

[Continued from First Page.]

may say rapidly, increased under low tariffs; in fact, it is shown that the production of pig iron has increased more rapidly in periods of low tariffs than in periods of high tariffs. Thus, from 1832 to 1840 there was an annual increase of 10 per cent in pig iron produced of seventy-three and a half per cent, and from 1852 to 1860 there was an increase of seventy-five per cent. Both periods were under low tariffs, the latter being the lowest since 1810, when from 1850 to 1859 the highest estimated increase is seventy-seven per cent, for nine years, being a less average per cent than in either of the other cases.

The average price of pig iron in the city of New York, from 1850 to 1860, was \$26.39 per ton, and sold in the last year, 1870, at an average of \$23.15 per ton. This was a fall of 12 per cent, but under the increased tariff it rose to \$46.25 per ton in 1865, equal to thirty dollars and a half, equal to \$14.86 per ton, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. These facts and figures demonstrate that there is but the one obstacle in the way of the successful and profitable building of iron or wooden ships in the United States, that is our tariff laws. With an average duty of forty-three per cent upon the materials which enter into the construction of ships, and labor enhanced at least thirty per cent by tariff exactions, it is not to be wondered at that American ship building has declined. If we would revive our commerce, we must repeal our protective tariff laws and return to the free trade system, and our flag upon every ocean. The proposition to subsidize the building of American ships to engage in foreign commerce as a means of retaining our lost commercial rank is the crowning act of this vicious system, and a fitting end to this comedy of errors.

Mr. Chairman, another plea, that is always in the mouth of the protectionists is the saving of our laborers from competition with the pauper labor of Europe, and doubtless this argument has drawn more support to the side of the protectionist than any other, yet, sir, what benefit results to the laborer to increase his wages from one dollar per day to \$1.50 or two dollars per day, if at the same time the cost of living is so increased that his increase of wages will have no greater purchasing power than his lower wages? This is precisely the result, and working to high tariffs, a careful study of the wages in 1850, and the price of necessities and cost of living, as compared with 1871, will disclose the fact that the day's wages of 1871 will scarcely purchase the necessities or luxuries of life as the day's wages would in 1850, and this is not only the practical but the logical working of protective tariffs.

There is another class, however, larger than all the others combined, which constitute by far the larger part of the great body of consumers, which have not been remembered by the protectionists. They are the large class engaged in agricultural pursuits. If they have been remembered, it has been only that they could bear burdens and pay taxes to high tariffs. A careful study of the higher prices secured for farm products, here again the sophistry is answered by the fact that which the farmer and laborer must purchase is also enhanced, often even beyond any incidental increase of the value of the product of their labor. Besides, sir, the great staples of the farm and plantation, such as wheat, corn, and cotton, must always, at least for a long period of time to come depend upon foreign markets.

The lesson of tariff legislation and the operation of tariff laws entirely refutes and overthrows the idea that protection has ever in any way benefited agricultural pursuits. It may be shown that in addition to the increased cost of everything the farmer must buy under high tariffs, that his staple productions have almost invariably brought him a lower price in protective periods than in periods of non-protection. As an illustration of this I have here a table which gives the prevailing price of wool in the city of New York from 1825 to 1871, by kinds and grades, corresponding to the continuance of the different tariff enactments:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Price per pound, and Grade. Rows include Saxony, Full blood Merino, Extra pulled, Superfine pulled, No. 1 pulled, and Cal. unwashed.

As a further illustration, take the article of wheat. This market reports of principal cities show the remarkable fact that with remarkable regularity for more than fifty years this staple product of the farm has uniformly gone up as our tariffs went down, and declined as our tariffs advanced. I have here a table showing the price of wheat in the city of New York from 1820 to 1870 by periods of ten years:

Table with 2 columns: Period (e.g., 1820-1830), Price per bushel. Shows a general downward trend in wheat prices over the period.

I have here another table which I find in a work entitled "Does Protection Protect?" from which also the data in the two last tables I have given were taken. It shows the price of wheat during various periods from 1830 to 1867.

These illustrations might be extended, but they are quite sufficient to establish the fact that great staple products of the farm have always found the best markets under the lowest tariff; and therefore it is true that every effort to levy protective duties is so much tax upon agriculture.

ed as a condition upon which the favors of Congress have been awarded that they should pay down none but iron of American manufacture? Mr. Chairman, having referred to the condition of the effect of tariff legislation, I desire to say in conclusion that the reforms which are demanded as the necessity of the hour are radical in their nature, and should be thorough and sweeping in their application if relief to an overburdened people is to be expected as a result. In the last year our receipts from customs revenues were \$206,270,695, being an average of forty-four per cent upon all dutiable goods. The bill now under consideration proposes a reduction in gross of \$18,952,438, which is not one-third of what it should be. Sir, a reduction of at least \$60,000,000 of the customs duties should be at once effected, or upon such notice to the country as not to too suddenly disturb the business of the country.

Twenty-five per cent, duty, as an average, upon foreign importations would give a revenue upon the basis of last year's imports, of \$139,000,000; but with the known elasticity of the revenue, as evidenced in past years, together with the increased importations of articles now practically prohibited, we might with certainty expect the revenue from customs in the first year after such reduction to reach at least \$150,000,000. This amount, with our revenues derived from internal taxes, even after the reduction proposed by the pending bill, will give \$289,000,000, a sufficiency for an economical administration of the Government and the payment of the interest upon the public debt.

Then, sir, having put your system of taxation upon a sound basis, thrust the pruning knife of reform in the civil list. Turn out the superfluities which infect every department of the civil service. Dismiss the incompetent from place, thrust into office with the brand of dishonor the dishonest mercenary who cling to power, and that which may follow lawning? Break up the plundering rings which infest your capital and pursue their nefarious schemes of speculation upon the Treasury. Give amnesty to the country in the removal of their disabilities, and peace to the country, and then reduce your standing Army for which you will no longer have need except upon the Indian frontier.

These Bitters have been in the San Francisco Market for over twenty years, and notwithstanding the many new candidates for public favor, they have constant sales here. TAYLOR & BENNETT, Sole Agents, 10 and 11 Clay St., San Francisco, 25-17.

WHAT WE SEE ABOUT US.—What do we see about us? asks an Eastern paper. Only military rule in the shape of Power; a military head, a military staff, military subordinates, military edicts, rule enforcements, the decay of civil ambition, partisan slaying in the Senate, the narrow and absolute and submissive Order that prevails in all despotisms; discussion silenced or overawed; the departure of power from the Many to the Few; the congregation of monetary interests, like vultures, about the carcass of the spoils; demoralization and corruption in the operations of bureaus and of prominent office-holders; an immense productive constituency neglected and distressed for want of provision.

These are grave symptoms too that Labor shows, which look like threatening clouds reminding us of Paris and its Commune. The nation is drifting away from its old landmarks. It is not progressing; but it is retrogressing. It is off the path of safety. Luxury, arrogance, exclusiveness, selfishness, contempt for the sober masses reign in Washington. Yet a little while and we shall know how long or how short their reign shall last.

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PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE!

Fall and Winter Trade.

NEW GOODS

LINCOLN BAKERY.

WILLIAMS & HARDING.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK...

WE HAVE THE BEST AND LATEST STYLES...

SEVEN ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF LADIES' AND MISSES' RUBBERS...

TO WORKMEN. COME AND SEE OUR CHAMPION BOOT!

PROTZMAN, GILLIHAN & CO.

Cor. Front and Morrison Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

Treasurer's Notice.

COUNTY WARRANTS OF CLACKAMAUS COUNTY.

INTEREST WILL COME FROM THIS DATE.

W. H. SAFARANS, Treasurer.

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY A. LEVY.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Which I will sell at reduced prices.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

A. LEVY, Main street, Oregon City.

THE OLDEST

—AND— THE BEST

DR. HUFELAND'S CELEBRATED SWISS

STOMACH BITTERS.

The First and most healthful Tonic ever introduced in the United States.

These Bitters have been in the San Francisco Market for over twenty years...

TAYLOR & BENNETT, Sole Agents, 10 and 11 Clay St., San Francisco, 25-17.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

PORTLAND - OREGON. GEO. L. CURRY,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

Commissioner Selecting Swamp and Overlooked Lands.

Farm Lands sold and purchases obtained for all kinds of lands...

Loans negotiated on property, and titles examined and perfected.

OFFICE - No. 10 Carter's Building, corner of Alder and Front streets.

THE FLORENCE

Will sew everything needed in a family, from the heaviest to the lightest fabric.

IT DOES MORE WORK, MORE KINDS OF WORK, AND BETTER WORK, Than any other machine.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco...

CAMUEL HILL, Agent, 19 New Montgomery Street, Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

Send for Circulars and samples of the work. Active Agents wanted in every place.

NEW GOODS

LINCOLN BAKERY.

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GOOD NEWS,

GOOD NEWS!

LOOK OUT FOR GOOD BARGAINS!

S. ACKERMAN & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER Cheaper than the Cheapest.

We would say, come and convince yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and a great many articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO, DOORS, WINDOWS, GLASS AND PATTY.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

ALSO, WOOL wanted for which we pay the HIGHEST PRICE.

S. ACKERMAN & CO. Oregon City, April 21, 1871.

BARNUM RESTAURANT.

LEON DE LOUEY, Prop'r (LATE OF THE CLIFF HOUSE)

THE UNDERSIGNED RE-SPECIALLY ANNOUNCES TO HIS FRIENDS AND THE TRAVELING PUBLIC...

THE PROPRIETOR KNOWS HOW TO SERVE HIS CUSTOMERS WITH DRYNESS, PLEASURE, AND GENERAL JOLLYING.

WILLIAM SINGER Has Established A Factory FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE, SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS OF ALL SIZES.

With Neatness and Dispatch! ALL WORK WARRANTED.

SHADES SALOON, C. A. HAAS, Proprietor, Main Street, Oregon City.

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, PICKLES, SOAP, SALT, CANNED FRUITS AND OYSTERS, AND ALL KINDS OF Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

SHOOTING GALLERY. Is connected with the Saloon.

S. D. POPE. Grocer & Provision Dealer.

Next door south of the Court House, Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.

JACOB STITZEL & CO., SUCCESSORS TO STITZEL & UPTON.

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS.

Cor. Front and Washington Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON.

REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. Published monthly. Sent free of charge to any address.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE HIS RESIDENCE IN OREGON CITY.

Notice. JOHN MYERS, Esq., is my DUTY AUTHORIZED AGENT IN OREGON CITY, and also Agent for the Estate of Daniel Harvey, deceased.

A. NOLTNER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ENTERPRISE OFFICE Oregon City, Jan. 13, 1871.

C. W. POPE & CO.,

DEALERS IN STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, BRASS, COPPER, LEAD PIPE, IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS, RUBBER HOSES, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, ZINC, COPPER, BRASS AND IRON WIRE.

Also a general assortment of Iron nishng goods.

MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

ROOFING AND JOBBING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO ORDER, AND AT LOW PRICES.

Also, at POPE'S STORE you will find

HARDWARE AND BASKETS, WOODEN, WARE AND LINEN, LANTERNS, LAMPS AND OIL, LUCINE AND NIGHT LAMPS, ALSO PERAMBULATORS.

All of the above articles are for sale at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

C. W. POPE & CO. Oregon City, Oregon.

NEW WAGON

Carriage Manufactory!

The undersigned, having increased the dimensions of his premises, at the old stand

Corner of Main and Third streets, Oregon City, Oregon.

Takes this method to inform his old patrons, and as many new ones as may be pleased to call, that he is now prepared, with ample room, good materials, and the very best of mechanics, to build anew, reconstruct, make, paint, iron and turn out all complete any sort of a vehicle from a common cart to a Concord coach. Try me.

Blacksmithing, Horse or Ox shoeing, and general jobbing—neatly, quickly and cheaply done.

Opposite Excelsior Market

R. F. CAUFIELD,

CORNER MAIN AND SEVENTH STREETS. OREGON CITY, OREGON, Dealer in DRY-GOODS & GROCERIES.

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

Also, a full assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES. JUST RECEIVED. COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS. Oct. 6, 1871.

JOHN MYERS, OREGON CITY, OREGON, RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE,

SALEM CASSIMERS, FLANNELS, TWEEDS AND BLANKETS.

Which I will sell at the Factory Prices, and will take work in exchange.

I will also pay the highest prices for Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of good country produce. I will sell as low as any merchant in Oregon for Cash, or its equivalent in good merchandise.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves. JOHN MYERS. Jan. 13, 1871.

Grocer & Provision Dealer, Next door south of the Court House, Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.

DEALER IN LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO, HAS LOCATED IN PORTLAND, OREGON. Office: In Holmes' Building, First Street (three doors from Ladd & Tilton's Block), where he may be consulted daily, and will treat diseases of the above named organs as specialties.

All operations upon the Eye and Ear performed of the most scientific and careful manner.

ARTIFICIAL EYES, having all the beauty and mobility of the natural eye, inserted.

Refers by permission, for his professional standing, to L. C. Lane, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Edwin Bentley, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, University of the Pacific, San Francisco; and for his success in the treatment of cases, to over 1,000 cases treated by him, in San Francisco; also, to Levi Estab. Esq., Rev. T. L. Eliot, Portland, Wm. H. Dillon, Esq., Vancouver, W. T.; and many others Oregon and Washington Territories.

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A. NOLTNER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ENTERPRISE OFFICE Oregon City, Jan. 13, 1871.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Periodical or Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a safe and sure cure for Fever and Ague, and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

That which protects food or prevents this disorder, or which affords relief in the commencing stages, is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which is incurred in violent attacks of this fatal disorder. This "Cure" excels the numerous other remedies of the kind, in its safety, its promptness, and its cheapness. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of the poor, and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, everybody should have it on hand for their own use, and for the use of their families.

It is sold in the form of a small, neat, and portable bottle, and is so prepared that it can be taken in any quantity, and at any time, and in any place, and it is so simple in its operation, that it can be taken by the most delicate and infirm.

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