

THE WOOL GROWERS.

WHY THEY WILL SUPPORT THE M'KINLEY TICKET.

Sheep and Wool Have More Than Doubled in Value Since the Dingley Law Was Passed on the Statute Books.

"I was for free wool in 1894 when I voted for the Wilson free wool tariff, and I am for free wool now in 1900."—William Jennings Bryan.

The wool growers of the United States know what to expect if William Jennings Bryan is by any chance elected to the presidency. He has nailed his colors plainly to the masthead. He who runs may read. There is no qualification whatever in his declaration. He is for free wool now and all the time.

Prosperity and Prosperity.

The condition of the sheep is an accurate barometer of the progress and prosperity of the entire country. "Tell me how stands your sheep in respect to value and productiveness," said Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, "and I will tell you how the country stands in the same respect."

At the time of the election of President McKinley in 1896 there were in the United States 36,818,643 sheep, which at an average of \$1.82 per head were worth \$67,029,942. Four years of protection under the Dingley law has resulted in an increase of the flocks to 63,121,881, which at an average value of \$3.80 has brought the value to \$246,175,335.

Four Years of Protection Has NEARLY DOUBLED THE FLOCKS. MORE THAN DOUBLED THE AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD. NEARLY QUADRUPLLED THE VALUE OF ALL SHEEP.

It is for the sheep owners to decide by their votes whether they want a return of the free trade days under the Wilson law or a continuance of prosperity under the Dingley law. It is for them to say whether they want to be paid for their wool and their mutton in 48-cent dollars or in dollars worth 100 cents each.

If they want free wool, let them vote for the advocate of free wool, William Jennings Bryan. If they want protection and prosperity, let them vote for President William McKinley. If they want to be paid in 48-cent dollars, let them vote for Mr. Bryan; if they wish to be paid in 100-cent dollars, as good as anybody's money on earth, let them vote for Mr. McKinley.

There is no middle course. It is for the sheep raisers, great and small, to vote decisively on this issue.

Some Prosperity Figures.

There is a world of material for study and reflection among the producing classes in the study of the statistics of sheep raising in the United States in the last twenty-two years. The government reports, which cannot be questioned by anybody, show this state of affairs for the years since 1878:

Year	Number of sheep	Average price per head	Total value
1878	33,123,800	\$2.09	\$79,023,984
1879	40,765,900	2.21	90,230,537
1880	43,576,899	2.39	104,070,759
1881	45,016,224	2.37	106,594,954
1882	49,237,291	2.52	124,365,835
The tariff of 1883:			
1883	50,626,626	1.37	119,902,706
1884	50,380,243	1.24	107,990,650
1885	48,332,331	1.91	92,443,867
1886	44,759,314	2.01	89,872,839
1887	43,544,755	2.05	89,279,296
1888	42,639,079	2.13	90,640,379
1889	44,336,672	2.27	100,559,761
The McKinley tariff:			
1890	43,431,136	2.49	108,397,447
1891	44,938,365	2.58	116,121,290
1892	47,273,553	2.66	125,909,264
The Wilson tariff:			
1893	45,948,017	1.98	91,186,110
1894	42,294,064	1.58	66,885,767
1895	38,298,783	1.70	65,167,735
1896	36,818,643	1.82	67,029,942
The Dingley tariff:			
1897	37,656,960	2.46	92,721,133
1898	39,114,453	2.75	107,697,539
1899	40,000,000	2.90	116,000,000
1900	63,121,881	3.80	246,175,335

United States government report for 1899 not yet published. In the history of industrial and economic conditions no more wonderful result of the benefit of protection can be shown.

Prosperity for the Farmers.

And yet the candidate nominated by the Populists by the Democrats and by the Silver Republicans voted in 1894 for the Wilson tariff law with its free-wool clause, and today stands where he stood then, in favor of free wool. Is not this reason enough for bringing to notice at this time the facts and figures relating to "American Tariffs and American Sheep?" If ever time was when these eloquent statistics should be made known to the people of the United States, this is the time.

Instances without number could be cited bearing out this marvelous prosperity of the sheep raisers. Not long ago, the Fairfield (Iowa) Register printed an anecdote that goes straight to the point of illustrating the great increase that has taken place in the productive value and market value of sheep. It appears that last fall, in making a sale of a bunch of sheep at \$3 per head, F. C. Hollister of Buchanan township had one ewe rejected because she did not come up to the standard. He cared for her during the winter, and is as well satisfied as if she had been taken when sold. She had twin lambs in January which weighed 90 pounds at three months and sold at 6 cents per pound, or \$5.40. The ewe herself weighed 140 pounds, and brought \$1.95, while she sheared

8 pounds of wool, which sold for 23 1/2 cents per pound, or \$1.88. Here is a return from this animal of \$12.18.

Commenting on this episode of the rejected sheep, the Des Moines Register said:

"Sheep are about the most profitable and useful animals on the farms, if they are well cared for; and they constitute about the best property barometer to indicate the condition of the government and the people. Many farmers insist that sheep pay for themselves in weed killing and enriching the soil, and that all the other income from sheep is clear profit—a profit that will average more than 100 per cent annually as long as American labor receives the protection it should have. The income from that scrub sheep would not have paid for the sheep's feed during any six months of the free-trade and free-silver agitation hard times—from 1893 to 1897. Compare the history of that scrub sheep with any of the speeches of Col. W. J. Bryan, and you will have proof of the difference between principle and theory."

Ohio Farmers Made Glad.

Another remarkable illustration of the difference in the value of sheep under free-trade and protection occurred in connection with an assignee's sale of the estate of a farmer in Jefferson county, Ohio, in October, 1894, a few weeks after the passage of the Wilson bill with its free-wool clause. The animals sold were all fine black-topped Merinos. The files of the Ohio State Journal show that 40 ewes sold at this sale for 69 cents each, 30 lambs for 30 cents each, and a registered buck was knocked down for 50 cents. Other lots chosen from the same flock sold at similar prices, and all were fine Merino sheep. It is recorded that a farmer in Fulton county, Ohio, recently sold 125 head of sheep for \$900, being \$6.40 per head. The farmer of Fulton county will tell you that under the Wilson law that number of sheep would not have produced \$125, perhaps less, and that owners would have had to look around a long time for a purchaser at any price.

Early this year the American Protective Tariff League sent a circular of inquiry to sheep owners throughout the United States asking for information on the following points:

Number of sheep owned in March, 1896. (Wilson law free wool period.)
Number of sheep owned in March, 1900. (Dingley law, protected wool period.)
Average value per head in March, 1896. (Wilson law, free wool period.)
Average value per head in March, 1900. (Dingley law, protected wool period.)

Up to June 4 of this year replies had been received from sheep raisers in 39 states.

In commenting on these returns let us begin with a section of the country where for a time the belief was strong that if you would see prosperity you must look through silver spectacles. Take Montana for example, which in April, 1896, had 3,218,802 sheep. Seventy-two reports from Montana show that in March, 1896, the persons reporting owned 304,374 sheep, with an average market value of \$2.12 per head; whereas in March, 1900, these same persons had increased their flocks to 625,434, and the average value per head had grown to \$4.15, or only 9 cents less than double the value of 1896. For 1900 Montana will show flocks numbering fully 5,000,000, and protection will be worth to the sheep raisers more than \$10,000,000 as compared with free trade, to say nothing of an increase of more than \$2,000,000 in the value of each year's wool clip. Silver spectacles did not enable the farmers of Montana to see this immense gain in their wealth.

Utah Blessed with Prosperity.

Fifteen Utah farmers state that in 1896 their flocks numbered 58,070, valued at \$1.81 per head, and that four years later this number had increased to 72,600, and the value per head was now \$3.89. With a present total of more than 3,000,000 it ought not to be very difficult to convince Utah sheep raisers that the country made a good choice when it rejected free silver and free wool for protection and a 100-cent dollar.

In Colorado, according to the reports from 33 owners, the flocks have increased from 154,039 in 1896 to 185,524 in March, 1900, and the average value per head has been increased from \$2.03 to \$3.94. It would take the combined profits of a good many silver mines under a "16 to 1" ratio to equal the gain which Colorado has realized on her sheep and her wool. Idaho's showing is still more impressive. Forty of her sheep farmers report 155,558 head in March, 1896, and 275,161 in March, 1900; and they state that the value per head has advanced from \$1.76 to \$4.10. This year will see more than 3,000,000 sheep and a clip of about 20,000,000 pounds of wool in Idaho. Can Mr. Bryan and his free wool propaganda offer Idaho anything equal to what protection has done for sheep and their flocks?

Prosperity Reaches Texas.

Now let us turn our steps toward the banner state of bourbonism and free-trade, a state which a year ago had 2,383,650 sheep and sheared about 15,500,000 pounds of wool, but which will this year show over 3,000,000 sheep and over 18,000,000 pounds of wool. From Texas we have 60 reports, and they tell us that in March, 1896, under the administration to which Texas gave such a tremendous majority, these owners had 199,953 sheep, worth to them \$1.45 each; and that in March, 1900, under an administration whose success at the polls Texas did so much to prevent, these same 60 owners had 124,125 sheep, and their average market value was \$2.75 per head. Would you think that Texas

farmers would next November sit up all night and stand in line waiting for a chance to put in a ballot for Bryan and free wool? There are sheep owners enough in Texas, not to turn the scale from Democracy to Republicanism, for that is too much to hope for just now, but enough to at least cut down the big majority of 1896, and show that Texas has some appreciation of what has been done for her by McKinley, protection and prosperity.

How was it in Nebraska, the home of him who is at once the hope and despair of his party? From that state 28 reports have thus far been received. They show that under the provisions of the law of 1894, which the Boy Orator of the Platte helped to pass, the parties reporting owned 23,588 sheep, worth \$1.69 per head, while in March, 1900, these same parties owned 75,720 sheep, marketable in cash at an average of \$4.77 per head. Nebraska will remember who it was that said, "I was for free wool in 1894, when I voted for the Wilson free-wool tariff, and I am for free wool now in 1900."

The sheep census taken by the League in detail is as follows:

Reports received	964
Sheep owned in March, 1896 (Wilson law, free wool period)	1,458,804
Sheep owned in March, 1900 (Dingley law, protection period)	2,501,215
Increase, 1900	1,042,411
Percentage of increase	71.44
Average value per head March, 1896 (Wilson law, free wool period)	\$1.76
Average value per head March, 1900 (Dingley law, protection period)	\$3.90
Increase of value per head for 1900	\$2.14
Percentage of gain in value per head for 1900	121.59

Prosperity Extraordinary.

It is only fair to say that the extraordinary increase of prosperity which has come to pass since the country repudiated free-trade and cheap dollars has in some measure acted as a bar to the more rapid increase of American flocks of sheep. Having more money to spend our people have eaten sheep at an unprecedented rate in the past two years. For this reason the consumption of lambs has increased enormously. Lamb is a gastronomic luxury, and so great has been the demand and so high the price in the early months of this year that sheep raisers have yielded to the temptation and sent to market vast numbers of lambs which should have been kept at home for breeding purposes. Only a few days ago I was told of a sheep owner in one of the western states who sold to a Chicago packing company 40,000 lambs of this year's produce. "Why did you do it?" he was asked; "how could you afford to so curtail your increase?" Because the offer of \$7 per head in spot cash was too tempting to resist," was the reply.

Four years ago, with tariff reform in the saddle, mutton sheep sold in Omaha and Kansas City at \$2 to \$3.50 per head, and lambs sold at \$3.50 to \$4.30 per head. In March of this year, with McKinley and protection, sheep for mutton sold in Omaha and Kansas City at \$3.50 to \$6.25 and lambs at \$5 to \$7.10 per head.

But this is not all of the story. Under the action of the McKinley law the imports of foreign wools have fallen off enormously.

Here is a statement of the wool imports into this country for the various years, showing first that after the accession of Cleveland to power in 1893 but 55,000,000 pounds of wool were imported into this country, but that under the Cleveland and Wilson free trade bill we imported nearly 800,000,000 pounds, and so utterly overstocked the market that no such impression was made by the Dingley bill at first as we had a right to have expected.

Wool Imports.

The history of wool imports into the United States should be conclusive proof to every owner of sheep in this country that free trade means the use of foreign wool in American factories, while protection means the use of American wool. Study the following figures:

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Tariff period.
1892	172,433,838	McKinley tariff.
1894	55,152,585	Waiting for free wool
1895	206,032,906	Cleveland
1896	239,911,473	and
1897	359,852,026	free trade,
1898	132,795,202	McKinley and pro-
1899	76,736,209	tection to farmers.

Under the McKinley tariff in 1893 we imported 172,433,838 pounds of foreign wool. In 1894, while buyers were waiting for the free trade Wilson bill to become law, we imported only 55,152,585 pounds.

In the free trade years, when American sheep were being slaughtered because it didn't pay our farmers to sell their wool for a few cents a pound, the foreign wool came flooding into our markets by the shiploads—more and more of it each year.

In 1897 we bought, under the free trade Wilson bill, 359,852,026 pounds of foreign wool. This was 173,426 tons of it—enough to load 58 British merchant vessels, each carrying 2,900 tons of wool grown mostly in British colonies. This is the sort of pro-British treaty that the Democrats make.

A Powerful Argument.

And finally comes the value of the wool clip. For illustration we take the price of Ohio fleece wool as a basis as quoted by Manger & Avery of Dayton for a series of years.

Year.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
January.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1890	33	37	29
1891	33	37	31
1892	30	35	31
1893	29	33	29
1894	23	24	21
1895	17 1/2	20	19
1896	19	21 1/2	19
1897	19	21	19
1898	23	30	26
1899	26 1/2	29	24
1900	35	36	92

These figures are very interesting. Note the high prices paid for Ohio wool during the Republican administration of President Harrison from 1890 to 1892.

Then note the decline of 10 to 12 cents per pound between 1893 and 1897 January prices during the free trade administration of Grover Cleveland.

Note once more the sharp advance in wool values in 1898 to 1900. It is needless to say that this was under a protective tariff and a Republican administration—during McKinley prosperity.

Western farmers will see to it that the high price of wool is maintained for another four years by voting for McKinley and electing only Republican congressmen.

Every farmer should cut this out and paste it up by his fireside for reference in the first few days of November.

LOST TRACK OF FAMILY.

Gen. Wheeler's Misfortune When He First Went to Congress.

Once during his memorable life General Joe Wheeler, now commander of the department of the lakes, with headquarters in Chicago, found himself without a local habitation or a family, although he had both a few hours earlier in the day. When he was first elected to congress he lodged in a fashionable section of Washington, but in the course of a few days Mrs. Wheeler became dissatisfied and one evening when her husband returned from congress, she said: "Father, I do not like this place at all and really think we had better move, if you don't object." "Certainly not, mother," returned the ever-gallant general; "just please yourself—anything suits me." Nothing more was said on the subject, but a couple of days later on seeking the society of his family after the official duties of the day were over the congressman found the apartment deserted and on inquiry that his family had moved during the day. No one knew where they had gone. Mrs. Wheeler had merely neglected to inform her husband that they were to move that day and where the new residence was. He went to various hotels, but didn't find them, so finally spent the night at once, and next day his colleagues were highly diverted and interested at the engaging candor with which the great little man related how he had lost his family and asked their advice as to where they supposed he could find them. In the course of the day one of the children came to the capitol to find out why their father hadn't been home the night before, and then the omission of letting him know the address of where they had moved was rectified, and he went gladly to the new quarters, where, with Mrs. Wheeler, he had a hearty laugh over their temporary separation.

Smallest and Oldest Republics.

Gouss is the smallest republic as to area, but Tavolara is the smallest republic as to population. Gouss is only one mile in area. It is located on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, and is recognized by both of these countries. It is governed by a president and council of twelve. It was established in 1648, and has 130 inhabitants. The president is tax collector, assessor and judge. Gouss has no church, clergyman or cemetery. The people worship in a church outside of their own territory, and the dead bodies are slid down to a cemetery in the valley below. In that valley all the baptisms and marriages are performed. Tavolara is twelve miles northeast of Sardinia. It is an island five miles long by a half mile wide. Its total population consists of fifty-five men, women and children. The women go to the polls with the men and elect every year a president and council of six, all serving without pay. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing and raising fruits and vegetables. The republic has no army and no navy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Iowa School Libraries.

A new law in Iowa provides that every school district must annually set aside from 5 to 15 cents for every child of school age, the money to go for the purchase of books for the school library. During the school year the books are to be kept in the school room, but in vacation time they will be kept for the use of the pupils in some private house or store selected by the board. The books to be purchased are limited to a list which the state board of education is to make out. Already most of the Iowa cities have availed themselves of the law permitting school directors to spend \$25 a year on books.—Pathfinder.

Unhealthy Teachers Barred.

Chicago is determined to have healthy women teachers. Hereafter all candidates for admission to the normal school must be submitted to a physical examination in the presence of the women members of the board and three women physicians. Pulmonary tuberculosis, physical deformity, neurasthenia, or nervous exhaustion, irremediable defect in sight or hearing or organic disorder or nutritional deficiency, such as will prevent proper care and control of pupils, will be sufficient to exclude. Journal of Education.

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood



Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will she care for her mind and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.



The Happy Result.

February 10th, 1900.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. I feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure to me, while before using your medicine it was a burden. To-day I am a healthy and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world. I cannot express the relief I have experienced by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MISS PEARL GOOD, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.

\$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

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