

# MEN FAMOUS IN TARIFF HISTORY

### From Madison to Dingley, Most of the Framers of Tariff Laws Rank Close to War Heroes in the Popular Memory.

The question that won't stay settled—that's the tariff question. The Old Man of the Sea is a personified caprice, compared with the tariff in respect of persistence. Jack in the Box is reluctant and unreliable, a veritable malingering, alongside of the issue that has got the bob-up-and-down, in a word, the tariff has been a life-saver time out of mind, and seems destined to remain indefinitely. Mr. Haskin's next article, No. 22 of the tariff series, will recite the history of the tariff regarded as a campaigner's utility.

By **FREDERIC J. HASKIN.**  
(Copyright 1909 by Frederic J. Haskin.)  
Washington, April 13.—During the 125 years of the American tariff system there have been 13 general revisions of the tariff, as many more serious attempts at general revision, and hundreds of minor changes. From Madison, who wrote the first tariff act, to Robert J. Walker, who wrote the last, the history of the tariff is a history of the struggle between protection and free trade. The tariff has been a life-saver time out of mind, and seems destined to remain indefinitely. Mr. Haskin's next article, No. 22 of the tariff series, will recite the history of the tariff regarded as a campaigner's utility.

**Madison Wrote the First Tariff Law.**  
James Madison wrote America's first tariff law. No statesman has ever done so much for his country. In recent years he has been regarded as a patriot of a patriot. He was the father of the confederation, the father of the constitution, the father of the republic. He was the father of the nation. He was the father of the people. He was the father of the world. He was the father of the universe. He was the father of the gods. He was the father of the angels. He was the father of the saints. He was the father of the prophets. He was the father of the kings. He was the father of the emperors. He was the father of the popes. He was the father of the sultans. He was the father of the emirs. He was the father of the princes. He was the father of the dukes. He was the father of the counts. He was the father of the barons. He was the father of the knights. He was the father of the serfs. He was the father of the peasants. He was the father of the slaves. He was the father of the outcasts. He was the father of the beggars. He was the father of the lepers. He was the father of the madmen. He was the father of the criminals. He was the father of the sinners. He was the father of the damned. He was the father of the damned.

**Dallas Author of 1816 Act.**  
Alexander J. Dallas, secretary of the treasury under Madison, was the virtual author of the tariff of 1816. It had been the custom for the secretary of the treasury to be called on for a report showing the needs of the treasury and the direction a change in the tariff should take. Hamilton had produced his "report on manufactures" and Albert Gallatin had done likewise, taking the opposite view. In the main, Dallas was born in the British island of Jamaica, and took the oath of allegiance in 1783. It was on his suggestion that the second national bank was incorporated in 1816, and his services as secretary of the treasury during the financially perilous times following our second war with England have always been regarded as of a high order.

**Todd and Silas Wright.**  
It is rather hard to assign the authorship of the tariff of 1824. It was framed by the committee on manufactures, of which Mr. Todd of Pennsylvania was chairman, though the measure was framed by the committee acting as a whole. Mr. Todd steered it through the house. Silas Wright wrote the report on the bill which was afterwards distorted into the tariff of abominations. Chairman

**someone said**  
that one cannot tell by the looks of a hare how far he can leap.

This is true of pianos. As a rule, the cheaper and more unreliable a piano is, the more attractive the outside is made.

To have a good piano—one that will be entirely satisfactory, not only in tone, but in lasting qualities and also in appearance—good material is the first requirement, and expert workmanship the next. You cannot expect to get good music or complete satisfaction out of your instrument unless you have these.

We have all kinds of pianos for all kinds of uses, and at all kinds of prices, and to the best of our ability we will see to it that you get the piano that is best adapted to your particular needs when you deal with us.

No prices quoted anywhere, east or west, are so low that you cannot do better here. We are selling more pianos every single day than dealers usually sell in a whole week; in fact, railroad statistics recently compiled give us credit for selling 72 1/2 per cent of all pianos sold in Oregon.

We do not say this in a boastful way. We merely wish to acquaint the public with the many advantages to be gained by dealing with Eilers Piano House, 353 Washington street.

Mallory of the committee on manufactures managed the bill in the house, but the probabilities are that the credit for drafting the measure is largely due to Silas Wright. Wright was a political power in his day, and as a member of the United States senate he made himself one of the leaders of the national Democracy.

**Adams as a Tariff.**  
John Quincy Adams was the author of the bill which furnishes the basis of the tariff of 1832, and as such was the only ex-president who ever drafted a tariff law. Madison, Fillmore and McKinley became president after their bills became laws, but Adams was president before they were. He was in a situation the like of which has rarely been seen. The protectionists were in the majority, but were divided among themselves. The advocates of the iron schedule did not care what happened to woolens, and the friends of the woolens schedule were not concerned as to the fate of iron. But Adams seized the warring factions and figuratively repeated that celebrated admonition: "We must all hang together or we will hang separately." For once he secured unity of action and protectionists were never so united.

**Clay's 1833 Compromise.**  
The feat of Henry Clay in effecting his famous tariff compromise of 1833 stands out as one of the most remarkable political maneuvers of all tariff history. He saw that protection was doomed, and he promptly set about to insure his maintenance as long as possible. He foresaw that details of a portion which would befall the doctrine, and he sought to get the best terms the enemy would give. He contained the change to be a gradual one, and thought nine years' time enough in which the manufacturers should be asked to change from a high tariff to a low basis. One of the favorite statements about his attitude was that he never expected that the tariff which his compromise provided should go into effect in 1842, should become operative. He had expected a new high tariff law to be passed before that time. But such a statement does not seem to do justice to the candor of the man. Making the tariff to mix with the duties of free trade was a difficult feat, but one which Clay was able to accomplish. A compromiser Henry Clay stands out in first place among the statesmen of the country, his compromise on the slavery question in 1850 being no less successful than his tariff compromise of 1833.

**Fillmore and Walker.**  
Millard Fillmore, afterward president, wrote the tariff of 1842. That year there were two bills reported to the house, one from the committee on manufactures, by Mr. Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and the other by Mr. Fillmore, from the ways and means committee. The Fillmore bill got the right of way, although Saltonstall made a hard fight to have his measure substituted. Secretary Forward of the treasury department had assisted in writing the Fillmore bill, and was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and had previously served in congress.

**Robert J. Walker.**  
Robert J. Walker was the author of the tariff of 1845. He was a constructive statesman, and was the father of the "warehouse system" and the interior department. He refused the Democratic nomination for vice president in 1844, and was made secretary of the treasury in 1845, by President Polk. His "Report on Manufactures," written from the low tariff standpoint, is considered one of the tariff classics.

**Hunter and Morrill.**  
The tariff act of 1857 was written by Senator R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia. It was passed as a substitute for the senate substitute to the house bill, and was signed by the president. Hunter had served in the house for many years, and was its speaker for one congress. He afterward became a United States senator, and was elected a member of the Confederate states senate, and was a member of the peace commission which met in Hampton Roads in 1865.

**Justin S. Morrill.**  
Justin S. Morrill, who wrote the tariff that bears his name, was a Vermont farmer, and was chairman of the ways and means committee for many years. After serving 12 years in the house he was promoted to the senate in 1857, and remained there until his death in December, 1898, having served more than

44 years in succession in the congress of the United States, which is to close on the 13th of this month. Morrill also had charge of the war tariff acts in the house. He was thus the author of more tariff measures than any other man in the history of congress.

**Morrison and Mills.**  
William R. Morrison wrote two tariff bills, but neither of them passed the house. He seemed to prefer to be the power behind the throne rather than wielder of the scepter and led the movement to make Kerr of Indiana the first Democratic speaker after the Civil war. Again in 1853 he led the forces which carried Charles in the speaker's chair. In both instances he was made chairman of ways and means.

**Roger Q. Mills.**  
Roger Q. Mills is now the only living man who wrote a tariff bill that was considered by both the senate and house. He died for some years. In recent times there seems to be a singular fatality attaching to the authors of tariff measures. After the passage of the McKinley law, and William L. Wilson lived no longer. Nelson Dingley lived only a few years after his measure which bore his name became the law of the land. Today we have only one ex-president and one author of a historic tariff bill living. Mills went to the senate after leaving the house, and helped to frame amendments to the Wilson bill. He is still living in Texas.

**McKinley Bill Really Aldrich's.**  
After Mills came McKinley, to whom the world gives the credit of having written the McKinley bill. As a matter of fact, the bill was largely written by the senate substitute for the Mills bill, and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich did most of the work. Mr. McKinley perhaps the only author of a tariff bill who has written a book on the tariff.

**The Scholarly Wilson.**  
William L. Wilson was probably the most scholarly man who ever wrote an American tariff law. At the time of his election to the house of representatives he was president of the Democracy in West Virginia. He was assigned to the position of chairman of the committee of ways and means, and heads of all those who had been members of that committee. This was done by Speaker Crisp as a compromise and a recognition of the Cleveland Democracy in the house. Mr. Wilson's after career is familiar history. He left a university presidency, had the duties of public life, and immediately after laying down those duties was elected president of the historic Washington and Lee university, and died in this position.

**Dingley, the Hard Digger.**  
Nelson Dingley, owner and editor of the Lewiston, Me., Journal, was perhaps the only editor of a daily paper who ever drafted a tariff law. Dingley was not a man of surpassing ability, but he had a wonderful capacity for hard study. Not an orator, but rather possessing a weak and not too pleasant voice; not of prepossessing personal appearance, but slight and weak looking, he knew that the only way to succeed in congress was to know what there was to know concerning subjects of legislation. A colleague who boarded at the same hotel says of him that he never visited Nelson Dingley's room that he did not find him ensconced in an easy chair with books and documents surrounding him, and a pad and pencil in his hand.

**Other Tariff Bill Men.**  
Pig Iron Kelly, Samuel J. Randall, Fernando Wood and many others might be included in the list of those who have written tariff bills. To write such a bill requires immense thought, great discretion, scrupulous integrity and abundant love of selfishness. Most of those who have prepared tariff measures—successful and unsuccessful—have possessed those qualities.

**Start Boring for Oil.**  
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Astoria, Or., April 13.—A scow load of machinery was taken to the Hess gas well near the mouth of the Clatsop river, Brenner & Palmberg will bore for gas and oil. Boring will be commenced as soon as the machinery can be set up. The firm has secured leases on a large tract.

## CHIEF BLACK IS TO BE REMOVED

### Charles Frederson to Become Head of St. Johns Police Force.

Mayor J. F. Hendricks, the newly elected mayor of St. Johns, will tonight appoint the standing committee and officers for the coming year. One big surprise will be the appointment of Charles Frederson to the office of chief of police in place of Chief Joe Black, the present incumbent. Although Hendricks refused to confirm these appointments, it is understood that these men will receive the appointments.

Other appointments will be Charles Anderson for another term as city engineer; George Dunbar and R. McKinley, police officers; health officer, A. W. Vinson. Committees on finance, street and lights and several other committees will also be appointed.

With these appointments will go increased salaries to the city engineer and treasurer, chief of police and recorder. Recorder A. M. Eason will this year receive \$1200, \$200 more than last year, but will have an expense allowance of \$240 out of it. Chief of Police Frederson will be given a monthly increase of \$150 over what was paid Chief Black, while City Engineer Anderson and Treasurer J. E. Tanch get \$10 each a month more.

At the installation ceremonies held last night in the city hall all the newly elected officers were installed and sworn in. The retiring mayor, H. W. Brice, was presented with a handsome leather chair by the people of the city.

**Astoria Man Shot.**  
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Astoria, April 13.—Abel Hiltunen, a young man residing in the east end, was shot but not dangerously wounded, at the Stevens Hotel, near the Clatsop Hotel. The trouble is alleged to have

been caused by jealousy over a young woman, whom Hiltunen took to a dance on Saturday night.

The matter was kept quiet until yesterday, when Hiltunen was arrested by Sheriff Fowery, but Hiltunen does not wish to prosecute him. He says he started the trouble and is willing to stand the consequences.

## BROKE MAN GETS HIS IN SALOON HOLDUP

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Butte, Mont., April 13.—Because he "went broke" at a gaming table in the Mountain View saloon, Edwin Madden held up the resort, in which 50 men were playing, last night and robbed the bank of \$55.

As Madden was making his escape through a secret exit, John Selala, a bartender, snatched his revolver at Madden, fatally wounding him.

On his deathbed Madden declared he "went broke" at a gaming table in the Mountain View saloon, in which 50 men were playing, last night and robbed the bank of \$55.

As Madden was making his escape through a secret exit, John Selala, a bartender, snatched his revolver at Madden, fatally wounding him.

On his deathbed Madden declared he "went broke" at a gaming table in the Mountain View saloon, in which 50 men were playing, last night and robbed the bank of \$55.

## EAST MULTNOMAH ROAD WORK STARTS

Gresham, Or., April 13.—Road Superintendent Kenny has a large force at work on the roads. The new road district recently purchased by the county is being worked. It loosens up the hard roadbed and repairs it. The roads will be in fine shape for the annual automobile races, to be held during the Rose Festival.

**Money Comes in Bunches.**  
to A. C. Chisholm of Treadwell, N. Y., now. His reason is well worth reading: "For a long time I suffered from indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, nervousness and general debility," he writes. "I couldn't sleep, had no appetite, nor ambition, grew weaker every day, in spite of all medical treatment. Then used Electric Bitters. Twelve bottles restored all my old time health and vigor. Now I can attend to business every day. It's a wonderful medicine." Infallible for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nerves. 50c, at Woodard, Clarke & Co.

## HAD NOT ENJOYED A MEAL IN YEARS

### Arkansas Farmer Follows Advice of Cooper, and Gains Fifteen Pounds in Few Weeks

A. D. Henry, a prominent farmer living on Rural Route No. 5, Jonesboro, Ark., in a statement given for publication, tells a story that makes interesting reading for persons who suffer from stomach trouble. Mr. Henry says:

"For six years I was a chronic sufferer from stomach trouble. In all that time I had not eat a meal to enjoy it. No matter what I ate it caused pain and distress. Food laid in a hard lump upon my stomach. I lost in flesh and strength, and was unable to find relief. I suffered night and day—was robbed of my sleep and rest, and arose in the morning as tired as when I went to bed. I was completely run down, and derived no benefit from any medicine I took.

"One day while in town my druggist recommended Cooper's New Discovery. I had noticed several articles in the newspapers regarding this man, Cooper's work in the larger cities, and decided to give his medicine a trial. Its effect surprised me. Before I had taken all of the first bottle I felt wonderfully improved. The pain and distress had left me, my appetite was good, my bowels were moving regularly and naturally, and I began to sleep soundly at night.

"I continued the treatment, taking several more bottles, and in six weeks time I felt like a new man, fully restored to health and strength. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the Cooper medicine. I cannot say enough in praise of Cooper's New Discovery—it brought new life to me."

The theory of L. T. Cooper is based upon common-sense reasoning. When asked recently why his medicine is so successful, he replied: "My New Discovery is successful because it corrects the stomach. My theory is that few can be sick if the digestive apparatus is working properly. It naturally follows that few can be well with a poor digestion. I know from experience that most of the tired, half-sick people that are so common now-a-days have half-sick stomachs. Put the stomach in shape, and nature does the rest. The result is general good health. My medicine does this."

Cooper's New Discovery is a boon to stomach sufferers. It is sold by all druggists everywhere. A sample bottle mailed free upon request by addressing The Cooper Medicine Company, Dayton, Ohio.



## Casual Interest Develops Into Genuine Enthusiasm



As one inspects the smart and varied styles in Men's Spring Headwear now exhibited in our greater hat dept.

Conspicuously to the Front Is Our Celebrated "BROOK" The Peer of All \$3.00 Hats



## NEW OFFICE

International Correspondence School  
of  
SCRANTON, PA.  
Rooms 206-207 Marquam Bldg.  
Phone Main 1026 Open Evenings

# THE MONEY WILL BE ON EXHIBITION ALL THIS WEEK

In Goddard-Kelly's Shoe Store Window, Sixth and Washington Sts.

Not the coined money, but the raw material from which the money comes. Thousands of persons who never before saw REAL QUARTZ FROM A REAL MINE, have wondered why this bit of rock piled up in its window. They could not understand it. They did not know that it is the representative of a nation's greatness—the product of nature that has made thousands of American millionaires—that has made poor men rich—that has elevated the lowly from a plane of penury to one of affluence—from slavery to a station of ease and comfort.

**THE POTICIE MINING COMPANY HAS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF THIS RICH ORE**

It has contracted for a mill which Fairbanks, Morse & Co. of Portland is to construct for it, and when we get this in operation stock that now sells for 10 cents per share will not be obtainable for even double this amount. Within a year 1000 shares now to be had for \$100 will, we firmly believe, readily sell at \$1000, and will not be parted with even at this great price. The mine will be too profitable for that. As the evening newspaper said, the mines have made millionaires and billionaires of their owners, but

**IT should be REMEMBERED that these MILLIONS and BILLIONS DID NOT COME from the OTHER FELLOW'S POCKET**

No one is made poorer by the miner becoming rich—no matter how he may roll in wealth. And by this we mean stockholders in mining enterprises—not the man who for a daily wage blasts the rock and digs the treasure from the ground. It should likewise be remembered that

**A SAVINGS BANK NEVER MADE A MILLIONAIRE**

Except he own the bank. It is the depositor even then that makes the fortune for the banker, while in mining he makes it for himself. He associates himself with others in an enterprise that mutually benefits each one of them and they march along together on the broad, smooth road to prosperity. But some one says, "Not all who invest in mines get rich." True. But another says, "If I invested 14 times and lost, and won on the fifteenth, I am a thousand times ahead of the game." But the truth is, mining investments—we mean investments in REAL mines, such as ours—win 85 times out of every 100. Mercantile investments succeed only 20 times in 100, and well informed business men declare the winners are only 15 in each 100.

**THE POTICIE MINES HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE PALE OF SPECULATION**

They are developed to the actual ore deposits—to the point of production—to the point where only a mill is needed, and that is now contracted for. Of course we would not be foolish enough to order the mill before we found the necessity for it. To do this would be the height of folly. We have the treasure in 12 full 20-acre claims, and in five years hence, when the Poticie ranks with the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, scores of readers of our advertisements which are appearing now will mourn their own folly in not procuring stock when it was offered at 10 cents per share. Alaska Treadwell shares now sell in London at \$24 each, and pay 12 per cent to the owners. Treadwell ore averages less than \$4 per ton, then surely stock in the Poticie mines, with quartz worth five times that of the Treadwell, will soon be worth as much as those of the Alaska property. If this shall be,

**LET US FIGURE PROFITS IN POTICIE MINING SHARES ON THE TREADWELL BASIS**

For the price of ONE Treadwell share, as now sold in London, one can procure 240 shares of our stock. When these 240 shares shall attain to \$24 each, this present investment of \$24 will be worth \$5760, and this at 12 per cent per annum will yield an annual revenue of \$691.20. Thus for \$24 planted in our mines today, there will be a yearly harvest of \$691.20. But if it should be one-quarter this sum, then each \$100 invested today will provide an annual income of \$1000.

**ISN'T THIS GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU?**

Shares 10 Cents Each, in Small or Great Quantities, Cash With Order—This Sale May Be Closed at Any Time

**THE POTICIE MINING CO.**  
Room 3, Raleigh Building, Portland, Oregon

See the Ore Display in Goddard-Kelly Shoe Store Window All This Week

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS  
F. L. AUSTIN, President and Treasurer  
Portland, Or.  
LOUIS KEYS, Secretary  
Portland, Or.  
JOHN E. LEE, Vice President  
Delta, Idaho.  
OUR HEADQUARTERS IN MAIN 2800