

The False Theory of Protection.
St. Louis Republican.

It is we believe universally conceded that free intercourse between the states of this wide Union is positively unobjectionable. It is in fact regarded as something more than this—it is held to be an absolutely good thing. The evidence of this belief is afforded by the vast expenditure of money and effort in facilitating such intercourse; in building roads, canals and in improving rivers to make this intercourse the freest and easiest possible. It is not believed that every community should produce each identical article it requires or desires. It is thought human activity is stimulated and civilization advanced by a free exchange of commodities. No state thinks to strengthen its own infant industries by barring out the products of others. Unquestionably each new community has to struggle and exert itself to compete with older and more skilled and advanced rivals. But it is held that the surest, if not the only, way to excellence is to stand on merit alone, and such advantages as the cost of transportation affords. The unparalleled growth of the wide range of industries of the United States fully justifies the faith which has been reposed in entirely free competition. There is no fact about which there is more cordial agreement among intelligent and reflecting men than this one of free commerce between the states. No doubt this settled judgment is contributed to by the knowledge that free trade between the states is chance of disturbances by the fundamental law. As the English statute forbidding marriage with the wife's sister puts out of the question the temptation to look with more than fraternal love upon the charms of that near relative, so a constitutional provision closes the vision of covetous protectionists to the apparent advantages of levying a tax on all goods fabricated beyond the state line. Else we should have the specious but false doctrine of protection attempted to be set up amongst ourselves as well as between this and other lands. The very same reasons could be urged to restrict the commerce between the states that are used to bar out the products of foreign lands. We refuse free commerce between the United States and England because it is alleged the interest of American laborers is promoted by excluding British competition. But the Texan is asked to take the products of Massachusetts without tax or limit, because the common interest of the two states is thereby helped. In a matter of sheer business and commercial intercourse what more interest has the Texan in the citizen of Massachusetts than the American has in the Englishman? If the Texan is really moved by self interest to have free intercourse with Massachusetts—if he buys cotton goods from Lowell which could easily and readily be made at home if the Lowell article were barred out by a tariff—what reason can be offered why an American should not buy in the English market, when restrictions being removed, he could buy cheaper than at home? The restrictive system is based on the idea that both parties cannot be benefited by the exchange of products, which, if it is true, our federal system is a gigantic error that should at once be reformed. Our railroads have been on a false theory, our canals dug through a want of a comprehension of economical principles, and the development of motors by which ships, boats and trains are driven has been a positive misfortune.

Prohibition Folly in Iowa.

The St. Paul Press (Rep.) is not greatly impressed by the wisdom of the Iowa republican convention. It discourses thusly:

Iowa is a rural community, peopled largely from New England, and inheriting the characteristics of its Puritan paternity. It is without cities of any consequences, to perform the office by which cities, in compensation for the evils they engender, render such enormous benefits to humanity and civilization, by bringing large masses of men, with their infinite diversities of ideas and manners, into contact with each other, and with the highly organized, com-

plex, many-sided life which results therefrom, and enlarging their intelligence, their sympathies, and their charities.

It is, therefore, easy to understand the strength, the intensity, and the intolerance of the prohibition sentiment in a state so predominantly rural as Iowa, with a population so largely of New England origin. In a state where there was a greater diversity of social life, resulting from the influence of great manufacturing and commercial centers, the proposition to put into the constitution an arbitrary provisional code of morality in conflict with the usages and opinions of the civilized world since the dawn of history—and in the face, too, of the universal experience of its impracticability—would have been trampled under foot as a tyrannical attempt to interfere with the primary rights of the citizen. No other western state offers so promising a field for the rash experiment as Iowa. It is doubtful, perhaps, whether even in Iowa, which has counted its republican majorities by the tens of thousands, the party which has seen accepted as its own the most extreme form of prohibition fanaticism will not sink under the tremendous load it has undertaken to carry.

And the republican party of Iowa could far better afford to be beaten than to succeed upon a platform which commits it to the most stupendous folly of the age. It could far better afford to be beaten than to succeed as the instrument of the fanatical vengeance of the prohibitionists, in striking down a judge of the supreme court, whose only crime was that he had the courage, independence, and integrity to declare the law as it was. Among all citizens of Iowa who know the priceless value of an independent and honest judiciary, this attempt of the prohibitionists to prescribe every judge who is not cowardly, corrupt, and unprincipled enough to accommodate his decisions of legal questions to the political interests of the ruling faction, and to pack the supreme court with the servile tools of this most intolerant and ferocious of all forms of sectarian bigotry, cannot fail to excite a deep and abiding indignation. That shameful act of proscription of Judge Day, which, ratified by the people would strike down the independence of the judiciary in Iowa and substitute a reign of factious terrorism for that of law, has perhaps done more than anything else to open the eyes of the people of Iowa to the radical immorality of the prohibition faction. It is a startling revelation of the essential lawlessness of the fanatics who are now seeking to convert the law into an instrument for the subversion of those private and personal rights which are as old as the human race.

Before We Were Born.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 2.—The much talked of and much heralded, the most unique and what promises to be the grandest celebration and exposition in many respects of modern times opened to-day in this ancient city of Santa Fe. The liberality of the "Atchison road," as it is called in Boston, or of the Santa Fe as it is known in Kansas, and its connecting lines in furnishing low rates of fare has insured the success of the tetra-millennial anniversary beyond peradventure. The attendance from the western states and territories promises to be very large, while the recruits from excursion parties passing en route to California over the Great Southern and Panama line, and from tourists to Colorado and the many pleasure resorts in that territory and New Mexico will swell the numbers, who from curiosity and other causes will desire to witness the novel and peculiar features of this strangely unique and wonderful anniversary. Just such a one can be nowhere witnessed except in this ancient city, with the oldest church in the United States and in the town first settled on this continent. Nowhere else are the remains of the oldest and the best of the ancient civilizations of America mingled and blended with the reminiscences of that grandeur and gorgeous and gaudy equipage that the Spanish cavaliers brought to these mountains and

plains and planted here with the cross, and established to remain for near three centuries, until Anglo-Saxon civilization supplanted it and builded, and are building, more perfect and a more cultured society. First came an artillery salute at 9 o'clock this morning, awakening hill and mountain and valley with its echoes, but its reverberations greeted no new voices in the primeval forests, for the sound of powder and gun had been heard here for three and a third centuries. The salute was followed by a military and civil parade by military and other organizations.

Upon arriving of the grand procession at the grounds the ceremonies of opening the industrial exposition commenced, Hon. W. W. Griffin presiding. The address of Governor Sheldon and others was listened to with great satisfaction and loudly applauded. The Indian races, games and dances in the arena were witnessed by thousands of eager and delighted spectators.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Topeka, July 2.—A special to the Commonwealth from Santa Fe, N. M., says: A month's festivities, on the 333d anniversary of the first European colonization of the city of Santa Fe and the American continent opened here to-day under the most flattering auspices. The grand procession was perhaps the most unique and interesting of anything of the kind ever attempted. The descendants of the first distinguished Spaniards that ever visited American soil, the native Mexicans, the descendants of the Aztecs, bands of Apaches in war-like attire, the rare, modest and oriental Zuni Indians, the flashing military, the martial music and the firing of cannon, all combined to make the scene one of the liveliest interest both to citizens and strangers. Ten thousand people witnessed the procession and followed to the exhibition grounds, where able addresses were delivered by Hon. Lionel A. Shields, governor of the territory, Hon. Tranquilino Luna, territorial delegate to congress, and Col. W. W. Griffin, president of the tertio-millennial association. They dealt with the ancient and modern history of New Mexico, spoke of the rapid advancement now making among the native people, and referred to our vast mineral and pastoral wealth, requiring only labor to reveal its riches.

Then the military bands played "Hail Columbia," and the governor declared the mining and industrial exposition formally opened.

All the exhibits are placed in the main hall, and consists of precious ores from every mineral producing district in the territory, coal and coke, cereals, fruits, native jewelry, wools and woolen fabrics, works of art on wood and raw-hide, done in vegetable colors and hundreds of years old, the antiques of three centuries, etc.

The afternoon was spent in Indian games, racing, etc. Every body pronounced the opening a magnificent success.

Commissioners are present from nearly all the states and territories.

To-night the city is in holiday attire, and flags and bunting are flying from every house top, while two bands discourse music from the public plaza, in the presence of several thousand people. The city is full of strangers, and every train brings extra coaches full of visitors. Many distinguished guests from abroad are here, and will remain throughout the tertio-millennial anniversary. The people are well pleased, and everything argues success throughout. Special interest centers on the 18th, 19th and 20th of July, on each of which days there will be a grand parade in costume by the organization known as the Knights of Coronado. These parades each represent a century of progress in the history of the oldest city in the United States. The event is the most interesting and romantic in American history, and is coupled with the exposition, which sets forth in a satisfactory manner the resources of the territory.

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