

THE Texas Republicans hope to elect three members of Congress this year, "if they get the proper encouragement from Washington."

J. V. W. Kirk makes Wedding Dress as a specialty.

THE New York Tribune warns the Stalwarts that they must "harm not at Garfield's grave," if they do there will be "trouble." We hope that another assassination is not contemplated.

J. V. W. Kirk is bound to sell Dr. Goods cheaper than ever before.

For the year 1881, the results of tariff taxation and the distribution of its proceeds may be tabulated thus: Revenue received by the Government \$ 125,300,876; Bounties received by manufacturer 1,262,000,000.

J. V. W. Kirk takes great pleasure in getting anything a lady wants in the line of Dress Trimmings.

THE world does move, after all, and stronger proof that it does not could not well be had than that supplied yesterday in the Senate of the United States, when the venerable Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Dawes, took the floor to urge upon Congress the merits of civil service reform. It was not only that he did it, but there was something absolutely inspiring in the way he did it.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.)

If you want a pair of Kid Gloves, call on J. V. W. Kirk.

Indianapolis Sentinel: Peter Herrmann, a compositor well-known in this city, was vaccinated about six weeks ago. Three weeks afterwards his arm had become so swollen as to unfit him for work, and his fellow employs in the Times office took up a collection and sent him to his home at Mattoon Illinois. Word has been received that mortification has set in, masking the amputation of his arm necessary, and it is feared it may spread and perhaps be the cause of his death.

J. V. W. Kirk has just returned from Chicago with a nice line of samples.

The manufacturers of Glass have decided to suspend operations during July and August next. Although the production of window glass the past year has been large—amounting to nearly 2,250,000 boxes valued at about \$6,000,000—the consumptive demand has taken it all, and it is thought that the opening of the spring trade will justify an advance in prices. It may be well to state that window glass pays a duty, as follows: 10x15, 59 per cent.; 16x24, 71 per cent.; 24x30, 78 per cent., and above 24x30 78 per cent. Perhaps the monopolists want a little more protection.

Choice lemons, delicious oranges, figs, nuts, and pure, clean, fresh candies, at the postoffice lobby.

Says the Protected Manufacturer: "Why don't we manufacturers pay our proportion with the rest? The hatter pays his twenty-five per cent to the shoemaker, the shoemaker pays his twenty-five per cent to the hatter, and out of the increased prices we are all able to pay the farmer more, and so it goes; everybody gets higher profits, and it is a good thing all around!"

Let us simplify. Suppose we have a community consisting of a hatter, a shoemaker and a farmer. The farmer hoes his own row, asking odds of no body; but the hatter and shoemaker demand a bonus of \$50 a year each. How on the Protection plan, will they get it? It would be too barefaced a steal to levy a tax on the farmer alone. They will not do that. Avoiding the appearance of unjust discrimination, they will put a tax on all consumers of hats and shoes; they will make all purchasers of hats and shoes contribute alike to the Protection fund. Very fair, this looks; but mark the singular result:

The hatter pays \$50 a year to foster the hat industry, and \$50 a year to foster the shoe industry; total \$100. He receives—nothing. His industry is not "fostered".

There it is in a nut-shell. The Protection tax is laid on all alike. But when the books are balanced, the hatter and shoemaker are in \$50 each, and the farmer is out \$100. Who lets that pays for Protection?—GRAHAM McADAM.

Keystone Stationery is most economical. Examine it. For sale only at the postoffice lobby.

PLATE GLASS AND THE TARIFF.

The Boston Post of the 14th Inst., contains the article on "Plate Glass," in which reference is made to the plate glass manufactory of the Messrs De Pauw, at New Albany, in this State. The Post also refer to the action of the Messrs. De Pauw in the fall of 1880, when they abandoned the Democratic party and went boots and baggage into the Republican ranks, and this was done because the Messrs. De Pauw believed that plate glass ought to be protected by a tariff of 112 per cent. and because they believed that the Democratic party favored the reduction of the tax to a more reasonable amount. In the discussion of the plate glass question the Post introduces some statements compiled by the Lewiston Gazette, which the Post assumes to be correct, as the Gazette is said to be a "most reliable newspaper." The Gazette's presentation of the case is as follows:

In 1880 we paid \$495,512 on \$90,741 of imported plate glass, or at the

rate of nearly 112 per cent. During the same year, the total product in the United States of plate glass amounted to value of \$685,305. The total value of plate glass consumed in 1880 was therefore:

Value of plate glass imported ..... \$300,000

Value of plate glass on it ..... 450,512

Plate glass made in the United States, valued ..... 262,205

Total ..... \$1,600,000

As the duty on the foreign glass amounts to nearly 112 per cent, and in spite of this enormous duty we still imported \$300,000 of this product; it naturally follows that the people pay more than double price for the plate glass they use, thanks to the protective tariff. It is only necessary for this protective tax of 112 per cent in the manufacture of the foreign glass to be a necessity, as well as a means. They are put into our stores, not merely to make them attractive, but they are found necessary to secure light and comfort to the employees of the establishment, whose duty it is to make the best use of the daylight, from early morning to sunset. Thanks to the tariff therefore, in fitting up these stores, they have had to pay 112 per cent extra for the use of the full service of God Almighty's greatest gift to this world daylight. England almost rebelled against a window tax, but all America submits to it.

Now comes another point: What is the reason of this enormous tax on article of necessity? Simply to protect six establishments in all the United States; in fact we may say only three establishments, as the three in Kentucky and Massachusetts produce only \$40,335. Now let us show the result of the two largest plate glass manufacturers in Indiana, produced \$642,000 worth of plate glass. They employed the following labor:

Males over sixteen years old ..... 415

Boys under sixteen years old ..... 13

Girls under fifteen years old ..... 13

Total ..... 51

The wages paid these 513 employes amounted to \$180,850, which gives an average of a fraction less than \$31.55 per annum, or about \$6 per week wages. Such are the wages received by the Indiana employes in making American plate glass which requires protection of 112 per cent. Let us sum up this protection swindle still further. The whole plate glass industry of the United States employed the following hands and paid the following wages in 1880:

Males over sixteen years old ..... 823

Boys under sixteen years old ..... 66

Girls under fifteen years old ..... 13

Total ..... 906

The total wages paid these employes in 1880 amounted to \$293,253, showing an average of less than \$6 per week. Now we have shown that our consumption of plate glass in 1880 was \$1,600,000. Of this sum \$896,000 have been paid by consumers of plate glass, the Treasury department, Indiana, as our financial situation does not require this duty, would it not have been wiser for the consumers of plate glass to have paid the \$283,523 wages of a subsidy to the plate glass makers and import plate glass free? this would save the country \$600,000 thrown out of the business in a useless tax, and what is still more important, it would have allowed us that privilege of a free and unbiased vote in Indiana. But enormous as this tax on plate glass is a still greater hardship. The whole plate glass industry of the United States employed the following hands and paid the following wages in 1880:

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