

OUR FARMING LAND.

WOEFUL DEPRECIATION IN PRICES THEREFOR.

Mark Hanna and His Crowd of Labor Crushers Imagine That Declining Values Keep the Agriculturists—A Tell Tale Senate Report.

According to the Senate report on "Agricultural Depression," in Illinois improved lands fell from \$20.81 in 1873 to \$11.18 in 1892; wheat fell in the same time from \$1.10 to 69 cents a bushel; cattle dropped nearly 60 per cent; horses and mules went below that; hogs fell 50 per cent, and sheep 33 per cent.

In Nebraska improved lands have fallen more than 20 per cent since 1885 and live stock about 40 per cent.

In Kansas the tenant farmers increased 30,563.

In the Pacific and mountain states and the territories, the number of tenant farmers increased 20,350.

In fifteen Southern states there was an increase of 390,275 tenant farmers.

The Middle West, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois gives evidence of the same change, and the group lost 31,259 owning farmers and gained 48,864 tenant farmers.

In Illinois the tenants increased to 36.72 per cent of the whole. In eight states of the Northwest the number of tenant farmers increased 108,507.

In Pennsylvania farm lands have fallen 25 to 30 per cent in less than twenty years.

In the New England states, farm lands have fallen 30 per cent since 1875.

In forty-seven states and territories the number of tenant farmers increased \$59,237. In 1880, 25.62 per cent of the farms were cultivated by tenants, in 1890, 34.18 per cent of the farm families were tenants.

According to the report of the secretary of agriculture for 1893 the value of an average acre of wheat that year in the United States was \$6.16, and the cost of raising it was \$11.48—a net loss to the wheat-growers of this country of \$5.32 for every acre of wheat produced.

The report also says the average annual value of an acre of wheat for the fourteen years from 1880 to 1893, inclusive, was only \$9.73, while it cost to raise it per acre \$11.48—a net annual loss to the farmers of the United States of \$1.75 for every acre of wheat produced since 1879.

The same report shows that the cost of raising an acre of corn in 1893 was \$11.71, and that the value of an acre of corn that year was \$8.21.

How to Destroy Public Credit.

If the government has been paying gold interest, it had that right by the original agreement, and it may hereafter pay silver interest by the same right. The option is in the government, and it has never been surrendered and never will be. How often must this be repeated before the goldites will consent to accept the fact? We have had enough Shylock talk about "public credit," "good faith," "honor," "understandings," "expectations," and "suppositions." The surest way to kill "public credit, good faith and honor" is to smash down the price of property, paralyze business, pauperize labor, bankrupt enterprise, and drive the people into poverty and despair; and that is precisely the role the gold-yelpers are playing.—Chicago Tribune, January 16, 1878.

The Ancient Unchangeable Dollar. A correspondent asks us why we give so marked a preference to the silver dollar of 371/4 grains of pure silver, and reject the proposed "Christianity dollar," or the "Blaine dollar," or the trade dollar? We shall not undertake now to repeat or restate all of them. But the first reason is that the dollar of 371/4 grains pure silver has been the monetary standard or unit of value in this country from 1792 until 1873, a period of eighty-one years. It is the ancient, unchangeable dollar of this country.—Chicago Tribune, February 11, 1878.

The Silver Dollar the Unit. The silver dollar was not changed. In 1792 congress enacted that 371/4 grains of silver should constitute the American dollar; that this dollar should be the unit of value of American money, and be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. During the eighty years that followed, though the size and quantity of pure metal in the gold coins were changed more than once, the silver dollar, the American unit of value, remained unchanged.—Chicago Tribune, February 28, 1878.

The Double Standard. In the controversies with goldites it is proper to point out and keep constantly in view the fact, which they are so anxious to blink, that this country always had the double metallic standard from 1792 till 1873, when silver was clandestinely dropped.—Chicago Tribune, February 11, 1878.

The Tribune and Workingmen. A laboring man would infinitely prefer to be set at work earning silver dollars than to starve waiting for employment on a gold basis.—Chicago Tribune, January 9, 1878.

This campaign is not so much a contest of political parties as it is a protest of a large majority of 70,000,000 of silver-loving people against financial slavery.



"As to repudiation, why, we have practically repudiated already, if bankruptcy means failure to pay debts. Did you ever think of what an awful debt America owes today? Nineteen thousand millions of mortgaged indebtedness. All the gold and silver in the world would not pay one-third of this single item of mortgage indebtedness, and under our present arrangement of things the awful disengagement between the ability to produce and the power of money to accumulate interest makes the breach between this country and solvency grow wider every year. Prices go down, money going up. Interest eating, eating all the time. How can it ever be paid? The free coinage of silver I do not believe to be a panacea for all our evils, but I do believe

it is a step in the right direction and for the best interest of the American people."

Signed, JESSE GRANT

P. S.—Of course Mark Hanna and his multi-millionaire campaign committee are calling Jesse Grant an anarchist, a repudiator, a thief and a scoundrel. Let the people vote Hanna and his crowd out of existence November 3d. If they don't they will never get another chance.

They Are Organized.

On Saturday, April 27, 1895, there was a banquet of bankers in this city (Chicago) at which Mr. William C. Cornwell, president of the New York State Bankers' association, gave the principal address. At the end of the address he said:

"If, in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, the bankers and sound money men had been organized as they are organized now, and had spoken out as they are speaking out now, had started on a campaign of education as they are starting out now; the greenback would long ago have been wiped out; the silver lunacy, before it had wrought incalculable damage, would have been confined to the asylums, where it belongs."

"It is time to tear off disguise. International bimetallism is a traitor in the camp. It is a false fraud. It can never be accomplished. It is a 'will o' the wisp' dancing above the deadly marsh. It is as illusive as a dream of magic, as idle as the pursuit of perpetual motion, as dangerous as the delirium of fiat money."

The Cause of Present Distress.

Does not this New Jersey governor (McClellan) know, as we have already stated in these columns, that an ounce of silver to-day can be exchanged for more of any given commodity than it could five years ago when it was at a premium with gold? As far as stability is concerned, the value of silver has remained comparatively stationary as compared with other property. As a measure of value it has fluctuated less than gold. It is the enormous and alarming enhancement of the value of gold that has squeezed out the values of property, paralyzed the trade of the country and produced the present distress. If there is to be a choice between the two metals, the people prefer that metal which nearly retains its equilibrium with other commodities.

—Tribune, Jan. 19, 1878.

It Was Astonishing Information.

When Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson devised the system of American coinage, they adopted the metallic plan for the express and direct purpose of securing to the American people, as a protection against all fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, the option to pay debts in coin of either metal. We continued the system in this country until 1876; the people were astounded with the information that in 1873-4 we had abolished the coinage of the silver dollar, and declared it no longer a legal tender.—Chicago Tribune, January 25, 1878.

Must Never Be Surrendered.

Hamilton and Jefferson concurred in the wisdom and necessity of having a double standard, the purpose being to confer the option on the debtor to pay in either metal at his pleasure.

Those great statesmen clearly foresaw the trouble and disaster that a single standard would bring upon the country. The retention of the option by the debtor to pay in either silver or gold is vitally important to the welfare of the whole American people, and must never be surrendered.—Chicago Tribune, January 14, 1878.

Dollar Defined.

A dollar's worth of silver is 412/16 grains standard (with alloy), or 371/4 grains of pure silver.

This standard weight was adopted by Congress in 1792, and has never been changed; 371/4 grains of pure silver constitutes exactly a dollar's worth of silver.—Chicago Tribune, January 17, 1878.

Silver Has Not Depreciated.

Silver, even as bullion, has not depre-

ciated since it was demonetized, as compared with property or labor.—Chicago Tribune, January 5, 1878.

Some people think it awful for this

government to coin free the product of

American silver mines, but all right

to coin free the product of the South

African gold mines.

LIKE A THUNDERBOLT

UNION PRINTERS FIRE THEIR OPINIONS AT MARK HANNA.

Poll of Five Hanna-McKinley Organs of Chicago Shows That Union Workmen Are Solid for Bryan and Altgeld.

From the Chicago Dispatch: Just to see if a fair and honest expression of opinion could not be obtained from the workingmen, the Typographical union has caused a poll to be taken of the mechanical department of the five morning newspapers in Chicago. It is needless to emphasize that the newspapers in question are, without exception, advocates of the single standard gold dollar:

The poll resulted as follows:

	Bryan. McKinley.
Tribune	63
Record	82
Chronicle	60
Inter Ocean	57
Times-Herald	55
	4
Total	317

The vote for governor of Illinois stood as follows:

	Altgeld. Tanner.
Tribune	71
Record	86
Chronicle	67
Inter Ocean	61
Times-Herald	59
	—
Total	354

The result as above has been certified to by some of the officials of the union, and is now on file at democratic national headquarters. It is given out not to demonstrate the law of power these publications have over the convictions of their employees but to show exactly what the intelligent workingman thinks of the conditions now confronting him. Of course, it also shows that the newspapers in question cannot be convincing in their arguments, but this is not the point sought to be made, as the democratic managers have long since lost all faith in the local press with the single exception of The Dispatch.

HOW THE MANAGERS REGARD IT.

At any rate, the poll of the "typos" caused the issuance of the following statement this morning from headquarters:

"The five big morning newspapers of Chicago are engaged in an attempt to show that organized labor is opposed to Bryan and free silver. It may be interesting to the goldbug publishers of these newspapers to know that of 361 men employed in their composing and press rooms 317 will vote for Bryan while but 44 will vote for McKinley. These men belong to the finest labor organization in the world, and cannot be bulldozed or coerced into stifling their convictions.

"It will be seen from the above ballot that the estimate made by labor leaders in Chicago that nine-tenths of the organized labor vote of Chicago will be cast for Bryan and free silver is a correct one, and that despite coercion and intimidation it will be found in the ballot boxes Nov. 3.

WORKINGMEN ARE WITH BRYAN.

"Wherever employees have a chance to express their views similar results have been attained. In one of the Armour shops at the Union Stock yards, where an Australian ballot was taken, the vote stood 675 for Bryan and 125 for McKinley. In another shop the vote stood 287 for Bryan and 17 for McKinley. It is known that the Chicago Tribune, through its correspondents and agents, made a canvass of employees in all the large manufacturing towns of Illinois. The result was such an amazing majority for Bryan that the returns were destroyed. They indicated a majority of 50,000 for Bryan and even larger for Altgeld.

The only consolation left for the McKinley managers is to take factory ballots in the presence of officials and loudly proclaim the result as a victory for gold, despite the fact that all such ballots are criminally fraudulent on their face.

"McKinley organs and McKinley operators are wildly denouncing the plank in the democratic platform which protests against federal interference in local affairs. They appear to forget that the republican national committee which met in Chicago in 1860 and nominated Abraham Lincoln adopted a platform which contained a plank objecting to federal interference."

Senator Allison for Silver.

The affairs of this world cannot be conducted upon the single basis of gold; and the war and the contest to-day is between those who seek to destroy and outlaw silver and those who seek to place it upon an equality with gold. That is the contest; and I am for the full and complete restoration of silver as one of the coin metals of the world, and therefore I propose to do whatever I can to promote that most desirable object.

John Sherman a Gold Bull.

The secretary of the treasury (John Sherman) is the greatest bull in the gold market, and every means at his disposal is employed to force an exclusive gold currency on the country, and to deprecate all property—the accumulations of the industry and thrift of the people.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 21, 1878.

The Chicago newspapers state that a poll of the Elgin Watch company showed the following result: McKinley, 801; Bryan, 8. The poll was taken by the superintendent and foreman. An actual vote taken with great care by fellow workmen in whom the men had confidence, gave the following result: Bryan, 486; McKinley, 244; undecided, 79.

Give Us More Solid Money.

The prime object in remonetizing silver is to add to the solid substantial intrinsic money stock of the country. There can't be too much hard money—real money—in circulation. Such an inflation is stimulating and invigorating. It is at once a sign and prop of national and commercial prosperity. The simple remonetization of the silver dollar, with proper provisions for its coinage, will contribute a steady stream to the money resources of the United States.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 23, 1878.

I BELIEVE THAT THE STRUGGLE NOW GOING ON IN THIS COUNTRY AND OTHER COUNTRIES FOR A SINGLE GOLD STANDARD, WOULD, IF SUCCESSFUL, PRODUCE WIDESPREAD DISASTER IN THE END THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SILVER AS MONEY AND ESTABLISHING GOLD AS THE SOLE UNIT OF VALUE MUST HAVE A RUINOUS EFFECT ON ALL FORMS OF PROPERTY EXCEPT THOSE INVESTMENTS WHICH YIELD A FIXED RETURN IN MONEY.—JAMES G. BLAINE. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, PAGES 820 TO 822, 1878.)

The November election will prove that Carl Schurz, who has acted in turn with the republicans, democrats, and mugwumps, does not carry the German-American vote in his pocket.

A GOLD BUG OUTFIT.

A Private Car Loaded with Generals to storm the West.

General Alger, General Howard, General Sickles, General Stewart and General Sigel are touring the country in General Alger's private car. They will travel through Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. They have a mission to perform and propose to enjoy themselves while at it.

It is the object of these gentlemanly generals to expound the gold standard theory of money in all its purity. They know all about its benefits, and who so able to explain them to others as those who have personal knowledge of their general utility? In a general way these doughty warriors know, of course, that there are some people, usually of the common classes, however, who do not approve of the gold standard. They have also heard indistinct rumors of suffering and hardship among the ordinary people who are so lacking in foresight and common sense as to toil for a living, but as for anything definite in that way penetrating their private car why, it wasn't built that way. Private cars are usually built with an eye to the purpose of excluding the disagreeable characteristics of life, and suffering, destitution and starvation are generally included in that category.

In order to make them effective in accomplishing their purpose they are also built in such a way as to exclude the common people because it is only among the common people that the stupid habit of suffering for want of something to eat ever prevails to any extent.

It is well known that it is the duty of a general to command, and equally the duty of the private to obey, and when five generals bunch themselves together and start out to give commands it may be taken for granted that the privates will line themselves up, right about face, double quick, charge, just as they are ordered to. Thus it would seem that our touring generals have an enormous advantage on their side from the start, and it only needs that those conditions which are the acknowledged proper ones, between generals and privates should obtain to make them preeminently successful in fulfilling their mission.

However, there is some difference between a political campaign and a war campaign. One difference of considerable importance, too, is that political generals have no means of compelling obedience to their commands and therefore have to rely entirely on their persuasive powers to accomplish their end. This fact may not set well with the quintuplet who are riding in General Alger's car and whose exclusive surroundings naturally will appear incomplete unless accompanied with all the attributes of unlimited power over their fellowmen which they seem to imply, but they will have to put up with it. It does seem a little hard that a silken-clad general from the environments of a palatial private car should be reduced to the level of a Sockless Simpson or "Stump" Ashby in his dealings with the private voters of the country, but this is one of the inconveniences of popular government which the Alger crowd will have to endure. But this is not all nor perhaps the greatest obstacle they will find in their pathway.