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**Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago**

The House that tells the truth.

special private interests have manufactures been retarded, while, as a rule, such specially protected arts have led a fitful and feverish existence, subject to constant fluctuation and frequent failure. In wool and woolen industry, adverse conditions still exist. It is impossible to establish and maintain woolen and worsted manufactures without the untaxed import of the wools of the world. The more foreign wool we have the more domestic wool we may use. It is a matter of climate, soil, and conditions. We may ultimately become exporters of wool of many kinds when the protection of intelligence is extended throughout our land, and the evil influence of indirect efforts to grant bounties is removed.

In proof of the truth of the general principle that high relative wages are the consequent or correlative to the low labor cost of production, and not the antecedent, it is only necessary to cite the facts in regard to our present exports. We are now exporting crude, partly manufactured, and finished goods of every type to every part of the world, except those products which are burdened with heavy taxes on necessary materials of foreign origin. We are exporting cotton and cotton fabrics, corn, cordage, wheat and flour, provisions, machinery and metallic products of every kind, clocks, watches, and miscellaneous articles. If the rate of wages governed the cost of labor in the product, not one dollar's worth of any of these goods could leave our shores. The earnings of the Fellaheen of Egypt and the Ryots of India are not one-fourth, the earnings of the laborers in our cotton fields, hardly one-tenth, including Russia, those of the laborers in

our wheat fields; yet our cotton and our wheat constitute the chief supply of the world. The cotton of Egypt, limited in quantity by the area of available land, fills a temporary place in competition with ours because it is ginned, prepared, baled and sent to market in a condition that puts our former methods to shame. When our southern cotton growers give equal attention to quality and preparation as they have given to quantity, we shall cease to depend upon Egypt even for the cotton needed in our finest work. When the cur dog is suppressed and the attention of intelligent men is given to sheep breeding on the cotton-fields of the Piedmont district, wool will be protected. We will then compete on more than even terms with the semi-barbarous methods of the ranches of Australia and the pampas of South America.

### AN INTERESTING RELIC.

The following letter is self-explanatory, and The Conservative gladly gives to its readers a few extracts from the old Mormon book which Mr. Harder's generosity has placed in our hands:

St. George, Utah, Feb. 22, 1902.  
The Conservative, Nebraska City, Neb.  
Dear Sir:—In tearing down a portion of an old adobe house built by one of the earliest Mormon emigrants, I found a portion of a book which includes some experience of traveling in Nebraska in 1852. The sketch of the river at Omaha, Council Bluffs, the account of Winter Quarters (Florence) and description of the road through, now to me familiar portions of Nebraska, I found quite interesting.

From this same source I am much surprised to learn that in 1852 the

Mormons had in Salt Lake a beet sugar factory that gave a daily output of two and one-half tons of sugar.

I enclose the pages regarding Nebraska.  
Respectfully,  
H. H. HARDER.

### Some Extracts.

"The company being ready, we drove down to Ferryville, or Council Bluffs ferry, 12 miles distant from and immediately opposite Winter Quarters, at which point we crossed the Missouri river. The ferry boats are flat-bottomed and large enough to carry 2 wagons. The starting point is usually chosen at a considerable distance up the stream so that the current may assist in conveying the boats to the opposite side of the river. The camping place on the west side of the river was about a mile from the landing, in the vicinity of two springs and near the site of Winter Quarters. I paid a visit to the old place and found that some person had set fire to the last house that remained of the once flourishing settlement. From an elevation near by I made a sketch of Council Bluffs and the Missouri river.

"It was decided by Elders Miller and Cooley that we would start on the 9th of June. Operations were commenced by yoking the refractory cattle, and initiating the green-horns into the art and mystery of teaming. Elder Miller was here and there and everywhere giving untrained teams and teamsters many practical illustrations of the art. 'Geeing' and 'hawing' was most forcefully taught and of course learned in proportion