

law was enacted the total sum of \$132,500.00 has been appropriated.

Agricultural experiment stations have been established at Crookston and Grand Rapids. The state agricultural society receives liberal annual appropriations from the state, and \$14,000 is distributed annually for the encouragement of county fairs, where the products of the farm are exhibited and premiums given for the best specimens.

The Dairy Interests.

It is a well known fact that Minnesota is to-day one of the leading dairy states in the union. The report of the dairy and food commissioner to the legislature of 1899 gave the total number of creameries in the state on Oct. 1, 1898, as 664. That number has, no doubt, been greatly increased since that time. These creameries are found in nearly every county, and Minnesota creamery butter has taken first prizes in open competition with the world. The same report estimates that there were 100 cheese factories in the state, and that over 57,000 farmers are delivering or selling milk to these creameries and cheese factories. It is estimated that about 300,000 pounds of butter are made every working day of the year, which makes a total of nearly 100,000,000 pounds of butter annually. Figuring the value at 30 cents per pound, which is certainly low for the creamery butter of our state, it gives the value of the butter manufactured in our creameries in one year at the enormous sum of \$20,000,000. This is entirely separate and distinct from the value of the products of the cheese factories.

By chapter 149, G. L. 1885, a state dairy and food commission was established, with an appropriation of \$8,000 a year. The scope of the department has been increased by subsequent legislatures, and it now has \$18,000 a year at its disposal. It is fair to assume that the phenomenal growth of the dairy interests of our state and the enormous wealth that is annually produced in a large measure due to the admirable laws passed for the protection of the products of the farm and the creameries from the spurious imitations that have been thrown upon the markets in the form of oleomargarine, butterine, etc. Our stringent laws against the sale of adulterated butter has made it almost an impossibility to find a market for it in our state. The value of the butter and cheese produced in Minnesota is second only to the value of the wheat crop.

Tree Bounties.

An illustration of the practical way in which Republican legislatures have helped the people of Minnesota is found in the aid that has been extended since 1871 in the form of a bounty for tree planting. In the prairie counties, where timber is only found growing naturally on the river bottoms, the value of a grove of trees is highly appreciated, both as fuel and as a wind break, while it adds much beauty to the country. The legislature of 1871 passed an act giving a bounty of \$2 per acre and \$2 for each half mile of trees planted along a highway; in 1873 the movement for tree planting was given a wider range by making a fixed annual appropriation of \$20,000, which has been expended each year since that time, and under an amended law in 1881 the bounty was fixed at \$3 per acre and \$2 for each half mile of highway, and the number of years for which the bounty could be claimed was reduced from five years to six years. During the twenty-nine years that this tree planting bounty has been paid the whole face of the country in some of the southwestern and northern prairie counties has been changed and beautified, and it is safe to estimate that from 40,000 to 50,000 acres of growing, thrifty trees owe their existence to this beneficial law.

The Republican Party Friendly to Labor.

The Republican party of Minnesota is now and always has been friendly disposed to the labor interests. Here is a plank from the Minnesota Republican platform which squarely outlines the position of the party on the labor question: "In view of this record and the conditions now existing, brought about by Republican legislation, our party appeals with confidence to the laboring man and pledges itself anew to protect and encourage labor interests in all their legitimate efforts, and that it will use every effort to secure the passage of legislation providing that on all public works authorized by the state eight hours shall be deemed and taken to be a legal working day."

At the behest of organized labor a bureau of labor was established in 1887 and the cause of labor has been greatly benefited thereby. The first appropriation for the bureau was only \$3,000, and now \$12,000 is appropriated annually for the maintenance of the department, and every workshop or factory of any magnitude in the state is inspected regularly by a representative of the bureau. Since its organization in 1887 \$113,829.82 has been expended by this department.

As far back as 1866 we find laws for the protection of employes in factories and workshops. Many measures highly beneficial to the workingman grace our statute books. Chapter 9, Laws of 1889, protects labor unions in the use of labels, devices and trade marks. Thanks to the legislature of 1893, the motormen and conductors on the street car lines are protected from the inclemency of the weather. (See chapter 63, Laws of 1893.) Chapter 130, Laws of 1895 provides for a board of arbitration and conciliation to adjust differences that might arise between employer and employes. An act to prohibit the practice of blacklisting and the coercing and influencing of employes by their employers (chapter 174, Laws of 1895) is certainly a just and meritorious measure. Chapter 173, Laws of 1895, defines the duties of masters and employes and provides that they shall exercise due care and diligence in providing for the safety of their employes. The first Monday of September in each year, designated as "Labor day," is made a legal holiday by statute. I might mention numerous other laws beneficial to the cause of labor, which have been placed upon our statute books by Republican legislatures. In this state, as in the nation at large, the Republican party has ever been the true and steadfast friend of labor.

The Valued Policy Clause.

Until 1895 it could not be truthfully said that insurance against loss by fire or lightning insured. Unscrupulous agents, for the sake of pecuniary gain in the shape of increased premiums, would place heavy insurance on property without regard to the true value

of the same. The result was that when a loss was sustained the insurance company refused to pay the amount of the policy. In many cases, especially if the party who sustained the loss was poor and unable to indulge in the luxury of an expensive lawyer and court fees, a compromise would be effected and the company would pay from one-third to one-half of the amount of the policy.

The Republican legislature of 1895 enacted a law which requires and compels insurance companies doing business in this state to pay the full amount of the face of the policy if loss is total. (See section 25, chapter 175, Gen. Laws of 1895.)

Taxation of Mines and Mineral Lands.

Until 1895 the mining properties in the northeastern part of the state did not bear their just proportion of the burdens of taxation. When the mining of iron ore was in its infancy the legislature, in order to encourage the opening and development of the mines, provided for a tax of 1 cent per ton on the output in lieu of all other taxation. In 1897 the 1-cent per ton law was repealed and mines and mining property was assessed and taxed the same as all other classes of property, but prior to action by the legislature Attorney General Childs, in response to an inquiry by the state auditor, had held the 1-cent per ton tax to be unconstitutional. Prior to 1895 the highest tax paid in any one year under the 1-cent per ton law amounted to less than \$20,000; this year the mining corporations will pay taxes amounting to over \$230,000. Chapter 235, Laws of 1899, provides severe penalties for the removal of timber on mineral land before the current taxes are paid, and that law is being rigidly enforced. It seems to me as if our legislatures had taken every precaution to compel the mining and lumber corporations to pay their taxes.

Taxing Unused Railroad Lands.

The law for the taxation of unused railroad lands has placed upward of 1,000,000 acres of land upon the tax rolls. Presuming that these lands are assessed at \$3 per acre, the average rate of 3 per cent would produce \$30,000 in taxes annually. The validity of the law has been passed upon and sustained by our state supreme court, and in all human probability the supreme court of the United States will uphold the decision of our state courts. The enactment of the law taxing unused railroad lands is a sufficient answer to those of our political opponents who unblushingly assert that the Republican party of Minnesota is dominated by railroad influences.

Red River Valley Drainage.

The drainage of the low, wet lands of that great wheat producing district, the Red river valley, is one of the important works for which the farmers of that district have to thank the intelligent and self-denying labors of a Republican board of commissioners. This board, of which the Hon. Ezra G. Valentine of Breckenridge was president, consisted of three members who served without salaries and whose aggregate expenses during the whole of the nine years when the ditches were being constructed, only amounted to \$1,555.41, or about \$58 per year each. For this work the state appropriated \$157,500 and the Great Northern railway donated 25,000, a total of \$182,500. Eighteen ditches and four extensions of the same, 117.47 miles in length, were constructed in the counties of Kittson, Marshall, Polk, Norman, Clay, Wilkin and Traverse, draining in all about 2,000,000 acres of land. It is highly creditable to the board that 95-10 per cent of the \$182,500 at their disposal was spent in actual work, 90-7-10 per cent being paid to the different contractors, and 7-8-10 per cent to the engineers. For want of the right of way 5-10 of 1 per cent of the appropriation was expended; for advertising for bids and for printing the percentage of cost was 2-10 of 1 per cent and the expenses of the commissioners were 8-10 of 1 per cent. This is a splendid record and cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the taxpayers of the state. By this work it is estimated that 2,000,000 acres of the low lands of the Red river valley have been benefited, its value has been increased and the danger to the farmers' crops from spring freshets and wet seasons has been largely decreased. The state ditches are now under the control of a state drainage commission and the construction of cross ditches is under their supervision in order that the best results can be secured by systematic drainage work.

State Board of Health.

Republican legislatures have not overlooked the care and preservation of the public health. Our state to-day has one of the most perfect health departments to be found in the United States. Owing to the high state of efficiency that exists in the department infectious diseases are carefully guarded against and promptly and vigorously handled. In 1885 the legislature added to the usefulness of the board of health by creating a department to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, horses, swine and other domestic animals, and the intelligent efforts of the board in this direction has saved the farmers of the state many thousands of dollars.

The New Capitol.

The people of Minnesota can take pardonable pride in their new capitol building, the construction of which was authorized by the legislature of 1893. Its cost will not exceed the amount appropriated, namely, \$2,000,000, and it is being honestly and substantially built. This work affords a pleasing contrast to the experience of some other states which have suffered from the extravagance and mismanagement of political boards of commissioners, the rapacity of unscrupulous contractors and the use of shoddy material. The commissioners who have charge of the construction of Minnesota's state capitol are substantial business men who have followed business principles and carefully protected the state's interests. The result of their work will be a handsome, solid structure, ample for all needs of the state government for several generations.

Railroad Land Grants.

Much has been said during the past few years about the railroad land grants. The legislature has at different times granted large amounts of its swamp lands to aid in the construction of railroads, and while, in the light of to-day, it seems as though the same results could have been obtained in other ways or by smaller donations of land, it must be remembered that at the time most of these grants were made the state was without railroads

and was to a great extent an inaccessible wilderness. The people of Minnesota needed railroads to aid in the development of the state and to furnish necessary transportation, and they were clamoring and eager for them. Every town, village or county was willing to offer a large bonus to secure a railroad, and many of them did issue bonds to the full amount permitted by law in order to secure the much-needed line.

Many who are here to-night will remember how the people of Mille Lacs county authorized such a bond issue in 1888 to secure a north and south railroad, and there are very few people in the county to-day who are dissatisfied with the bargain.

It is not surprising then that in the early days of the state large bonuses or grants of swamp lands were made to railroads to aid their construction. Since 1881 no new grants have been made, and by an amendment to the constitution, submitted to the people that year, further grants are prohibited.

During the past few years the land grant railroads have been held to a strict accounting, and every effort has been made to close the grants and to conserve for the benefit of the educational and charitable institutions of the state all the swamp lands remaining after the grants have been satisfied. Where it has been found that a railroad company had failed to comply with the terms of its grant, or had not earned the lands granted, the law has been invoked in defense of the state's interests.

That Large Surplus.

Gov. Lind says: "The only difficulty with our finances at the present time is the large surplus in the treasury," and he expresses regret that the legislature will not cut down the tax levy. In answer to this I will say that the legislature did cut down the tax levy to the lowest possible notch, and the surplus in the treasury is more apparent than real. The state treasurer's statement for the fiscal year ending July 31, does show that there was \$2,109,337.31 in the state treasury, and his statement also shows that almost \$1,000,000 of that amount belongs to the permanent and general school fund, and that \$752,000 will be distributed among the school districts of the state next month will come right back to the people. But here are the figures that show to what funds the amount in the treasury belongs:

General revenue.....	\$744,111.74
Soldiers' relief.....	64,840.82
Funding tax.....	58,022.10
Permanent school.....	237,245.66
General school.....	751,656.20
Permanent university.....	9,851.14
General university.....	85,609.09
Internal improvement.....	8,746.34
Internal improvement land.....	63,133.23
State institutions.....	98,607.19
Swamp land.....	18,258.77
Grain inspection.....	21,575.28

All of these funds, except the general revenue fund, are trust funds in the hands of the state treasurer, each fund held for a separate and distinct purpose; for instance, the permanent school and university funds are derived from the sale of school and university lands and must be permanently invested. This is a constitutional provision. True, there was \$744,111.74 in the revenue fund on July 31, but in all probability that fund will be overdrawn on January 1st next. All the running expenses of the state government are paid out of the revenue fund. The heavy tax collections are all in by the first of August, and the revenue fund will not be replenished to any great extent until the railroad taxes commence to come in after Jan. 1. At the end of every calendar year there is a deficit in the revenue fund. Let me illustrate: On Aug. 1, 1897, there was \$514,398.25 in the revenue fund, and on Dec. 31 of the same year it was overdrawn to the extent of \$185,461.21; on Aug. 1, 1898, there was \$543,660.29 in the revenue fund and on Dec. 31 of the same year it was overdrawn to the amount of \$30,877.34; on Aug. 1, 1899, there was \$687,027.52 in the revenue fund and on the following December it was overdrawn in the amount of \$96,925.52.

The overdraw is provided for by section 253, Stat. Minn. of 1894. Last year I reduced the tax levy one-tenth of a mill below the rate fixed by the legislature, and this year I intend to reduce the rate still another tenth of a mill, but below that it would not be safe to go. The increased revenue derived from railroad, insurance and other corporations made it possible to reduce the tax levy. It would be poor policy to fix the tax levy so low that there would not be enough revenue raised to meet the current expenses of the state. The time is fast approaching, in my judgment, when hardly any direct tax will be necessary for the support of the state government. The taxes derived from railroad, insurance and other corporations will be sufficient to meet all, or nearly all, the expenditures for purely state purposes. I repeat what I said in my report to the legislature of 1895: "The modern tendency in taxation by states is to lessen the tax rate upon realty and derive increased revenue from taxes upon corporations, inheritances, etc. Foreign corporations doing business in this state, and domestic corporations may be required to pay an annual tax or license into the state revenue."

Tax Laws.

Referring to the matter of taxation, I have been firmly convinced for some years past that our tax laws need revision to the end that the burden of taxation be more equitably distributed. Under present conditions persons of small means who can least afford it, pay more than their proportionate share of the taxes, while many wealthy and unscrupulous tax-dodging corporations and individuals escape by paying a tithe of what they ought to pay. I am a firm believer in a permanent board of tax commissioners for this state, and I shall strenuously recommend in my next report to the legislature the creation of such a board. In the State of Michigan the board of tax commissioners have succeeded in placing on the tax rolls this year \$300,000,000 worth of property which has heretofore escaped taxation.

State Board of Control.

I also believe in a non-partisan board of control for all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state. Such a board, composed of practical business men, not mere politicians, devoting its entire time to the care and supervision of state institutions, viewed from an economic or humanitarian standpoint, in my opinion, is highly desirable.

irable. The present system of irresponsible boards of managers for each institution is costly and unsatisfactory in many respects.

State Land Certificates.

I sincerely hope that the next legislature will pass a law reducing the rate of interest on state land certificates from 5 to 4 per cent. It would be a beneficial act in the interests of the state and nothing more than justice to the people of Northern Minnesota and to every certificate holder, nine-tenths of whom are actual farmers.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, let me say that I have endeavored to avoid wearying you with dry tabulations, but every statement I have made is based upon facts and figures, and can be easily proved by any citizen of ordinary intelligence. I have endeavored to show to you, without descending into personalities, that the Republican party during its long lease of power in this state has conducted affairs wisely and well and has been largely instrumental in building up this splendid commonwealth. The interests of the farmer and the workman it has carefully guarded, and our magnificent public school system stands as a noble monument to its intelligent labors.

I have never been accused of bitter political partisanship, and I do not regard any man or any party as infallible; but I have no hesitation in asserting that there is not in the Union a better governed state than our beloved Minnesota, and that its history is simply the history of the Republican party of the state.

The New Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh, say, can you see, by the far Eastern light,
What so proudly we halled at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
After many a fight,
In lands near and far, is so gallantly streaming?

And the thoughts in our prayer, rising high in the air,
Give proof to the world that our flag is still there;
Oh, say, let the star-spangled banner be waved
O'er the lands we have freed and the people we've saved!

Oh, thus be it always, whenever we stand
Between the oppressed and a king's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made us a powerful nation!

And onward we must, for our cause is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust";
Let the star-spangled banner in triumph be waved
O'er the lands we have freed and the people we've saved!

—Martin Saxe, 258 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Democracy Halts at No Deception.

Capt. William H. Elliott, the representative of the department of the interior, has this to say about the repeated reports of "trouble" in Porto Rico:

"Let it be borne in mind that material for the wild and weird stories published by the Democratic press of the United States is furnished by Spaniards for the purpose of bringing the citizens of Porto Rico into disrepute, and with the hope, false and fallacious though it may prove, of weakening the efforts being put forth under the law of congress to organize an equitable civil government that will accord to every man, rich or poor, black or white, liberty and justice, and in lieu thereof, turn the island over as spoils to the rapaciously rich and brutally harsh Spanish taskmasters, as in the past."

Bryan Could Not Answer.

At the dedication of the cannon at Port Wayne, Ind., to the memory of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, William J. Bryan sat on the same platform with Gov. Mount and heard the Republican governor recite Lawton's famous speech before he was killed: "If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know, from observation, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of the fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

It was a dramatic moment, and Bryan, who was the focus of 20,000 eyes, sat through it silent, with bowed head. When he rose to speak he disregarded the expansion utterances of Gov. Mount, and paid tribute to Gen. Lawton as a soldier. He could not answer the startling impeachment of the dead soldier.

A Political Platform.

Did you see the Pops all frown
When they heard that Cholty Towne
Had been quietly turned down?
Yes.

Did you see them faces make—
When they said "We'll have to take
One more pill for Bryan's sake?"
Of course.

Did you hear the silver bell
Peal forth joyfully and well—
That Towne didn't get a smell?
Sure.

Did you see Dick Croker smile
Stretch his mouth half a mile,
When the Towne men lost their pile?
You know it.

Did you see him smack his chops
When the Ice Trust knocked the props
From beneath the Western Pops?
You bet.

Do you think this two-faced crew
Can deceive the crowds anew,
As they did in Ninety-two?
Nt.

Shrinking From Duty.

The policy of the Kansas City platform is a policy of economic disaster and financial dishonor at home and of unworthy shrinking from duty abroad; and we appeal to all honest, far-seeing, brave and patriotic men, North or South, East or West, whatever their political affiliations may have been in the past, to stand with us now against the men who would bring such abuse and misery upon our country, and to support us as we uphold the cause of honesty and of individual well-being at home and the honor of the American flag in the face of all the peoples of the earth.—Theodore Roosevelt.

BRYAN DODGES SILVER

HE IS CONTINUALLY ENDEAVORING TO BEFOG THE PEOPLE.

While He Is Equivocating Dick Croker Says That It Does Not Make Any Difference What Ratio Is Adopted.

It is not to be expected that the Populist candidate will stop dodging the silver question—and, perhaps, by the silver question we mean this time the very pointed inquiry which the New York Herald lately addressed to Mr. Bryan, whether, in case he were elected president, he would immediately begin to pay the coin obligations of the government in silver alone. It is known to ten million voters that he declined to answer, and it is believed by every one of these that he will never answer.

How can he do so?
To say yes would be to shock and drive away perhaps thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of Gold Democrats of the East. To say no would even more endanger the candidate's slim chances of being elected; for that would surely discourage and disgust hundreds of thousands of Populists. It is, therefore, to be expected that Mr. Bryan will continue to dodge—though, of course, there is nothing to prevent Mr. Jones and his Democratic and Populist committeemen from telling the Gold Democrats of the East that the candidate would never pay in silver; then telling the Populists of the West that that is exactly what he would do the first moment he got a chance.

More has been said in the last few weeks to indicate that Mr. Bryan would surely pay in silver. His idea, expressed in a dozen well known speeches, was that God had better help the gold standard, for he never would, in fact, if he ever got after it, that would be the last of it.

There are two or three quotations from some of the four-year-old speeches of Mr. Bryan, however, which have not been lately quoted. In his speech at Madison Square Garden on Aug. 12, 1896, he contended that "the free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone would raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world." Presumably, no matter what the ratio is now or even might be—and so profound an authority as Mr. Croker declares that it is no matter what the ratio is anyway—the parity of the two metals would be maintained. A baby in finance, or in common sense, knows that this could not be; and what is worse, there would be the devil to pay in finance and in the lives of all who owe anything, or have got anything owing to them, and that practically includes the whole population. Yet can it be doubted that Mr. Bryan would try this reckless experiment?

In this same Madison Square Garden speech the Populist candidate advocated the payment of government bonds in silver. He said: "The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations from the government as well as to contracts between individuals."

And again in a Buffalo speech, delivered on the 27th of August, 1896, Mr. Bryan said: "There is no way of taking the government out of the clutches of those who have been bleeding it, except for the government to resume its legal rights and use its silver or its gold wherever it pleases, whenever it has a dollar to pay."

It is not impertinent, indeed, it is wholly pertinent, for every voter in this country, or, in fact, for every person who has anything whatever at stake, to ask whether Mr. Bryan would or would not do what he intends. If he would, he cannot expect to secure the support of any decent and fair-minded American man who has anything, property, credits, debts, anything whatever; and if he would not, he is not simply a demagogue, a dodger and a snark.

Will Mr. Bryan kindly tell just what he would do?

Values of Farm Animals.

A recent report of the Bureau of statistics of the agricultural department demonstrates beyond question that the farmers of the country have prospered. The value of farm animals under the free trade Cleveland administration and under the McKinley administration is annexed:

	Jan. 1, 1896.	Jan. 1, 1900.
Horses.....	\$500,140,186	\$603,969,411
Mules.....	103,204,457	111,117,005
Milch cows.....	363,965,545	514,812,100
Other cattle.....	508,284,416	689,486,268
Sheep.....	65,167,735	122,665,911
Total.....	\$1,541,369,339	\$2,042,840,811

This is a clear gain of over five hundred million dollars.

Could We Have Settled.

Could we, after freeing the Philippine from the domination of Spain, have left them without power to protect life or property or to perform the international obligations essential to an independent state? Could we have left them in a state of anarchy and justified ourselves in our own conscience or before the tribunal of mankind? Could we have done that in the sight of God and man?—William McKinley.

Taking Care of Themselves.

The great point to be borne in mind is that gold and silver, as factors in national economy, have been taking care of themselves without the aid of politicians, and that tampering with the monetary regime of a nation in aid of any special class is manifestly unwise and unstatesmanlike.—John W. Postgate in Mining News.

More People Can Ride.

The total mileage of street railway tracks in the United States in 1895 was 13,538 miles. The mileage increased in 1898 to 17,291 miles, but no data are available since that date. The people can afford to ride more than they could during the Democratic free trade administration.

Supplement to The Thirteen Towns.

POSSON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1900.

INCAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Only a Few Designing Filipino Leaders Are Making the Mischief.

Dr. J. Sanger, formerly of San Francisco, but for the past six years a practicing physician in Manila, is now visiting Washington. He says:

"If Bryan is defeated at the polls in November the Filipino rebellion will crumble away like a house of cards. It is only kept alive by the hope that the Democrats will be successful in the November elections."

"The Filipinos are no more capable of self-government than the American Indians are capable of conducting the government of the United States. The Tagals are the only tribe that make any pretense to education, and only a very small portion of them can read and write. In point of numbers they are one of the weakest tribes in the Philippines, and as they are hated by the other tribes there would be constant war should the Tagals attempt to govern the islands."

"The desire for self-government is confined to a few unscrupulous leaders, who would rob the country and then escape to live in luxury in Paris or some other European capital, while the powers of the old world gobbled up the islands. No one familiar with the Philippine islands has the faintest idea that a Filipino government is even remotely possible."

England Favors Bryan's Election.

The presence of the bogus issues raised in the present campaign by the Democratic party in order to play up the prejudices of a class of American voters is the secret alliance bogey. Not a scintilla of evidence has ever been furnished upon which to base the declaration, yet it has been dwelt upon with the same persistence and demagogic iteration as the imperialistic fiction. As the imperialistic bogey is dwelt upon to mask the real issue, so the secret alliance cry is persisted in to deceive that class of voters it is hoped to influence through national prejudices.

The fact is, England desires the election of Bryan. Two great English journals, the London Spectator and the London Truth, have made no scruple to declare that it is for the interest of Great Britain and would be most gratifying to her if Bryan should be successful in the American presidential contest. Senator Dewey of New York recently arrived from a visit to Europe, and upon being interviewed, declared that there was no doubt of a prevailing sentiment in England in favor of Bryan's election. Now, it would seem from these facts that if the detested "secret alliance" exists, Great Britain would be quite willing to forego all the benefits derived from it in exchange for the greater advantages that would accrue from the election of Mr. Bryan. But, as Senator Dewey says, England's solicitude for Bryan's election is prompted by a selfish motive. It is none other than "commercialism," that thing which Democratic leaders affect so much to detest.

Exports of Agricultural Products.

There is a world of thought for farmers in the record of wheat and wheat flour for the past three years under the Republican administration as compared with what it was when the Democrats were in control. Good seasons brought the bountiful crops, of course, but good times, created by a protective tariff, advanced prices at home, increased the consumption and thus enabled the farmer to sell his surplus abroad for higher prices. The record of exports of wheat and flour in values is as follows:

	Four Years, Three Years, Cleveland, McKinley.
Total value.....	\$431,705,612 \$533,304,419
Avg per year.....	107,926,253 177,766,119

It is apparent that the farmers are receiving \$70,000,000 a year more for their wheat and its product which are sold abroad than when times were dull in this country.

Savings Bank Deposits Belle Bryan.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.—Bryan's First Battle.

Since that was uttered savings bank deposits have grown enormously. In the year 1894, under Democratic free trade, 3,413,477 depositors in savings banks had \$1,265,450,416 to their credit; in 1899 the number of depositors had grown to 4,254,516, and the money deposited to \$1,732,974,481.

No "Consent" at Washington.

D. W. A. Habercorn of Washington, D. C., is advocating Bryan's election on the "consent of the governed" issue. Dr. Habercorn is worrying a great deal about the guerilla Tagals. He has not extended his campaign to the residents of Washington, who have no vote. They seem to get along pretty well. They are governed, but have nothing to say about the matter.

Consent of the Governed.

Since the Devil quoted Scripture for his peculiar purpose, there has been no similar foray to that made by Bryan on the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson Davis led off in 1860, claiming the "consent of the governed" forbade the enforcement of the authority of the United States in the South, and now, echoing his words, come Bryan, with a like claim as to the Philippines.

Nebraska Land Values.

Money is being loaned on land near Nebraska City, Neb., at 5 per cent on a valuation of more than \$30 per acre. Four years ago under Democratic policy the same land was being a purchaser at \$2.50 per acre. Good crops and prosperity brought by protection and a sound financial policy did it.