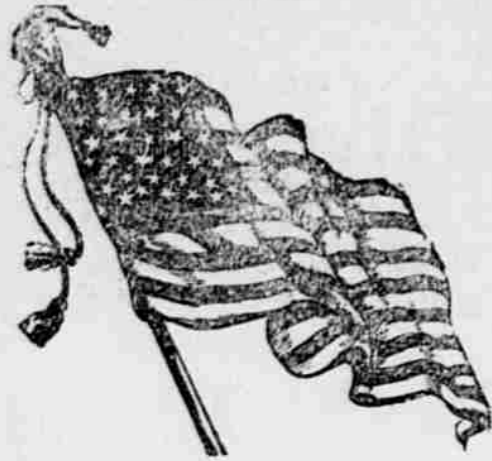


STACKS OF WOOL.

SUPPLIES 257,000,000 POUNDS MORE THAN EVER KNOWN.

Heavy Imports Not Consumed by Manufacturers—Factories and Warehouses Crowded with Storage—Two Years' Supply Received in One Year.



"On examination of the Treasury reports I find that the quantity of wool, unmanufactured, imported in the nine months ending March, 1896, was 199,918,707 pounds, and the quantity imported in the nine months ending March, 1894, was 36,594,124 pounds. What has become of all this wool?"

"Reading, Pa." The figures given by the correspondent are correct. They show 133,324,583 pounds more wool imported during the nine months ending March 31, 1896, than during the corresponding 1894 period, two years earlier. What has become of all this wool?

The quantity of raw wool on hand, unconsumed, on March 31, 1896, is estimated at over 114,000,000 pounds more than was ever on hand at the same time of the year before. This is exclusive of shoddy, waste, rags, etc., and relates simply to raw wool.

If we take the quantity of wool on hand, including that contained in rags, waste and all forms of manufactures of wool reduced to raw wool, the quantity on hand in the form of either goods or wool, unconsumed, on March 31, 1896, was about 257,000,000 pounds greater than the largest quantity ever on hand before at the same time of year. This readily explains what has become of all the extra wool imported, being nearly double the quantity of increased imports of wool.

pounds, an increase in the world's supply in four years of 221,000,000 pounds. The effect of this enormous increase in the supply upon European markets was to depress the foreign price of wool from £13 is 2d per bale in 1891 to only £11 per bale in 1895, a decline of over 18 per cent. This was in consequence of the fact that there were then 221,000,000 pounds more wool in the world than the woolen machinery of the world could consume. In 1895 the effect of the enormous imports of wool in all forms by the United States began to tell upon European prices, and at the close of the year 1895 the surplus of wools and raw wool, which for four years had been distressing European markets, had been transferred to America, and London wool market circulars now state that the old supplies of wool and woolsens in Europe appear to have been obliterated. The word "transferred" rather than obliterated would better describe the situation, for the wool and woolen surplus of the world has not been consumed, but has simply been transferred to the United States, where the most of it is still on hand, and this is the cause of the present depression in the wool business here.

It is a curious coincidence that the increase in the imports of wool of all kinds for 1895, less the decrease in the American clip, was almost exactly the same in quantity as Europe's surplus of the previous year. As near as may be the American total supply in 1895, owing to overimportations, was 223,000,000 pounds more than the average of the previous four years; and Europe's surplus, which had been exported to America, was 221,000,000 pounds. It is therefore evident that the first effect of free wool was to relieve Europe of its surplus and cause prices there to advance, and to add to America's surplus or to give the latter country a two years' supply in one year, causing prices here to decline.

An increase in the imports of wool does not represent prosperity here. It shows the diminution of the domestic clip, and an enormous accumulation of wool over and above the capacity of American manufacturers to use, with the mills running short time or closed.

"The Salvation of Bradford." One of the daughters of the Prince of Wales is shortly to be married, and through the courtesy of a member of Parliament for Bradford, the Princess

factions. Their boasted principles, when put to the test of a proper application, have proven delusive fallacies.—Senator Foraker.

The American Farmer. There are seven and three-quarter millions of people in the United States engaged in agriculture, more than one-eighth of our entire population, far exceeding in number those engaged in any other profession, numbering twice those employed in manufactures, and seven times greater than those employed in conducting trade and transportation. Therefore, they constitute the largest body engaged in any single calling in the United States, while the value of the agricultural products of this country exceeds that of any other nation in the world.—William McKinley.

Why McKinley. American. Vote the Republican ticket, stand by the protective policy, stand by American industries, stand by that policy which believes in American work for American workmen, that believes in American wages for American laborers, that believes in American homes for American citizens. Vote to maintain that system by which you can earn enough not only to give you the comforts of life but the refinements of life; enough to educate and equip your children, who may not have been fortunate by birth, who may not have been born with a silver spoon in their mouths; enough to enable them in turn to educate and prepare their children for the great possibilities of American life. I am for America, because America is for the common people.—William McKinley.

England Contemplates McKinley. We cannot contemplate the election of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency with any satisfaction, for it will undoubtedly mean an attempt to restore the high tariff once more, but on the other hand President Cleveland's Chauvinism during the last six months has shaken to its root the confidence which was formerly felt in his good sense and friendly feeling in this country. As between the two candidates there is little to choose for us—King Stork is as little agreeable as King Log—and we shall watch the progress of the contest with the perfect neutrality which springs from a cordial distrust of both sides. But undoubtedly the chances are heavily in McKinley's favor.—The Yorkshire Post, Leeds, June 19, 1896.

Opinion from Pennsylvania. We welcome the issue, American protection, American credit and an American policy. Let the people in the campaign which this convention inaugurates determine whether they are willing to live through another free-trade panic. Let the wage-earner and the wage-payer contemplate the bitter experiences which brought hunger to the home of one and financial ruin to the other. Let the American farmer compare farm product prices with free-trade promises. Let him who has saved a surplus and him who works for a livelihood determine, each for himself, if he craves to be paid in American dollars disgraced and depreciated to half their alleged value.—Governor Hastings.

Lower Wages in Wales. A couple of the Welsh tin plate mills that have been closed since Christmas started up again last month—but, as Ryland's Iron Trade Circular says, "the workmen have accepted a reduction of 25 per cent in wages." Other works have started with improved labor-saving machinery and our Welsh friends are about to make a final effort to hold the tin plate trade of the world.

How Confidence Can Be Restored. Let American industries of all kinds be adequately protected and confidence will be restored. As soon as that happens a demand for iron and other products will spring up at once, and that will warrant the charging of prices which will prove remunerative to the manufacturer and permit him to pay workmen good wages.—San Francisco, Cal., Chronicle.

Right Kind of Policy. Protection is that policy which neither asks for bids on bond issues nor finds it necessary to explain treasury deficiencies.—Daily Saratoga, N. Y.



American Sheep Rejoice. To all our products, to those of the mine and the field, as well as those of the shop and factory, to wool, the products of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolsens of the mill, we promise the most ample protection.—Platform of the Republican Party, 1896.

THE GREAT NURSERIES.

LOUISIANA, MO., ROCKPORT, ILLS.

Visited by Gov. Colman, Ex-Sec'y Agri. and the Hort. Ed. Judge Miller. "Oh, how insignificant all my fifty years of nursery business seems, all combined, when compared with this stupendous establishment, where they count by millions," said Judge Miller, that veteran horticulturist, as he, in company with the writer, were being driven to the various departments of this vast nursery. In an experience of over forty years we do not remember to have passed through an establishment where so large a number of hands were employed, whose duties were so thoroughly systematized, and where business capacity of a higher order was manifested.

It is not in the soil of every farm that one finds qualities essential to the growth of the different kinds of Nursery stock, hence it has devolved upon these gentlemen, who were born to the Nursery business, to select from among the hills and valleys of the two Pikes such portions as are adapted to their purposes. But in this vast tract of selection of soil we see their exceeding care for the future success of their stock.

Missouri and Illinois have no more worthy institutions than the Stark Nurseries, and surely no better or more representative men than the proprietors. The business is growing on their hands, as it deserves to grow.

They have a system of 40,000 acres of commercial test orchards located in great fruit growing regions.

The canvassing force is being increased, 5,000 fine outfit ready. Stark Nurseries always have room for more active workers because they have millions of Stark trees to sell.—Colman's Rural World.

He Took His Hat Off. He was only a poor little messenger boy.

When the young woman stepped into the elevator on the first floor it was crowded with men and the poor little messenger boy.

In an instant the boy's hat was in his hand. Rather in a shamefaced way all the men in the elevator followed suit. The young woman was not handsome, but she was dashing-looking, and seemed self-possessed. She was neatly attired in a fashionable bicycle suit.

"You are a little gentleman of the old school," she said to the messenger boy with a smile of approbation.

The boy looked up at her, took the message he had to deliver out of the crown of his hat, but the hat back on his head and commenced to whistle.—World.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Allright, Millburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Andre Castaigne, the artist, was recently given the unusual opportunity of sketching Pope Leo from life. One of the pictures that he secured represents the pope in his private garden at the Vatican, surrounded by cardinals. Mr. Castaigne's drawings will accompany the fourth and concluding paper of the group which Marion Crawford has been writing on Rome. It will appear in The Century for August, and will be devoted to "The Vatican."

To Cleanse the System Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

The Review of Reviews for August, while largely given over to the issues of the presidential campaign, finds space for the treatment of other important topics. Besides the character sketch of Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for the presidency, the Review has illustrated articles on Harriet Beecher Stowe and Dr. Barnardo, the father of "Nobody's Children." There is the usual elaborate resume of the current magazines; and the departments of "The Progress of the World," "Record of Current Events," and "Current History in Caricature" answer and the typical American demand for what is up to date and "live."

Personal. ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harper's Weekly for August 1st will contain an article on the trolley system of New York City and its environs, with a map showing the enormous development of this means of transit; and many pleasant routes for a day's or an evening's outing will be outlined. The contributor is Ernest Ingersoll, author of "Country Cousins," "Friends Worth Knowing," etc. In the same number will be a capital golf story by W. G. van T. Sutphen, entitled "The Hong Kong Medal."

Coe's Cough Balm Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

For Polishing. The following is excellent for polishing nickel and steel articles: To one tablespoonful of turpentine add one of sweet oil; mix them together with emery powder enough to make it a pasty mass that will just pour. Put it on the article to be cleaned with a piece of soft cloth and rub off quickly with a bit of flannel and use a little dry emery powder for the last rubbing.

It costs more to keep a bicycle in repair than it does to keep an old girl looking young.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROCKBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. Tais is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

The New Tomato.

The new tomato is a half or entirely frozen salad. When it is entirely frozen it is cooked and sweetened, first, much as if for its old time sphere as a vegetable, but there is no butter put into it, and no pepper, only the merest dash of salt and the usual quantity of sugar.

Then it is frozen in a freezer, like any ice, packed in a mould and hardened in ice and salt and served in mayonnaise.

This is the usual way, but I have a little thing of my own that I fancy to be even nicer—I may be deceived by vanity—and it is respectfully submitted.

Take half a dozen ripe, firm tomatoes, peel, pour over them a syrup of one pint of sugar and one cup of water, brought to boiling—no more. Drain and cool. Pack in freezer in layers, with rounds of white paper between the layers. Let them stay about an hour. Remove carefully and serve on a bed of lettuce and nasturtiums, with mayonnaise.—Boston Globe.

If you swallow anything hurriedly, you bolt it, and if you re-use to swallow at all you bolt it.

Do you know that people believe, if you are a gossip, that you are not very nice people?

People cheerfully pay 25 cents for a 5-cent cake of soap, if it is well advertised.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottles and treatise. Send to Dr. KLINE, 201 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Be as good to people as you can be; you pass this way only once.

How to Grow 40c Wheat.

Salzer's Fall Seed Catalogue tells you. It's worth thousands to the wide-awake farmer. Send 1-cent stamp for catalogue and free samples of grains and grasses for fall sowing. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

The trouble is, when a preacher is interesting he never knows when to stop.

Some women cry as easily and often as some men grumble.

Woman's Writes

Believe in Woman's Writes? Of course we do. Who could help it when women write such convincing words as these: "For seven years I suffered with scrofula. I had a good physician. Every means of cure was tried in vain. At last I was told to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me after using seven bottles."—MRS. JOHN A. GENTLE, Fort Fairfield, Me., Jan. 26, 1896.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
..cures..

HOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FEEL TOWARD M'KINLEY.



The news of his nomination was received in the family circle with great rejoicing.

There are many circumstances that go to confirm these estimates. First, the American machinery is to-day running less than half time. Second, many of the wool dealers who handle the American clip, and who have large stocks of last year's wool on hand, complain that their sales for the past five months were less than many of them have often sold in a single month under the McKinley period. Country merchants all over the United States are holding old wool, some of which is being destroyed by moths, because there is no market for it, the usual outlets for it having been stopped up with imported wool and imported woolen goods.

The speculative movement in anticipation of the Dingley bill facilitated wool imports, and not the need of the wool by American manufacturers. The increased imports of fabrics represent losses inflicted upon American woolen manufacturers by the Wilson bill and profits pocketed by the owners of European mills. It is estimated that the surplus woolsens brought in last year at the duty paid valuation will be from fifty to sixty millions of dollars' worth beyond the capacity of the American people to consume in one year, and compulsory closing of American mills is necessary until this surplus of imported woolsens can be disposed of. There is no question about it, but the decreased purchasing power of the nation offsets the increased quantity of woolsens required by reason of any increase of population, so that the increase in the imports over and above the average quantity imported during the McKinley period represents to that extent the degree of lessened employment for American machinery. The proof of it is in the array of idle machinery.

Messrs. Burk and McPetridge have published in Traffic a statement prepared by Messrs. Justice, Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia, which is interesting in this connection; hence we reproduce it as follows: "Messrs. Helmuth, Schwartz & Co., of London, in their March circular, show that the world's supply of wool from 1891 to 1895 had increased from 2,121,000,000 pounds to 2,342,000,000

of Wales has given instructions for samples to be sent early next week, when she trusts she may be able to select "one or two pieces in the hope of helping to avert suffering from the workers of Bradford." Accordingly the Mayor has been requested to secure the best and most attractive samples possible, and accordingly Messrs. Sir Titus Salt & Co., Milligan, Forbes & Co., A. & S. Henry & Co., Law, Russell & Co., and J. V. Godwin & Co. are to supply them. One wonders if this is to be the salvation of Bradford.

This is from the Yorkshire, England, correspondent of the Wool and Cotton Reporter. Trade in Bradford has not been satisfactory for several months owing to the decline in the purchasing power of the American people, who, earning little or no money, are unable to buy the cheap British shoddy goods that are permeated with "pig manure" and "urine," weighted down with "liquid zinc," also with "flour, Epsom salts, salts of lead and salts of zinc," as our Bradford correspondent has informed us. Whether the samples to be selected by British royalty will savor of such stuffs we care not. But we appreciate that the hard times and numerous bankruptcies occurring in Bradford, due to the impoverished condition of Americans under the Democratic gift of Free-Trade in raw material, compels Bradford's titled manufacturers to seek the protection of British royalty for "the salvation of Bradford."

Democratic Reward Is Labor. Idleness and its consequent poverty and distress have been the rewards of labor; distress and bankruptcy have overtaken business, shrunken values have dissipated fortunes; deficient revenues have impoverished the government, brought about bond issues, and bond syndicates have discouraged and scandalized the nation. Over against this fearful penalty is, however, to be set down one great compensatory result—it has destroyed the Democratic party. The proud columns which swept the country in triumph in 1892 are broken and noiseless in 1896. Their boasted principles, when they came to the test of a practical application, have proven nothing but fallacies, and their great leaders have degenerated into warring chieftains of petty and irreconcilable

"A Bicycle Built for Two."

BattleAx
PLUG

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

Columbia Bicycle Experience

Nineteen years of it—have made more bicycles, better bicycles, and bicycles longer, than anybody else. Columbia riders ride on the certainty of experience. One hundred dollars is right for quality, safety, surety—the trinity of Columbia excellence. When you pay less, you get less.

Catalogue of Fact, free at Columbia agencies—by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.