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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor A. B. Cummins.

Lieut. Governor John Herriott.

State Superintendent J. F. Riggs.

Judge Supreme Court Chas. A. Bishop.

Railroad Commissioner D. J. Palmer.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Representative A. W. Buchanan.

Sheriff J. H. Cremer.

Treasurer R. P. Dana.

Superintendent Miss Emma Nye.

Surveyor C. R. Allen.

Coroner F. W. Mills.

Supervisor John McElroy.

SECRETARY SHAW'S SPEECH.

The case of republican vs. democratic policies was tried in this city Monday night before a jury of Ottumwa citizens.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw appeared as the attorney for the plaintiff and so clearly did his arguments, and so fair his conclusions, as to preclude any difference being presented by the supporters of the defense and to elicit the most hearty endorsement of those believing in the cause of the plaintiff.

Never has Secretary Shaw appeared here to better advantage than in his address last evening and never has an Ottumwa audience listened to more cogent or comprehensive discussion of political questions.

In his characteristic manner, Secretary Shaw dealt only with facts and figures and the effects of the various political policies of the republican and democratic party as applied in the administration of the affairs of the national government.

He preceded his discussion with the advice to the American people that if they desire to continue as the leader among the nations of the globe, if they hope to meet and successfully solve the momentous questions of the nation, the best interests of all concerned, they must become students of statecraft.

Secretary Shaw aptly pointed out that three classes of people were found in the United States. Those whose political affiliations were determined by environment, those who were republicans or democrats from temperament and those who studied political questions and policies, and whose party affiliations were determined as the result of the conclusions reached from their study.

Coming to the statement of the case which he proposed to try before the jury of the Ottumwa citizens, he said: "Study the history of the United States and you will find that not once has the democratic party presented an issue that has had as its object the betterment of the conditions of the American people, but its aims throughout its entire career has been to find an issue upon which to win a campaign."

By facts, figures and history he then showed that it was one time free trade under the guise of too high prices for living, again it was free silver, again trusts, again imperialism and this year the democratic party has returned to the support of its free trade doctrine. In each of these propositions he showed how the people of the United States had been deceived, and how the republican party, as the party of responsibility had handed these questions to the best interest of the whole people and to the honor of the great American republic. How the republican policies had brought peace and prosperity to the commonwealth and placed the American republic in the front rank of the nations of the world.

His address was clear and simple and worthy the careful attention of all American voters. No word of explanation is needed to the understanding of the truths set forth by Secretary Shaw and the Courier in another column presents to its readers at length the address of this noted Iowa, that they may read it for themselves and study the questions as therein set forth.

BENEFIT TO WAPELLO COUNTY TAXPAYERS.

Previous to the passage of a law by the twenty-eighth general assembly regarding the reports to be made by the express companies of the state to the executive council for assessment purposes, the amount of the tax paid by these companies within Iowa was practically nothing.

In the fall of 1899 Wapello county elected as its representative in the house, Hon. A. W. Buchanan, republican candidate for re-election. Mr. Buchanan was made a member of the committee on express companies. In investigating the condition of affairs with his colleagues, Mr. Buchanan found that the express companies in Iowa were not paying their just share of taxes in the various counties of the state.

After gathering all the necessary data, the committee framed a bill dealing with the question of taxation of express companies, which was presented to and passed by the state legislature.

This bill provides that each express company in Iowa shall make yearly reports to the executive council that shall contain the following points:

(1.) The name of the company, and whether a corporation, partnership or person, and under the laws of what state or country organized.

(2.) The principal place of business

and the location of its principal office and the name and postoffice address of its president, secretary and superintendent, or general manager and the name and postoffice address of its principal officers or managing agent in Iowa.

(3.) The total capital stock of said company: (a) authorized, (b) issued.

(4.) The number of shares of capital stock issued and outstanding, and the par face value of each share, and in case no shares of stock are issued in what manner the capital stock thereof is divided and in what manner such holdings are evidenced.

(5.) The market value of said shares of stock on the first day of January next preceding, and if such shares have no market value then the actual value thereof, and in case no shares of stock have been issued, the market value or the actual value in case there is no market value of the capital thereof, and the manner in which the same is divided.

(6.) The real estate, buildings, machinery, fixtures, appliances and personal property owned by said company and subject to local taxation within the state of Iowa, and the location and actual value thereof in the county, township or district, where the same is assessed for local taxation.

(7.) The specific real estate together with the improvements thereon, and all bonds, mortgages and other personal property owned by said company, situated outside of the state of Iowa, and used exclusively outside the conduct of business, with a specific description of all bonds, mortgages and other personal property and the cash value thereof, the purposes for which the same are used, and where the same are kept or deposited and each piece of real estate, where located, the purpose for which the same is used, and the actual value thereof, in the locality where situated.

(8.) All mortgages on the whole or any part of its property, together with the dates and amounts thereof.

(9.) (a) The total length of lines or routes over which the company transports such merchandise, freight or express.

(b) The total length of such lines or routes as are outside of the state of Iowa.

(c) The length of such lines or routes within each of the counties, townships and assessment districts, within the state of Iowa.

To insure the observance of this law it was also provided as a part of this measure that the usual penalties for failure to pay taxes in such cases should be applied. It was also further provided that the county attorney of any county upon the refusal of any express company to pay taxes, shall bring action against said company and that judgment in such cases shall include "a penalty of 50 per cent of the amount of the taxes so assessed and unpaid, together with reasonable attorney's fees for such prosecution."

Not only did Mr. Buchanan, Wapello county representative, assist in framing this bill but was instrumental in securing its passage. As the result of the enforcement of this law there has been paid into the office of County Treasurer Dana, \$169.52 tax upon the express companies doing such business in Wapello county. This is but another instance of the many in which Mr. Buchanan has done efficient work in the interest of Wapello county.

Wapello county farmers. Take away our protective tariff and the people of Wapello county would be placed in the condition they found themselves during Cleveland's last administration. Local democratic candidates are in favor of a return to these policies. The state platform declares openly for free trade and the Wapello county democrats endorse it.

It, therefore, behooves the voters of Wapello county to be deliberate in forming their opinion on the present political questions and to have a care as to how they vote at the coming election.

Telephone and telegraph companies doing business in Wapello county have paid into the county treasury, \$592.31 tax for 1902 on their property, in the county as the result of a law enacted by the twenty-eighth general assembly in the framing and passage of which Hon. A. W. Buchanan, Wapello county's representative shared.

In 1899 Mr. Buchanan was made a member of the committee on telephone and telegraph companies. Though there was found a law on the statute books of the state regarding the assessment of taxes on the property of these companies in Iowa, it was found to be deficient in many ways. This committee at once began an investigation of this subject and the result was that a bill was framed, introduced in the house and passed by the state legislature that insures the collection of taxes on the property of these companies upon the same basis as that upon which other property in the state is assessed.

The law provides for yearly reports to be made to the executive council by the officers of these companies, regarding all the property owned or used by them, the capital stock of such companies and all the holdings of such companies. It also provided in the measure that this report shall show the location and value of all property in the various counties and tax districts of Iowa. These facts are reviewed by the executive council and a report containing the tax levy on the property in each county is to be sent to the board of supervisors of each county. At the meeting of the county board next following such report, it is to enter the same on its minutes showing the taxable value of the property of said companies. Upon this value taxes are to be paid into the office of the county treasurer and disposed of by him as the tax collector on any other real estate in the county.

An important change was made in this law providing for the payment of such taxes to the county treasurer of each county, where before that time it had been paid into the state treasury.

This gives the county officers authority to enforce the payment of said taxes as in the case of the taxes on any other property in the county. The effect of this law in Wapello county is no small matter and it is easily apparent to every voter in the county

tendent can exercise only general supervision over the educational affairs of the state. In every county is found a county superintendent, who acting with the state officer, has direct charge of the public schools in that county. It is important, therefore, that the voters of the county should be exceedingly careful as to their selection of a person for the office of county superintendent, in order that the educational affairs of the county may be directed to the best interest of the community.

In Miss Emma Nye, republican candidate for county superintendent, the voters of the county have a person, by reason of her experience and executive ability, eminently qualified to handle the educational affairs of the county. As a teacher in the Ottumwa schools for nearly twenty years, Miss Nye has become acquainted with all the details of public school work. She has successfully demonstrated her ability in educational work. Wapello county voters cannot do a better service for the schools of the county or the public welfare in general as it is influenced by our educational system, than to assist in electing Miss Emma Nye county superintendent.

Wapello county voters are facing a momentous duty. On next Tuesday they will be called upon to go to the polls and declare by their ballots how the affairs of the state and county shall be governed during the next two years. Prior to casting his ballot the important question is how the voter formulates his opinion by which he is to be guided in the use of his franchise.

There are important considerations that should be kept in mind by every voter in his effort to reach the conclusion that shall guide him in casting his ballot. Chief among these is the fact that the republican party stands for protection and the democratic party for free trade. This means that under republican administration the American producer and the American laborer will be protected from competition with cheap products and cheap labor of foreign lands. The democratic party has always stood as the champion of free trade, though every time that doctrine has been applied to our national administration it has brought disaster and ruin to activity throughout the country.

The democratic candidate for governor, standing on a tariff platform that endorses the view set forth in the national democratic platform of 1892, has repeatedly declared in favor of the return of the national administration to those policies. His position carried into effect, means that the American producer and the American laborer shall be placed in the condition they found themselves between the years 1893 and 1897. It means that like conditions will be set up as those fixed by the Wilson-Gorman tariff law and that only like results can follow as did in those years when business was ruined and honest American laboring men roamed the country in search of employment, that was not to be found.

Today under the benign influences of republican policies, Wapello county manufacturers are busy employing thousands of laborers at good wages. These workmen have the money with which to buy the products of Wapello county farmers. Take away our protective tariff and the people of Wapello county would be placed in the condition they found themselves during Cleveland's last administration. Local democratic candidates are in favor of a return to these policies. The state platform declares openly for free trade and the Wapello county democrats endorse it.

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that it has been eminently beneficial to Wapello county, in equalizing the distribution of taxes among the property interests of the county.

Every voter of Wapello county can well endorse the work of Mr. Buchanan in connection with this measure. His work in this was characterized by the same conscientious effort to conserve the interest of his constituents in Wapello county that can be seen to have guided him throughout his entire career as a member of the state legislature.

One of the most important and impressive points brought out by Secretary Shaw in his address Monday evening, was that "every industrious person in the United States is both a producer and consumer." The man who works in the mine, the factory or upon the farm is a producer of labor. This is the product he offers for sale in the market place of the world and it is his desire to secure the highest possible price for this product. Secretary Shaw pointed out that in selling our product, whether it be labor, farm products, iron, steel, or whatever it may be, there is a degree of selfishness which enters in and each producer seeks to secure the highest possible price for his particular product. He showed that this was a great benefit in that it gave necessary money with which to buy the products of others, and thereby the wheel of prosperity was kept in continuous revolution.

Under the influence of republican policies an unparalleled demand for various products of the farm, factory and labor has been created in the United States. The manufacturer, the mine owner, the farmer is today paying more for the labor employed in his various branches of industry than ever before in the history of the country and these producers of labor that mine our coal have more money with which to buy the product of their fellow producers of labor, engaged in making cotton and woolen goods, than he ever had before. So it is seen that the laborers in one line of industry have more money to buy coal while the others can purchase a greater amount of cotton and woolen goods, and thereby both are benefited. So it will be found to work in all lines of activity in the United States. The laborers in no one line of industry could exist without those of all other interests.

The democratic contention, that the producer of labor is paying too much for food and its proposition to buy our food in the cheapest foreign market of the world is disastrous to the welfare of the entire people. Mr. Shaw showed that while under the democratic policy of free trade some products might be lessened in price, yet this same policy would reduce in a greater degree the money received by the producer of labor and thereby leave the workman without money with which to buy even the necessities of life. The free trader's difference of two policies. It can be understood by every American voter who can plainly see which of the policies works to his best interest.

The Muscatine Journal has shown the fallacy of Jerry Sullivan's argument in the following pertinent paragraph: "A Burlington engineer drew \$240 for his month's work recently. Jerry Sullivan says that \$240 would buy lots more under free trade than it does under protection." Mr. Sullivan does not guarantee the engineer his job, however.

Wapello county republicans have an opportunity to win the Tippecanoe banner this year. All that is necessary is for every republican voter to go to the polls one week from today and vote the republican ticket.

Wapello county voters are becoming more of the opinion that it is wise to hold onto what they have instead of trying the uncertainty of transitory times, that always follow the adoption of democratic policies.

Davis county voters cannot see where they would be benefited by a change and they are going to vote for Hon. D. A. Wickizer to the legislature this fall.

Remember that you will have an opportunity to be one who contributed to the 75,000 majority Governor Cummins is going to have this year.

"It does not require a wise man to know that a tariff for a sole purpose is not a tariff for two purposes." — Secretary Shaw.

The democrats of Iowa are beginning to see that handwriting on the wall, "75,000 majority for Governor Cummins."

A vote for the republican ticket this fall means an endorsement of President Roosevelt—the president of the whole people.

"Nate Kendall and the Tippecanoe banner" is the watchword of Monroe county republicans this fall.

The political crop of the Iowa republicans is in no danger of being blasted by frost.

Governor Cummins is making a telling finish in his campaign.

The last week of the campaign—get out the vote.

Hurrah for Cummins, protection and that 75,000 majority.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

"The trusts have the hot end of the poker now," observes the Marion Register.

The Decatur Republican observes that the trust enterprises are not so so dropical as they were.

"The most senseless of the most hypocritical lot of baldpate ever injected into Iowa politics," says the Iowa City Republican, "is the railway assessment issue. There never was a cause for criticism of the railway assessments of Iowa, and there is no reason or sense in trying to make explanations or to inject new life into the

dead and rotten issue that played such a part in the campaign of two years ago."

"Hold fast that which you have"—that says the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, is pretty good advice nowadays.

Some of the democratic papers want Gov. Cummins to give an explanation of the state's debt, but the Marion Register says: "There is nothing of the kind to explain. The state is \$1,000,000 to the right."

WANTED—A CHANGE.

Marion Register.—The democrats of Iowa under the leadership of the Hon. Jeremiah Sullivan want a change. They want the republican to vacate and want to see their places filled with democrats. But why? What is wrong? Why a change? There is no reason for the change, but at least none has been given.

No fault is found with the way the republicans have managed affairs—none can be. There are no scandals, no deficits, no debts, but there is a million dollar surplus. Speaking of debts, reference to the debts of a number of the republican states would be opportune.

Iowa, \$300,000.

Illinois, \$300,000.

Ohio, \$300,000.

Wisconsin, \$300,000.

The debts of Kansas, South Dakota, Michigan, Wyoming are only nominal.

The debt of democratic Missouri is known to be way down in the millions.

To complete the third quartet add almost any other group of three states which have been continuously democratic for any considerable number of years. In fact if there is a rock rooted democratic state out of debt we will be glad to have it pointed out and if there is one or more we will publish the fact with pleasure.

A SEDUCTIVE CRY.

Bloomfield News-Republican.—Tariff reform is a seductive cry. By that statement we mean that it may mislead, and with some carry the idea that the present protective tariff is oppressive and against the interests of the farmer and the laboring man.

It would be conceded that a system that closes American machine shops would be against the American laborer, for that would mean lack of employment, and afterwards the opportunity to earn good wages, with which to buy the beef and pork and mutton that is produced on our western farm. On the other hand, a system that bestows the building of factories, employment of labor at good wages, placing in the pockets of the common laborer money with which to buy food and clothes for his family, making him an independent citizen, will make a nation great, and the home of a happy, contented people. In the United States today, labor is employed, factories are busy, farmers are in good humor, and the song of tariff reform has lost its seductive power.

WE ARE MUTUALLY DEPENDENT.

Decatur County Journal.—"Here in this country we are dependent upon each other, no matter what our occupations. All of us want good times, good prices and good markets."

The above words spoken by the late president McKinley are as much to be remembered as any other words that are forever and eternally trying to stir up class feeling. They tell the laboring man that a protective tariff robs him of his money, and the eastern manufacturer. They tell the farmer that the protective tariff injures them and helps the industrial classes. They tell everybody that the protective tariff hurts them and helps everybody else, that it hurts the consumers and helps the producers. It is quite inconsistent with the utter disregard of the free trader's contention that the tariff robs them to see that everyone in this country is a consumer and everyone a producer; that the entire industrial system is a great co-operative enterprise. The farmer produces food for the manufacturer to consume and the manufacturer produces goods for the farmer to consume. The manufacturer produces shoes and consumes the product of the manufacturer of clothing, and vice versa. The workman gets work when the manufacturer has a market for his products and gets good wages when the manufacturer gets good prices. President McKinley was right when he said: "We are dependent upon each other."

RALLY AT BUXTON.

Albia Republican.—An aggressive campaign is being waged by Monroe county republicans again this fall. Not so much because it is necessary as because it gets the county in better line for the great campaign next year.

The meeting was held at the Baptist church at Buxton Saturday night. A good crowd was in attendance. Addresses were made by Hon. N. E. Kendall, candidate for representative, and by J. L. Warren, candidate for senator. Prof. Robert B. Spencer, candidate for county superintendent, W. B. Griffin, candidate for sheriff, and John C. Wilson, candidate for treasurer, also gave good sized audiences was present and the meeting was undoubtedly productive of much good. Rev. Mendenhall presided and delivered a short address. The program was a very interesting one. J. L. Warren, who resides at Pella, is almost a stranger in this county, but he comes with the best of recommendations. He has served in the house two terms and merits the promotion. He made a strong speech in which the republican principles were well presented. Hon. N. E. Kendall, a very brilliant and interesting address, in which the teachings of the grand old party were well presented.

A STRONG TESTIMONIAL.

Cedar Rapids Republican.—No greater testimonial has ever been given to the American system than is now being written in the speeches of British statesmen who are warning their fellow countrymen that the policy of free trade in Britain must be abandoned if they wish to retain the level of a fifth rate power. And yet such is the persistency of error that we still have in America a great political party clinging to this policy. The originators of which confess has utterly failed.

WOULD PLACE DAVIS COUNTY IN FRONT RANK.

Bloomfield Republican.—Davis county will have an opportunity at the coming election to elect a representative who can be of great benefit to all our interests. The work of making laws for the people of Iowa requires learning, study, and thought on the part of our representatives. We need that at the present time that the counties of the state that send to Des Moines strong representatives will exercise influence in the forming of laws and controlling legislation. If Davis county voters desire our county to be at the forefront in legislation next winter, we submit that Hon. D. A. Wickizer, is the best qualified man for the place. He will not only be a voter but will have influence in the caucus, on the committees, and every citizen

of Davis county will be proud of their representative who has made it his policy to take care of the home market for all that is good in government, and with a thorough, broad-minded grasp of public affairs to give us the best representation of any county in this state. He deserves your support, your kind words, your votes, for his manhood, his honor, his integrity, his honesty, will reflect to the credit of the whole "Hairy Nation."

THE STORY OF A PLOW AND ITS KIN.

Burlington Hawk-Eye.—Last Sunday the Hawk-Eye published "The Story of a Burlington Wagon" in the vain endeavor to locate that mysterious "tax" which the farmers of Des Moines county were alleged by a local democratic paper to be paying home industry for their benefit. The Orchard City Wagon company, whose president, Hon. John Zeisler, for several terms mayor of the city, is a life long democrat, was taken as an illustrative object lesson. If that flourishing manufacturing industry is receiving a subsidy from the farmers of Des Moines county, someone ought to be aware of the fact and to be able to point it out to an observant public. If the factory is a "burden" upon the farmers in its neighborhood, the farmer ought to be able to demonstrate it. In lieu of proof upon those points it is only reasonable to assume that the Orchard City Wagon company is neither a burden nor a tax; that, on the contrary, the farmers of Des Moines county are very glad to have the factory and all other manufacturing industries located so close to their farms. It is an accepted maxim among political economists that when manufactures are placed in proximity to farms, both interests are benefited. "Let us see how it works in this instance:

1. It increases the home market for farm products and employment must be had and clothed and housed and cared for.

2. It builds up a home competition for farm wagons as against those shipped from other parts of the country. The Des Moines county farmer has a larger stock and variety of wagons to select from when he buys.

3. If he buys of a home factory he has a responsible guarantee right at home instead of five hundred or a thousand miles away. If he finds defects in the wagon, he can take it to the home factory and have it remedied.

4. Some of the farmer's sons find employment in the Orchard City Wagon factory and in other manufacturing plants in Burlington. Many sons and daughters of the Des Moines county farmers attend Elliott's Business College and afterwards obtain certificates as bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, traveling salesmen, etc., in these home factories.

5. The wagons, as also many other articles manufactured in Burlington are shipped all over the western states, some to more distant states, and some to foreign countries, and the money from these sales comes to Burlington to be reinvested here in wages, salaries, enlargement of plants and the acquisition of new business.

6. The effect of these transactions upon Burlington and Des Moines county is to enhance the value of property, to build up a more diversified manufacturing sites than in a country without home industries.

From the foregoing facts it is a clear case that the factories of Burlington are a decided advantage and help to build up the home market for the farmer. Where, then, is the "tax" that is a "burden"?

By the comparison of prices published last Sunday it was established beyond controversy, and no one has pretended to dispute the statement, that in the past quarter of a century, during which the protective tariff system has been the national policy, the prices of farm property have declined from about \$80 to \$60, or twenty-five per cent. It is the clear-cut contention of the republican party, and is officially declared by President Cleveland, and reiterated in democratic national platforms, that the amount of tariff, or import duties, is added, not only to the cost of the product, but a similar article made at home, thus increasing the cost to the consumer by the amount of the tariff rate."

It is a plain case that way in the case of farm wagons. How is it about the plow and other agricultural implements?

This part of the story is soon told. Voluminous details are not necessary. Every piece of machinery, every implement and tool, tell the same story as the wagon. It is all one way. Better machinery, better tools and less cost to the farmer. Let us compare the cost to the farmer. The following figures are from the books and price lists of the well known firm of J. L. Kelley & Co. of this city:

Price 1881. 1903.

McCormick mowers, 4 1/2 feet.....\$ 65.00 \$ 48.00

McCormick mowers, 5 feet.....75.00 40.00

McCormick mowers, 6 feet.....85.00 45.00

McCormick Two Binder.....275.00 125.00

Buckeye Wire Binder.....275.00 125.00

Hay forks.....7.00 1.25

Planter and Check rower.....60.00 40.00

Planter and check rower.....65.00 45.00

14-in. steel beam walking plow.....17.00 14.00

One hole corn sheller, fan and mill.....10.00 5.50

Corn and cob mill, Monarch.....35.00 18.00

Sulky rake, 8 ft. cut.....25.00 16.00

3 Boss feed cutters.....20.00 12.00

Sulky plows.....45.00 38.00

Hay carrier.....10.00 3.50

Hand seeder.....5.00 1.50

Road scraper.....7.00 3.00

Spring wagon.....140.00 65.00

Practical farmers know how advantageous are many of the improvements made within the past quarter of a century in farm machinery and implements. For instance the old style planter used to cost \$40, and the check rower \$20, and required an extra man to operate the power as an attachment. Now the planter and check rower are combined and one man does the work. Surely, this is neither a "tax" nor a "burden" upon the farmer. These improvements have been brought about under the stimulus of the protective policy. When wagon shops and farm machinery factories are built in the western states, and the farmers' sons are trained to the skilled trades, they are inspired to do some thinking and inventing on their own account. They devise improvements and have them patented. They