

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVI—No. 290.

LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880

Price Two Cents.

## CLOTHING.

### Spring Opening

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

We have for sale for the coming seasons an immense stock of

### Ready-Made Clothing,

of our own manufacture, which comprises the latest and most

### STYLISH DESIGNS.

Come and see our

### NEW GOODS

### MERCHANT TAILORING,

which is larger and composed of the best styles to be found in the city.

**D. B. Hostetter & Son,**  
24 CENTRE SQUARE.  
6134 LANCASTER, PA.

### SPRING OPENING

### H. GERHART'S

Tailoring Establishment,

MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Having just returned from the New York Woolen Market, I am now prepared to exhibit one of the best selected stocks of

### WOOLENS

### Spring and Summer Trade,

ever brought to this city. None but the very best

### ENGLISH, FRENCH

### AMERICAN FABRICS,

all the leading styles. Prices as low as the market, and all goods warranted as represented.

### H. GERHART'S,

No. 51 North Queen Street.

### SMALING,

THE ARTIST TAILOR.

### Fall and Winter Stock.

### English Novelties.

### TROPICAL SUITINGS,

SERGES AND REPS,

### BANNOCKBURN AND CELTIC,

GAMBROON PARAMATA  
AND BATHISTE SUITINGS.

### SEERSUCKERS, VALENCIA, PAROLE AND MOHAIR COATINGS.

### Marcelline and Duck Vestings.

### I. K. SMALING,

ARTIST TAILOR,

121 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

### FAST FREIGHT,

### The Old Bitzer Line, Established 1846.

### J. R. BITNER'S

### FAST FREIGHT LINE

### Lancaster and Philadelphia,

VIA PENN'A. R. R.

All Freight sent to Front and Pine streets, Philadelphia, up to 6 o'clock a. m., will arrive same night at 5 o'clock p. m., will arrive same night at 10 o'clock p. m. in Lancaster.

The Drayage to these Central Depots is lower than to any other. No Drayage charged for Delivery in Lancaster.

All Freight loaded in Lancaster, up to 6 o'clock p. m., will reach Front and Pine streets, Philadelphia, early next morning, July 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, August.

**HENRY A. BILEY**  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
21 Park Row, New York.

## BARGAINS IN CALICOES

### NEW YORK STORE.

5,000 YDS. NEW DARK CALICOES AT 5 CTS. A YARD.

Just opened an elegant assortment of choice styles in Calicoes, Cretonnes, and Chintzes.

### MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Standard Makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins from 10 to 20 per cent. below June prices. INDIA LINES, VICTORIA LAWS, WHITE Piques and CAMBRICS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

### Watt, Shand & Company,

8 AND 10 EAST KING STREET.

### SALE OF

### DAMAGED GOODS.

HAGER & BROTHER will continue the sale of Goods damaged only by water during the recent fire on their premises.

### WALL PAPER CARPETS,

Mattings and Oil Cloths, Muslins and Sheetings,

Linens and Quilts, Woolens for Men's Wear,

and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.,

All of the above have been marked at a very low price, as we are determined to close out the entire lot.

The sale is going on daily from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m. Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock in store rooms in rear of main store.

As there was no damage to stock in main store room business there goes on as usual.

### HAGER & BROTHER,

NO. 25 WEST KING STREET.

### CLOSING OUT OF SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

In order to close out our stock of Spring and Summer Goods to make room for a heavy Fall Trade, we are offering great inducements in Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing.

In our Custom Department we have a large lot of Piece Goods, which must be closed out before September 1, regardless of profit.

In our Ready-made Department we have an unusually fine stock of Summer Clothing, all of which can be purchased at very lowest bottom figures.

Gentlemen, our facilities are not equaled in the city. It will cost you nothing to examine our stock.

### MYERS & RATHFON,

No. 12 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PENN'A.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our largely increased business makes it necessary for us to enlarge our store room. To make room for the alterations we contemplate, we will close out as much of our stock as possible, between this date and the 10th of AUGUST, at

### GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

This offer applies to any article in our extensive stock EXCEPT SPECTACLES, and will afford all who desire goods in our line a rare opportunity to buy from first-class stock at unusually low prices.

### ZAHM'S CORNER, LANCASTER, PA.

### CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Capes, Caps, Helmets, a variety of Tin and Metal Torches, Coal Oil by the Barrel, Roin and Polished Torches, Political Flags and Streamers, Chinese Lanterns with names of Candidates, Muslin Flags of all Sizes, Badges, &c.

### Bunting Flags of all Sizes.

### FIREWORKS

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We invite Clubs, Committees and others to give us a call.

### D. S. BURSK,

17 East King Street, Lancaster.

### GENTS' GOODS.

FOR LINEN COLLARS

FOR FANCY STOCKINGS

FOR SUSPENDERS

FOR NEW STYLE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, GO TO

**E. J. ERISMAN'S,**  
66 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

**W. M. P. FRAILEY'S**  
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS.

768 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa. MONUMENTS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, GRAVES STAIRS, &c. CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c. All work guaranteed and satisfaction given in every particular. E. J. Erisman, works at the extreme end of North Queen street.

## Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1880.

### The "Barbarism" of Protection.

An Open Letter to John Bright Philadelphia Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.

To the Right Hon. John Bright, Rochdale, England.

Sir—I have read with a great deal of pleasure the speeches made by yourself and other at Rochdale, in December last, on the occasion of Mr. Potter's return to England from America. Your eloquent and unstinted praise of this country, your recognition of its vast extent, its inexhaustible natural wealth, and of the industry, sobriety, intelligence, and general prosperity of its people were very grateful to me. My pleasure on reading it was enhanced by the reflection that this was not mere compliment—not the meaningless flattery of an ordinary dinner speech, but an expression of matured opinion, based upon extensive information. And I was pleased above all things to reflect that these praises came from a man who has for now these many years been the sworn enemy of fraud and force, of religious intolerance and political tyranny; who has never ceased to condemn wrong, violence and slavery, or to look and to labor for that system of political and social economy, which shall secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

In one respect, however, I was surprised and disappointed. For notwithstanding your Free Trade record it was a surprise and disappointment to read that you had told your hearers that "the American tariff must be held to be very barbarous." Now, making every allowance for your sources of information in regard to this country, I think you would have done much better to have said that "the American tariff is sweeping assertion had you known more about us. If you had taken the trouble to visit this country, and examined for yourself the workings of our tariff legislation and its effect upon our people you would have had a different opinion. What is the tariff policy of your country, and what are its results are very deplorable, of course we are bound to take your word for it. But really we should have been glad to have light of our own people's feelings, have discussed the merits of the tariff, and have persuaded ourselves that we were in tolerably comfortable circumstances. Our people are all employed and well paid. Since we adopted a protective tariff we have built sixty thousand miles of railway, have settled whole colonies of waste land, have doubled the population of our cities, have built up enormous industrial enterprises, have made magnificent progress in the mechanic arts, and have suffered only in one industry—our own commerce—which we failed to protect by appropriate legislation. Within fifteen years we have paid off a hundred millions of our national debt, and probably as much more of state and municipal debts; have improved our credit so that our 4 per cent. bonds are at a premium of 84 per cent.; and no legitimate enterprise encounters any difficulty in borrowing money. Our exports are larger than ever, nor was the balance of trade ever so favorable.

If our industrial and commercial policy is so barbarous, Mr. Bright, doubtless the evidence of that barbarism exists. Now, what are they? I have no objection to call them what you please. What classes of our people suffer from the barbarism? Not the agricultural class; our farmers almost universally own their own land; they live in comfortable houses, wear good clothes, possess good stock, enjoy the advantage of the schools, and are generally better off than the population of our national debt, and probably as much more of state and municipal debts; have improved our credit so that our 4 per cent. bonds are at a premium of 84 per cent.; and no legitimate enterprise encounters any difficulty in borrowing money. Our exports are larger than ever, nor was the balance of trade ever so favorable.

Our workingmen do not complain that they suffer by reason of the protective tariff. An English ironmaster recently told the reporter of a Pittsburgh paper that our ironworkers were paid twice as much as English ironworkers. It is very rarely that an unskilled laborer in this country is paid less than a dollar, or four English shillings, for ten hours' work, and skilled workmen earn from two to three dollars a day. A report just issued by the Bureau of geology and statistics of the state of Indiana, based upon official information, shows that the whole of the laboring population in manufacturing establishments in that state in embracing male and female, old and young, skilled and unskilled, receive \$118 each for one year's work. Will you compare this with the pay your English workmen receive and then say that, so far as our labor is concerned, the large effects of our tariff are very apparent? With the civilizing, elevating, and ennobling effects of free trade upon English labor you are much better acquainted than I am. On this side of the Atlantic we do not admire the glimpses we obtain of it. We gather from newspaper reports, from Parliamentary returns, from the observations of travelers, and from the necessity of unremitting charity, that the English laborer is not an ideally happy being; that he and his family are compelled to live like pigs in two or three miserable and squalid apartments; that he is habitually familiar with the want of sufficient nutritious food; that the lack of proper food drives him to drink; that he has little self-respect, no hope of rising above his present condition in life, and that, after the manner of the course, he lives to live in the condition wherein it has pleased Providence and free trade to place him, it is his duty to be thankful for his days of ill-requited labor are past, and for the pauper's grave into which he may be thrust when his intellectual struggle with life shall finally close. No, the echoes that come across the sea from Old England are easily distinguishable from celestial harmonies; and we have yet to learn of any great number of our workingmen fleeing from the barbarism of the tariff to the gates of your free trade paradise. We even hear sometimes from Ireland; and God knows Ireland has free trade to her heart's content. And yet, do you know, Mr. Bright, we are sometimes unreasonably enough to think that with all her free trade Ireland is neither abjectly prosperous nor supremely happy?

It is a great pity that you were not a little more specific when you told your hearers at Rochdale that our tariff was barbarous. You ought not to have contented yourself with the vague if forcible generality, but you should have pointed to

the evil effects of the barbarism, and indicated the sufferers. But the facts you adduced were strange contrast to the charge you brought. Why you and Mr. Potter could hardly say enough in laudation of our country, our institutions, and our people. Mr. Potter told the men of Rochdale that the American mechanic had a bath tub in his house; that he washed himself and put on clean clothes when he went home; that he respected himself; that he seldom got drunk; and he said that if the English did not take precious good care American manufactures would replace English goods in the market.

Did it not strike you, Mr. Bright, that the illustrations you cited were all exactly contrary to your theory that our tariff is barbarous? Mr. Potter told of a gentleman in Toronto—a jeweler—who would not wear his coat in England, but in the United States, but that these articles had been so much improved and cheapened by our better-paid mechanics that the Toronto gentleman was reluctantly obliged to come to us for his goods. And Mr. Potter added, not far from the same story, that the watch and the Waltham watch are superseding the English clock and watch in many parts of the world, and the latest I heard, though I don't know whether it is absolutely true, is that on our Indian railways the conductors and guards are furnished with Waltham watches. Well, that is very barbarous, no doubt, viewed from an English standpoint; but here we are glad of it, and glory in the protection which accomplishes such things. Then this Toronto gentleman wanted some improvement made in certain articles of hardware, but he could not induce your underpaid mechanics to introduce them, and the result was that "the trade went to America." Barbarous, wasn't it? In driving around Lowell, Mr. Potter "was surrounded by a number of people from the city of Lowell, who were all of the same opinion of common sense—tell us why these people were compelled to expatriate themselves and trans themselves and their little ones to the barbarism of our protective tariff and law. Come, if that they were helping and well doing? What a strange barbarism this is—to produce such results. Still again, Mr. Potter met a Yorkshireman in Washington; and this Yorkshireman said, "Mr. Potter, I have seen enough; the best thing I can do—and I have a large family—is to bring them out to the States, and to get a good education, and to commence business in America." Wonderful, wonderful! The man's study was crazy! What! Leave happy, prosperous, free trade England and bring all his machinery and his work people and his children to a country where barbarous protection grieves the unthinking mind.

But these things, though they are at strange variance with your course of our tariff, are not strange to our history. These are the things we have always claimed as the works of our free trade. We have always said that Protection would secure higher wages to the operative; that higher wages would not only enable him to live in greater comfort and to educate his children, but would make him respect himself, and his children, and value the good opinion of his neighbors, and strive to rise in the world instead of "ordering himself lowly and reverently to all his betters," and being content in that sphere of poverty, degradation, and ignorance to which it is deplacably assumed that every man who has a family should be content. We have always claimed that greater intelligence and higher ambitions among workingmen would lead to improvements in machinery and methods of manufacture, so that not only greater excellence would be secured, but eventually greater cheapness also. And it is a fact that, whereas, while we had a free trade tariff we could not compete with England in any considerable branch of manufacture, under a protective tariff we are successfully competing with her in very many branches, and our people are doing better than ever. One of our manufacturers are sold in England; and that is because of their superiority to the free trade article. It was said by them of old time, Mr. Bright, that a tree should be known by its fruits, and that men do not eat figs from the fig tree, nor grapes from the vine. If the results of Protection in America are such as you and Mr. Potter described, how could you have the temerity to denounce protection as barbarous?

But you will say, Mr. Bright, that in Ireland you had a protective tariff, and under that tariff your people starved. This is true. The English people, however, did not starve because they had a protective tariff, but because they had the wrong kind of a tariff. You placed a high duty upon food, an article whose production could be increased by protection. Food was already produced as largely and as cheaply as the quantity of land, the state of agricultural knowledge, and your abundant land would permit, and when you put a duty upon corn you simply voted an enormous bounty into the pockets of the land owners, and snatched half its poor crust from the lips of starving labor. Well may you say now that your "great protection was upon food," that "the loaf was cut in half," that you "had a tariff which actually starved your people," and you might say, "I read of your people starved, and that was the harvest of death." When you made corn free you simply acted upon the protectionist law that when an industry has reached its limit of expansion it needs a protection. You took a step toward protecting your people, and you were cheated by cheapening the cost of living. But seriously, now, Mr. Bright, what do you think we had better do? I suppose we ought to sweep our tariff legislation from the statute books altogether, introduce absolute and unrestricted free trade, and raise our revenue by direct taxation. Then one of two things would happen; either our working people would be compelled to come down to the level of their English brethren in point of wages, or they would have to abandon their trades. It is not doing violence to your language and your history to assume that you do not contemplate the former result, and that you do not contemplate the latter. The simple robbing of the American artisan of half his wages, with a consequent cheapening of American goods, would produce a more disastrous rivalry to English manufactures than any you have yet encountered. I think I am quite safe in saying you do not advise or desire that sort of thing. You are a benevolent man, Mr. Bright; you desire the well being of your fellow creatures; it would afford you little satisfaction to know that your efforts in free trade had produced no results except to render the problem of life harder to twenty millions of people—and to make it more difficult for English manufacturers to find a market! No; there can be no reasonable doubt that you want to see American manufacturing industry destroyed and British goods sold in American markets. But when our workmen are driven from their shops, what are they to do? Are they to sit down and twiddle their thumbs and rail at fortune? Are they to subsist on charity, or are they to sail across the briny sea to your Free Trade paradise and wharf on potatoes and buttermilk? "Oh, yes," says "there's plenty of land in America; let them go farm." But did you ever

reflect that all mechanics and laboring men do not know how to farm? Some of our people doubt whether they could make a decent living out of the soil. And if they could, where are they to find a market? Why England can't eat our surplus food now. Last year, when your harvest was unusually deficient, we supplied all your needs, and our people were standing with their hands on their hips, and saying, "Why don't you export more of your surplus food? Why don't you export more of your surplus food? Why don't you export more of your surplus food?" Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then? Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise his crops, and every artisan would cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then?

question, Mr. Bright, I think Ephraim had better leave to his Protective idol. I am sorry that course does not meet with your approbation, and I trust that the gentlemen of the Cobden club do not like our protective policy, but I am glad that the people of the United States do like and prosper under it. I am sorry that English workmen are idle because of it, but I am glad that our workmen are busy, and that it is building up great industries in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and other states where Free Trade, like Lord Chatham, never suffered so much as a hobnob to be made. Charity begins at home; and while we wish the English people well, we do not propose to destroy ourselves that English manufacturers may prosper.

Very Respectfully yours,  
A WORKINGMAN.  
PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1880.

### MEDICAL.

### CUTICURA

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVE purifies the blood through the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin. CUTICURA is a medicinal jelly, removes dead flesh and skin, renders healthy ulcers and sores, allays inflammation, itching and irritation of the skin and scalp. CUTICURA MEDICAL TOILET SOAP restores whiteness and beautifies the skin. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP is the only medicinal soap expressly prepared for shaving.

SALT RHEUM FOR A LIFETIME.

I have had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum; but it on my head, face, neck, arms and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees. I have now been cured, and I am able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw the advertisement and concluded to try CUTICURA. It brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well