# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 6.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872.

NO. 30.

## The Weekly Enterprise.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,

Business Man, the Farmer And the FAMILY CIRCLE. ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY

A. NOLTNER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. OFFICE-In Dr. Thessing's Brick Building

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TERMS of ADVERTISING : Transient advertisements, including all One Column, one year ..... \$120 00 Business Card, I square one year ..... 12

Subscribers, and at the expense of Agents. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. The Enterprise office is supplied with

ern MACHINE PRESSES, which will enable the Proprietor to do Job Printing at all times Neat, Quick and Cheap! By Work solicited. All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

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H. WATKINS, M. D.,

SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGOD. OFFICE -Odd Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets-Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

CHAS. E. WARREN.

### HUELAT & WARREN Attorneys at Law,

OFFICE-CHARMAN'S BRICK, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY, OREGON.

F. BARCLAY, M. R. C. S.

March 5, 1872:tf

Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co. 35 Years Experience.

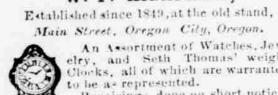
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Main Street, Oregon City, JOHNSON & McCOWN

## ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT-LAW

OREGON CITY, OREGON. WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS 1-9 Special attention given to cases in the

U. S. Land Office at Oregon City. April 5, 1872:tf W. F. HIGHFIELD,



Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon. An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Hocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

## CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman, 49\_ All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever des

cited promptly and with care. A. G. WALLING'S

#### Pioneer Book Bindery. Corner of Front and Alder Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

BLANK BOOKS RULED and BOUND to mny desired pattern. MUSIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, NEWSstyle known to the trade. Orders from the country promptly at

JOHN M. BACON,

Importer and Dealer in BE CD CD EA So.

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Oregon City, Oregon. At Charman & Warner's old stand, lately occupied by S. Ackerman, Main street.

DR. J. WELCH,

DENTIST. OFFICE-In Odd Fellows' Ten ple, con

of First and Alder Streets, Po otler d. The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in special request. Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth. 1. Artificial teeth "better than the best." and as cheap as the cheapest.
Will be in Oregon City on Saturdays.

#### J. M. THOMPSON, THOMPSON & FITCH. Attorneys at Law.

Nov. 3:tf

## Real Estate Agents, EUCENE CITY, ORECON,

OFFICE TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE POSTOFFICE. REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD, LOANS NEGOTIATED, AND AB-

STRACT OF TITLES FURNISHED. WE HAVE A COMPLETE ABSTRACT W of Title of all property in Eugene the public revenues, there has been for levied as to rest uniformly upon all with-City, and perfect plats of the same, prepared the post six years constantly retained in out favoritism toward any class or condicast in first hands. The margin of prowith great care. We will practice in the the Treasury unused a vast surplus of tion, are not to be complained of by the tection being twenty-two per cent. different Courts of the State. Special at public funds. tention given to the collection of all claims that may be placed in our hands. Legal ending June 30, 1871, there was drawn pense of labor, when monopolists are consumer. Otherwise the importer would Tenders bought and sold.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

#### Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 27, 1872.

Mr. Chairman, now that a general revision of our tariff laws is under consideration, it will be well to consider the condition of the country as affected by its fiscal operations and legislation in the of each member upon this floor, and should affect the country through its legislation and the administration of its affairs.

people are chafed and wearied with the The balance was, inattested by that cry which comes up to lief, retrenchment, and reform.

Wherefore, sir, is it that our ship-yards are idle, that our commerce has declined. and that our carrying trade is now in forbeautiful, approved styles of type, and modlies is favored and protected, while labor ninistration of public affairs.

> revenues, which is thus rendered unproductive and kille, for no other apparent eason than to invite to extravagant aperopriations and reckless expenditure. pies and informers stalk abroad, infesting every avenue of business, filching through moieties fines, and penalties, wrung from their victims, often by deception, bribery and corruption. Incompeoffice in every grade of the civil service. while the Federal Executive and his chief officers are openly accused, and not without reason, of complicity with rings formng peculating schemes upon the Treasary. Sir, this is a picture of the demoral governmental administration and its muliplied relations with business, which chalenges the considerate attention of its legic disorders, and as to the remedy to be per cent.

It requires no argument to demonstrate the proposition that if the ills and misfor-

to reasonable minds that the disorders of American tomage and commerce, and the unequal division of the joint accumulations and profits of labor and capital, have their origin directly and solely in the financial legislation of the country and in the administration of those laws. An examination of the financial operations and fiscal legislation of the country for the past few years will most fully vercription, to any part of the city, will be exe-

ify this declaration. At the close of the last fiscal year the volume of currency in the United States could not have exceeded \$1,000,000,000.

Over \$700,000,000 of this volume was the representative of money, a mere shadow of the substance, and rested for its ultimate redemption upon less than \$300,-

in this or any other country. The value of figures is lost in the magnitude to which aggregates are swelled, as the mind is incapable of grasping the total of results.

During the period of six years ending June 30, 1871, and to the present time, there has been no want of experiment in the direction of taxation. Under the operation of your fiscal legislation the taxgatherer has been omnipresent, exacting tribute from every class and condition of society. He has been made to relentlessly pursue the people, and to exact contribution of their substance in the increased cost of every article of prime necessity or luxury. Rising up or sitting down, waking or sleeping, in their enjoyments and in their necessities, in bealth and in sickness in life and in death, they have known no escape from assessments and exactions made and effected through the operations of your laws. Excessive taxainvited its concomitant evil, extravagant and reckless expenditure in wasteful and inusual appropriations of the public funds; and yet, with all the profligacy of a confessedly corrupt administration of ministration of the Government, when so tures of leather for that year may be

country, including all the gold and silver, all.

1871...... 138.017.122 connected with protected industries.

437,265 constantly retained in the Treaseign hands? How is it that the profits of very after deducting the sum of \$28,101,- their manufacturers which entered into creased in cost to the consumer. labor and capital are so unequally divid- 122 deposited with the States. Is it a mat- consumption in the year ending. June 30 When you lay forty-three per cent, proed, that capital concentrated in monopo- ter of surprise that there is a restiveness 1871, was \$43,425 995, and the import up. tective duty upon the importations of is forced to an unequal contest and with Is it to be wondered at that the industrial fures amounted to \$18.658,683. During means of protecting the American prodifficulty ekes out a scanty and precarious interests of the country are and have been the same year there was produced and ducer, it cannot be denied that such a subsistence? These, sir, are the questions depressed, and that a demand comes up manufactured in the United States, which regulation enables him to sell for one hunof the hour they concern the people, and from the toiling millions and is somewhat also entered into our home consumption dred and forty-bree cents that which of protective tariffs will at once disclose the evils they suggest find their root in imperative, for immediate relief, when the under the heads of pig iron, railroad without such protection he must other the reasons for this. A high-tariff law is your fiscal legislation, and their thritt in magnitude of the burdens imposed upon iron, merchantable bar and rod iron, nails wise sell for one hundred cents. And enacted, laying duties upon a wide range an extravagant, proffigate, and vicious ad- them by legislation here enacted is con- and spikes, axles and like articles, old when you lay sixty three per cent. upon of articles professedly to foster industrial

filled to overflowing by excessive taxes | the industrial and commercial interests of | value not less than \$200,000,000 ple, but, after all the legitimate needs of pered during this period of excessive tax and manufactures of iron and steel in pel the consumer to pay one hundred and chanic, artisan and operative having to the Government are supplied, swelled to ation and enormous fiscal operations, and that year we imposed a tax of \$18,658.683 sixty-three cents for that which in the pay higher prices for all they consume. extravagant proportions, there is retained discover, if possible, to what extent these upon foreign importations of iron and absence of your tariff he would be able must have higher wages in order to keep in its vaults from year to year a surplus interests have been depressed by taxation. steel and their manufactures, a tax equal to buy at one hundred cents; and so of body and soul together the effort to seof many millions of the public funds, In the year ending Jane 30, 1865, the year to forty-three per cent upon invoice valequaling forty per cent, of our annual preceding the commencement of the pe-

ent and dishonest men find asylum and population of at least fifteen per cent.; and sell their product for \$286,000,000 ed or existing for the purpose of further. population. It is therefore apparent that the actual and relative decline of our tonzation of public affairs more truthful than per cent. From the same source we learn and industries in only their primary pro- Glass, common window . . . . . 493 pleasing, and presents a condition of the that in the year 1865 the tonnage of ves ductions cost the whole people in one Gunpowder ...... 30 @ 491 country, in all its varied machinery of sels built in our ship-yards amounted to year \$18,658,683 in duties paid to the Hats and bonnets of straw. 

that it be at once and effectually removed of \$256.211.893, an increase equal to ductions.

toms the sum of \$206,270,408 in coin, and | wool for one year. But we gain an inadequate conception from other sources \$168,160,695 in curof the magnitude of these fiscal operations | rency, which reduced to coin value, with | sumption, the manufactures of cotton. In and their necessary effect upon the busi- go'd at 112, would make the sum of \$150, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the ness of the country if we confine our view | 145,437, making the whole revenues of | value of foreign importations of the manto a single year. It is only when a pe- that year, estimated in gold, the sum of ufactures of cotton entering into our conriod of years are grouped together that \$356,313.845.showing an increase of \$123.- samption, as shown by the custom rehe vast proportions of aggregates and re- 181,175, being over fifty-two per cent insults are clearly made apparent. The crease of taxation in six years, and mak- paid import duties amounting to \$19,773. last six years of fiscal operations in the ling due allowance for increase of popula- 832, an average of over lorty per cent. United States present in the magnitude of tion, the taxes of 1871 was thirty-seven The value of our home manufactures in results and effects, a spectacle without a per cent, greater than in 1865. And yet, first hands is estimated by competent parallel in the history of fiscal operations sir, the people have been constantly as- authority at \$70,000,000. The foreign and sured by men in high position, speaking domestic production were sold to the confor the Administration and for the dominant party, that the country was proseconomically administered, and that tax-

ation was being reduced. been speaking of the duties imposed by seen that the first result of these high country. tariff exactions has been to largely increase the burdens of the people by swell- of the operation of protective tariff : in ing their taxes; a closer examination will the same year the value of imported disclose the further fact, that under the bides, leather, and the manufactures of operation of these laws they have been leather consumed in this country amountion, producing enormous revenues, has made to bear vasily greater indirect and ed to \$22,983,826, upon which we paid

onerously unequal burdens. on the people to secure the needful rev- per cent. The value of the home proenues for an honest and economical ad duct of hides, leather, and the manufacthe public revenues, there has been for levied as to rest uniformly upon all with safely stated at \$175,000,000, which is citizen; but when they are so levied and enabled the home manufactures to add Mr. Chairman, during the past six years exacted that capital is relieved at the ex- that to their product, and exact it off the

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. H. SLATER. than two and a half times the entire vol- the reason that taxation is not uniform. 282.857 which the people paid as the

sum of \$1.180.789.027 was derived from manufactures by imposing a tax upon all wares under tariff protection. lation and the business of the country is | tion to the cost which the great body of | 509 000 in currency.

It is not enough that your Treasury is Mr. Chairman, let us glance at some of may be classed as primary products, in ing into our markets from foreign parts, it hanced, for this is the purpose and ob-

ried referred to, the Register of the Navy article to be placed on sale in our markets, duty. This is the very intent and pure of business. On the other hand, the manvy reported our total tomage at 5.096781 And now, sir, what was the result of the pose of the law; this is what protection ufacturer paying more for his labor, high tons. The same officer reports our ton- imposition of such duty? We add forty- means when stripped of all its sophistry | er prices for the materials which enter innage in 1871 at 4,282,607 tons, showing a three per cent, to the value of foreign and false reasoning and assumptions. decline in our tonnage of over 800,000 imports of Iron and steel at the customtons equal to fifteen per cent, of our en- house, and put \$18.658.683 coin drawn in six years there was an increase in our | own iron masters to place upon the market that to have maintained our relative which without this duty they would have Salt rank of tonnage with population there sold for only \$209,000,000, or the cost and Plain bleached domestics ... 374 should have been an increase in our ton- reasonable profits of its production, there- Plain brown domestics.....503 nage corresponding to the increase in our by enabling them to put into their pockets | Denims, bed tickings, and \$86,000,000, which was also drawn from

333.805 tons against a tonnage of 273.226 | Government, and \$86,000.000 in the entons built in the year 1871, a decline of hancement of the home product consumed | Ganny-cloth and gunny-bags.68 thirty-one per cent.; and as compared by the people, which went as a royalty to Iron, pig. ..... 407 rose from \$254,434,167 in 1865, to \$541. | ductions of iron and steel, that the one Iron, halter and trace-chains, 49 (a) 601 to be self-evident. Wisdom, then, would thirty-one per cent. Our exports rose and giving it to the one per cent, engaged Wool, flannels...... 653@ 113 dictate that thorough search be made for such promoting cause, and when found. \$562.518.651 in 1871, showing an increase enhancement of the value of their pro- Wool, clothing ready made. 53

eighty-three per cent. Thus it appears | Now, let us look at another article, and Mr. Chairman, it may be boldly assert. | that our increase of imports was fifty | its manufactures of large consumption in ed as a proposition susceptible of proof eight per cent, greater than the per cent, this country, one of prime necessity increase of our exports. These figures among all classes and conditions of the and evils so much complained of, such as and statements show very clearly that people-wood and the manufactures of the depression of labor, the rapid growth | while the people have responded to your | wool. In the fiscal year 1871 the importaand dominance of monopolies, the decline | tax gatherers and your Treasury has been | tion of wool and woolen manufactures filled to overflowing, our tonnage has de | consumed in the United States at invoice clined thirty per cent. Our ship building, values amounted to \$52,766,068. The then depressed, has fallen off forty-six per | domestic manufactures of wool for that cent., and the per cent, increase of our year may be safely estimated at \$175,000,foreign purchases largely exceeds the per | 000, including cost of production and the cent, increase of our sales to foreign coun- usual interest for capital; so that this ries : but, sir, they do not so clearly dis- amount represents the cost value of the close the burdens which are imposed upon | manufactured product in first hands. the shoulders of the consumer and tax- | when ready to be placed upon the market-We collected at our custom houses in 187. Gold is the only measure of values that upon imported wool and woolen fabrics s known to the commercial world, and in \$33,539,574, equal to sixty three per cent. estimating the weight of taxation in any upon the invoice price of the whole im-In this are included gold and silver, na. given period, unless the fact that gold is portation entering into our consumption. tional bank notes, currency and fraction- | the only recognized measure of values is | The imported article and the domestic considered, a very incorrect conclusion article were sold in the same market at must of necessity be the result, and espec- equal prices for the same quality of goods ially so when a depreciated paper curren- | One was enhanced sixty-three cents upon cy enters into the fiscal operations of the each dollar of its first cost by the tariff country. In 1865 the customs receipts duty which it paid at the custom house, 000,000 of metallic currency. The fiscal into the Treasury were \$\$1,928,260 in while the other was sold to the consumer operations of the Government for that coin. The receipts from all other sources at sixty-three cents advance upon each single year required seventy per cent. of of revenue amounted to \$237.075.897 in dollar of its cost value above what it all the gold and silver in the country to currency, which, when reduced to its gold | would have been sold in the absence of pass through the hands of its receivers of value, with gold at 160, or above, as it protection. The result is the people customs in payment of the duties upon | was in the fiscal year year 1865, amounted | paid into the Treasury \$33,539 475, and foreign importations, and full thirty-eight to \$148.172.410, which, added to the re- to the manufacturers of domestic woolens, per cent, of all the money in the United | ceipts from customs, made the whole rev | in the enhancement of their fabrics to the quired of the labor and industries of the gold \$233.132.670, while for the fiscal in currency, as the price of protecting country in the payment of Government | year 1871 there was collected from cus | our industries in wool and manufactures of

Take another article of universal consumer in the same market, like articles at equal prices; the one pays as a privilege perons, the Government honestly and of entering such market forty per cent upon its invoice value, which is supposed to be its cost value, which is added to its Mr. Chairman, during the period I have | price to the consumer; the other is there by enabled to add forty per cent., the our tariff laws were the highest ever margin of its protection, which is also exknown in any period of the existence of acted of the consumer. In this way sir. our Government. They have been con- under the operations of your revenue fessedly protective in their character, and laws in 1871, consumption of the one if there is any virtue in the principles of article of cotton manufactures, paid for protection as advocated by American pro- protection \$10,773 833 coin into the ctionists, such virtue ought to be found Treasury, and \$28,000,000 into the pockflourishing since 1865. We have already ets of the owners of cotton mills in this

Take one more article as an illustration duties to the Government to the amount The contributions which are levied up- of \$5,282,857, an average of twenty-two sep8tr from the labor and industries of the coun- favored and enriched at the expense of be compelled to sell the foreign article at Cost without duty...... \$4 96 | tics already given, renders it certain that

and the manufactures of leather for offerbank notes, and all the fractional curren- the assumption that it is necessary and a also paid the home manufactures some cy of the country. Of this amount the wise political economy to foster home | \$38,500,000 in the enhancement of their

duties upon foreign imports and was paid | manufactured articles of foreign countries | In this way, in order to protect the four in gold, being an amount equal to about offered for sale in the United States, so great manufacturing interests, the producor times the volume of the metallic cur- that they shall be so Licreased in price duction of iron and steel, the manufacrency in the United States. It is also to when placed in the American market that ture of woolens, cotton, and leather, the past and up to the present time. It is be remembered that during this entire pe- the American manufacturer, selling his people of the United States who consume time, sir, that should engage the attention | riod from thirty to forty per cent, of the | wares at the same price as the foreign | these products and manufactures in one metallic currency, and from twelve to articles increased by the addition of the year paid into the Treasury \$68,254,946 sixteen per cent, of the combined curren- | tariff tax, shall be able to realize a profit, | in coin, and by the enhancement of these secure his best efforts to correct acknowl- ey of the country was withdrawn from and thereby be induced to continue and great leading and primary articles of conedged wrongs and manifest abuses, which | circulation and business and retained in extend his manufactures. Without stop- sumption produced and manufactured at ping to inquire into the correctness of home they also paid to the American pro-This surplus so withdrawn from circa- this theory at this poir. I will call atten ducer and manufacturer the sum of \$262,-

burdens which the laws and their admin- 1866.................\$160.817.097 | principle that it is a good and wise policy | the operation of our revenue laws. But. the United States of iron and steel, and products and manufactures have been in-

rails and scrap iron and steel, all of which | wool and the manufactures of wool com- pursaits. Everything it touches is encannot be denied that you put it in the ject of the law, and also its necessary ef-

from the consumer into the Covernment | the per cent. of duty which each article | thought himself securely protected the But while this postive decline resulted | Treasury, and in doing this enabled our | pays annexed. I have prepared it with | foreign manufacturer enters the market, care, and it will be found correct, I think ;

> ginghams ...........30 chip or palm leaf ..... 40

Wool, carpets..... 40 @ 89 It requires but a glance at this to be able to see the extent to which the consumer is burdened by tariff duties which relentlessly exact tribute from the wants and necessities of the people instead of the wealth of the nation to supply your Treasury. All, the poor as well as the rich, must eat, be clothed and have shoes upon their feet, while the artizan mechanimplements to pursue their avocations. and it is upon these necessities that the heavy hand of protective exaction is placed, so that pressed upon the one hand by their daily wants, and upon the other by taxation, which only makes their needs a greater burden, the middle and poorer classes of the country are ground as be tween the upper and nether millstone. while wealth, aggregate, corporate and individual wealth, enjoying an immunity of protection, laughs at their oppression,

To further illustrate the operation of the tariff laws under which we have been living and are now living. I have prepared a table, or rather bill of goods which every mechanic and larmer baving a family must frequently procure. The price of each article, the per cent, and amount of duty upon each, and cost without duty, is

Coat of wool cloth ready made . \$12 00 States, whether metallic or paper, was re- ennes of the Government for that year in consumer, the further sum of \$110.250 000 Duty 53 per cent..... 4 16 Cost without duty..... \$7 84 Pair of woolen ready made pants \$6 00 Duty 53 per cent...... 2 08 Cost without daty ..... \$3 92 Kuit drawers and undershirt of wool...... \$3 00 Cost without daty ..... \$1 60 Wool hat...... \$3 00 Duty 61 3 8 per cent. . . . . . . . 1 15 Cost without duty..... \$1 85 Vest of wool cloth...... \$4 00 Duty 53 per cent...... 1 39 Cost without daty..... \$2 61 Twenty yds of flannel at 60 cents, \$12 00 Daty 65 per cent...... 4 73 Cost without duty ..... \$7 27 Twenty yards unbleached domestic, 12½ cents..... \$2 50 Cost without duty...... \$1 85 Twenty yards calico at 15 cents., \$3 00 Duty 60 per cent...... 1 124 Cost without duty..... \$1 874 Ten yards delaines at 25 cents... \$2 50 Duty 65 per cent...... 99 Cost without duty...... 1 51

One pair ten-pound all-wool

Duty 101½ per cent..... 5 04

try from all sources of taxation the sum and to the detriment of the consumer, a loss, and importations would at once Twenty yds common wool carpet.\$20 00 \$2,608,823.003 - a sum equal to more then there is just cause of complaint, for cease. Thus again, in addition to the \$5,- Duty 89 per cent...... 9 42 Total duty...... 32 131 Total cost without duty......\$45 864

Mr. Chairman, the injustice of such a system of taxation, is difficult of reconciliation with any principle of equity or just statesmanship, and can in fact only be justified upon the principle that might makes right. I know that the plea is made in tayor of high tar ffs as a means of protecting American labor against the panper labor of Europe and to sustain our own industries against the cheaper industries of other countries; but, sir, pro-It will not be denied, I think, that there stated by the Secretary of the Treasury the people have been paying as the It may be urged that these estimates object, except so far as they are the tective laws deteat their own declared is discontent abroad in the land, that the at the close of each year of this period. price for protection under our present are more of a theoretic character than a means of filling your Treasury with gold tariff laws, which are arranged upon the matter of actual or practical result under wrung from the labor of the country. Ever since the close of the war of 1812 istration impose upon them. This is fully 1867...... 198.076,337 to lay burdens upon the whole people sir, whether the amount of \$262,500,000 we have been experimenting with tariff 158,930,082 for the benefit of ten per cent, of our is really a correct estimate and measure legislation. We have had high tariffs and 1870 .... 177.607 512 than ten per cent. of our population are tions of those engaged in these manufacture the statistics of fitty-six years, from 1816 tures or not, it cannot be doubted that it to the present time, alternating with The value of foreign importations into does represent the amount which these periods of protection and non-protection. will verify the statement that our greatest strides of prosperity and the most rapid development of our industrial and commercial interests have been notably duramong the people in view of these facts? on these imported products and manufactures as a ling non-protective periods, or in times of

And, sir, an examination of the work-Mr. Chairman, I have here a list of charge all these advances in the cost of to his manufactured products, must articles of every-day consumption with his wares, only to find that when he paying high duties, and sells in competition with him at the very door of his own manufacturer flies to Congress for more As an illustration of this fact look at

the statistics of only the last fiscal year. Take the article of leather. Nearly everything which enters into the manufacture of leather is taxed from ten to thirtyeight per cent., and the currier, working under a tariff averaging from forty-four to forty-eight per cent, upon over three thousand articles finds his labor enhanced in cost, and when his leather is ready for the market, he enjoys thirty five per cent. protection, and yet the French, the German, and other foreign manufacturers pay this thirty five per cent. duty and compete with him in his own market. Follow the product into another form of manufacture, boots and shoes. Nearly thirty per cent, additional material is used which pays duty or is enhanced in value from twelve to one hundred per cent.; new additions of labor are made also enhanced by the operations of tariff laws; so that at every change in the form of the product the weight of tariff exaction is increased al protection, and yet after you have piled protection upon protection, repeat ing it at every stage of transformation from the crade material to the finished arcle, the American manufacturer finds the reign article paying all your duties and ompeting with him in the market, while all export is rendered impossible. Why, sir, in 1871 the foreign imports of leather and the manufactures of leather which went into the consumption of this counry, paying all your duties, were \$10.552.-Take the article of wool and manufac-

ures of wool. You impose a duty rangng from forty-two and a half per cent, on unwashed wool to one hundred and fifteen and a half on washed, as a protection woolen fabrics pays heavily in advance and year by year makes new additions of cost of his machinery into the construction of which from so largely enters which is heavily protected; he employs labor which is necessarily enhanced in price by a tariff upon everything that the laborer onsumes. Thus taxed at every turn, upon his raw material, upon his machinery, and his labor enhanced in cost, he finds, when his fabrics are ready for the marets, and his profits added, that a protection of sixty-three per cent, upon his manfactured product will not keep out the oreign fabries. Why, sir, with all machinery of tariff duties to prop, sustain. and encourage American manufactures of woolens and to hold the home market for ome manufactures, foreign importations eep a steady pace with your tariif laws In 1871 there was consumed in the Unted States \$42,860,037 worth of foreign weolen fabrics, paying an average of forprofits added, than \$80,000,000. In this I bave not included the raw wool imported | during periods of high tariffs. in that year which amounted to \$9.906,-031, and paid \$4 515 103 duty. If we look at our iron manufactures and their statistics we shall find similar results. The first form of the crude material, pig

ron, is protected by a tariff of torty and seven eights per cent. It goes to the rolling mill, is transformed to bar, rolled, or hammered iron, and is again protected from fifty and one eighth to sixty-four and three quarters per cent., according to size and shape. If wrought into railroad iron it is protected forty-three per cent. And yet, sir, with all this imposition of duties as so many securities to our iron interest and its attendant industries, and with in addition, foreign importations are not opening of the war iron ship building bad lessened but constantly increase. The statistics of our customs show that in 1871 we consumed of foreign iron and steel and their manufactures \$68,084,172 in value, which, if reduced to currency and importer's profits added, would have made the foreign product in value not less than \$75,000,000 or \$80,000'000. Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report very tersely states the condition of our shipping interests in these words: Returns for the fiscal year I870-71 show that the ocean commerce of the United States is passing rapidly into the hands of loreign merchants and shipown-The history of our own commerce, in the statis- productions has alwayso steadily, and I

of the Government, the entire foreign trade of the country will soon pass into the bands of our rivals. The monopoly of the trade between

the United States and Europe, by foreign merchants and shipbuilders carries with it the monopoly of the shipbuilding for the entire world, and, as a consequence, the Atlantic trade, the trade of the Pacific and the seas adjacent thereto, will be carried on in English built steamers."

Mr. Chairman, this is a very plain statement of an unpleasant fact. A little over ten years ago we ranked side by side with England as a maratime power, but now we are officially told that "without some efficient action on the part of the Government the entire foreign trade of the country will pass into the hands of our rivals." By what means, sir, have we reached this deplorable condition? The conorable Secretary says the causes are

"First, the destruction of American vessels by rebel cruisers during the war. and secondly, the substitution of iron steamships for the transportation of passengers and freight upon the ocean, in place of sailing vessels and steamships built of wood.'

The first of these causes, however potent it may have been during the late war ceased to operate when the Alabama went down before the Kearsarge.

The statistics of American shipping and ship building show that confederate cruisers had far less to do with the decline of American commerce than your tariff laws. At the close of the fiscal year 1861 the onnage of the United States was 5,539,-813 tons. At the close of 1865 it was 5,-196,781 tons—a decline of 353,032 tons in four years. In the next four years, ending with 1869, our tonnage had declined to 4.144.639 tons-a decrease of over one million tons in four years. During the transferred of American tonnage to foreign nations 774,652 tons; and there was built in our ship yards tonnage to the amount of 1.285,506 tons. From 1865@to 1869 the tonnage sold to foreign countries was 64.025 tons, and the tonnage built in our ship yards was 1.180.210, showing that the decl ne has been more rapid since the close of the war than during its pro-

Mr. Chairman, the "efficient action on the part of the Government" now proposed as a means of stopping further decline in American shipping and of regaining our commercial rank is the subsidizing of American-built steamships at the rate of thirteen dollars per ton for five years. It has come to this, that while we have been protecting every other industry and interest, our shipping interests have been perishing, and Congress is now asked to acrease still further the burdens of the people by subsidizing ship-building to save American commerce already dying under American protection.

From 1846 to 1861 the tonnage of the @ nited States rose rapidly from 2,562 .-084 tons to 5 539.813 tons-a commerc al growth unparalteled in any age of the world. This rapid growth occurred under a strictly revenue tariff, which was : o low as to be stigmatized as a British free trade tariff. From 1846 to 1857 the average duty was twenty-tour per cent. and from 1857 to 1861 only 13.8 per cent., upon all imports, and nineteen per cent. upon dutiable goods. Then our ship-vards were busy; night and day the sound of the ship-wright was heard all along the ndebted Atlantic sea-board from Maine to Georgia. Our ship builders and artizans were prosperous and contented, and our seamen laughed to scorn tho boasted supremacy of the cross of St. George,

After sixteen years of low tariffs there came in an evil hour, a change. In 1861 the tariff was revised and increased to an average of 26.7 per cent.; in 1862 it was further increased to an average of 32.2 per cent.; in 1863 it was again further increased to an average of 37.2 per cent.; in 1864 it was again increased to 437 per cent.; in 1865 to 46.06, and in 1867 finally raised to 47.86 per cent. And the statistics of ship-building during these ten years of high protection show that just in proportion as we have increased our tariff exactions, in that proportion bave our shipping interests declined. From 1846 to 1861, at least for a great- @

er part of this time, ships could be built in the United States cheaper than in any wool growers. The manufacturer of part of the world, and a considerable per cent of our ship-building was for foreign countries; but since the protective era began all this is changed. And how could it be otherwise, when everything of which ships are built must pay heavy tariff duties? Why, sir, the very timbers which enter into the construction of ships so largely must pay 20 per cent. duty; its iron not less than 43 per cent; cables and chains, 44 per cent.; copper, 45 per cent.; hemp cables and cordage, 37 7-80 per cent.; rope from 17% to 27% per cent.; sail ducking. 35 per cent.; oils and paints from 37 to 51 per cent.; and theo very bunting which floats at the mast head is 6 taxed 117 per cent.

Depression, decline, and decay of our commerce is the legitimate and necessary results of these high protective tariffs, as they are termed. This conclusion is abundantly supported by the statistics of our shipping and ship-building all along ty-three per cent. duty, which aggregated from 1816 to the present time. These rec-\$29.024.372; and with gold at 112 these ords show that under low tariffs our comproducts estimated in currency could not mercial interest and ship building have have been worth less, with importer's prospered most, while they have invariably retrograded or come to a stand-still

We are told however, that it is not the tariff which so injuriously affects our shipbuilding, but that its decline in late years is entirely owing to the change from the use of wooden to iron ships for ocean service, which these apologists say occurred in early years of the war A slight examination of this apology will at once dispel the illusion.

The building of fron ships began in 1855, and not in 1861. In 1856 the building of iron ships had so far succeeded in England as to cause a marked decline in ship building in the United States, which decline accelerated by the financial crash of 1857, continued until 1859, after which ship-building began to revive, and at the been successfully and profitably entered upon in our yards But since the war. under the operations of our excessively high tariffs, the building of iron ships has almost, if not quite, ceased. There is no good reason why we cannot build iron ships as cheap as any other nation upon earth. No other country has the material in such inexhaustible quantities as ours. and our laborers and artisans are certainly not behind any in the world; in fact. a superiority is almost universally claimed

and accorded to them. Why, sir, before the revolut onary war we produced iron for export to the mother

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