

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

BLAINE ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. Blaine's article in the January number of the North American Review has more vulnerable points in it than any production he has ever before put forth on that subject. It is clearly in the line of the truth to say of Mr. Blaine, (as he does of Mr. Gladstone,) that he is the most distinguished representative of the "protection" school of political economists. That he should begin to weaken in his defense of his favorite policy, "protection", augurs a breaking in the lines of the lesser lights as well as among the rank and file of "protection" devotees. In this article Mr. Blaine admits what he never admitted before,—that free trade is better for Great Britain than "protection". This, then, does away with all comparisons between wages paid in Great Britain and the United States to show that "protection" secures high wages. But to show the straits to which he is driven in his attempts to break the force of Mr. Gladstone's stern logic, we have only to state that after having made the admission, he makes a number of comparisons with British statistics to show that his own admission is false. To show that he thinks that "free trade" is better for Great Britain than "protection" he makes this remarkable statement: "So far from guarding herself against materials from other countries, her (Great Britain's) industrial system would wither and die if foreign products were withheld even a brief period". How does this remarkable statement comport with the statements daily made by protectionists of high and low degree to the effect that the English people are rapidly growing tired of "free trade" and longing for "protection". If "protection" is to cause the industrial system of Great Britain to wither, why should they openly call for their own destruction by calling for "protection". The most amusing feature of Mr. Blaine's argument is that he uniformly attributes all prosperity in this government to "protection" and all adversity, all financial depressions, to low tariff. He was greatly at a loss to find any shadow of proof that the financial depression of 1857 was the result of the low tariff of 1846, and, in the absence of anything better, he takes the following extract from Mr. Buchanan's message to congress after the panic:

"With unsurpassed plenty in all the elements of national wealth, our manufacturers have suspended, our public works are retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

The reader will observe that there is not a word here as to the cause of the condition of things as described by President Buchanan. Had Mr. Blaine been as candid as he is skillful he would have read Mr. Buchanan's message a little closer and he would have found the following as the real cause of the great depression then existing:

"It is apparent that our existing institutions have proceeded solely from extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to occur at successive intervals so long as the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions."

This, then, is the evidence of Mr. Blaine's own witness as to the cause of the panic of 1857. Not a word about the Walker tariff of 1846. And Mr. Blaine knew all about the existence of this evidence. Every man who lived in the west in 1857 will remember the hard times then, and all consequent upon the fact that state bank bills were so depreciated that it was almost impossible to use any of it as money. Every one of adult age remembers the dire financial crisis of 1857 that shook the business of the country to its foundation, and wrecked many a man in its ruins. All this happened when the war tariff of 1861 was in full force. There is just as much reason to believe that this crisis was the result of the high tariff as that the panic of 1857 was the result of the Walker tariff of 1846. Mr. Blaine compares the increase in wealth in the United States from 1860 to 1880 to the increase in wealth in Great Britain for the same period to show the benefits of a protective tariff. Here again he is unfortunate, as he has already admitted that free trade is better for Great Britain than protection, and therefore if the latter did not increase as fast in wealth as the United States, her increase would have been less had she been under a protective tariff law. But even had he not admitted so much, the comparison would be valueless as during all this period the great west was being settled up by immigrants from England, Germany, Ireland, and other European countries who settled upon the rich prairie lands and in a few years made them valuable, while no such processes were going on in Great Britain as her population was already dense. An equally fallacious comparison is made by Mr. Blaine to show, that, under protection agricultural states increase in wealth more rapidly than manufacturing states. He says that from 1860 to 1880 the six New England states with New York and Pennsylvania increased in wealth 216 per cent, while the eight agricultural states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and

Wisconsin increased during the same period 396 per cent. He seems to have entirely overlooked the fact that in 1860 the eight agricultural states were young and with only a sparse population but rich in unoccupied government lands which were offered on the most liberal terms to settlers both from New England and from Europe, and that during all this time hundreds of thousands of people were settling upon these lands making them valuable and that herein is the secret in the increase of the wealth of that vast western empire.

Does any one suppose that these states would have been any less rapidly settled under a low, than under a high tariff? No sane man does. If Mr. Blaine desires to find the, to him latest cause of this remarkable increase of wealth in these western states let him weigh the fact carefully that during the time from 1860 to 1880 the New England states and New York and Pennsylvania increased in population but 27 per cent while the agricultural states named increased over 215 per cent, and the increase in the latter states was not because of the high tariff but in spite of it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District, No 5, Linn county, Oregon, that the regular annual school meeting of said school district will be held on Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1890, at the hour of 7 o'clock p.m. of said day, at the Court House, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the directors and clerk of said school district, and to levy a tax for the support of the schools for the ensuing year. Also for the purpose of levying a tax for the purpose of paying interest on the bonds of said school district and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated February 14th, 1890.
JOHN FOWHAY, Dist. Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—We have sold our line of guns and ammunition to Messrs. Deyos & Brown Bros., and in the future will devote all our attention to pianos, organs, musical merchandise and sewing machines. We will have rooms fitted up for our use but for three or four weeks we will be found at our old stand, where we keep all the leading sewing machines, also the famous Earhart mouse and dust proof organs and the favorite Deyos pianos. Come and see our instruments and sewing machines before buying.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Odd Fellows Hall Building Association held at their office in Albany, Oregon, on Monday, the 19th day of March, 1890, at the hour of 7 o'clock p.m. of said day, for the purpose of electing seven directors to serve the ensuing year and for any other business that may come before said meeting.

This the 5th day of February, 1890.
W. C. TWEEDALE, President.
E. A. PARKER, Secretary.

PROF. H. C. PALMER'S Conservatory of Music, Tweedale's block, First Street, Albany, Oregon, opened January 20th, 1890. The course of instruction will consist of classes for piano, organ, harmony and voice culture. There will be a normal class and diplomas furnished to teachers, specifying capacity and experience. Students participate in monthly recitals, and are graded to insure equality in rendition. This conservatory will be conducted on the same basis as those in Boston, New York, etc. This is the only recognized successful system known for a thorough musical education. Send for circulars and references. Office hours from 1 to 3.

STRAY NOTICE.—Taken up by the undersigned, living six and a half miles southeast of Halsey, on the 10th day of December, 1889, one bright bay horse, about 10 or 12 years old, with some saddle marks on side and back, black mane and tail, a very dim brand on the right shoulder, which can not be distinguished. Appraised by W. J. Stewart, justice of the peace, at the sum of \$50. L. N. WARMOTH.

FRESH FISH.—Having opened a fish market in the Saltmarsh Block, we are prepared to supply the trade with fresh fish of all kinds, at reasonable prices. WILSON & BOQUET.

WANTED.—A first-class girl to work at Depot Hotel. None but first-class need apply. Call early.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of Deyos & Robson has been dissolved, Mr. L. W. Deyos retiring. The business will be continued by Price & Robson. All accounts should be settled with the old firm, by whom all debts will be paid.

Please call and pay up.

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