

Iowa State Bystander.

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CHARLES S. RUFF, Editor. THADDEUS S. RUFF, Associate Editor. JOHN D. REELER, Manager.

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Communications must be written on one side of the paper only and be of interest to the public. "Brevity is the soul of wit," remember.

We will not return rejected manuscript unless accompanied by postage stamps.

Judge Tourgeon: "If I was a colored man in the North I would go to a fashionable white Christian church at least once a month, and to every other place where a good citizen should go, and put myself in evidence as a good citizen. I must criticize my Negro friends for submitting too much. No race ever received its rights unless it stood up for them and made it a part of its religion to do so."

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Secretary of State, W. M. McFALLAND. For Auditor of State, S. G. MCCARTHY. For Treasurer of State, JOHN HERRIOTT. For Judges of Supreme Court, C. T. GRANGER, H. E. DEEMER. For Attorney General, MILTON REMLEY. For Railroad Commissioner, C. L. DAVIDSON. For Clerk of Supreme Court, C. T. JONES. For Reporter Supreme Court, B. I. SALLINGER.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

J. A. T. HULL, of Polk.

COUNTY TICKET.

- For Judges, W. F. CONRAD, W. A. SPURRIER, C. P. HOLMES, T. F. STEVENSON. County Attorney, JAMES A. HOWE. County Auditor, JOHN S. MCCURSTON. Clerk of the District Court, J. G. JORDAN. County Recorder, ANNA E. HEPBURN. County Surveyor, GEORGE F. LAMBERT.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

- Des Moines. Justices of the Peace, EUGENE L. BLAKE, L. J. SILVANA. Constables, CHARLES S. STEWART, FRANK T. MORRIS. Township Clerk, A. L. BELL. Township Trustee, E. J. COOPER.

Lee.

- Justices of the Peace, J. MOORE, J. H. MALEY. Constables, J. E. BRUNER, M. J. COHEN.

IOWA CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

- First District—S. M. Clark, Keokuk. Second District—G. M. Curtis, Clinton. Third—David B. Henderson, Dubuque. Fourth District—Thomas Updegraff, McGregor. Fifth District—Robert G. Cousins, Tipton. Sixth District—John F. Lacey, Oska-loosa. Seventh District—J. A. T. Hull, Des Moines. Eighth District—W. P. Hepburn, Clarinda. Ninth District—A. L. Hager, Greenfield. Tenth District—J. P. Dooliver, Fort Dodge. Eleventh District—Geo. D. Perkins, Sioux City.

Do not fail to register.

David B. Hill doesn't drink, smoke or chew, and he doesn't get elected to office—not this year.

Mr. Breckinridge is supporting Owens in about the same manner he tried to reform Madeline Pollard and induce her to lead a better life.

For years the colored people of the country have served as the anvils. The day is dawning very fast when they will become the hammer.

James A. Howe is doing valiant service for the party and is proving a good campaign speaker. He will be the next county attorney for Polk. He is a gentleman and a good reliable every day Republican.

The year 1895 gave birth to some remarkable men. Lincoln, Darwin, Tennyson, Gladstone and Dr. Holmes were all born in that year. The death of Holmes leaves Gladstone the only survivor of the list.

Mme Siasiretta Jones will go to Mexico and Europe with the Walter Damrosch Orchestra Company, having signed a contract for three years at a salary of \$35,000 per year. She is the leading soprano of the country, white or black.

One of the strongest cases of prejudice on record is found in the case where three men who were chambermaids in a livery stable struck because a colored man was given a shovel and told to go and do like his white fellow citizens.

After a dispute lasting over twenty-six years, the will of Thaddeus Stevens has been sustained by the supreme court. The residue of \$30,000 will be applied to the erection of an industrial school for boys, without distinction and without prejudice.

A Populist candidate for justice of the peace has "condescended" to work among colored coal miners at last. A strong desire to be justice of the peace and the approach of a hard, cold winter seem to be the motives which prompted him to "condescend." He will be found digging coal after election and be glad of the opportunity.

F. L. Barnett, late candidate for a nomination in Nebraska on the Republican ticket at Omaha, threatens to bolt all but the state ticket if certain grievances he has are not removed. Mr. Barnett should remember that Dr. Ricketts, Barnett's successful competitor, is a colored man and a candidate for the legislature. State or county committees should not be able to make him leave a good principle and a good cause.

The vacancy in the office of state oil inspector has caused several papers to press the name of a German citizen for the place because the German vote has returned to the Republican party. The question naturally arises, what is the Republican party going to do with a class of voters who have stood firm through all the party's trials and defeats? Are they to be rewarded? The Negro vote is necessary to success in the First and Second districts. What are they to be rewarded with—an office with a mop and broom attachment?

The campaign in Iowa is founded upon national issues because eleven Republican congressmen are to be elected. While this is true and the THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER wants every one of its readers to do use all legitimate means to elect the entire delegation, yet it does not want them to forget the township and county tickets. Let it be a clean sweep. We present the state and county tickets at the head of our column and can assure every voter that they are worthy persons and are entitled to the vote of all good citizens.

Young colored men who have graduated from the good schools of Iowa are to-day addressing audiences in neighboring states on the political issues. In Iowa the men at the helm have not seen fit, in their wisdom, to send out a colored man to expound Republican doctrines. We are proud to say that the schools of Iowa have fitted many of them with the capability. These needless discriminations are noted by every man, woman and child in the state. We speak of these things not because we love Republicans less, but because we love Republican principles more.

The attempt to lynch a Negro in Ohio last week presents a striking contrast. Mob violence occasionally occurs in the North, but it is met with resistance and often fails in its effort. In the North there is an attempt to maintain the majesty of the law, no matter what the crime may be or who the criminal is, whether white or black. In the South there is no attempt made to sustain the law or to resist the action of the mob. The Negro in Ohio was adjudged guilty by a jury of his peers and sentenced by the judge, and the men who were unfortunately killed were attempting to usurp the authority of the courts and override the constitution and bulwarks of social order and civil justice.

Abraham Lincoln: "I am not a Know-nothing; that is certain. How could I be? How can anyone who abhors the oppression of Negroes be in favor of degrading any classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal.' We now practically read it, 'all men are created equal, except Negroes.' When the Know-nothings get control, it will read, 'all men are created equal, except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics.' When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty—to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy."

B. B. Johnson who has written such interesting correspondence to this paper has severed his connection, for the reason that he has been employed to represent the Burlington Post on the road. He is a young man, well trained in the newspaper business, having arose from the position of "devil" in the printing office. He is energetic and ambitious and thoroughly honest in his dealings and filled with a laudable ambition. We appreciated his valuable service for this paper, but are glad that he has been called up higher and wish him success. Mr. Wm. Shackelford will act in the same

capacity for THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER. He came to us with the highest possible recommendation and all favors shown him by the citizens of Burlington will be appreciated by us.

We have been asked if a colored man wrote the article published several weeks ago under the title "Brief Educational History." He certainly did. L. A. Wiles is the author. He is a coal miner and works at his trade in Muchakineok, Mahaska county. He is one of the best scholars in the state—well informed in both ancient and modern history. He is also an ex-pedagogue. The article has been read with interest by all classes and extra copies of the paper sold on account of it. It illustrates the fact that a colored man with an excellent education is compelled to dig coal for a livelihood, while a white man with a great deal less ability is hired to address audiences on the political issues of the day. There are many colored men and women all over Iowa who are compelled to accept menial positions who have the best education that Iowa schools afford. We need a broader political view and a broader Christianity and a broader standard by which to measure men and women. If a thing becomes a political fact those who profess religion will soon embrace or imitate it. How many white boys and girls would spend years in school to become menials in our common wealth?

It is a matter of regret to see any paper meet an untimely death, where it has added to the enlightenment and harmony of any community or state, for colored journalism is yet in its infancy. But where the editor of any paper bears an unsavory reputation and attempts to prostitute the sentiment and support of patrons to his own selfish ends and has no respect for the women in the community in which he lives it is better to have no editor or paper. A. S. Barnett met with every encouragement when he came into this city an entire stranger, but by delving into family matters and carrying himself in a manner unbecoming a "respectable" scoundrel. He made enemies of those who showed every desire to be his friend. He is now indulging in the pastime of parading the falsehood that the people of this city would not pay him. We desire to assure our exchanges that we have as good a class of people in this community as are to be found anywhere in the country and they have the ability and will pay every dollar which they agree to pay. If A. S. Barnett would pay his own debts and support those whom the law says he should support he would raise himself in the estimation of the people of the state 100 per cent.

ST. PETER CLAVER UNION. The above is the title of a national organization of colored Catholics. They met in the city of Baltimore Tuesday of last week and were addressed by Cardinal Gibbons and Very Rev. J. R. Slattery, President of St. Joseph's seminary. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Charles R. Uncles, the first colored Catholic priest ordained in the state of Maryland. The union is composed of colored Catholics from all parts of the United States. Baltimore has three colored Catholic churches with large and growing memberships. The colleges, seminaries, homes for children and the sisters form a very important adjunct to the work of this organization. The first congress of colored Catholics was held in the city of Washington in 1889, and this union is the outcome of work and plans formulated at the world's fair in 1893. The presidents, as a rule, said that colored Catholics were not discriminated against by any law of the diocese, although they said there was slight discrimination by some individual churches which was deprecated. Education of colored people was discussed at length and plans set on foot for the founding of a university. Father Stephan has 250 acres of land near Washington, D. C. at his disposal, which may be used for school purposes. For years the Catholic churches all over the country have a day set apart for the purpose of collecting money for the building of school houses and educating the colored people of the United States.

SUBSCRIBE AND THEREBY IMPROVE THE PAPER.

We have received a letter this week in regard to some omission or lack of duty on the part of some of our correspondents. We wish to say that we have instructed all of them to give the news without fear or favor—to treat everyone impartially. There is not a correspondent or editor on earth who can give all of the news all of the time. The trouble many times lies in the fact that our readers will not inform the correspondent or editor of facts and news, but leave him to guess or find out for himself. We want the news, but hope that the citizens of the various towns will realize the fact that it costs us money to procure agents and correspondents, and that each and every one should subscribe and pay for the paper in order to improve it and make it nearer what it should be. If you can not take THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER for one year, take it for six months or three. Our terms are published at the head of the column on the first page. Where it is shown that persons have been injured we are willing to make all proper amends.

IS YOUR NAME THERE?

It is the duty of all good Republicans to be properly registered this fall before election. The last General Assembly made some changes in the law and the only way to do now is to see that "your name is written there." If you have changed your ward or precinct it will be necessary to register again or procure a certificate of dismissal from your former ward or precinct, and upon presentation to the board in your new ward or precinct your name will be enrolled there. The best way to avoid all disputes and trouble will be to register. The registration boards began their work on Thursday.

There is a hard fight in the First and Second districts and the Afro-American vote is absolutely necessary to the success of the Republican cause. This vote is needed as badly as the German vote in the Second, which the Republican managers have made such strenuous efforts to regain, to the neglect, in many instances, of the Afro-American vote. The Afro-Americans of Iowa are battling for the rebuilding of Republican principles. The men on the ticket are merely the exponents and after the election their careers will be watched closely. We hope the many readers of THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER will register, work hard and earnestly for success and after election watch the

men and see if they adhere to the principles of the Republican party and their eloquent utterances on the stump.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER entered the field several months ago for the purpose, as it then declared, of doing business according to approved and legitimate business methods. It has strictly adhered to that principle. There was not a colored Republican paper in the state of Iowa founded and operated on that basis. It does not expect any member of the party to bow down and pay homage to it, but it justly expects courteous treatment from members of the party. We do not want something for nothing. The editor has not even smoked a candidate's cigar and as long as we are in good health and sound mind, do not expect to. The paper reasonably expects respectable treatment and business that comes through regular and proper channels. It has been sent notices by public men for which there was no recompense. They were published. Now there is business of this kind for which there is recompense. It has not been received. At other times our solicitor has asked for advertising which has been directed to an erratic mugwump paper for several years. He was informed that it was a matter beyond the control of the men who gave them to the aforesaid mugwump paper. This is a good story to tell an Esquimaux, but it don't go in this neck of the woods. A good politician should also be a good logician. This state has 15,000 colored people and they are coming in daily as members of THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER family. It occupies a field that no other paper in Iowa has or can occupy. It believes in Republican principles and while so believing it proposes to maintain its manhood to the last. It is not our business to go about asking candidates for 25 cents up to \$50. That is not our business on earth this time, at least. But what we do want is the same chance that other Republican papers have. No matter in what language they are published they are looked after by being given business of this kind.

The streets of Jerusalem were kept clean by every man sweeping before his own door. It would be better and more appropriate for the Republicans to say less about Democracy and sweep before their own door in this respect.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

"Five Nation" Made More Prosperous by the Addition of the Negroes. From the Chicago Tribune. The Creek Nation is an alert and active one, which is largely due to the Negro element which fairly controls it. In the Choctaw Nation it is death for an Indian to intermarry with a Negro. In any of the five tribes where the Negroes have a fair chance there is a perceptible progress due to them. The Negroes are among the earnest workers in the five tribes. The Creek Nation affords the best example of Negro progress. The principal chief, virtually a Negro, comes of a family in Creek annals. His name is Lequest Choctaw Perryman. He was born in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, March 1, 1835; educated at Tallahassee Mission of the same nation; enlisted in the Union army in Kansas November, 1863, and was mustered out as Sergeant-Major of the First Regiment Indian Home Guards, 1865. He served as District Judge of the Coweta District, Muskogee Nation, six years; was elected to the council of the nation and served thirteen years. He was elected principal chief and inaugurated Dec. 5, 1887, for the term of four years. The Negroes, once slaves of the five tribes, are of much interest in connection with the final settlement of the land question. The five tribes, except the Seminoles, all owned slaves prior to and during the war. These were freed by the proclamation of emancipation, and this was enforced and confirmed, after much protest, by the treaty of 1866. In 1860 the number of slaves held by the five tribes was 7,369. The Seminoles held no slaves in Indian Territory, but they intermarried with Negroes. Since the war there has been a very large increase in the Negro population of the five tribes by immigration from the old slave states adjacent. The Negro question in the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Nations, the equities and rights of these people in the lands of the five tribes, and as to citizenship, have yet to be properly settled.

SHOO PLY.

From a Mahaska County Negro Paper. What do you think? The "grate journal," Des Moines "Register Annex," published in Clarkson's garret, came out last week without a single line of calumny for the Negro selector. Strange, isn't it? They rest from their labors." As a result the boys got 4 columns of advertising matter in their paper. It will pay them better.

NEWTON NOTES.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Bystander. Rev. M. I. Gordon is now comfortably domiciled in his new home. He spoke very flattering of the stewards who worked so faithfully. The ceiling of the parsonage was beautifully frescoed. The reverend spoke encouragingly of the work before us. We feel much encouraged and look forward to a good report at the end of the year. A pound party was given Wednesday, the 27th for the reverend. A large number of useful articles were donated. Fines is completing the new addition to his residence. Jason Green after several days visit with his aged mother in Omaha returned home Friday night. George Carter is on the sick list. Mrs. Pillow had company from Des Moines.

A SOUTHERN MISTAKE.

From the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican. Southerners are laying too much stress on that silly exhibition of race prejudice which some Brooklyn, N. Y., people are making. These Brooklynites have gone into hysterics because a Negro who is eminently respectable, educated and wealthy has bought a house in a semi-fashionable neighborhood, in which he and his family intend to live. Race prejudice and nothing else is at the bottom of these hysterics; and so far as this is true these negrophobists in Brooklyn deserve all the jeers and mock sympathy which the negro-phobists of the south choose to bestow upon them. Negro-phobia and race prejudice is a proper subject for jeers and scoffing, always and everywhere, and so is the hypocrisy which condemns the exhibitions of this prejudice in one section of the country

while yielding to it in another. When southerners catch the northerners imitating their bad example in the treatment of the Negro, it is their privilege to throw back the northerners' condemnation of themselves with as much sarcastic force as they can muster. Really the northerner who yields to that prejudice so as to exclude or consent to the exclusion of a Negro from any right or privilege to which he as a law abiding citizen is entitled, is a greater offender against the spirit of our institutions, common justice and the dictates of Christianity than is the southerner, for the latter has the traditions of slavery and certain unpleasant conditions and experiences to account for and, to some extent, excuse his course.

Let the southerner condemn northern hypocrisy in this respect as much as he will, therefore, but let him not commit the serious blunder of thinking that these sporadic outbreaks of race prejudice on the North justify the chronic state of injustice toward the Negro in his own section. A rampus over the coming of a Negro to live in a white neighborhood of the North, or the occasional difficulty of Negroes in finding such homes as they would like in northern towns, or any familiar exhibition of this prejudice in the North, does not excuse the separate car law, or the exclusion of Negroes from white churches, schools and theatres, or the general ostracism to which the black citizens of southern states are subjected. Southerners may find defenses for this ostracism which satisfy them—that is not a matter of present concern—but Northern lapses from virtue cannot justly be used as such defenses, any more than an occasional exhibition of mob brutality at the North can be fairly used to defend southern lynchings. If it is hypocritical for such people as these Brooklynites to condemn southern treatment of the Negro, it is exactly as much hypocritical to justify 1868 and again in 1892, we find that the total equivalent of our exports of wheat and flour in 1894 was 14,549,623 bushels of wheat, and that twenty-five bushels of wheat, an increase during the quarter of a century, or a gain of almost 2,000 per cent.

REPUBLICAN TRUTHS.

How much wheat did we ship annually to Great Britain in 1870 and two years prior to that date; also, how much in 1889 and 1892? ASA BOYD, Englewood, Cook county, Ill. Our exports of American wheat and flour to Great Britain during the years mentioned by your correspondent are given as follows:

Table with columns: Year, Wheat (Bushels), Flour (Barrels). Data for 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892.

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REPUBLICAN TRUTHS.

HOT SHOTS FOR DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS.

The Republican Party the Only Real Friend of the Working Man—Some Statistics Showing the Source of Former Prosperity.

How much wheat did we ship annually to Great Britain in 1870 and two years prior to that date; also, how much in 1889 and 1892? ASA BOYD, Englewood, Cook county, Ill. Our exports of American wheat and flour to Great Britain during the years mentioned by your correspondent are given as follows:

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If we take 4 1/2 bushels of wheat as the equivalent of a barrel of flour, and apply this to our exports of flour in 1868 and again in 1892, we find that the total equivalent of our exports of wheat and flour in 1894 was 14,549,623 bushels of wheat, and that twenty-five bushels of wheat, an increase during the quarter of a century, or a gain of almost 2,000 per cent.

FARMER'S LOT A HARD ONE.

Prices Have Fallen 50 Per Cent Since Grover's Crowd Ruled the Roost. The lot of the American farmer has not been entirely a happy one of late. Even in Maryland, so close to the seat of government and with the near by Washington market for farm products the farmer has not been prosperous. A sturdy democrat writes that "the provinces of the demagogue free traders are not panning out worth a cent, but tribulation on every hand abounds and the farmer finds Jordan a hard road to travel."

This is from a good democrat, who likens the campaign promises of his party in 1892 to "pie crust made to be broken." He makes this bold assertion because he finds that "the farmer gets from 38 to 45 cents for his wheat and not that \$1.25 promised" when Cleveland was made president. The President should look into this and remit the farmers the balance due them, unless he is able to give a satisfactory explanation why "the deadly blight of treason has blasted" the prices of farm products.

PROMISES ARE NO PERFORMANCES.

Farmers should remember that our exports of breadstuffs this year to August were worth \$44,000,000 less than during the corresponding eight months of 1893. In August alone there was a decrease of nearly \$10,000,000. How does that compare with the democratic promises of 1892? Free Trade and Farms. During eight years of free trade in England there was an increase of 5.7 per cent in population, yet there was a decrease of 42.8 per cent in the product of the English farms because free trade enabled the farmers of other countries to supply their markets.

PRICES ARE ALL ALIKE.

The Old Democratic Lie Rattles Around and Is Again Exposed. The old time campaign cry is being rooted up from the hotbeds of democratic falsehoods in the effort to show that manufacturers are charging lower prices for their goods shipped abroad than they sell the same articles for in this country. These old lies have been contradicted time and again. The falsifiers try to rig up an argument by comparing a retail price in this country with a wholesale export price for shipment abroad, or by comparing the values of articles of a similar character but of an entirely different quality. It is the same old lie dished up again to try and bolster up the desperate conditions of free traders. Here are two letters that speak for themselves:

OFFICE OF DEERE & CO., MOLINE, ILL., July 15, 1894.

The charge that American manufacturers sell for export better prices than they do at home, so far as we are concerned, is not true. Our prices to foreign buyers are home prices, and packing or packages extra. Goods that are sold abroad at less than home prices are goods that have gone out of date at home, or that can not be sold at home by manufacturers for the reason of their having put a later pattern or improved machine upon the market, which, for home market, makes the old style article unsalable. Overproduction by a manufacturer may be disposed of at lower than home prices where it competes with foreign goods and does not hurt home prices. The

latter instances are rare. All American manufacturers are reduced to the low market prices in their home market by the sharp competition which now rules, and they can not make lower prices of foreign trade unless they are philanthropic enough to manufacture at a loss.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Perhaps some manufacturers sell goods for export at lower prices than they charge to the export trade; we know of none such. Our prices for goods that go abroad are essentially the same as those we charge for goods for our home trade, the same figures for like goods f. o. b. South Bend. I say they are essentially the same, the only difference being that our goods for foreign trade are priced a little stiffer than for domestic goods, for the reason that in sending goods so far from home we are obliged to take a little extra pains in their production. CLEM STUDEBAKER.

Keeps Up Our Credit.

Under the democratic free-trade period from 1850 to 1890 we imported of merchandise of every description to the extent of \$314,000,000 more than our entire exports amounted to. The revenues therefrom were less than the ordinary expenses of our government, while this heavy balance of trade against us so damaged the credit of the government that the United States could not borrow money for less than 12 per cent interest. From 1880 to 1890 under the republican policy of protection our exports exceeded our imports by \$677,000,000. This balance of trade in our favor enabled our government to borrow money as low as 3 per cent and the revenue was so ample that not only were all obligations met, but over \$750,000,000 was paid for pensions and over \$300,000,000 was paid on our war debt. Vote for protection and Uncle Sam's good credit.

Track Farmers and Free Trade.

The truck farmers own 75,896 horses and mules, besides implements worth \$8,971,207. The less the demand for truck the lower the value of the live stock and implements, because the farmers will have less use for them. The shipment of the truck to market is also quite a factor. There are farmers who haul their own stuff and sell it. There are more who ship by rail-road or steamer. There are the men who handle it. There are the commission merchants who sell it, and their men who handle it again. These form quite an army in addition to the 240,893 men, women and children who find work on the farms. All would suffer from free trade, when people are idle and unable to buy vegetables.

The Way the Money Goes.

We had \$13.85 per capita in circulation in 1860, over half of which was state bank currency of uncertain value. The per capita circulation in 1893 was \$28.57, every dollar of which was worth 100 cents in every county in the United States. While our population was only double in 1890 what it was in 1860, the volume of currency was four times as great. A year later, in 1894, the circulation of money had decreased to 50 cents per capita, and this only the threat of free trade hanging over us. How little will our money circulation be should we ever reach unadulterated free trade as desired by democracy?

PROMISES ARE NO PERFORMANCES.

Farmers should remember that our exports of breadstuffs this year to August were worth \$44,000,000 less than during the corresponding eight months of 1893. In August alone there was a decrease of nearly \$10,000,000. How does that compare with the democratic promises of 1892? Free Trade and Farms. During eight years of free trade in England there was an increase of 5.7 per cent in population, yet there was a decrease of 42.8 per cent in the product of the English farms because free trade enabled the farmers of other countries to supply their markets.

Gone Back on Their Friends.

Intelligence from various foreign countries shows that they are well pleased with our new tariff. But somehow this doesn't seem to help the reelection hopes of democratic congressmen.—Kansas City Journal.

Kill It Sure.

The Gorman tariff bill has been announced by the free trade leaders but the first step toward free trade. It must also be the last step.

Stand By One Another.

If a farmer buys a foreign-made shirt he ought not to expect the man who makes American shirts to buy his eggs instead of Canadian eggs.

Story of Lady Dufferin.

Lady Dufferin was closely related to Sheridan L. Fann, of whom Lord Dufferin tells a little story. When a little boy, Sheridan L. Fann wrote an essay on the life of man, which ran as follows: "A man's life naturally divides itself into three parts—the first when he is planning and contriving all kinds of villainy and rascality; that is the period of youth and innocence. In the second, he is found putting in practice all the villainy and rascality he has conceived; that is the flower of manhood and prime of life. The third and last period is that when he is making his soul and preparing for another world; that is the period of dotage." A fact noted by Sir Samuel Baker is that a negro has never been known to tame an elephant or any wild animal.