

SHAW SHOWS FLAWS IN PARKER'S TARIFF THEORY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

opinion of Henry Clay that was wisest than free trade at one blow.

A Prosperous Era.

"With the instinct of an advocate Judge Parker failed to quote Henry Clay's opinion of the tariff law which his compromise bill gradually reduced.

"If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people has enjoyed since the establishment of our present constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824."

"While the great statesman thought a gradual reduction preferable to an immediate repeal, results did not justify his course. A tariff so low that it fails to protect is like a fence so low that it fails to protect. If Judge Parker will read the first volume of Mr. Colton's life of Henry Clay he will learn that ruin and universal want followed the Clay compromise. In six years the revenues fell off twenty-five per cent and the government was borrowing money, and within four years horses were selling at auction for \$2.00, cows at \$1.00, oxen at 12 1/2 cents each, hogs at 6 1/2 cents each, and sheep at 13 1/2 cents each. In one instance twenty-four hogs sold at auction for 25 cents. Wretchedness and want were everywhere and free soup houses much more in demand than during the last period of democratic supremacy."

"If Henry Clay were living, I doubt very much if he would favor a repetition of the experiment. If the distinguished jurist candidate will study history for the sake of arriving at truth instead of searching it to find stray sentences in the utterances of admitted statesmen which will justify the position of his party, he will never be a free trader and he would not have been an advocate of free silver."

Tariff of 1842.

"The democratic candidate then refers to and by implication condemns the protective tariff of 1842, enacted by a whig congress and signed by President Tyler who succeeded to the presidency on the death of the old war-rig and protectionist statesman, William Henry Harrison. The conditions brought about thereby were such that President Polk with evident pride referred to them in his message of 1846 in these words:

"Labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward; while education, science and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of her territorial limits and in the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth and in the happy condition of our people, is without an example in the history of nations."

"The democratic candidate also mentions the reduction of 23 per cent in the tariff law of 1842, known as the Walker bill. This was a gradual reduction of the tariff as the democrats now propose, and therefore receives the unqualified endorsement of the distinguished jurist candidate. The Mexican war, the Crimean war, and the discovery of gold in California delayed ruin longer than in the preceding democratic experiment, but some conception of its effect can be gleaned from the fact that within a decade public expenditures had so far exceeded the revenues that the public debt had to be increased from time to time as it was during the last period of democratic supremacy. And some faint conception of the effect on labor of this democratic gradual reduction can be gathered from an address of unemployed laboring men, made to the mayor of New York City on January 6, 1855:

Appeal of the Hungry.

"We do not come as beggars, but we ask what we deem right. We ask not alms but work. We don't want a little soup now, and cast-off clothing tomorrow. But we do want work and the means of making an honest livelihood. The condition of the working classes is most pitiable. They want bread. Is there not enough in the city? They want clothes. Is there none made nowadays?"

"On January 15 of that year Horace Greeley, in an editorial in the Tribune, describes a pitiable sight in this language:

"Who is hungry? Go and see. You that are full-fed and know not what it is to be hungry—perhaps never saw a hungry man—go and see. Go and see thousands of men and women, boys and girls, old and young, black

and white, of all nations, crowding and jostling each other, almost fighting for a first chance, acting more like hungry wolves than human beings, in a land of plenty, waiting till the food is ready for distribution. Such a scene may be seen every day between 11 and 2 o'clock around the corner of Orange and Chatham streets, where charity gives a dinner to the poor, and soup and bread to others to carry to their miserable families."

"He then cites several other places in the same ward where over 6,000 were fed by charity every day, and says the same thing was going on all over the city. I am surprised that some one does not quote divorced sentences from Horace Greeley to show that in his last years he favored a gradual reduction in the tariff until the entire robbery imposed by protection should be wiped out. It is needless to say that under those conditions living expenses were cheap."

Price of Steel Rails.

"The distinguished jurist candidate seems much exercised over the price of steel rails, but admits that railroad companies do not object. He accounts for this by an insinuation that the officers of the railroad companies are producers of steel rails. Why does he not invite some railroad president known not to be interested in the production of iron and steel to visit him and submit a few searching questions. I sought an interview with such a railroad president not long ago, and he said that he was satisfied with the present price of rails, and did not care how cheap they were sold abroad. He said the only fear he had was that pending a doubtful presidential election the steel plants would have to close down. This was some months ago. I have not seen him since all possible doubt as to the result of the election has been removed."

"But I have a different theory than Judge Parker expresses. I assume that the railroad presidents have thought this question clear through, and are willing to pay a reasonable profit on steel rails on condition that the steel producers shall continue to take iron and coal from their mines, and shall continue to pay their men, thus furnishing the roads no end of transportation. I assume that the roads would prefer to pay yet an increased price for rails and allow the companies to dump their surplus abroad at yet reduced rates, rather than have a million men turned out of employment, which would mean receiverships for a large number of the roads. In other words, I assume that the railroad presidents are good business men and there is not so much difference between business men and statesmen as there is between politicians and statesmen."

"Later in his speech the distinguished jurist candidate states what he conceives to be a universal principle, and employs this language:

"A duty which does not raise the price of the article to the consumer falls of its object and is therefore needless for purposes of protection."

Ignorance Somewhere.

"Either Judge Parker knows nothing about the principle of protection, or I know nothing about it. On the same day this speech was made I had a long interview with a man interested in a number of canning factories, and who therefore consumes large quantities of cans to hold his product. He cited the effect of protection on the tin industry, and said it had resulted in cheaper tin. He said that he could now buy American tin cheaper than foreign tin, regardless of the duty, but he recognized and on his own motion suggested that if the duty were removed the foreign manufacturers would dump tin in this country until our factories were closed and then advance the price to the point where it was before that industry was protected."

"I was recently through the potteries at Trenton. I saw sanitary pottery, bath tubs and the like, by the train load. The duty on this class of goods is 55 per cent. I was shown a particular bath tub, the price of which when they came from abroad under the low rate of the Wilson-Goreman bill was \$120 and they are now sold at the pottery for \$40. One of the manufacturers said that they could produce a much better bath tub in this country than in Europe and could undersell Europe. Competition in the pottery business is intense, and prices are believed to be reasonable. I asked this producer, who happened to be a democrat (but a protectionist as respects his own industry), what effect the removal of the tariff on pottery would have. He said

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NOTION BARGAINS.

- All sizes Pearl Buttons, 2 dozen for 50c. Ironing Wax, two pieces for 50c. Pins, paper 1c. Hooks and Eyes (2 dozen on card) each 1c. Shirt Waist Sets, a set 8c. Children's School Handkerchiefs, each 1c. We can save you money on a great many articles you buy at this season. Come and see us. Yours for pleasant shopping.

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that it would ruin every branch of the business except sanitary pottery, and might encourage foreigners to dump their goods in such quantities as to close even that branch. In a case of alleged undervaluation pending before the board of general appraisers the treasury department has investigated the wages paid in Europe and in America, and the American workman gets somewhat over four times as much for piece work in certain lines at least, as is paid in Europe.

A Scheme Detected.

"Judge Parker in the apparent hope of accentuating the lack of confidence between employer and employe, says: 'Inasmuch as the law puts the tariff benefits exclusively in the hands of the capitalists and provides no means for giving the wage worker his share, the system virtually says: Let the government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor.' 'Judge Parker knows, or ought to know what every student of economic questions does know, that wages in this country have always been much higher under protection than under a tariff for revenue only. He also ought to know the historic fact that the tariff has never been revised by his party that labor has not gone into the street to beg. 'The distinguished jurist is as reckless in his tariff utterances as in his

statements concerning expenses of the Philippine Islands, for he even cites the year 1860 and that period generally as being a period of prosperity. I assume that James Buchanan, who was then president, was in a position to know whereof he then spoke. It is not customary for presidents, however weak and incompetent, to libel their own administrations, and in his annual message in December, 1860, James Buchanan said: 'With unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and all the elements of natural wealth our manufactures have suspended; our public works are retarded; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned; and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment, and reduced to want. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is in a deplorable condition.' 'This utterance raises an issue between James Buchanan and Judge Parker. They are in absolute agreement on the merits of free trade. One of them speaks in behalf of a gradual reduction in tariff duties, and the other spoke of the effects of such a reduction. The one was living in the time of which he spoke, and the other spoke of a period of which he must have never even read. Unfortunately for the distinguished candidate all history supports the description given by James Buchanan."

There are several cases of diphtheria at Waterloo and precautions to prevent the spread of the disease are being taken.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The price of choice hogs, all weights, has increased ten cents this morning. Live Stock. Choice hogs, 10 to 150 lbs. 4.25. Choice hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. 4.60. Choice hogs, over 200 lbs. 4.90. Choice sows 4.25 to 4.60. Stags 2.79. Valves, per ewe 1.50 to 2.50. Sheep, per ewe 2.00 to 3.00. Lambs 4.00 to 4.50. Poultry. Hens 7. Springs, 1 1/2 to 2-lb average. 7. Cocks 9. Young hen turkeys 10. Gobblers 12. No. 2 turkeys 15. Ducks, full feathered 18. Grain and Hay—Street Price. Wheat, new 85 to 1.00. Oats, new 25 to 27. Rye, new 45 to 50. Corn 30 to 35. New corn, per bu 6.00 to 7.00. Hay 3.50 to 4.50. Timothy seed, per bu 90 to 1.00. Clover seed, per bu 4.50 to 5.00. Butter and Eggs. Butter, packers pay 12. Eggs, packers pay 16. Separator butter 23. Renovated butter 19. Hides, Wool and Feathers. Hides, cured 8 1/4. Cured, No. 2 7 1/4. Green, No. 1 7 1/4. Green, No. 2 6 1/4. Wool, unwashed 22 to 23. Medium, washed 21 to 22. Coarse, unwashed 20 to 21. Fine, washed 18 to 19. Beeswax, No. 1 23 to 25. Beeswax, No. 2 18 to 20. Tallow, No. 1 4. Tallow, No. 2 3 1/4.

RETAIL PRICES.

Flour and Feed. Flour, per sack 1.45 to 1.75. Corn meal, 10 lb sack 1.20 to 1.30. Graham flour, 10-lb sack 30. Corn and oat chop, per cwt. 1.80. Shorts, per cwt. 1.80. Corn, chops, per cwt. 1.80. Bran, per cwt. 1.10. Bar corn, per bushel 65. Shelled corn, per bushel 65. Wheat, per bushel 1.00. Oats, per bu 35. Chicken feed (ground) 20 lb sack 1.45. Oll meal, per cwt. 1.75. Gray shell, per cwt. 50. Straw, per cwt. 40. Butter and Eggs. Creamery butter, separator 25. Country butter, per lb 22 1/2 to 23. Eggs, per dozen 20. Poultry. Spring chickens, dressed, lb. 20. Old hens, dressed per lb. 15. Ducks, dressed, per lb. 17. Vegetables and Fruits. Cucumbers, per peck 30 to 40. Wax beans, pound 7 1/2. Lima beans, pound 7 1/2. Radishes, per bunch 2 1/2. Green onions, 2 bunches for 5. Lettuce, per head 2 1/2. Apples, per peck 25. Plums, per peck 25. New potatoes, per peck 25. Onions, per peck 25. Lemons, per dozen 25. Oranges, per dozen 25.50. Bananas, per dozen 2.50 to 3. California grapes, 2 lbs. 10. Eggs plant 10. Coconuts 5 to 10. Carrots, per peck 25. Cabbages, per head 05. Sweet potatoes, per peck 25. Summer squash 05. Pineapple, each 25. Celery, per bunch 5 to 10. Preserving pears, per bu 1.15. Peaches, per bu. 1.50 to 2.25. Peaches, per basket 50.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Tuesday's Live Stock Markets in Brief. Dull demand for moderate steer offerings; quality poor and outside small; prices off 10 to 15c from last Friday; weakness started yesterday continues today; buyers held back—expecting big runs; cow trade holds steady notch; moderate run meets fairly active demand; calves generally 25c higher—tops \$6.90; liberal receipts of rangers sell steady; stockers and feeders slow though steady; dull hog trade at 5 to 20c decline in prices; run beyond export quality poorer; large proportion of light weights received; closing market weak—some left unsold; day's average price \$5.20—bulk \$5.05 to \$5.35; sheep trade again active and up 10 to 15c from last Friday; yearlings sell up to \$4.60; feeders \$4.10; a few fancy export wethers land at \$4.75; native lambs sell 10 to 15c higher—best \$6.25; choice 76-lb Idaho lambs sell up to \$5.45. Receipts. Chicago's receipts thus far this week, compared with the same period a week ago, decreased 3,000 cattle, 4,000 hogs and 24,300 sheep. Compared

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with the same period a year ago there was a decrease of 4,300 cattle, 5,600 hogs and 27,100 sheep. Representative Sales. Following are some of the representative sales made in Chicago Saturday showing lowest, medium and highest prices paid: Cattle (beef) 18 926 2.70. Cattle (beef) 26 984 3.50. Cattle (beef) 18 1226 5.10. Cows 2 610 1.70. Cows 2 992 2.70. Cows 1 1322 4.10. Hefers 2 600 1.75. Hefers 8 701 2.50. Hefers 5 852 5.00. Bulls 2 880 1.85. Bulls 3 1000 2.40. Bulls 1 160 4.40. Stags 1 690 2.25. Stags 1 1580 4.00. Stags 1 1700 4.75. Calves 4 290 1.75. Calves 1 1580 4.00. Calves 1 1700 4.75. Hogs (butch) 60 212 5.15. Hogs (butch) 81 241 5.25. Hogs (butch) 65 230 5.85. Hogs (heavy) 2 340 4.75. Hogs (heavy) 48 306 5.00. Hogs (heavy) 60 300 5.10. Hogs (light) 40 135 4.90. Hogs (light) 101 157 5.10. Hogs (light) 71 172 5.20. Pigs (rough) 4 92 1.50. Pigs (rough) 1 160 4.25. Pigs (rough) 113 112 5.90. Sheep (ewes) 4 80 2.25. Sheep (ewes) 24 108 3.75. Sheep (wethers) 18 132 4.50. Lambs 30 51 4.00. Lambs 38 78 5.50. Lambs 30 87 6.25.

CONCORD.

Concord, Oct. 26.—Rev. Alford has resigned his work at this place and the new minister will be here in a few days. Rev. V. A. Carlton passed through this vicinity one day last week enroute to Albany to hold quarterly conference. Austin Swaim visited Saturday night

Those Cold Shivers will quit running down your back if you invest in some of our warm Underwear. It's not only warm and comfortable, but it's the best made. WE CARRY NO SECONDS. Men's Jersey ribbed Shirts and Drawers, in tan, blue and grey 50c. Men's heavy fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in tan, silver and blue 50c. Men's all wool Shirts and Drawers, plain or Jersey ribbed, 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00. Men's fleeced Union Suits, for 1.00. Men's all wool Union Suits, 1.50, 2.00 and 3.00. Cardigan Jackets and Sweaters in large variety. Our line of Cashmere and Merino Hose includes every popular make and style. Peach & Cresswell Sellers of Good Clothing. 207 E. MAIN STREET.

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BUTTER-MAKERS MEET AT FAIR. 500 Delegates Attend Eleventh Annual Convention in St. Louis. St. Louis, Oct. 26.—With an attendance of 500 delegates the eleventh annual meeting of the National Butter-Makers' association convened yesterday on the world's fair grounds. Addresses were made by Frederick W. Taylor, chief of the world's fair department of agriculture; E. W. Wentworth, of State Center, Ia.; P. H. Kiefer, of Manchester, Ia., and A. J. Glover, of Elgin, Ill. It is the talk of the entire town, how cheap they are selling suits and overcoats at The Hub's big forced to the wall sale. Fire badly damaged the plant of the Lyons Stock Food Co., at Clinton. The Johnson county board of supervisors have inaugurated a stone pile for vagrants.

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Hot Air Sales Are Common... these days; about every 30 days one comes along. No matter where you buy clothing, you pay what it's worth. No one is selling clothing this time of year at or below cost. We don't sell cheap junk at all. It's hard enough to sell good goods, and just now our little store is almost running over with all the good things the market affords. Never have we been able to show so large varieties. Never have we sold our goods at so small profits. If you come here you run no chances of being deceived. Our word is good. We positively guarantee every article we sell. Special for this week: Ten styles of the new Browns in suits, arrived this morning. The prices are \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, 20.00 and \$22.50; also 12 new styles in Long Overcoats in plain Blacks, plain Browns and Novelties, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00. Another new assortment of Stetson's Hats just in. We need your Business. Frank Kerfoot's Clothes Shop 103 East Main Street.