

# FACTS THEY FORGET.

## WHY WONT DEMOCRATIC EDITORS WRITE ON EXPORTS?

Farmers Want to Know How They Are Capturing the Markets of the World—Sold \$140,000,000 Less Than Under One Year of Protection.



While the free-trade papers have been drawing particular attention to an increase in the foreign trade of twenty-five different industries, saying nothing about a decrease in the exports of forty-one manufacturing industries, they are far too important to be overlooked. In fact the true workings of any tariff law cannot be fairly examined if such omission be allowed. Adopting the same system of comparison as the free traders instituted in regard to the exports of twenty-five industries, we give the comparative exports of agricultural products for each month of the present calendar year and the corresponding months of 1894. We supplement this with the values of agricultural exports during each month of 1892, the year when our best protective tariff was undisturbed operation:

Months	1894	1892	1894	1892
January	\$95,115,673	\$61,842,901	\$82,088,171	\$61,842,901
February	47,281,296	38,184,388	63,356,624	38,184,388
March	48,582,509	43,487,774	63,037,539	43,487,774
April	42,512,570	43,240,918	56,308,413	43,240,918
May	39,067,342	39,685,843	50,797,346	39,685,843
June	35,487,447	31,246,891	44,947,620	31,246,891
July	32,267,613	32,123,333	41,851,970	32,123,333
August	38,525,545	30,553,181	61,707,970	30,553,181
Totals	\$349,835,895	\$321,379,231	\$460,593,063	\$321,379,231

This comparison shows that the exports of all agricultural products this year, to Aug. 31, were almost \$28,500,000 less than in 1894 and over \$139,000,000 less than in 1892. American farmers have captured 30 per cent less of the markets of the world this year than they possessed in 1892. Another noticeable fact is that our farm exports last August were less than half as much as in last January. During eight months of this year we have lost over \$31,000,000 of trade in our agricultural products with the markets of the world, trade that we secured to the extent of \$61,842,000 in January of the great protection year of 1892. If the ratio of loss this year, over \$7,500,000 a month, should continue till the end of 1895, then by the end of December next we hardly be exporting any agricultural products at all.

### The Woolen Goods Trade.

As a record of the condition of the wool manufacturing trade, the following from the Wall Street Journal is of interest:

"One of the largest woolen manufacturers in Providence was here last week and in conversation stated that about 33 per cent of the woolen mills of this country had closed down and others were closing steadily. On the other hand, the mills in Leeds and Manchester, England, according to his reports, are working night and day.

"He reports manufacturers preparing to work on light-weight goods for next spring, and in the canvass for orders from merchants he finds that about three-fourths of the orders are going to foreign manufacturers on account of better prices offered in England. The change in tariff to ad valorem permits undervaluations so that competition here is out of the question.

"He reports that the loss through this competition is five times greater than the good received from free wool.

"He is also a director in a railroad in the Southwest and says that one of the

principal returns the railroad is getting now, is from hauling sheep from New Mexico to Kansas City and Chicago for the slaughter houses. Wool which has been bringing 16 cents a pound can be sold now for only 6 cents, and there is now no profit to the farmer in keeping his sheep."

### Decided The Woman.

"The economical woman is not 'in it' nowadays, at least so far as clothes are concerned. Such diplomacies as make-shifts are no longer possible in dress. The art of making a little go a long way has practically become extinct. Unless provided with a very long tether indeed, 'making two ends meet' has

# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

## INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

HERE is a new field opening for our bright, energetic young men who wish to secure steady employment of a pleasant as well as profitable nature. This field is the private dairies owned by men who keep them not as a source of profit, but also pleasure. A great many of our rich men are buying farms near their city of residence and stocking them with cows of the best breeds. These men wish to place their farms in charge of men who have a thorough knowledge of farm dairying and stock raising, and are willing to pay a good price for the services of such men. The wages offered are above those of the average accountant, teacher or clerk, and the occupation is more enjoyable to one who has a love for rural life. To be successful in this line a young man must be of good habits, neat and orderly, and capable of turning to the best account the labor of men under his charge, must have a knowledge of up to date farming and a thorough understanding of the breeding, care and feeding of all farm animals. He must know how to run the dairy machinery and make first class butter. This field is open and is far from being overstocked with suitable men. In order to secure what they need these dairy owners have to hire two men, one to superintend the farm and one to manage the dairy and creamery, when if one man had the knowledge he could fill both positions.—Denver Field and Farm.

### That Shoddy Tariff.

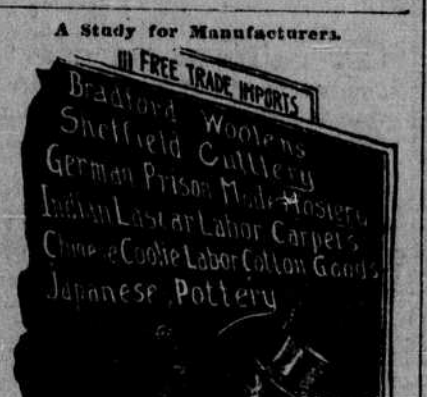
Wool	1894 Year ending Aug. 31, last year of the McKinley Law.	1895 Year ending Aug. 31, 1st year of the Free Wool Law.
Class 1	13,183,065 lbs.	119,065,087 lbs.
" 2	1,242,253 "	18,853,490 "
" 3	41,263,359 "	119,679,872 "
Total	55,688,677 lbs.	249,406,038 lbs.
Shoddy, noils, wastes, etc.	210,474 lbs.	17,406,568 lbs.
Manufs. of wool (exclusive of shoddy, noils and wastes)	\$15,881,250	\$45,858,428

The imports of wool substitutes during the last year of the McKinley law were only 210,000 pounds, while under the first full year of free wool their importation amounted to 17,600,000 pounds. Every pound of shoddy, noils and waste displaces about three pounds of American unwashed wool. The excess of importations of shoddy, rags, noils, waste, etc., in one year under the new law exceeds the total annual yield of clean wool of two of our largest wool growing states, California and Texas, or the total annual yield of Ohio, Michigan and New York. Nearly ninety pounds of shoddy, noils, waste, etc., now go into consumption, where only one pound was used under protection.

### A Study for Manufacturers.

IN FREE TRADE IMPORTS

BRANDS WOODS SHEPHERD GARDNER GERMAN PRISON MADE HOSIERY LINEN LAST LABOR CARPETS CHINA COOKS LABOR COTTON GOODS JAPANESE POTTERY



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### Cheaper Here, Higher Abroad.

In case farmers have forgotten that democratic senators, while caring for the interests of the sugar trust in the Govman tariff, failed to secure protection for wool growers, they will see from the following figures that the average price of Ohio washed wool is from 15 to 16 cents per pound less under free trade than it was under the protection given to the wool growers in Gov. McKinley's tariff period:

PRICE PER POUND PER CENT.	Oct. 1, 1891	Jan. 1, 1892	April 1, 1892	July 1, 1892
1891-92	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	22
1892-93	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	22
1893-94	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	22
1894-95	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	22

Wool in the markets of the world is higher than it was in October, 1891, and therefore the decline of from 7 1/2 to 15 cents per pound on freecoats and from 15 to 27 1/2 cents per pound on scouring in the United States is the effect of the removal of wool duties and of nothing else.

### Their False Balance Sheet.

The treasury department has presented a statement for last month showing receipts somewhat over \$3,000,000 in excess of expenditures. This statement is a cheat. The sugar producers of the United States have not yet been paid the \$5,000,000 due to them, the authority to pay which was given by the last congress. It is a debt owed by the government, and so long as \$1 of it remains unpaid the administration cannot claim that its revenue exceeds the needs of the government. The September statement is false. While Uncle Sam owes money to the sugar producers, or to any one else, a surplus of revenue cannot be claimed. False balance sheets represent nothing but Democratic chicanery.

Machinery is better employed today than it is likely to be two months from now, and the fact that the mills are fairly busy now is misleading to the average man, who points to it as a favorable condition.—Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich.

### A Cheap Chap.

While yearning for the good of all mankind, the free-trader will try to reduce the wages of his own help to the European standard.

# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

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### The Dairy Belt.

The so-called "dairy belt" that we were wont to hear so much about in years past proves to be a fallacy. Wherever there is good grasses and good water, good butter can be made. It was once contended by dairy writers that the "dairy belt" was confined to the East, and that dairying could not be made a success in the West. Now the West is the greatest of all dairy sections of this vast Union. And there was once a time when the West preached the doctrine that dairying could not be made a success in the South. Note the condition of the South today with her thousands of registered cattle and her tens of thousands of grades. These cattle are certainly not kept for breeding purposes alone. They are butter producers, important factors in building up the agricultural wealth of our Southland. They are money makers for our farmers and breeders. For years the best grades of butter in the South, the product of these herds, has commanded a better price in our markets than the best of the Elgin product that has reached us. In the past few years creameries have increased slowly in the South, but private dairies have multiplied with astonishing rapidity, and the growth of our dairy interest is but in its infancy as yet, compared to what it is bound to be in a few years hence.—Ex.

Value of Gentleness—The money value of quietness, gentleness and good temper in milk cows is well known and appreciated by all practical dairymen as a thing of prime importance. These to a certain extent are inherited from the parents of the animal, the same as disposition to fatten, quality of flesh, yield of milk, etc. Even harsh tones to a nervous and timid animal are almost as dangerous as blows. Gentle treatment should commence early with the young calf, and be continued until the animal is put in the dairy. The calf should never know what it is to fear man, and if never treated harshly, frightened or teased, will, almost without exception, be exempt from vicious habits. They should be brought up with the idea that man is their friend and protector. Stock that can be approached at any time are easier to handle and in that way repay many times over the trouble it takes to raise them in this manner. The best of dairy breeds may be rendered useless if subjected to harsh treatment.—Ex.

### The Average Cow.

The census claims that there are over 16,500,000 cows in the United States, and estimates their average production of butter at 130 pounds each. When we consider that a good many cows yield from 150 to 400 pounds per year, we must conclude that there are a very large number that yield far below 130 pounds, else the average would not be reduced to that figure. It goes without saying that there are hundreds of thousands of cows (probably millions), that do not begin to pay their way. The cow owners of this country can make a few millions of dollars this winter by entering on a campaign of investigation, and killing off such cows. Every dollar such cows bring as meat is pure profit, for they are worth nothing to keep.

### Pleuro-Pneumonia from Australia.

The department of agriculture has received information from English sources that among the cattle shipped to London from Australia six undoubted cases of pleuro-pneumonia were discovered. This, it is believed, will have an important bearing on the competition with American meats from that quarter, as it is presumed that England will prohibit further imports from that section of the globe. It was also learned from the same source that the prices obtained from Australian meats, so dressed weight, was not satisfactory to the Australian shipper.

# Small End of the Wedge.

In farming, poultry keeping is the small end of the wedge, so far as investment is concerned. That is, to the farmer who is poor, it presents a way out into greater things. The poor man cannot go heavily into horse-breeding, because it requires large investment at first, just when he has not the money to invest. Then he must wait three, four and five years for returns, and to do that will require considerable money to "carry" the business. So it is with all other departments on the farm, though not to the same extent as in horse-breeding.

But with poultry it is different. He can invest \$1 or \$100. Within a few weeks his investment returns him an interest. Frequently it will double within a year. How much will a man be worth if he can go on doubling his capital each year for ten years? Even if his investment be only \$10, it will have reached a comfortable figure. At the beginning of the eleventh year his capital would be \$10,240, a wedge of quite respectable thickness.

Few, however, will carry the business through to such a point. It requires application to numerous details. Besides, many people use all the profits from their flocks, instead of reinvesting a portion. Another mistake is to invest too much in numbers of birds and not enough in pens for their accommodation and comfort. The houses, yards, utensils and variation of methods must keep pace with the increase of flock.

Altogether the poultry possibility seems to be a providential creation in behalf of the man of moderate means, the woman who has a little spending money to invest and the school boy that is ambitious. A small sum can be invested, and it is like the seed of a plant, under favorable conditions it will increase beyond expectations. But in either case the product must be properly cared for and nourished.

### A Simple Rat-Trap.

Under this heading a correspondent of a poultry journal sends a description and sketch, here reproduced, of what he calls "the only perfect rat-trap, and very simple and inexpensive." Rats in some localities are a serious nuisance to poultry breeders, and a good trap is worth a good deal of money to them. The contrivance is thus described:



scribed: Take a common box about a foot square, and fifteen inches long, bore a hole in each end with an inch-and-a-half auger, about four inches up from the bottom, as shown at A in cut. Fit a small tin pan (or box) with meal mixed with lough on Rats, set in middle of box, as indicated by dotted line B; nail cover on, and you can set it anywhere without fear of chicks or fowls touching it. Keep it loaded all the time, and you will have no trouble with rats.—Australasian.

### Raising Quail.

Harry Rudolph, says the Philadelphia Record, has bred, hatched and raised to maturity in captivity over 100 quail at his home, on Van Pelt street, this city. To those who have ever captured a young quail and tried to make it live this will be good news, for some day there will probably be a quail farm where this most valuable game bird will be bred and raised in quantities. Recent severe winters have greatly lessened the natural supply of quail, not only in this section, but farther south as well, and game-protective societies have experienced much difficulty in obtaining as many birds as they wanted for breeding purposes.

Mr. Rudolph's discovery of the food young quail require was not an accident, but the result of long study. He has kept live quail for the last twenty years, but only until recently has he succeeded in getting the young birds to live. All ordinary food, such as is given young chickens, turkeys, etc., he found to be useless with quail, the young invariably dying. He tried brood after brood and finally turned his attention to wild food, such as the birds would be likely to get in their natural state. He was successful and now says he can raise 65 per cent of all young birds hatched. Just what this wild food is Mr. Rudolph says is his secret. His success proves that it is a good one. After the birds are ten days old they will eat anything and live.

### Exterminating Burdocks.

Like all biennials, the burdock is easily destroyed in cultivated fields. It is only in by-places, as fence sides, corners, and around the buildings, pastures, and borders of woodlands that burdocks give trouble. But even in these they are not difficult to destroy. Farmers who go over their fields twice a year with their spades will soon have no burdocks. In cutting them care should be taken to strike below the crown. Every plant cut in this way must die. The cutting may be done at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, and it is, of course, much more easily done when the plants are young. While it is not difficult to cut off a small tap root with the spade, it is much more difficult to accomplish the same when the root has attained a diameter of an inch or more. Two or three years of persistent spading will remove nearly all burdocks from the by-places of our farms.—Ex.

Don't let manure with smut spores go on land for cereals. Put it where there will be something else. Foul manure is the cause of much disease among crops and yet seldom suspected, or if suspected we do not know that we are to blame.

Shaking dice for drinks is not enough physical exercise for an adult man.

# The Modern Ideal Kitchen.

"The Ideal Kitchen" is treated at length, described in detail by James Thompson, and illustrated in the Ladies' Home Journal. Mr. Thompson says that in the model kitchen of the present the walls should be of glazed tiles or enameled brick to the height of six or seven feet. In place of these, painted brick or plaster may be used. Soapstone is also excellent. The tiles or brick should be carried clear to the floor; no wooden baseboards must be used. The floor should be of tiles, plain mosaic, stone or cement, all hard and dirt-resisting and easily kept clean. Have as little woodwork as possible, and what you are obliged to have let it be plain, with as few joints and crevices as possible. Your cook will at first object to this style of flooring, but a few days' care of this cleanly surface will convince her.

### Quiet Reception Dress.

Any pretty silk with a fancy neck dressing is in good taste for an elderly lady who does not go out a great deal, writes Isabel Mallon in December Ladies' Home Journal. If she fancies it, a dainty bonnet may be worn, though I think it in better taste at an evening affair at a private house for the head to be uncovered. Black satin, brilliant with black jets, softened with frills of black lace, makes a rich and fashionable gown for the matron, while for the younger woman all the pretty figured, striped and chine silks are in good form. Silks showing changeable backgrounds with brocade figures upon them are advocated by the dealers, but I confess myself to not caring for them, inasmuch as they look better suited to covering a chair than making a lady's gown.

### WHERE GRAIN GROWS.

Manitoba's magnificent crop of 1895 demonstrates the wonderful fertility and productiveness of the soil of that western Canadian province. The yield of wheat on 1,145,276 acres was about 35,000,000 bushels; of oats, nearly 30,000,000 bushels on 482,578 acres; of barley, 6,000,000 on 153,839 acres, and there were besides 1,250,000 bushels of flax, 65,000 bushels of rye and 25,000 bushels of peas. This is an average of over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, of 60 bushels of oats, and of 39 bushels of barley; and this immense crop was safely harvested by 25,000 farmers, many of whom settled in Manitoba within the past ten years with very little capital except industry and energy, and some with little or no experience whatever in farming. In the aggregate these 25,000 farmers have averaged 2,880 bushels of grain of all kinds; and besides this have produced magnificent crops of roots, potatoes, cabbages, onions and garden vegetables of all kinds. They have shipped to eastern markets, in addition, thousands of head of sleek cattle and large numbers of sheep. And all this has been accomplished without the expenditure of one dollar for artificial fertilizers and with a very small outlay for wages.

Beyond this province are fertile lands and a ranching country stretching miles to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. These are divided into the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The eastern part of the former is also admirably adapted for wheat raising and mixed farming, and the western part of the district adjoining the southern half of Alberta combine to furnish the great cattle ranches of the northwest, there being countless acres of prairie land on which grow the most nutritious grasses on the continent. Northern Alberta, to which have flocked in recent years thousands of settlers from Nebraska, Kansas, Washington and other states, is the poor man's paradise, and although it has only had the advantages of railway communication since 1891, is rapidly filling up. There is practically no taxation in these districts, except for educational purposes, and each one possesses every requisite—in climate, soil, fuel, water, etc.—that the most favored old settled countries enjoy. No country is more prosperous than this Canadian northwest, and to none will there be a larger immigration, as its wonderful productiveness becomes known.

### Twins.

"Gander, where do you s'pose twins come from?" asked Majorie during her visit in the country.

"From under cabbages, I guess," answered grandpa carelessly, as he busily set out a long row of young cabbages beside the garden path.

Some time after at 5 in the morning, Majorie was found kneeling in her night-dress in the path industriously pulling out the very last of grandpa's young cabbages; Bounce at her side, regarding uneasily his tiny mistress and the row of uprooted greens. At a cry of protest from grandpa, Majorie answered sweetly:

"Don't upset yourself, grandpa; I'll plant 'em again. Me and Bounce are hunting for twins, and we want 'em all girls."—Judge.

A high roller rolls mighty low toward the latter end of his career.

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# Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is—? ... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could, if you were chemists. But then, do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it, and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.