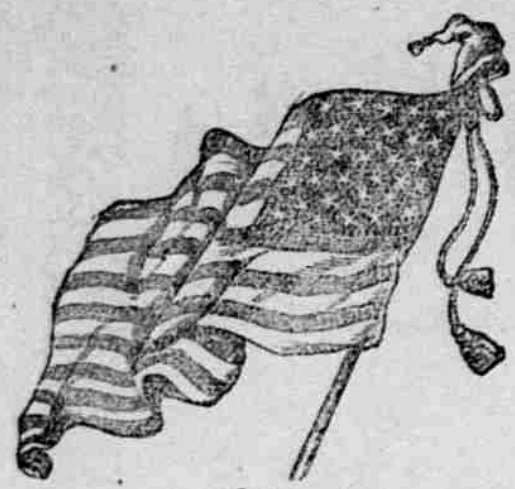


**FACTS THEY FORGET.**

**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 have been equally reticent upon the subject of our exports of agricultural products. As these constitute more than half of our total exports, 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 insisted 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:

Month	1894	1895	1892
January	\$65,115,672	\$61,842,961	\$82,082,171
February	47,281,299	39,194,288	62,352,514
March	48,582,500	43,487,734	61,037,589
April	43,512,870	42,246,918	56,968,412
May	39,097,542	39,685,842	50,727,436
June	35,487,647	31,245,891	44,947,620
July	32,267,612	32,123,327	41,851,679
August	38,525,543	29,552,181	51,707,579
Totals	\$340,835,856	\$321,579,253	\$460,332,653

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 20 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 \$1,500,000 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

**The Man Who Sees No Harm in Free Trade.**  
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."  
**Deceived The Women.**  
The economical woman is not "in it" nowadays, at least so far as clothes are concerned. Such diplomaties as make-shifts are no longer possible in dress. The feat 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



become almost a lost art. It really seems as though fashion and the dry goods merchants were in league against the noble army of women of moderate means.—The Evening Sun, N. Y.  
This, from a democratic paper, is far from being in accord with the promises made to shopping women, in 1892, that the repeal of the McKinley tariff would be followed by cheaper goods and lower prices. The dream of shoppers that one free-trade dollar would be equal to two protection dollars is sadly shattered by this statement of cold, dry facts. Women will be forced to believe that a free-trade promise is more fragile than their own pie crust. How about the poor working girl who was to get her clothes so cheap? "The economical woman is not 'in it' nowadays." The democrats have deceived the women.

**That Shoddy Tariff.**  
The following table shows the imports of wool, wool substitutes and woolen manufactures during the last year of the McKinley tariff and the first year of free wool:

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.....	13,183,095 lbs.	119,955,687 lbs.
" 2.....	1,212,257 "	18,851,459 "
" 3.....	44,253,259 "	110,679,872 "
Total.....	58,678,611 lbs.	549,496,658 lbs.
Shoddy, noils, wastes, etc.	210,134 lbs.	17,636,563 lbs.
Manfs. of wool (exclusive of shoddy, noils and wastes.)	\$15,884,250	\$45,838,425

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:  
Bradford's Woollens  
Sheffield Cutlery  
German Prison Made Hosiery  
Indian Lacat Labor Carpets  
Chinese Coolie Labor Cotton Goods  
Japanese Pottery



These facts are the vital influences that are determining the value of American wool.  
**Cheaper Here, Higher Abroad.**  
In case farmers have forgotten that democratic senators, while caring for the interests of the sugar trust in the Gorman 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 13 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 IN CENTS.	Oct. 1, 1890.	Jan. 1, 1891.	April 1, 1891.	July 1, 1891.
1890-91.....	31½	31	31½	29
1891-92.....	28	27	27	27
1892-93.....	27	27	29	28
1893-94.....	21	21	20	18
1894-95.....	8	10½	15½	16½

Wool in the markets of the world is higher than it was in October, 1891, and therefore the decline of from 7½ to 15 cents per pound on fleeces and from 15 to 27½ 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 just 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.



**FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.**

**GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.**

**"The Way That Father Comes"**—Strange Felina Specimens Found on the Island of Cerros—Give God Your Best Thought.

**THE** way that father comes each night, Home faring from the city, Is scanned with eager glances bright By Marjory and Kitty. Twin sentries by the garden gate

In spotless white the sisters wait— Two tiny maids with faces fair, With deep blue eyes and soft brown hair.

The way that father comes they know Must always be the right way, Trodden a thousand times, and so It always seems a bright way. The quiet lane their eyes discern Is known at every grassy turn, And, hung with blossoms, arched with green, It is the sweetest ever seen!

The way that father comes they deem Awaits his coming only; Though crowds went by, the way would seem, Without him, sad and lonely! It is his voice they long to hear, His quick, firm footsteps drawing near; It is for him alone they wait In loving patience at the gate!

The way that father comes, we guess, Is where new joys will find him— An Eden for the wilderness Of toil and care behind him! The troubles of the day forgot, He hastens to a blissful spot, Where, rosy twilight glowing dim, The children soon shall welcome him! —J. R. Eastwood.

**Tame Cats Run Wild.**

A friend of mine, who recently returned from a visit to the mining camps on the Island of Cerros, which lies in the Pacific ocean, off the coast of Lower California, in speaking of the fauna and flora of that interesting volcanic upheaval, told me that he saw a number of small cats running wild on the island. They were prowling about the rocks, and among the many cacti and giant century plants that form the only vegetation of that arid soil, and afforded these cats their only shelter. He describes the color of these animals as varied, many being gray, some entirely black, and a few spotted with black and white.

My friend is undoubtedly correct in the belief that these small cats have descended from domestic animals that had been left on the island, or had escaped from wrecks on the coast, and since that time have multiplied under favorable conditions of food and climate. They prey chiefly upon the rats that are found there of the "trading" and the "kangaroo" species.

These kangaroo rats are peculiar to Australia, and must therefore have gained a home on the island of Cerros in some such way as the cats have done. The cats may occasionally vary their bill-of-fare by catching the mice that nest the huts of the miners, and the Mexican finches that fly over from the mainland in large flocks.

In their habits these Cerros cats are exceedingly wild, as we might naturally suppose. For, no matter how much of a pet a cat may be, if her young are brought up to shift for themselves, or are turned adrift in the woods, even after a domestic kittenhood, they will at once show themselves proficient in

those feline arts that enable them to capture their prey and to avoid their enemies. The wild nature of a house cat is only dormant, ready at any moment to transform it into a beast of prey. No animal more quickly reverts to the type of its remote ancestry. A few years ago, on that slender strip of outer coast known as Padre Island, which skirts the mainland of southern-most Texas, from Corpus Christi bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande, I saw a wildcat of peculiar appearance, and near by the tracks of many of its fellows among the dwarf live-oaks, which in miniature forests spring from the sandy soil.

These animals were unmistakably the progeny of domestic cats. Among them were visible the tracks of larger cats—the ocelot, and the true wildcat—whose tufted ears and short tail distinguished him so clearly from our domestic puss as well as from the European wildcat. The descendant of the house cat was just as wild as its larger cousins, but as he trotted away from me he turned for a moment his pretty rounded face towards mine, for all the world like a cat running up a city alley, and then vanished with a bound.

His colors, russet gray marked with a little black in stripes, harmonized well with his surroundings, and doubtless aided him to surprise his prey. We may readily believe that these wild descendants of domestic cats are not a whit behind their savage cousins in ability to earn a comfortable living.

It is a disputed question among naturalists whether our domestic cat originated from a species no longer found in the wild state, or was developed to its present characteristic from the wildcat of Europe. This question may find a satisfactory solution after such descendants of the house cat as we have described shall have run wild for many generations. We may then be enabled to compare the result—product of evolution with the European wildcat, and with certain other species of Old World felineæ.—S. Frank Aaron.

**Give God Your Best Thought.**

With all thy mind, (Luke 10:27). Whoever loves God with his whole mind will worship him in all his thoughts. God will be first with him in everything, and he will be constantly planning for the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom. No matter what his sphere or work may be, he will be a true missionary in heart and spirit. God needs the best thought of every man, and will pay good interest for the use of it. There is no kind of Christian work that does not require method, plan, decision and intelligent care in its execution, and there is no work that needs to be done for the good of man, that is not Christian work, if the man who does it loves God. A bricklayer can worship God every time he lifts his trowel, and a carpenter can lift up holy hands every time he saws a board or drives a nail. An architect can be saying something to his Master every time he puts a plan on paper, and the man who constructs a steamer, or builds an engine, can do it with the prayer, "Thy kingdom come." To love God with all the mind, means that we are not only reaching out to him with our highest thought, trying to fathom his truth and learn his will, but that we will also use all our powers of brain to help carry to those that sit in darkness the glad tidings that will give them light and life. But God cannot be loved with all the mind, unless he is first loved with all the heart.

**A Cruel Jest.**

At the theater—Youngster—What beautiful heads of hair these ladies in front have! Oldster—If the lady whose switch has dropped off—

All six of the ladies bring their hands to the back of their heads spasmodically, and Oldster grins and chuckles, as though he had done a bright thing. —Boston Transcript.

**Never Forgets Himself.**

Mrs. Yeast—Does your father ever forget himself at the table? Bobbie—You bet he don't. He helps himself first every time.—Exchange.

**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 chime 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 20,000,000 bushels on 482,578 acres; of barley, 6,000,000 on 153,339 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 Assinibola, 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 and the southern half of Alberta combine to furnish the great cattle ranges 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 advantage 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 Marjorie 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, Marjorie 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 unceasingly his tiny mistress and the row of uprooted greens. At a cry of protest from grandpa, Marjorie 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.

God wants us to rejoice always, because there is always some good reason why we should.

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**Bubbles or Medals.**

"Best sarsaparilla." 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.