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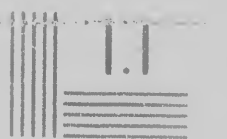
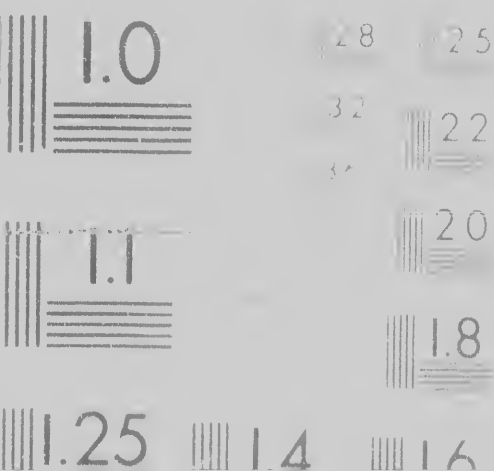
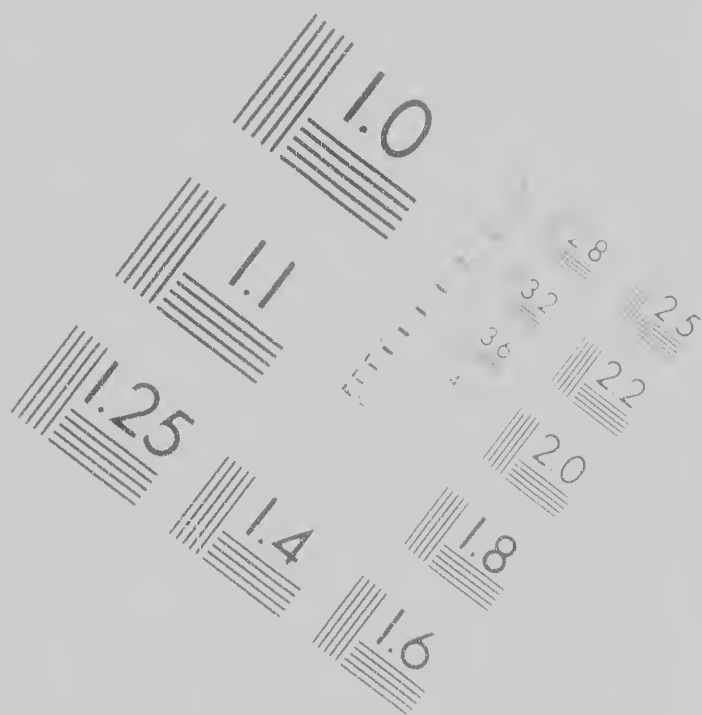


IMAGE EVALUATION  
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## Does the benefit

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suffers most. As both ca

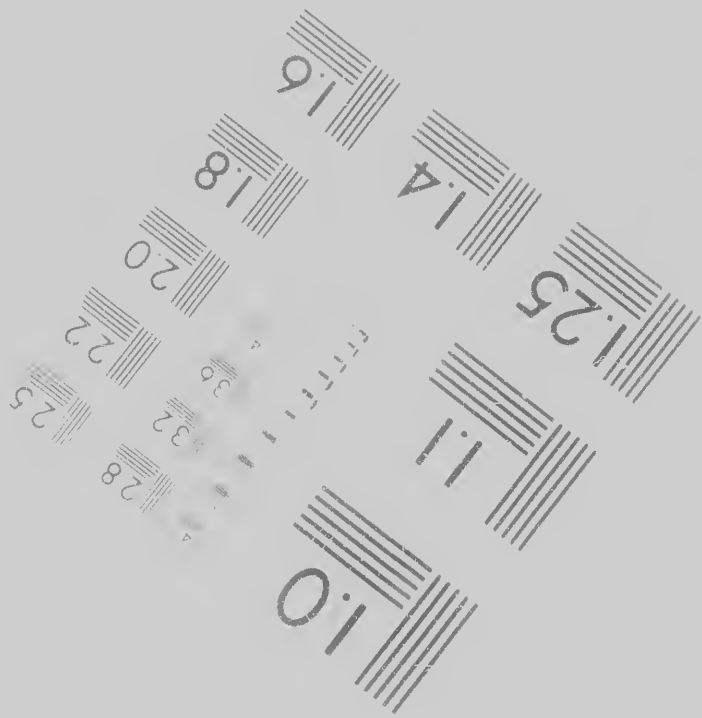
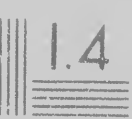
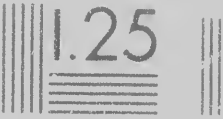
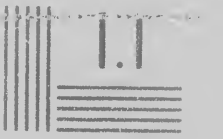
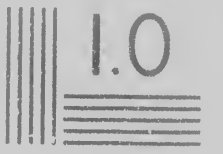
A good many farmer  
by our tariff laws that the  
articles grown and produc  
not that they make no diff  
the prices of their produc  
produced on a farm. I  
corn 10 cents, rye 10 cen  
cents; on hay two dollar  
four 20 per cent ad valorem  
and other vegetables 10 p  
butter 4 cents per pound  
cents per hundred weight.

# Does the Protective Tariff benefit the Farmer?

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s inquiry is very pertinent. Protectionists assert that our pro-tariff benefits the whole people of the United States and the quite as much as anybody else; free-traders, however, insist that a system of import taxes is a robber-tariff from which the farmer most. As both cannot be right, let us see which is.

Good many farmers are of the opinion that they are not protected by tariff laws, that there are either no, or inadequate duties upon goods grown and produced by them and, whether there are duties or not, they make no difference whatever to them and do not influence the prices of their produce. Well, there are duties on about everything that grows on a farm. The duty on wheat is 2 1/2 cents per bushel, on corn 1 1/2 cents, rye 1 cent, oats 10 cents, barley 10 cents, potatoes 15 cents, on hay two dollars per ton, tobacco 35 cents per pound; wheat 2 per cent ad valorem, meat 2 per cent ad valorem; beans, peas and vegetables 1 per cent ad valorem; cheese 4 cents per pound, butter 10 cents per pound; pickles etc. 35 per cent ad valorem; hops 8 per cent ad valorem, oxen and calves 10 per cent; cattle, horses and

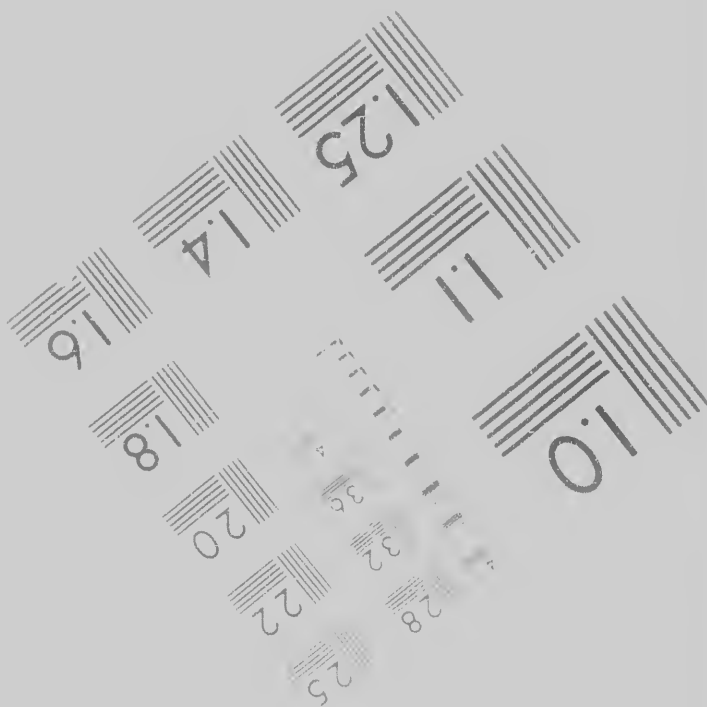


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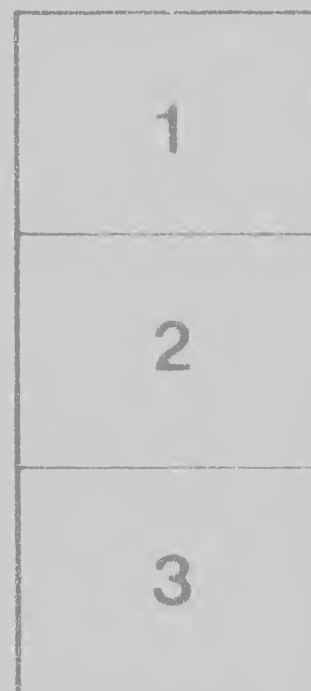
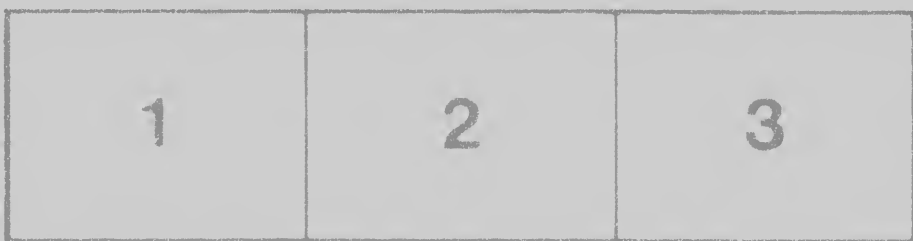
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system of import taxes is a protection from which the farmer benefits. The latter cannot be denied, but as soon as which is, and many farmers are of the opinion that they are not protected with laws, but there are sufficient or inadequate duties upon those and produced by them and, whether there are duties or they make indifference whatever to them and do not influence the value of their produce. Well, there are duties on almost everything that a farmer. The duty on wheat is 20 cents per bushel, on corn 15 cents, oats 10 cents, barley 12 cents, potatoes 15 cents, hay two dollars per ton, tobacco 35 cents per pound; wheat 10 per cent ad valorem, meat 20 per cent ad valorem; beans, peas & vegetables 12 per cent ad valorem; cheese 4 cents per pound, 1 cent per pound; pickles etc. 35 per cent ad valorem; hops 8 cents per pound; wool, average annual 10 per cent; cattle, horses and pigs 10 per cent ad valorem.

So, articles, or nearly all of them, and necessities of life and was demanded the removal of all tariff taxes on them.

So, the farmer, these duties amount to nothing; they do not hurt him, because he has no competitors from other lands, and he is not hurt. While it is true that some of our produce goes to Europe, it must be remembered that these amount to only about one seventh of what we produce, six cents per bushel in our home-market and consumed here; every bushel of wheat raised is almost entirely consumed in this country and the protective tariff on these farm products, to insure him from foreign competition. Let us see why.

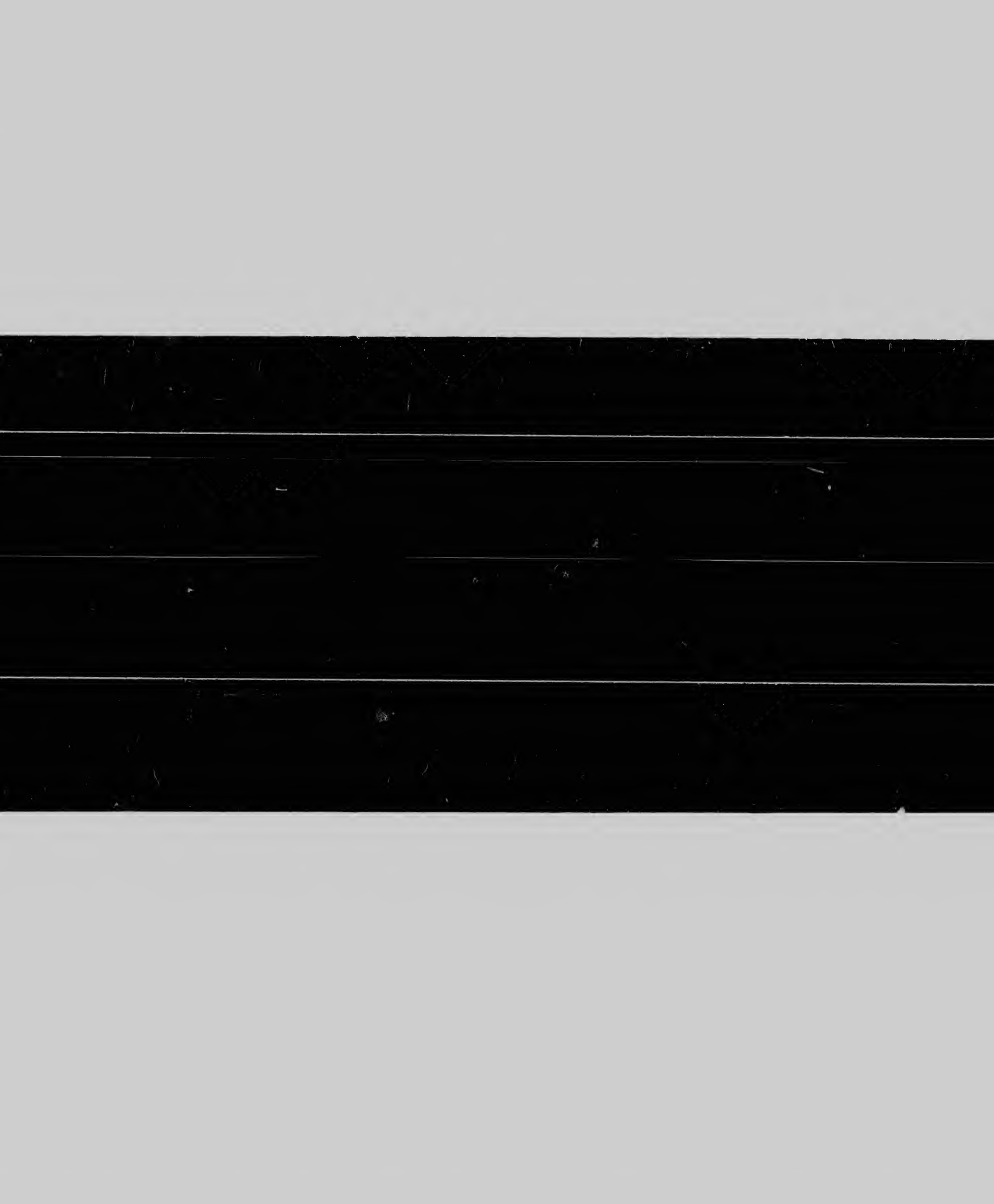
Wheat, corn, and all other farm products brought into the States from Canada the tax of 10 per cent as above cited. If the price of these articles were not higher here than in Canada, none of them would be imported, and sold for less than the protective duty imposed on wheat, for a farmer loses by the Canadian seller. Still, a number of other foreign countries would that **we imported** from Canada all kinds of farm produce of the total value of \$17,692,586.

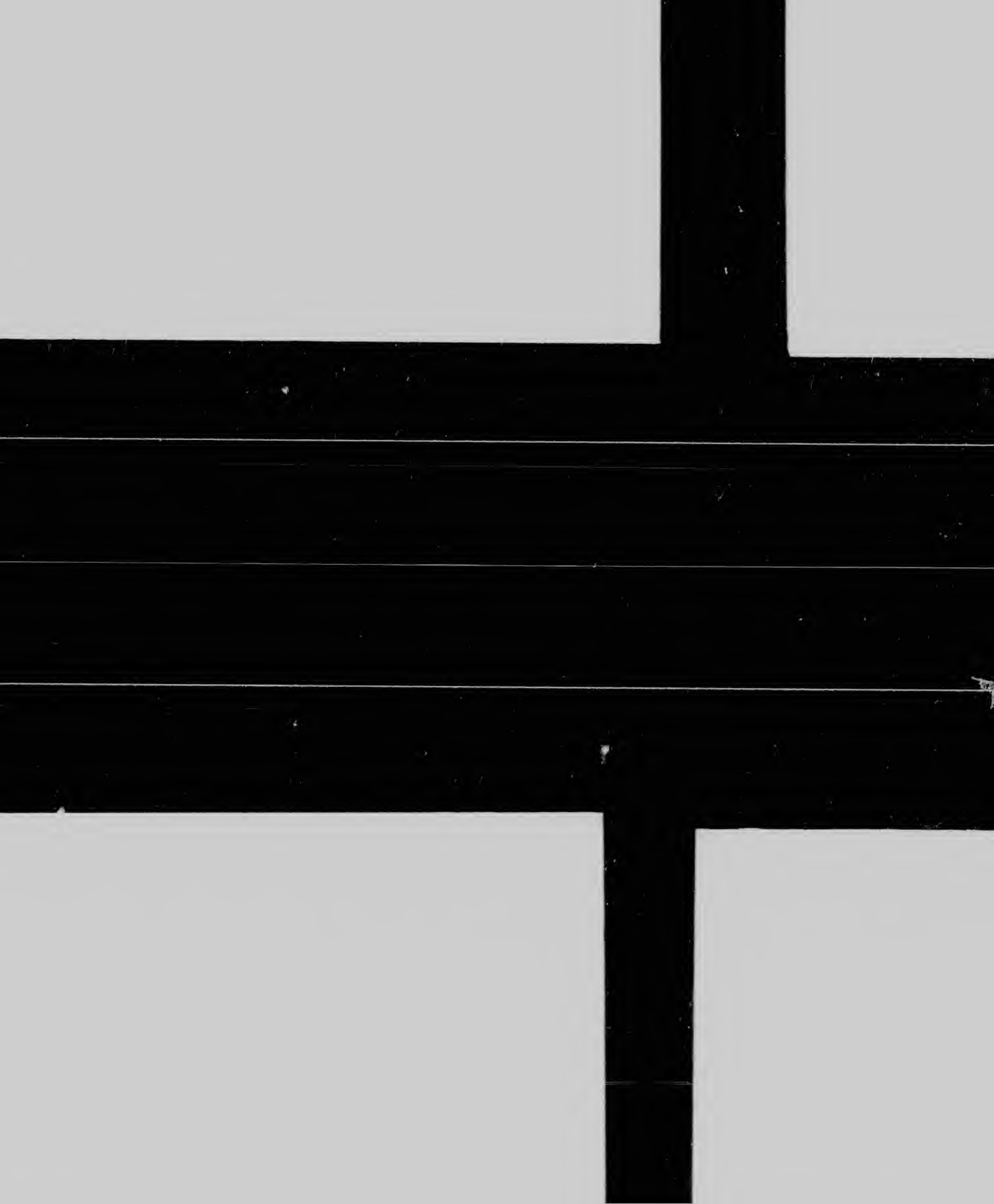
And if the farmer were to sell his own farm produce to that country, he would receive the same price as if the protec-

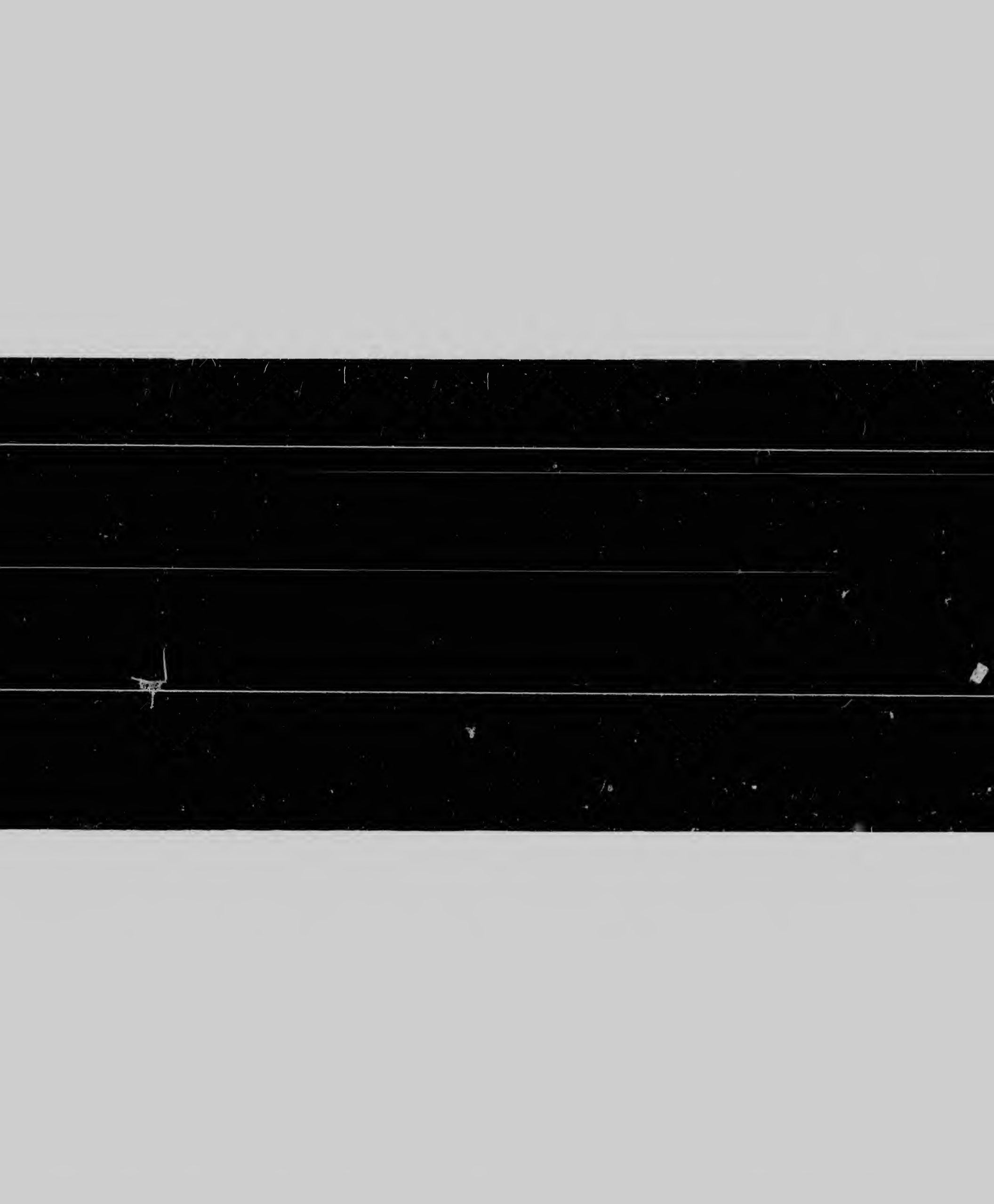


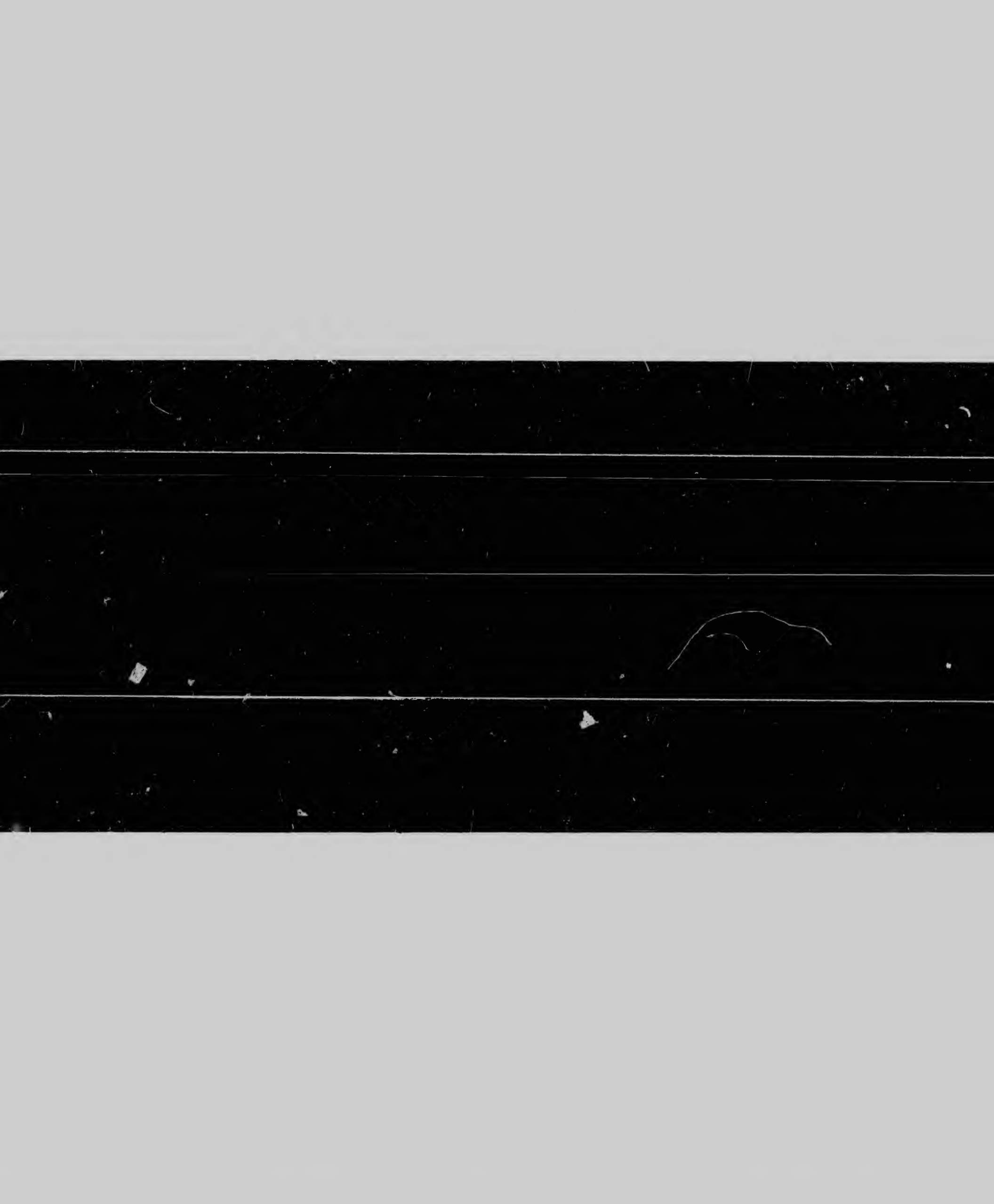


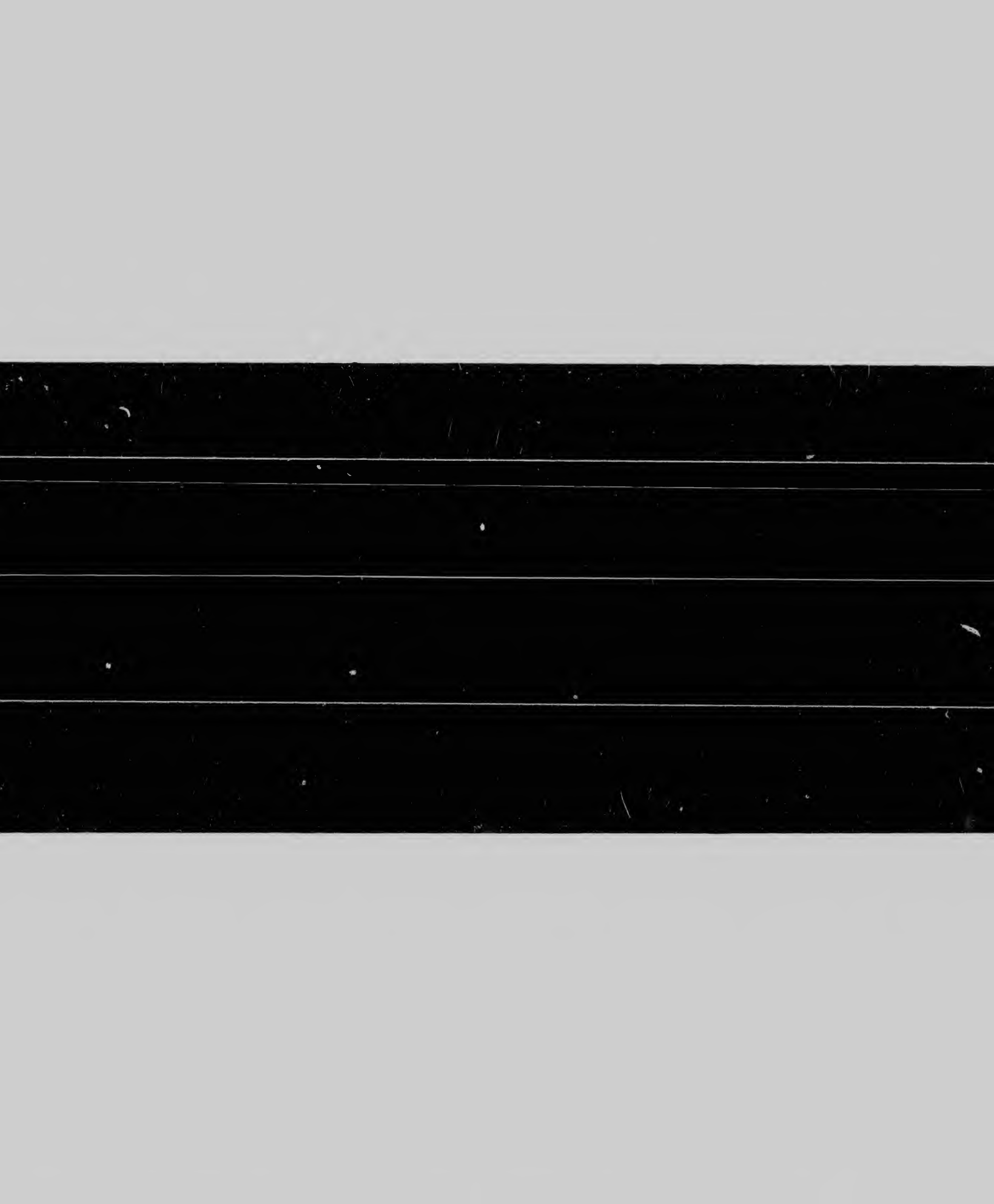




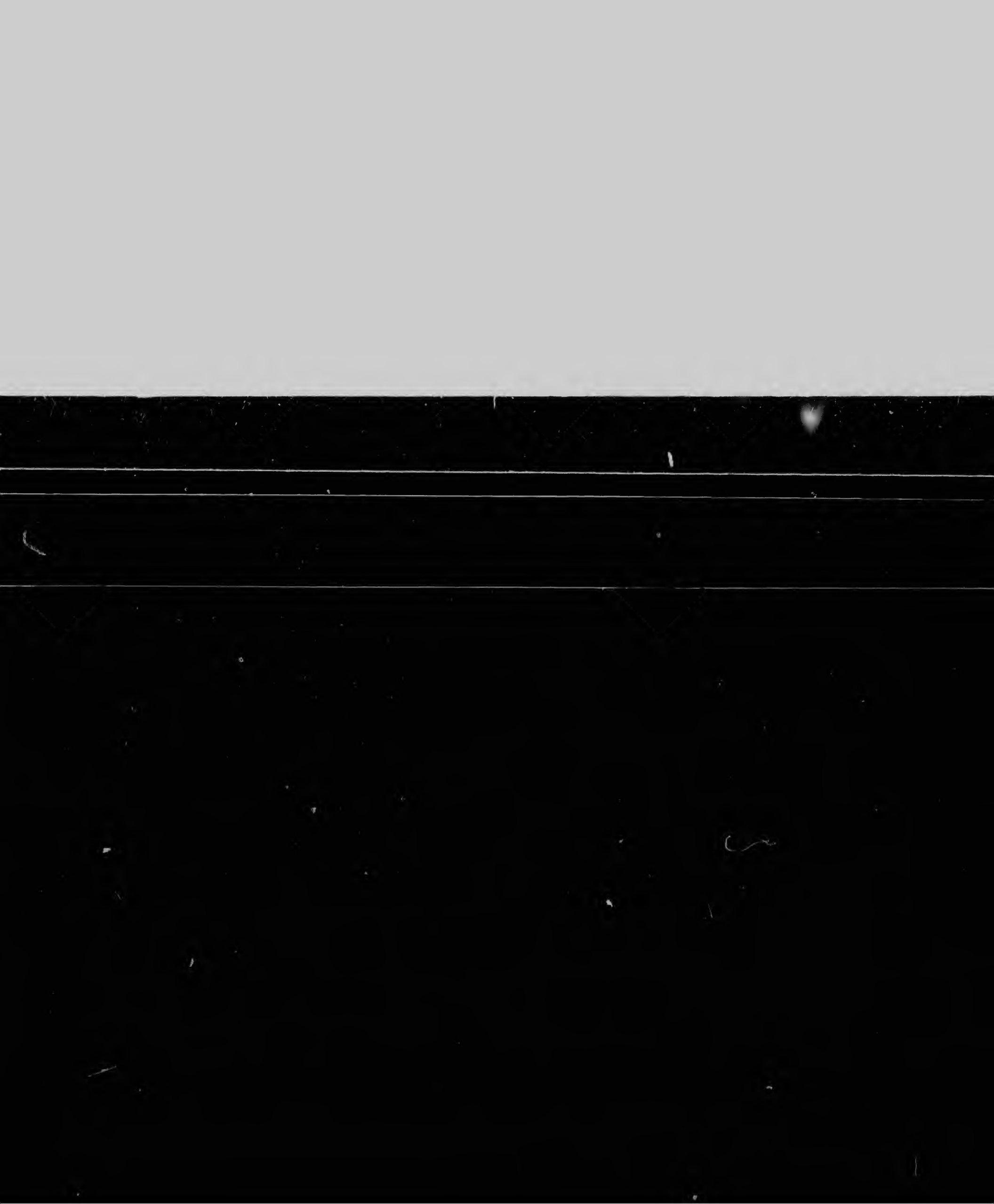


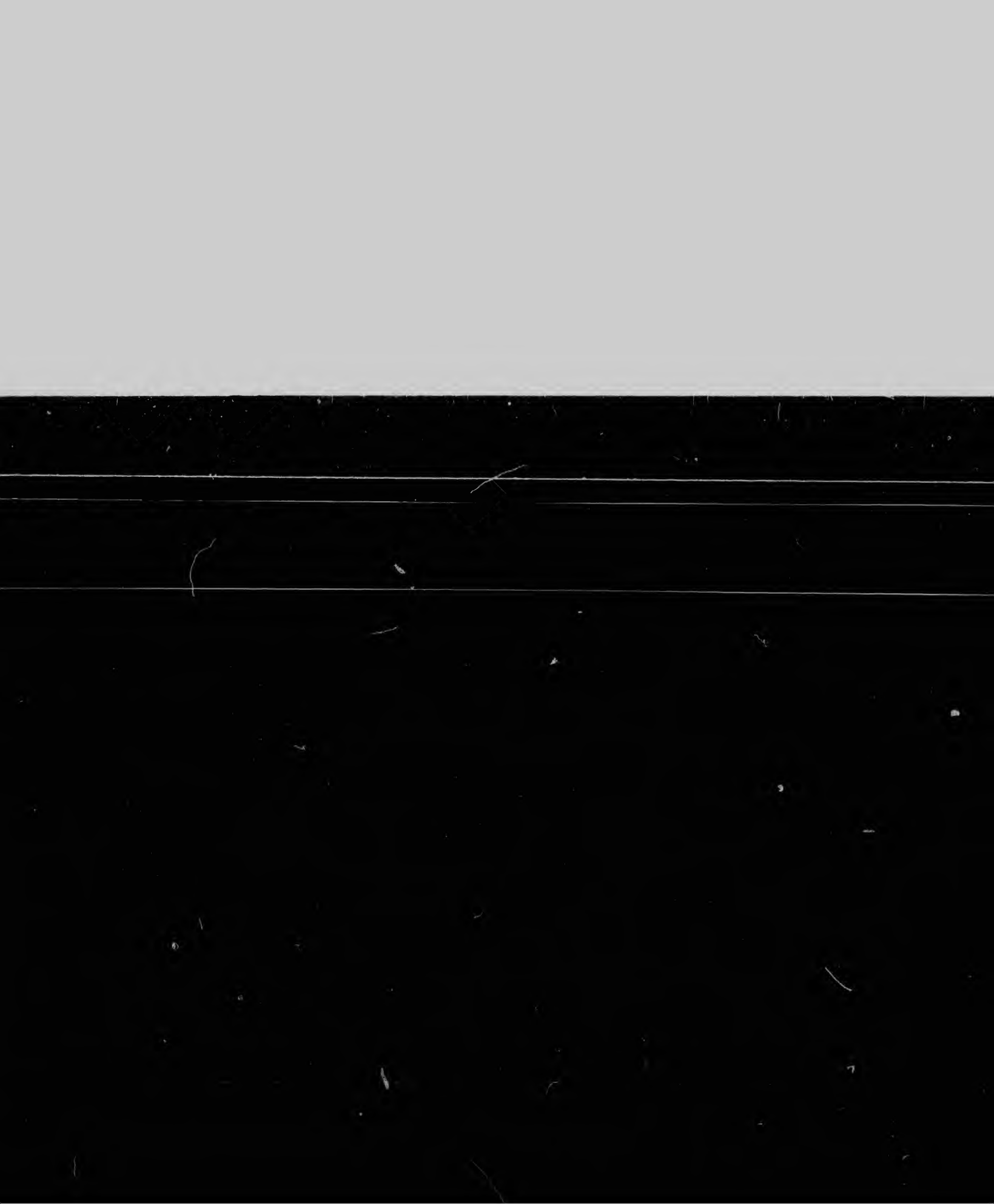
















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Representative McKin

"The establishme  
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The farmer has a bette  
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mand; the perishable p  
cases will not bear c  
district, the tax would

these duties now afford the farmer of the United States should be  
away? The answer is simple: The Canadians would enter our  
markets with their products and become free competitors with our farm-  
ers, forcing down prices.

This is not only true of Canada. We now import large quanti-  
ties of vegetables—especially potatoes—from Europe and the Bermu-  
das. That proves that all truck and garden stuff, the very things in  
competition with butter and eggs, which form the chief income of the  
majority of farmers East of the Mississippi and North of the Ohio Riv-  
er, can be raised cheaper in Europe than here, on account of the cheap  
labor there.

These few simple statements suffice to show that the farmer is not  
protected on paper only, but in reality and that he would be most fool-  
ish of all, should he insist that he would fare better under free-trade.  
He would be the heaviest loser under the free competition of the Euro-  
pean truck-farmer, hop-grower, dairy man and cheese-manufacturer.  
Would these be his only losses, if the free-traders, or revenue re-  
formers, or whatever other name the enemies of protection bear for the  
purpose of deceiving people, should succeed. If our workingmen must  
compete with Europe without a protective tariff, they must work for  
European wages, or become farmers themselves. With lower wages  
they can buy less and only at lower prices. Then the farmer's best cus-  
tomers, the home consumers, are ruined. How the farmer is bene-  
fited by the industries can best be described in the following words of  
representative McKinley of Ohio, who said:

"The establishment of a furnace, or factory, or mill in any neigh-  
borhood has the effect at once to enhance the value of all property and  
values for miles surrounding it. They produce increased activity. The  
farmer has a better and a nearer market for his products. The mer-  
chant, the butcher, the grocer, have an increased trade. The carpenter  
has a greater demand; he is called upon to build more houses. Every  
branch of trade, every avenue of labor, will feel almost immediately  
the energizing influence of a new industry. The truck farm is in de-  
mand; the perishable products, the fruits, the vegetables, which in many  
cases will not bear exportation and which a foreign market is too  
distant to buy, are sold here at a profit, and the farmer is enabled to

## Outspoken

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND said:  
"The Protestant religion."

SPEAKER CARLISLE said:

Mr. MILLS said: "I am

HENRY WATTERSON said:  
"The party, or it is nothing

HENRY GEORGE said: "I  
believe."

Mr. MILLS, in a speech  
said:

"We must remove, be-  
fore the cause that prevent  
labor with all the markets  
and let every muscle stri-  
ke. Then every industry  
prosperity, and power will  
be labor and *Free Trade*."

## Canada war

SENATOR TUPPER, W  
said, in answering  
said: "I used this si-  
"We have made con-  
"The avowed ob-  
"The agri-

## *Outspoken Free - Traders.*

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IDENT CLEVELAND said: "I believe in Free Trade as I believe in Protestant religion."

AKER CARLISLE said: "All trade should be free."

MILLS said: "I am for free speech, free men and free trade."

RY WATTERSON said: "The democratic party is either a free-ty, or it is nothing!"

RY GEORGE said: "Mr. Mills' speech was a vigorous free-trade

MILLS, in a speech made in the first session of the 48th Con-  
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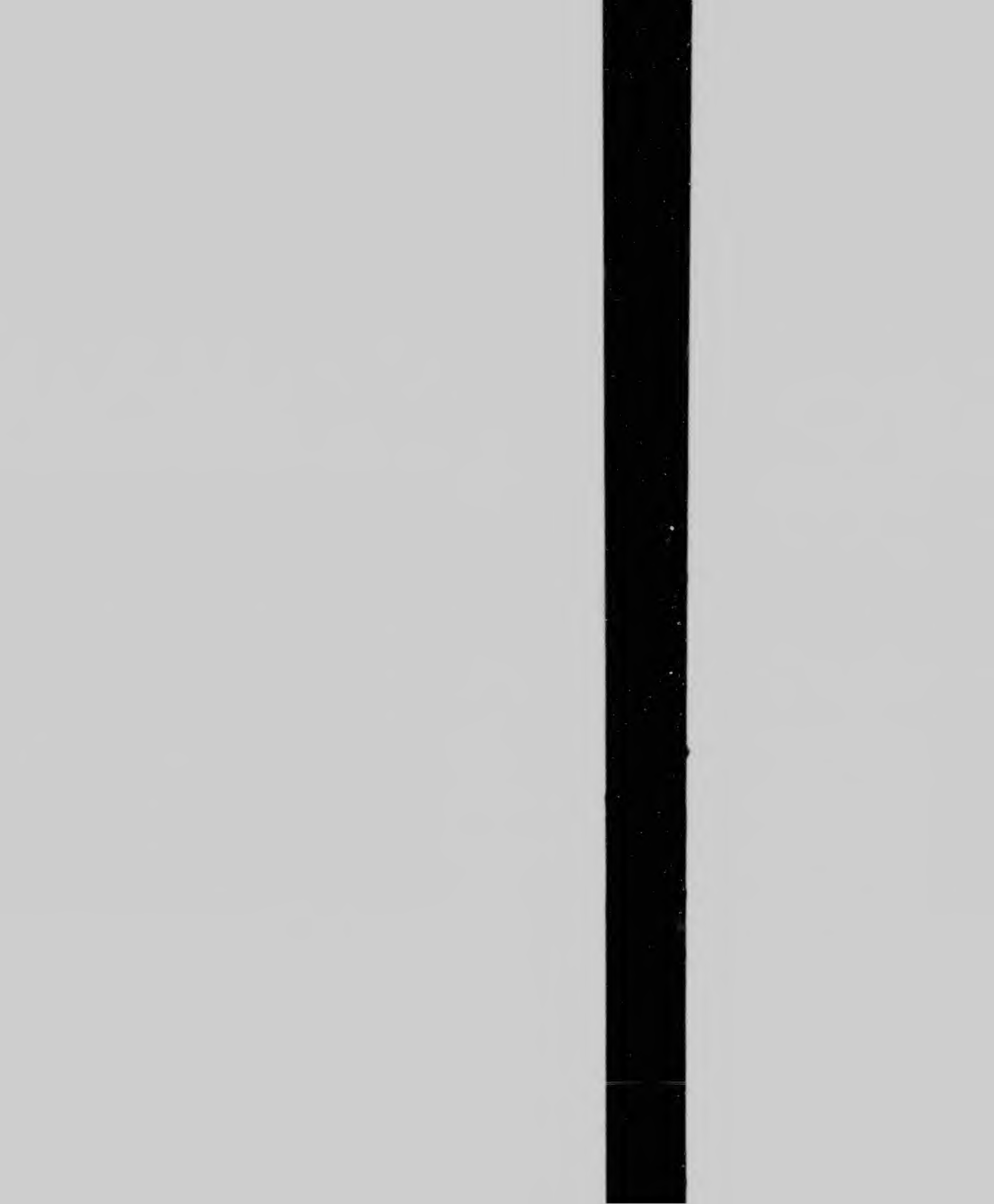
g must remove, both by legislation and diplomacy, every lin-  
nse that prevents the free exchange of the products of our  
h all the markets of the world. We must unfetter every arm  
every muscle strike for the highest remuneration for its toil.  
en every industry will spring forward at a bound, and wealth,  
y, and power will bless the land that is dedicated to free men,  
r and *Free Trade.*"

---

### Canada wants the Mills Bill badly.

HAMERS TUFTER, who was the Canadian member of the Fisheries  
om, in answering to the Canadian Parliament for his doings  
e year, used this significant language:

have made concessions, as I have said, but we have made  
the avowed object of placing all our people, not only the  
t the agriculturists, the lumbermen, every man in this



## English Press Opin

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“We shall be much mist  
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by all who believe in the sound

*Lon*  
“Mr. Cleveland is entitled  
before Congress without reser  
stone now set rolling will not  
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*Lo*  
“Mr. Cleveland demands  
revenue purposes only. No ti  
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*Dunde*  
“For the present the cha  
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“I. President Cleveland’s  
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proportions.”

*The*  
“The message will proc  
well as in America, and will  
out the world.”

What Bismarck thi

## English Press Opinion of Cleveland's Message.

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### *London Post.*

It will be much mistaken if the effect of this communication is to strengthen considerably the case of free traders in all the world. It will be regarded as a step in the right direction and will "believe in the soundness of free-trade principles."

### *London Daily News.*

Cleveland is entitled to credit for having spoken out and laid his case before the world without reservation of the real facts of the case. The tariff reforming will not stop until it has taken the fool of protection by the nose.

### *London Daily Standard.*

Cleveland demands, in effect, that there shall be no tariff for revenue purposes only. No tinkering of the tariff for revenue, no readjustment of duties will do. The only reform that common sense can suggest is that which unaffectionately substitutes the principle of unimpeded trade for that of tariff regulations.

### *Dundee People's Journal.*

The present change in the American fiscal policy will be a great boon to this country, and the prospect of it has diffused fresh hope and confidence in the business circles."

### *The London Times.*

If President Cleveland's tariff reforms are carried, English goods and steel largely will go to the States in greatly increased quantities."

### *The Morning Post.*

The President's message will produce a profound sensation in Europe as well as in America, and will strengthen the free-traders' case throughout the world."

What Bismarck thinks of American Protection.













tomers, the home consumed by the industries of Representative McKinley.

"The establishment neighborhood has the effect of all values for miles surrounding. The farmer has a better chance, the butcher, the tanner, is in greater demand; in every branch of trade, every the energizing influence of demand; the perishable cases will not bear distant to be available paying prices.

"What the agriculturist else, after he has gathered men who do not produce; consume; men who are cotton-spinning, in the countries which commandments do not admit of.

Mr. McKinley is the best assurance for The American farmer, protection for his product customer.

the home consumers, are rimmed. How the farmer is benefited by the industries can best be described in the following words of representative McKinley of Ohio, who said:

"The establishment of a furnace, or factory, or mill in any neighborhood has the effect at once to enhance the value of all property and values for miles surrounding it. They produce increased activity. The farmer has a better and a nearer market for his products. The merchant, the butcher, the grocer, have an increased trade. The carpenter has a greater demand; he is called upon to build more houses. Every branch of trade, every avenue of labor, will feel almost immediately the energizing influence of a new industry. The truck farm is in demand; the perishable products, the fruits, the vegetables, which in many cases will not bear exportation and which a foreign market is too distant to be available, find a constant and ready demand at good selling prices.

What the agriculturist of this country wants more than anything else after he has gathered his crop, are consumers, consumers at home, who do not produce what they eat, who must purchase all they consume; men who are engaged in manufacturing, in mining, in cotton-spinning, in the potteries, and in the thousands of productive industries which command all their time and energy, and whose employments do not admit of their producing their own food."

Mr. McKinley is right in claiming that good home-markets furnish the best assurance for the prosperity of our agricultural population. The American farmer mainly needs protection as much as anybody; protection for his produce and his home-market, and protection for his consumer.

"\* \* \* Then every industry prospers, and power will be free labor and *Free Trade.*"

## Canada war

... Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who was in commission in answering the question, used this significant phrase: "We have made considerable gains with the avowed obligation of free trade, but the agricultural country, in a better relation to the world."

\* \* \* What is the result? Before Mr. Mills, as the representative of the Ways and Means, brought forward articles that would cost last year \$1,800,000.

So Sir Charles Tupper, in his speech, said that the free trade policy, by the consumer, would have cost \$1,800,000 if there was no tariff duty, more.

in every industry will spring forward at a bound, and wealth,  
y, and power will bless the land that is dedicated to free men,  
r and *Free Trade.*"

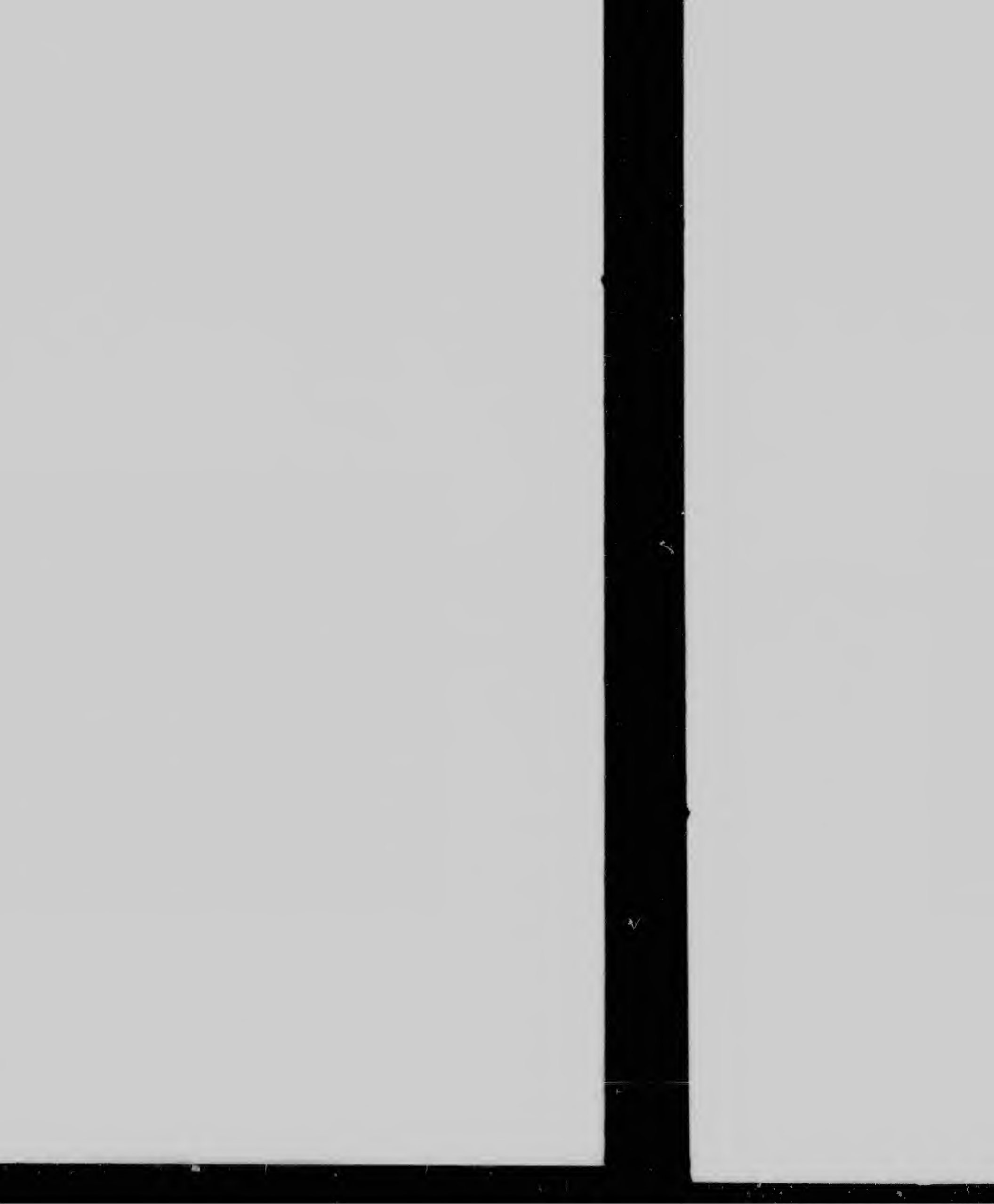
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## Canada wants the Mills Bill badly.

CHARLES TUPPER, who was the Canadian member of the Fisheries  
Com. in answering to the Canadian Parliament for his doings  
in 1874, used this significant language:

"I have made concessions, as I have said, but we have made  
it the avowed object of placing all our people, not only the  
merchants, but the agriculturists, the lumbermen, every man in this  
in a better relation with the United States than he was before.  
What is the result? The ink is barely dry upon this treaty be-  
tween the Mills, as the representative of the Government and chairman  
of the Ways and Means, brings forward a measure to do what? Why,  
to free articles that Canada sends into the United States, and  
for which last year \$1,800,000 of duty were paid."

Mr. Charles Tupper not only hopes for the opening of the Amer-  
ican markets to Canada, but glaringly disagrees with Cleveland, Thur-  
ston, and the other free traders, who declare that an import tariff is a  
tax paid by the consumer. Mr. Tupper is of the opinion that Canada  
receives at \$1,800,000 more for what she sold to the United States  
than she pays in tariff-duty. Besides, she would have been able to sell





“For the present the chief  
beneficial to this country, and  
throughout business circles.”

*The*

“I. President Cleveland's  
and iron and steel largely w  
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out the world.”

### What Bismarck thi

On the 14th of May 1882,  
Reichstag said:

“The success of the Unit  
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employment for all its soldier  
given labor and homes to all  
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*The London Times.*

President Cleveland's tariff reforms are carried, English goods  
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"

*The Morning Post.*

message will produce a profound sensation in Europe as  
America, and will strengthen the free-traders' case through-  
out the world."

### What Bismarck thinks of American Protection.

On the 14th of May 1882, Bismarck in a speech before the German  
Parliament said:

The success of the United States in material developments is the  
most glorious of modern time. The American nation has not only  
borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive  
war in history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found  
employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt,  
and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they  
came within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so in-  
conspicuous as to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my delib-  
erated judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its  
protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that  
stage where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United

