessities is either retained

or increased. The committee of

ways and means, with all the aids

and influence of monopolies, com-

bines and trusts, will be advised

that the farmers will not be as

readily duped as they have been.

A confidence game will not be

played upon them as successfully

as in the past.

A Republican politician in Iowa,

well acquainted with the people

and knowing their temper, being

asked how Iowa could be kept in

the Republican column of States,

said: "Put all the necessities of

life, including the common grad-
es of woollen and cotton cloths, lum-

ber, sugar, salt, and coal on the

free list, largely reduce the tariff

on glass, earthen and tinware,

and such iron and steel goods as

enter into agricultural machinery,

and agricultural implements of all

kinds."

If this opinion is reliable, the

only way for the Republican party

to hold Iowa is to adopt the Dem-
ocratic platform.—Cincinnati En-

quirer.

whether the articles purchased are

of foreign or domestic production.

To quiet the farmers and keep

them in line with the party they

are assured that clothing, boots

and shoes and everything they

purchase were never as cheap as

now. That may be the fact, but

would they not get them cheaper

to the extent of the tax?

If a suit of clothes cost \$20, and

the tax is 45 per cent, the removal

of the tax would bring the price

paid for the suit to \$11. The price

paid for corn in Kansas is 15 cents

per bushel. It takes 130 bushels

of corn to pay for the \$20 suit of

clothes. If the tariff tax was off

the farmer would pay for his

clothes and have 60 bushels left in

granary for other purposes. The

farmer is assured that the tariff

furnished him with a home market

and a better price for his corn.—

How can that be, when the price

for his corn is fixed in the cheapest

market in the world, and it is

nothing to him whether the con-

sumer is in Europe or America?

There are just so many to be sup-

plied with breadstuffs, and whether

the consumer is an operative in

a factory in O'd or N'w England

the farmer gets the same price for

his corn. Whoever may be en-

riched, or in the smallest measure

benefitted, the tillers of the soil

must be excepted.

Thus the two most conspicuous

soldiers on either side of that

great conflict have been honored