

# THE POST.

MIDDLEBURG, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

## TARIFF ANDY.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, who was a whig member of Congress more than forty years ago, and always a thorough friend of home industry, and the American laboring man, has lately written the following letter on the tariff:

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 11, '71.

Hon. W. D. KEELER: Dear Sir—

Last winter the free traders succeeded in reducing the duty on pig iron from \$9 to \$7 per ton, and I see that they now propose to reduce it to \$6. This reduction of \$2 was made to reduce the price in accordance with their theory that "the duty is always added to the price and paid by consumers"; while, on the other hand, you contended that the effect would be to break down our weak establishments, check the strong, discouraging investments, destroy competition, and of course diminish supply, and thereby increase the price. Such were the arguments; now for facts and results.

Let these free traders look at the price current of pig iron, when they reduced the duty about a year ago, and at the price current now, and they will find that instead of reducing the price of pig iron \$2 a ton, it has increased it on an average nearly \$6, say \$5 per ton. Then let them look at the official reports, British and American, and they will find that we have imported, since the reduction of the duty, about 200,000 tons of pig metal which at an increase of \$5 a ton, will make a clear gain to foreign importers of \$1,000,000, and an equivalent loss to American consumers, besides the millions lost by breaking down American competition and supply.

But this is not all. The Treasury has by this act, \$2 a day on 200,000 ton of pig iron, amounting to \$400,000 in gold revenue, which our own people must now pay to supply this loss. Such are the fruits of "revenue reform." Other causes may have contributed to these results, but this cannot impair the truth or destroy the influence of the facts stated.

While these undesirable tags, by records showing them in the face, the revenue reformers now propose to repeat the experiment by which they have robbed American manufacturers of \$1,000,000, and the Treasury \$100,000 more to favor foreigners.

Now, had they reversed this action had they added \$2 a ton instead of taking it off, thereby stimulating production and encouraging investments at home, developing our own resources, giving employ to our own labor, and making money to our own farmers instead of foreigners, how many millions would it have saved, and how many would it have added to our national wealth and resources.

Now permit me to add, briefly, a few reasons why pig iron, above every thing else, requires high protection.

1. Because it is the product, almost exclusively, of day labor, unaided by labor saving machinery; for what is clearer than that American labor, getting from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, must be protected in its struggle with foreign labor for the American market, receiving wages on an average less than half that sum? Especially as a cost of transporting foreign pig iron to this country is a more trade, often as half, less than five dollars a ton; about the cost of carting it ten or fifteen miles on ordinary roads.

2. Because almost the whole value of pig iron consists of agricultural produce. Ask any practical pig iron maker, and he will tell you that about three-fourths of the money he receives for pig iron goes to the neighboring farmers for the subsistence of his labor—the horses, mules and oxen, men and children employed about his furnace—the oil and coal of which his labor is to bring utterly worthless if left in the ground, and so the foreign iron we purchase consists of the agricultural produce of other farmers scattered in deserts, worked up into pig iron, and our money sent by millions to pay it; instead of being distributed among our own farmers and laboring men.

3. Because iron is alike essential in peace and war, and for which we ought therefore, to be independent of the world.

4. Because the coal and ore of which iron is made are useless and worthless if left unused and unconverted into iron.

5. Because our capacity to produce iron is unlimited, our coal and ore inexhaustible; easier of access, and more equally and generally distributed than in any other country. Hence ought we not only to supply ourselves, but also, in time, the old and exhausted countries of Europe with iron, as we are now doing, with many other articles heretofore imported, but now exported under favor of high protective duties, which having done their work are now useless and inoperative.

Very respectfully yours,

A. STEWART.

## LIGHTNING RODS.

The North American Lightning Rod Company  
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacture and put up their celebrated

Copper Covered

## LIGHTNING RODS.

At reasonable prices and in a manner that cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

have agents in Snyder County every summer for several years past, and they are here now. Those who want a good Rod should not fail to consult with the Agents.

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This statement has been repeated to several friends, and they have all very substantially concurred, that your statement is correct, and that the same is true of the American reports.

CHARLES B. MILLER,  
General Agent.

ST. CLAIRVILLE, PA.

RECENTLY RECEIVED.

THE MORNIN GLORY

Littlefield's Patent Improved Base

COAL STOVE.

In this pattern of THE MORNING GLORY, several new and important features have been introduced, which can only be seen to be beautified. This new stove is made entirely of cast iron, mounted as to be straight, and is made with short and upper portion, when preferred by the purchaser. Its arrangement is simplicity, making it a handsome piece of furniture, far more than any other here before. Its internal construction, though resembling some of the former patterns of THE MORNING GLORY, is quite different, making it more durable, and less difficult to be repaired. The castings are of the highest order, fully equaling the finest castings made in this country.

Among the many advantages in the use of THE MORNING GLORY, the most important is, that it is a continuous burning, 2. Quality of the Heat, 3. Ventilation through the stove, 4. Adjustable Stoves, 5. No smoke or gas, 6. Economy of Coal.

THE BALMIE SHEARS

Anti-Dust Arc-Tight Cutting Shears,

with Edge of Protection

for Leather Craft.

Patent, May 16, 1862.

We have pleasure in offering our customers and visitors to THE MORNING GLORY COAL STOVES, the best and all the latest improvements in the art of heating.

CHARLES B. MILLER,  
General Agent.

ST. CLAIRVILLE, PA.

RECENTLY RECEIVED.

WHITE GOODS!

Trimmings, Ribbons, &c.

AND

FANCY WOOLENS

In Great Variety:

57 North Third Street,

Middlebury, Pa.

U. P. WEISER, Proprietor.

Announcing good and unchanged prices. Special account barbers for dressers. A class of the public, however, is selected.

U. P. WEISER,  
Proprietor.

April 1, 1871.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES

WASHER.

The best, cheapest, and most popular washing machine ever invented.

It is now in use, and the washing takes from 10 to 15 minutes, from 10 to 15 minutes, and is about one-half the size, but it is recognized as a great advantage.

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