The Reflector.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1888.

The Reflector Publishing Company.

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Republican National Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

For Presidential Electors.
At Large—EUGENE F. WARE and JOHN L. WALLER.
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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
L. U. HUMPHREY,
of Montgomery.

For Lieutenant Governor,
A. J. FELT,
of Nemaha.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM HIGGINS,
of Shawnee.

For State Auditor,
TIM McCARTHY,
of Pawnee.

For State Treasurer,
JAS. W. HAMILTON,
of Sumner.

For Attorney General,
L. B. KELLOGG,
of Lyon.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
GEO. W. WINANS,
of Davis.

For Associate Justice,
W. A. JOHNSTON,
of Ottawa.

For Congressman, Fifth Dist.,
JOHN A. ANDERSON.

For Senator, 23d District,
F. P. HARKNESS.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For County Attorney,
C. C. BITTING.
For Probate Judge,
B. W. PECK.
For Clerk of the District Court,
W. S. ANDERSON.
For County Superintendent,
J. S. FORD.
For Representative 68th District,
J. R BURTON.
For Representative 69th District,
J. W. GIBSON.
For Commissioner, 2d District,
J. W. BAKER.

Is Protection a Tax?

One of the best arguments yet produced on the above named subject appears in that staunch journal, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, which supported Cleveland in 1884. The editor is evidently too honest to truckle to the falsifications indulged in by many Democratic writers and gives his candid, unbiased opinion on the subject. The article is so good that we reproduce it entire:

The condition of American manufacturers today shows the falsity of the free-trade doctrine that the cost of the productions of a country in the hands of the consumer is increased by a protective tariff. A study of history shows that the uniform tendency of the protective system is to build up vast industries and cheapen prices. How is it, if the protective tariff is a tax, that in England, where woolens formerly had a high tariff, and where the duty on iron was raised over and over again from two dollars and fifty cents to thirty-five dollars per ton, woolens and irons grew cheaper all the time? The brains and energy of the American inventor, and the skill of the American workman, have already enabled us to supplant many English products, by novelty of construction and excellency of work. Is it not wise to profit by the advantages we have thus gained, and will gain still more in the near future, maintain the principle of protection, and thus command the foreign market as well as our own? Cottons imported at fifty cents a yard before our mills were built, have been exported at six cents under a high tariff, and of a better quality. The tariff on standard cotton is no more a burden or tax on the home consumer than that on wheat or beef. It is simply a barrier against the flooding of our market by English goods at less than cost, that they may break down competition and control the whole market when prices revive. Our American sewing-silk is better than the French or Italian, and in price and quality distances foreign competition. With forty per cent. duty, which, according to the free-trade theory, ought to add to its cost, it has gone down instead of up. It is greatly improved in quality, but the price is a third less. The average decline in value of American silk goods is not less than twenty-five per cent., and is probably over thirty per cent., in fifteen years. During the ten protective years, from 1870 to 1880, there was a gain of forty-three per cent. in sheep husbandry, against a gain of a little over three per cent. from 1850 to 1860; and all this wool was bought by our own mills. The wool-growing industry of America would suffer serious injury by any decrease in our home manufacture in woolens, and the manufacturers would be equally injured by any decrease in the home supply of wool. Their interest is one. More than four-fifths of our woolen goods are made here, and the sixty million consumers buy their common working clothing as cheap as it could be in England, and are far better able to pay for it than the people there.

As to iron and steel, the average price in New York of ship-plates, flange iron, angle iron and rivets, all of which ship-builders very largely use, was twenty-five per cent. lower, from 1878 to 1880, than from 1850 to 1860, under a lower tariff: and wages were twenty per cent. higher. If, as the London Engineer, devoted to British manufacturers, says, "as far as the American consumer of iron is concerned he is the better off for protection," then how can that protection tax the consumer? Cast steel of English make had been sold here for twenty years, at sixteen to eighteen cents per pound, and none was made here. Under a higher tariff, our steel-makers began work about 1862, on a large scale, at Pittsburgh and elsewhere, and the same quality came down to thirteen cents and fifteen cents. In the late civil war our cast steel was sold at thirty-two cents, while British steel was held at forty-five cents, thus saving our Government large sums, and saving us from dependence on a foreign power. Mr. James Park, Jr., of Pittsburgh, a gentleman of large experience, who has visited all the great steel-makers of Europe, said that extensive correspondence and inquiry led him to estimate the saving to users of cast steel in this country by the growth of our steel making under a protective tariff, and the consequent reduction in price, at over twenty-three million dollars, or thirty eight per cent. He added that we paid better wages than are paid abroad, and that no steel was superior to ours. The American mills making steel rails have furnished us steel rails for ten years at an average price a little less than the English price in 1870, which was about fifty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents per ton. Up to the date of the opening of the first steel-rail mill here, the English controlled our market and the prices, charging one hundred and fifty dollars in gold per ton. Rails have since then been sold at twenty-seven dollars per ton. When the manufacture of cut nails was first undertaken in this country, wrought nails, which then cost twenty-five cents per pound, were largely imported. On the 1st of January, 1876, the price was two and one-half cents. For a long time we have exported nails to foreign countries; the value of the exports of nails and spikes in the fiscal year 1875 amounting to half a million of dollars. In 1840 a Philadelphia firm commenced the manufacture of saws on a small scale. At that time English saws sold in our market at from fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents to nineteen dollars a dozen. In 1875 the Philadelphia manufacturers were sending saws to England and selling them at ten dollars and fifty cents a dozen—fully fifty per cent. less than the price the Englishmen charged us in 1840. When this firm commenced business, common saws of foreign manufacture were sold in this country at four dollars and fifty cents a dozen, and they could not be made here for less than seven dollars a dozen; but now the firm in question ships common saws to South America at four dollars and fifty cents, and their exports in 1875 were fully one hundred thousand dollars. The firm make their own steel. Under protection, crockery-ware has been reduced, and we can now buy for two dollars and fifty cents as much as could be bought for four dollars before the business was protected by the tariff. We make over one hundred and sixty-six million dollars' worth of boots and shoes yearly, and over forty-three million dollars of yearly wages are paid to our workmen in this department of manufacture; and we sell in our shoe-stores as cheap as the English retail shops do. After the war, before the rice interest was built up by protection, the price of rice per hundred in this country was twelve dollars to fourteen dollars. In 1883, one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand people were engaged in profitable occupation, and rice was only four dollars and twenty-five cents to four dollars and fifty cents.

The farmer, who, it is claimed, is robbed by the tariff, can read for himself that there is an import duty of eight cents a yard on cotton sheeting. He can buy domestic cotton, however, *for seven cents a yard*. He can buy everything he wears of domestic manufacture *as cheap, if not cheaper, than in free-trade England*; and his farm implements are the best and the cheapest in the world, and he has a home market to which he can supply almost every variety of crops. Almost every dollar he pays out goes to home industries; while he can educate his children in the best free common schools of the world. The tariff on wheat, barley, potatoes, corn, oats and rye not only protects the agricultural industries but pays a good revenue to the Government. Mr. McHardy, in his report to Parliament as one of the British Commissioners to the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, said: "It is foolish not to recognize the fact that, at Philadelphia, Great Britain was in face of her most powerful rival in manufactures." How is such a rivalry possible unless our qualities and prices compete with theirs abroad? If our tariff is a tax, added to the price of the article, how can our commodities be as cheap as in England? The simple truth is that the free-trade assertion is the baldest fallacy.

Saturday night's rally was an indication of what will be had next Saturday. The enthusiasm exhibited by the Abilene Republicans astonished the most sanguine.

H stands for Harrison, happiness and health; while M. is for Morton, with ability and wealth; P's for protection, pie, plenty and pelf; and together they're all for pork, potatoes, peaches, preserves, potpie, pudding and a whole lot of good things that the emigrant comes to protected America to get. —[Wichita Eagle.

We fail to see why a loud-mouthed demagogue like L. F. Smith should be advertised by having Senator Harkness draw a crowd for him to talk to. Notoriety is all Smith wants and a joint discussion for the purpose of giving it to him is a prostitution of Republican influence and power.

A Prohibition speaker, a man who is way up in church circles, while addressing a political meeting in Hope the other night, called on God to witness that he was expressing his honest opinion when he said that he confidently expected Fisk and Brooks to be elected next November. Such statements show neither good judgment nor capability for sensible argument.

Abilene extends a hearty welcome to the young men who will gather here this week. The hope and strength of Kansas lies in the young men, and when they bind themselves together for united christain effort they are a mighty power, not to be withstood. To the Y. M. C. A. delegates we say, "Welcome, Abilene honors you and your work and wishes you a hearty Godspeed in your efforts."

The nephew of Roscoe Conkling, Mr. A. R. Conkling, alderman of Utica, New York, says all of the Stalwart or Conkling influence is earnestly supporting Harrison and Morton. This influence was a prime factor in the Republican defeat of four years ago.

Secretary Bayard recently opened a stump speech at Wilmington, Del., with the judicious evasion: "I do not propose to speak of my experience in the Department of State." There is a vast field for silence on the part of the weak-backed Mr. Bayard in regard to that subject.

What stupid and gullible creatures these Kansas Union Laborites are, anyway! says the Atchison Champion. Every law demanded by their State platform is now and has been in force in this State for several years—laws enacted and enforced by the Republican party. The truth is that these poor dupes, led by the nose by a gang of demagogues, are now in possession of all they demand in Kansas and they don't know it.

In the free traders' classification wool is set down as "raw material," by which phrase is meant any natural product used in manufacture upon which no labor has been expended. And yet nearly, if not quite, as much labor must be expended in the production of wool as in the manufacture there-from of a piece of flannel or a blanket. The proposition to place wool on the free list shows how earnestly the advocates of the Mills bill desire to protect labor.

Dozens of our Republican contemporaries remark that the enemy is on the run. Well, it does look so, but don't let's be too sure about this business. Let's follow General Grant's maxim—lick 'em so they'll stay licked. Besides, it isn't safe to trust to appearances. Every Republican should work from now until the polls close on the night of November 6, as if the success of the ticket and the platform depended upon his individual effort.

Our e. c. has been howling for six months that the "tariff is a tax." We have repeatedly asked the Gazette to back up its statement by giving us a list of "protected articles" that cost the consumer more now than they did under a Democratic low tariff. If you think the tariff raises the price of any articles to the consumer, name a list of those articles, please. It ought to be easy enough for you to make a long list of "protected articles" which you have to pay more for now than you used to under the good old "low tariff days" of 1857 to 1860. If you can't make out a list of such articles, your readers may think you are lying about the "tariff" being "a tax."

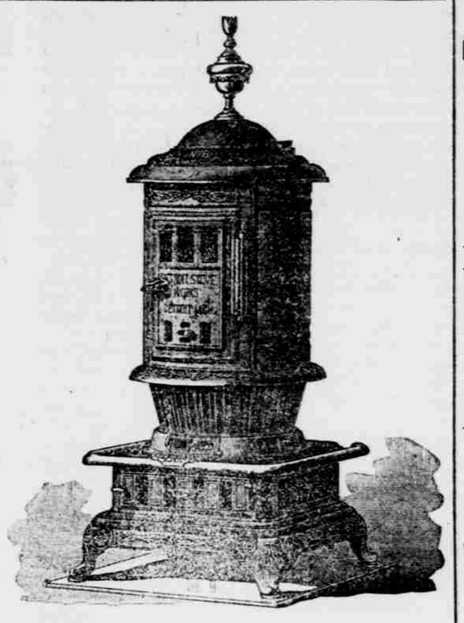
Every Republican in Dickinson county should be in Abilene next Saturday. Come and bring your wife and children, your grandmother and aunts, your best girl and your sister—everybody come and swell the tide of enthusiasm for protection and patriotism.

The farmers are rallying to the support of B. W. Peck with a unanimity that is not only astonishing to the Republicans, but is casting the opposition into the gulf of despair. That he is a capable, upright citizen and a staunch Republican is a sufficient argument for his election which is now wellnigh certain.

All grades of flour positively cheaper than any house in town at the Parlor Grocery.

HARDWARE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HEATING
STOVES
Wholesale
Prices.



Cook Stoves and Ranges an Exclusive Department!

IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE! WAGON AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL!

GUNS AND AMMUNITION!

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, SPECIAL RATES!

We are making an extra effort on Heating Stoves to reduce our stock, as we see we have made a mistake in buying so many. 500 Heaters is too many for a town like Abilene. The result is that you can buy a stove of us at your own price. While on Cook Stoves and Ranges we recognize no competitors. We are the only house in the county carrying a full line of Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware. Our Wagon and Carriage Timber Department is always stocked up with everything in that line. On Guns and Ammunition we will give you Kansas City prices, as we are recognized as headquarters in Central Kansas on this line of goods. In Builders' Hardware we are now, as heretofore, the largest dealers between Kansas City and Denver. And, finally, in anything in our stock we guarantee you Lower Prices and a much better selection than can be found elsewhere in this county.

JOHN DUNLAVY & CO.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT!

The Closing-Out Shoe Store

Is not yet Closed Out,

But is selling more Boots and Shoes every day than all the other merchants in the connty combined.

And the Best Is Not Yet Told

The Closing-Out Shoe Store

Is Selling Boots and Shoes

At one-third Less Money

Than any other Merchant in the County.

TO SAVE MONEY,

—GO TO THE—

CLOSING-OUT SHOE STORE

One Door North of the Benefit, on Broadway.

W. W. DAVIS.

WINTER
Boots and Shoes!

BEST
AND
CHEAPEST.
Everything
Guaranteed
—AS—
Represented.

MORSE'S SHOE STORE,

208 Cedar Street.

ABILENE MARKETS.

ABILENE, KAS., Oct. 18.

Hogs, per 100 lbs	4 50@5 00
Cows, per 100 lbs	1 5 @1 75
Steers, per 100 lbs	2 00@3 00

(Corrected weekly by Johntz & Rice Mill Co.)

Wheat, No. 2, soft	$ 90@1 00
Wheat, No. 3, soft	85@96
Wheat, No. 2, hard	93@96
Wheat, No. 3	85@93
Wheat, No. 4	85
Corn, white	30
Corn, mixed	25@30
Rye	35
Oats	18

(Corrected weekly by B. F. Nelson.)

Butter, good	$ 12½@20
Chickens, per doz. alive	1 75@2 25
Turkeys, per lb, alive	7
Eggs, per doz	12½@15
Onions, per bu	75
Cabbage, per lb	
Potatoes	00@1
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 00@2 60

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss:
Dickinson county,
Office of County Clerk, Oct. 11, 1888.

NOTICE is heeby given, that on the 4th day of October, 1888, a petition signed by H. Shaffner and twelve other householders was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county aforesaid, praying for the reviewing of a certain road, running on the south line of section fifteen (15), township eleven (11) south of range four (4) east of the 6th principal meridian, in Dickinson county, Kansas; and that at the point where Curtis creek crosses said line, near the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section fifteen (15) the road cross the creek and run as near on said section line as a practicable road can be made.

Whereupon, said board of county commissioners appointed the following-named persons, viz: S. P. Cookson, Gottlieb Gfeller and Thos. Winsor, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the place of beginning, in Fragrant Hill township, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

8-3t M. H. BERRY, County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss:
Dickinson county.
Office of County Clerk, Oct. 11, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 4th day of Oct., 1888, a petition signed by Edward A. Schmutz and twelve other householders was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county aforesaid, praying for the opening of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the ¼ section stone on the south line of section No. 22, township 11 south of range 4 east, in Fragrant Hill township; thence running north on the ½ section line one mile, where it crosses the Shaffner road, petitioned for to be re-located; thence running further north on or near the ½ section line of section No. 15, and terminating at the ¼ section stone on the north line of said section 15 in Fragrant Hill township.

Whereupon, said board of county commissioners appointed the following-named persons, viz: S. P. Cookson, Gotlieb Gfeller and Thos. Winsor, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the place of beginning in Fragrant Hill township, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners,

8-3t M. H. BERRY, County Clerk.