

Change in Colorado.

Leadville, Col., May 1. Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah went strong for Bryan, free silver and Free-Trade, and now they are glad at heart because they didn't get it. How they rejoice now at their high priced wool and cattle! How glad they are now when they see their copper, lead and gold mines prosperous and the millions of employed workmen in the East eating their wheat and fruits.

"If Bryan had been elected," said a copper miner yesterday, "why, we, 75,000, 000 Americans would have been in a nice muddle. The United States would have had to take all the old silver of Tiffany and the jewelers at 150 per cent. over its real value, and would have had handed back to them a coined dollar with U. S. on it, as good as gold, for 40 cents worth of silver! The silver mine owners would have made 150 per cent. on their silver output and—"

"Yes," interrupted a sheep man, "we Yankees would have had to double the wealth of poor old Mexico and recoin the millions of old Spanish dollars in India, China and all Asia and Africa. Yes, more than double them. They are worth 40 cents apiece now, and we would have had to recoin them and make them worth a dollar as good as gold."

"Of course it would have failed," said a Santa Fe banker, "and then the billions of dollars coined would have dropped down to 40 cents like the Mexican. And what would we have had left? Why, Cleveland's and Bryan's 10 cent wool and busted wild cat money! What! 75,000,000 Americans doubling the wealth of 1,400,000,000 of the world!"

Because Bryan's crazy scheme was defeated California, Idaho and Wyoming, with their wheat, cattle, sheep and wool are prosperous. Prosperity has developed the copper mines of Montana and the gold, copper and lead mines of Colorado.

This is why the newspapers of Colorado and Utah are printing and the boys of Denver, Leadville and Salt Lake are singing:

Yes, sir, I worked for Bryan in the fall of ninety-six,
An' I yelled an' hollered for sixteen to one,
But I kind o' think I'm gettin' mixed by politicians' tricks,
An' with Bryan an' his foolishness I'm done.
I whooped for fiat money, an' I argued on the street,
Was a delegate to caucuses an' all,
Contributed my money to the party an' repeat—
But I'll vote for Bill McKinley in the fall.

I always was Republican until the silver craze
Took us Colorado people off our feet,
An' we listened to the orators that spoke in Bryan's praise
Till I thought he'd be a crackerjack to beat.
But I'm awful sick of playing into Democratic hands,
Of a party made of stomach ache and gall.
I'm goin' to cast my ballot—shall I tell you where she lands?
She's booked for Bill McKinley in the fall.
They told us that we'd only get a quarter for our wheat,
An' the factories that Grover left would close,
That the sage brush would grow up an' fill the middle of the street,
That blight would 'light on everything that grows.
Was it ignorance or lyin' that made 'em fool us so?
Search me! I'm sure I couldn't tell at all.
I'm not the only convert—there are others that I know
That'll vote for Bill McKinley in the fall.
—"Eli Perkins" in American Economist

Good Times for Farmers.

There is a pleasing contrast in the returns received by the farmers at the present as compared with the period of two years preceding the election of President McKinley. The "American Agriculturist" presents figures to show the great improvement that has taken place, estimating that the produce of the United States farms for the past year was worth to the farmers over 1,600 millions of dollars more than in either of the depressed years noted, which is an average advance of 31 per cent. in values compared with the low point. The live stock of the country is said to be worth 700 millions of dollars more than during the hard times, the staple crops 400 millions of dollars more, other crops 200 millions of dollars more, and the produce of live stock such as meats, dairy products, hides and pelts, etc., 370 millions of dollars more.

This change for the better in the value of farm products has completely altered the condition of the agricultural classes. They have made money and have excellent prospects for the future, while their property has also appreciated in value. Now that they are enjoying a period of substantial prosperity, it would be an opportune time for them to give their active support to the good roads movement. The construction of good roads is bound to be a source of considerable profit to the farmers, as has been satisfactorily demonstrated by past experience. Good roads constitute one of the best investments for them that can be found, and they can well afford to pay the extra tax that will be required for their construction.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Porto Rico and Hawaii.

A correspondent of the American Economist in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., writes as follows concerning the difference in the political status of Hawaii and Porto Rico:

The republicans here are at a loss how to refute the charges made by the democrats that the republican party has shown unjust discrimination in the matter of adopting Free Trade with Hawaii and then imposing a Tariff amounting to 15 per cent of Dingley Tariff rates on imports and exports passing between Porto Rico and the United States. Even "Puck" brings this allegation to the front with a cartoon in its last issue. You will confer a favor by giving us an explanation with which to defend ourselves.

The answer to this query is so simple, so easy and so clear that it convicts of the offence of deliberate perversion of fact all Free-Trade newspapers which have sought to show inconsistency and unfairness on the part of our government in its treatment of Hawaii and Porto Rico respectively. The distinction between the two cases consist in the fact that whereas Porto Rico is conquered territory and comes to us without pre-imposed conditions as to any and all of the privileges of citizenship in the great republic, Hawaii comes to us voluntarily seeking annexation under specified conditions. Among these conditions was a stipulation for unrestricted commercial intercourse between Hawaii and the United States. At the time the treaty of annexation was ratified by the two countries Hawaii was and for several years had been enjoying the benefits of absolute Free-Trade with the United States through the provisions of a reciprocity treaty entered into several years ago. It will thus be seen that while Hawaii had an equal voice in stipulating the conditions of annexation, Porto Rico being territory wrested from Spain by conquest, came to us as the spoils of war and without stipulations or conditions. In the history of wars of all times no conquered people has been treated with magnanimity and liberality equal to that accorded to Porto Rico through the act of the United States Congress in establishing a Tariff amounting to only about 4 per cent. ad valorem and in providing that every dollar of money collected under that tariff should be turned back to Porto Rico for the benefit of its people. No nation has ever before dealt with a conquered country upon such terms as these.—American Economist.

The prices of cotton and silver are not within hailing distance, Mr. Bryan's theory to the contrary notwithstanding.—Rochester N. Y. Democrat and Chronicle.

The Tin Plate Baby.

The Waynesburg Republican is authority for the statement that almost eight hundred million pounds of tin plate were manufactured in the United States last year. The statement, it says, rests upon official figures.

A few years ago, when the McKinley bill was before Congress, one of its provisions was that there should be a duty upon tin plate. The tin plate industry of this country was not then even in its infancy, but the advocates of that duty believed that under a Protective Tariff it could be developed as other industries had been developed before. Without the slightest equivocation they made this point, and despite ridicule and abuse they held to their belief and practically forced the tin plate provision through both houses. The Free Trade organs yelled corruption until they got tired of the sound of their own voices, and then quit from sheer desperation. But the duty on tin plate was laid.

The figures as they are now recorded show what a Protective Tariff will do when levied with a conscientious regard for the welfare of the whole people. At the time the McKinley bill was pending no tin plate at all was being manufactured in this country. During the year 1891 we imported one billion thirty-six million pounds, but last year there was manufactured in this country seven-eighths of all the tin plate which was used. The predictions in the matter of the manufacture of steel rails were again realized to the intense disgust of the Free Traders. Tin plate was their last ditch, and they were swept from it even more easily than from the first.

It is, of course, held that "the growth was forced," and that there will be a reaction of vast magnitude before many months. Possibly there will. But while we await that consummation thousands of American workmen are earning living wages in the industry which the Free Traders foredoomed to destruction, and which we have no doubt they would gladly have destroyed. As in the case of steel rails, however there is a chance that they will not live to have that wish gratified, each year having added to the vigor of the "tin plate baby." Because a given thing was never done before is no reason in this age why it cannot be done now. A generation hence projects which excite only ridicule now will undoubtedly be working out their own vindications, and

a public that once laughed at the projectors will be enjoying the benefits of the latter's genius and invention.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The democrats of Detroit are more consistent and honest than some of their brethren in other parts of the country. Bryan and J. Hamilton Lewis were billed to speak there last Wednesday. The auditorium in which the meeting was held had been used for a banquet by the Mohawk club and the banners of numerous nations were used in decorating. Among the flags displayed was that of England. When the managers of the meeting beheld the British emblem they ordered it torn down at once and told the decorators they could use Chinese, Spanish, Boer or a Russian flag, but the "dirty rag" of England could have no place in the meeting. The removal of the Scotch flag was also ordered, but finally that order was removed and the flag of Scotland was allowed to remain. By ordering the Spanish flag displayed the leaders of the party gave evidence of the location of their sympathy and honestly admitted their enmity to everything American.—Miles City Mont. Journal.

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