## Published by Theodore Schools, son's saws came into this country in 1859, perity. But it was not adjusted to the ger that of 1837 and 1840. Our people As Pennsylvania is underlaid with coal, bankrupt, and our Government, which dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and if not paid be worth that immense bouse alone import- duced a surplus in the Treasury. fore the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, ed into this city. Or let bim put the Now it was that the South, und

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## THE TARIFF. Speech of the Hon, Wm. D. Kelley, OF PHILADELPHIA.

at St. Louis, Mo., July 30, 1860.

that in raising and regulating its revenue, on various kinds of imported goods, and system. not refer the question to foreign Govern-

Europe determines to purchase for him. ed. The farmer again competes with of interest, one branch of industry after surgical instruments, and almost every i. until a few years after it was made. Let tions, not for, but against our home inself a stock of wines, and, going to one of those in Ohio and the Great West, in the another succumbed, until the workshop, ron article that enters into architectural us look at our condition in 1851. Eng. dustry. the great houses, asks for their list. A price of his grain in the markets of the factory, the forge and the or building uses. So with the articles of land in that year invited the industry and Under the last thirteen years of freecard is placed in his hands, on which he world, while the banished laborers whose furnace, were tenantless, the loom and ladies' wear; while the people of their sis- genius of the world to exhibit their best trade, the production of American iron, finds the names of their various wines, trade has been destroyed are thrown up- the spindle stood still. Unemployed la. ter States are prosperous, able to consume products in honorable competition. The in which you and we are so deeply interthe age of their vintage, and the price, as on the West to try their hand at farm- borers and broken business men flocked what they men of America entered cheerfully into ested, has not increased; it is not greater it may be, per dozen or gallon. All this ing; to strive with you, working men, in to the West, and a system of land specu- consume, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and the contest. They carried to the Crystal now than it was in 1846, if it is as great. is very clear to him, except the price, and the race for employment, at a time when lation, such as our country had never the manufacturing States of New. Palace not works of high art—the off- Then the railroad consumption of iron here he finds two colums, widely differ. industry is as prostrate here as there. - seen, was thus inagurated. The price of England, will be found abundanly able spring of old national existence - or such was very slight - now that consumption is ing. "My dear Sir," says he, "do you The duty on plate glass is nominally 15 grain, already low, was still more de- to compete with the cheapest countries in costly jewels as deck the royal or imperi- immense; but it does not increase the tomean to say that you have these wines of per cent; yet so fraudulently is it invoiced presseed; while laborers gathered in thou. the world in producing those fabrics for al brow; but they filled their apartment tal product. Had the tariff of 1842 been the same vintage and age, with such dif. that it pays to our Government not 3 per sands in our cities, the warehouses of the machinery, and the products of the maintained, the demand for iron would ference in price? Pray, what is the dif cent duty. Is it not clear, working men East were gorged with Western flour, for and skill already exist. They may not industry and genius of a young people. have grown, and St. Louis would to day ference in quality?" When the shrewd of St. Louis, that our Government should, which there was no demand until the be able to make progress, and embrace And, though Punch cracked many a joke have been producing half a million tune, foreigner, understanding our revenue as I have said specify what the duties workingmen of New-York, ascribing their new branches of industry, but, thanks to at their expense, and even the dignified and this city been growing faster than laws rather better than your late sitting shall be, and not submit them to the con- sufferings to speculations in land and the beneficent influence of the Protective Times sneered at the specimens-speak. member, says to him, "Ah, Sir, I see science or cupidity of our foreign rivals? food, broke into and sacked the flour Tariffs of 1828 and 1842, they ask but ing of them as things peculiar to Amerithat you have not before imported; that And might not a lawyer, and even a store of the city. There was not a sol- the prosperity of their fellow-citizens and ca-being of the half-horse, half alligator is to regulate the duty which your Gov. Member of Congress, understand this? ernment kindly permits us to regulate .- But let us look at this question histori-

injury to its industry.

Pratt & Co., and learn of them how ms- of labor, diversifying the industry of the factories was largely more than doubled. You lie midway between two oceans, on cie payments-stay laws were passedmy times \$26,495 worth of Speer & Jack- country, and adding to its general pros- The condition of the world's future trade. people, country was no lon- the highway of the world's future trade. people, country was no lon-

TERMS.-Two dollars per annumin advance-Two and how many thousands of dollars' Marketisements of one square (ten lines) or less-one or three insertions, \$100. Each additional inser, of American energy and enterprise, Mes-zon, 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion. srs. Crook & Frost, saw manufacturers, of your own city. Though it be apart from Having a general assortment of large, plain and or my subject, permit me to say, in passing, hamental Type, we are prepared to execute every de that if the contlement about the contlement of large, plain and or my subject, permit me to say, in passing, that if the gentleman who prepared that article be a citizen of St. Louis, I wonfoot than spread before the people, manufactures, or those which, under the ican industry, and their labors lightened the future commerce of the world, the Pa- and who will not prostrate them at the own St. Louis, it stands out in mountain- aim was to overthrow the system, and grateful hearts gave thanks to God that for nothing else, I believe, but to brag a. therefore, enlarge as rapidly as possible Delivered at the Republican Meeting, held ous proportions, of the richest and purest then, as now, his followers threatened "the lines had fallen to them in pleasant bout it. (Laughter.) And well may you the free list; let it admit tea, coffee, and I take it, if you will agree with me, ted from foreign lands, in a single year, were not complied with. Gen. Jackson the demagogues will tell you that these gift to your city and her sons. And in but upon which duties are laid, under an \$107,702 worth of old iron and scrap i- settled that question. [Applause.] But duties are laid on for the protection of the wide world there is not a city that ad valorem system, free of duty. In this our government should fix the duties up. ron. But let me return to the ad valorem the North, yielding as she has always the manufacturer; and that they add, in should grow more rapidly, or be more free list we would also put all raw mate-

Under the protecting influence of the ments or their people, as the present tar. tariff of 1842, the western portion of iff practically does. Yet, plain as this New-Jersey, with a soil light and sandy, proposition is, the distinguished gentle. became the seat of prosperous and remuman to whom I have referred voted a nerating business-glass making. The gainst the bill, which proposed to so a. poor and hitherto unemployed people mend our law as to fix these duties speci- found constant employment; glass houses fically. Can this not be made clear to were erected, and around them clustered all minds! Our present tariff is on the populous villages. The mechanic and arad valorem principle; that is, it names tisan, finding employment there, swelled the certain rates of duties to be paid upon population of those towns, and the farmer, the value of the article imported, but finding a market at his door for the fruits provides no means by which that value and vegetables his land would produce, were well paid and constantly employed. Tariff has been the result of a just defense of 1842, stagnation, such as you now en- it was, with the exception of one ingredican be ascertained. It leaves this prima- enjoyed a measure of prosperity of which ry and important fact to be settled by he had not dreamed. In many departments had a race of American merchants. But, has been to cheapen the price of articles ed. I have already shown you how rap- laborers who made it consumed the prothe manufacturer or merchant, and taxes of trade the foreign article was wholly lo! the change wrought by the ad valorem upon which they are employed. A little idly the product of iron and the consump- duct of the American farm. The coal upon them the value he inserts in the in- excluded, while home competition wrought system. I now appeal to your memories, while ago we used clumsy English screws, tion of cotton by American manufactories and iron used were the products of other voice. This leads to fraud upon the rev. its ustural effect, and gave to the consu- for there are many here who remember but, under the influence of the tariff of increased. The farmer found ready mar- consumers of American grain. The sand enue and the people, false invoices, rating mer of glass a cheaper and better arti- 1837. Under this new experiment of the 1842, they are driven from our market, kets and good prices—commerce sprang and other elements, save alkali, of which goods at but from 20 to 50 per cent of their cle. Under the influence of our present ad valorem system, there was a rapid in- and you tuy at lower rates better articles up—we built steamers and clipper ships, it was made, lay thickly strewn around value, accompanying the larger part of ad valorem tariff, the scene is again chan- crease in the importation of foreign goods, than England ever gave you of the kind. and seemed to be realizing, under a pro- by Nature's band. But under our ad vathe imports of the country. The truth ged. The fires no longer light the glass- accompanied by a rapid shipment of our Under that Tariff, nails were protected, tective tariff, those blessings which the lorent tariff, as if to benefit the foreign of this assertion will be attested by every works; the workmen that gathered about specie; money began to grow scarce; the and you buy them now, of American free trade so falsely and delusively prom- producer, alkali is heavily taxed. Thus American merchant on our seaboard .- them are scattered. With the destruc- demand for it, and consequently the rate make, better than the English article, and ised us. Owing to the potato rot, and I might give you a wide range of articles, tion of the trade that called them into of interest, to increase. Under this in- at not much more than one-half what the discovery of California gold, we did showing that our present system discrim-An American gentleman travelling in existence, the villages are almost desert- flux of foreign goods, and this high rate they used to cost you. So of edge tools, not feel the disastrous effects of the change instes, at least relatively with other na-

This column of high prices is that at cally. Though the view be general and which we sell you the goods and receipt; necessarily cursory, it may throw a flood but we will invoice them at the other, so of light upon the subject. At the breakthat you will have almost no duty to ing out of the war 1812, and the general war in Europe, we were without manu-Again, I mention a fact to which I am factories. But under the influence of permitted to refer: A gentleman wrote these wars, with their embargo laws orto his friend in Paris to learn the cost of der in council, the Berlin and Milandea suite of furniture of a certain style; and crees, we were forced to be our own prolearning that it would be 5,000 francs. ducers. Factories, forges and furnaces remitted the money, and requested his were built-mines were opened-the friend to skip him the furniture. By the South found her cotton could be manufacsteamer which brought it he received an tured in the North-the West found coninvoise, in which, to his surprise, it was sumers of her produce in the growing charged 1,250 francs! Upon this amount towns of the East. Industry, in every he paid the duties and received his goods. part of the land, found quick demand; Wondering that his friend did not remit with increasing rates of wages, money him the difference between the 5,000 and became abundant, interest was low, the 1250 france, he wrote him, thanking him, people prosperous. But in 1816 the for the great bargain he had secured him, wars were closed. The necessities out of and suggesting that at his convenience which this happy state of things grew, be should return him the 3,750 francs were not withdrawn, and Government difference. But what was his chagrim furnishing no defence to our infant inwhen, by due course of steamer, he re- dustry against the accumulated capital, peived a reply covering the Parisian up machinery, and skill of the world, it was holsterer's bill for the full amount of 5,- prostrated and crushed. Most of you 000 france, with the information that the who hear me were too young to rememinvoice was but a fraudulent device, by her the sad change which took place .which he had been made party to a fraud Ask your fathers, and they can tell you upon the revenue of his country, and an how foreign products flowed in upon us -how our young factories were closed-This ad valorem system, ignored and the fires in our forges extinguished-the abandoned by every other civilized na- price of grain reduced-while people, tion, has given the importing trade of A- from the deserted factory and forge, merica slmost exclusively to foreign hou- flocked to the West to further produce ses and their agents, and annihilated the and depreciate the price of the raw marace of American merchants. There are terial. How, as imports increased, spemany kinds of silk and other goods which cie was exported, money became scarce, an American cannot buy in Europe; the interest bigb, until, finally, our laboring manufacturers referring them to their a people were without employment, our gents in New York, so that no man may banks in a state of suspension, our Govbe able to know now heavily they defraud ernment bankrupt. This deplorable our Government and impair the industry state of things led to the passage of the tariff of 1824-a law not unlike that But again: a writer in your St. Louis which the Republicans of the House pas-Republican of the 29th inst, attempts to sed last session, but which your then sitdefend Mr. Barret's vote by pushing the ting member says he could not underfact that in 1859 we imported but \$17,- stand. Under the influence of the tariff 449,740 worth of iron and its manufac- of 1824, our people slowly rose from their tures. He gives, from the report of the prostration. As the amount of imports Secretary of the Treasury, a table setting decreased, so diminished the flow of speforth the amount of each article imported. cie from the country; workshops were aof all kinds of saws but \$26,404 worth. gain occupied; the spindle and the loom Why citizens of St. Louis, those figures began to move; the anvil sent forth its purporting to represent all kinds of saws, cheering ring; the fire again glowed in saws, fail to represent one-third the the furnace and the forge; commerce, beamount of a single brand of saws impor- tween the North, the South, the East, and ence of the Free Trade ad valorem tariff ted in a single year, that of spear and West, again sprung up. And in 1828 a of 1833, from 1834 to 1842, our iron pro-

lead of John C. Calhoun, commenced its iron, sturdy labor fashioned us raw ma- fifty odd thousand miles of water course competitor tells you be voted against the war upon the free labor of the country - terial into machinery and articles of daily and power, more than twenty thousand Morrill bill because he is a lawyer, and Availing himself of the pretext of the sur- use. The productive power of the coun- miles of which have been subjected to cannot understand the subject of the tarplus in the Treasury, he sought not to re- try increased with a rapidity unknown, navigation by steam. Those oceans, now iff. In the name of our common country, vise or improve the Tariff, or to adapt it The North was consuming, with increas- distant, are, I trust, under the adminis I implore you to elect to Congress a man to the revenues or industry of the coun- ing volume, the products of the South and tration of Abraham Lincoln, and by the who can read history, and appreciate some try, by enlarging the free list, by adding West, while the planter and the farmer vote of Francis B. Blair (applause), to be of its lessons I a man whose heart beats der that he didn't rather trample under to it those articles which enter into our were clothed with the products of Amer. commercially united by the highway of in unisan with the laborers of America. through the columns of a leading news- influence of its protection, we had acquir- and profits increased by the ingenious cific Railroad. But to what use do you feet of a foreign power, or a despotic olipaper, the official evidence that a people | ed the skill and the machinery to manu- implements invented and constructed by put your vast resources ? Of what avail garchy ! whose land, begining with New-Jersey facture so quickly and cheaply that they their countrymen. Four short years had is your iron mountain? It is true that This incidental Protection we Repubat the scaboard, is underlaid with iron no longer needed defense against the as- converted the despair of millions into you export a few tons of it to Cincinnati licans of Pennsylvania believe to be the and coal, until here in Missouri, near your saults of foreign competition. No; his gladness and joy; and over the whole land annually, to be wrought into edge tools, pathway to Free Trade. We would, ore the eye of man has ever seen, impor- disunion and secession if their demands places." But working men of St. Louis boast of it, for it is Natures's unequalled other articles which we cannot produce, done, accepted what was termed a com- so far, to the price of everything you buy. prosperous than St. Louis, or render her rials not produced in the country, but premise—the ad valorem system was the Now, if this were so, I would maintain that laboring population more prosperous and which enter into our manufactures. This principle of the Tariff of 1833.

ey was plenty and interest low-for the you need are cheap, but be unable to buy stand idle, or furnish but little employvent corporation in the country. Our sister States to make them prosperous, and snapping-turtle speeches-(laughter) banks suspended specie payments; stay and enable them to go on in an advan- - many trials of skill took place about laws, to prevent the collection of debts, cing career of prosperity and political that time. Colt's revolvers established were passed in the States, and the Gene- power. ral Government, Treasury of which bad The tariff of '42 was supplanted by that Hobbs picked the locks of all nations, but so recently contained so large a surplus, of '46. During the intervening years, as I no man of any nation could pick the locks duets. Let me give you the suggestions was now bankrupt. Have I overdrawn have shown you, and shall more fully show of Hobbs. The annual race of the Roythe picture of our country from 1837 to you, every interest of the country pros. al Yacht Club of England came off and, my man, willing and eager to work, proud then ought the career of our country from of the commercial and naval character of for the wife he has sworn to protect, and and added enormously to the wealth tion to announce to all England, at the strength. ries of our industry and prosperity.

act of God? Could man have averted or so with you, how must it be with the rest acy of the world. remedy calamities so wide-spread and of the country? I love my native State Where now are our steamers and elipdire ? Let us see; there was one thing of Pennsylvania with all the devotion of per-ships? Alas, that Free Trade which

-your own beloved Missouri.

is a man who doubts it, let him drop in- try. Still, it had the effect of stimulat- And in the same brief period the Ameri- laves your shores; but even more proud other such corporations, failed in 1857; to the magnificant store of Messrs. Child, ing home industry, increasing the wages can consumption of cotton by her manu- than hers is your more central position. the banks of the country suspended spe-

ration and envy of the world. The mine iron and lead, and the river that bounds \$20,000,000, has incurred a debt of near-Now it was that the South, under the again gave forth its wealth of coal and your city carries to the gulf the waters of 19 \$80,000,000. And yet Mr. Blair's you had better pay'a little more for the bappy, would she but assert her right to is the policy of France, England, Belgium, Now, mark the condition of the coun- things you bought, if steady employment avail herself of the wealth with which and Germany. Whatever they cannot try when that bill became a law. The and good wages were guarateed to you, heaven has endowed her. But your city produce, that enters into their manufac-National Treasury was overflowing; mon- than know the fact that such articles as is not now prosperous; your iron works tures, is welcomed free of duty. annual import of specie exceeded its ex- them because you have no work, and of ment; money among the people is scarce, cause cheap food is essential to cheap laports. Wages were high; labor diversifi- course no wages. But such is not the wages low, interest high, and thousands bor. Take as an illustration the matter of ed-for many new departments had been fact; protection leads to competition; of your people unemployed. Why does indigo; competing nations admit it free, added to the business of the country .-- competition leads to the exercise of inge- not free trade, if the assertions of its but we tax it almost as heavily as manu-The farmer and planter found good pri- nuity, trained skill and economy in pro- friends be true, work out its beneficent factured goods. Take it, again, in the ses for their products, for the consumers duction; and our experience under every results in your midst? Under the tariff matter of glass, of which I have spoken; Our commerce was then thriving, and we of American genius, energy and industry, dure, was unknown; all interests prosper- ent, wholly an American product. The

themselves in the favor of the world .-1841? [Cries of "No; no "] O, if there pered. Never was change made under acting in the spirit of the broadest hospibe, under, the broad heavens, a sadder more auspicious circumstances; and if tality, the club permitted an American sight than all others, it is that of a braw- there is virtue in ad valorem free trade, boat to enter the list. The race, in view of spirit and loving in heart, begging, 1846 to 1860, to be one of unexampled England, was a matter of national solicifrom day to day, the poor privilege of la- growth and prosperity, for in 1846 the tude. The Queen herself bestowed upon boring, that, by his skill and industry, he potato rot created an extraordinary it her patronage and presence. The telmay provide shelter, raiment, and food demand for the products of our fields, egraph was brought into special requisithe dear children in whom he lives again. and power of the country by forced earliest moment, the victor's name. The [Sensation.] And yet, then, as in 1857, immigration. Shortly after this, too, wind is fair, and the boats are away; her the noonday's sun and the midnight stars Californie began to yield her golden Majesty, anxious to know the result, in- a very small matter. The machinery then looked down upon millions of such in this treasures. Now begins said the free tra- quires who is ahead, and gets for answer, land of ours, teeming as it does with ev- der, the great era of American prosperity "The America." "Who next?" says she, ery element of wealth and prosperity. - and progress. Our trade is free and un- "Nobody!" says the telegraph. (Laugh-In 1857, was not the country started by shackled. The fields of Ireland make no ter and cheers.) Our little, "low black the daily reports of the doings of the return for the labors of her peasants. The schooner" had distanced the fleet. Shortthousands of anemployed laborers who seeds they plant perish. England and ly after this event, the agricultural impleassembled in New York and other Eastern Europe suffer with them, and America ments were tested-those of France, Ger- At that time we had neither men nor tools to cities, from day to day, to devise the must feed the world. Our grain and our many, and England with our own. And do the work, and the demand for operatives means by which, without open pauperism, cotton shall make the world tributery to the result was announced by the distintheir wives and little ones might be fed ! us, and give us all her best products; guished nobleman who presided over the In Philadelphia, they did not ask for alms; while the gold of California shall furnish repast that followed the trial of skill, abut they did implore the capitalists to ad- an undoubted circulating medium, ade- warding to our genius the palm, saying cessfully to manufacture, created the necessity vance the means by which the machine quate to the wants of an increasing, ex- that henceforth "the mind of America of a modification of the Tariff of 1828. The shop and the forge might give employ- panding, and prosperous people. Ours must reap the fields of England." At change then made produced effects so differment, forgetting that capital could not shall be the money centre of the that time every sea was whitened by the ent that there was an actual decline in the long continue to manufacture goods for world, and the white sails of our commerce sails of our clipper ships, and our trans demand from our customers, the manufacwhich there was no demand; and that the shall shadow every sea. Have these atlantic steamers rivaled the best of the tures, till, in 1842 it reached the extreme lim-American market had been given over by prophecies been fullfilled, men of St. Lou- world. The Shipping Gazette, of Liver- it of depression, so that in this and the sucour Government to the foreign adversa- is? [No.] Are you prosperous now? - pool, admonished implored, conjured the [No, no.] Is labor plenty and wages merchants of England to copy our models, activity, and orders for work came upon us; But let us return to 1841. The terribigh ? [No.] Is money plenty, and in- telling them that American Clippers were a more healthy action followed, the effects ble depression of the country could no terest low? (No.) Has land increased carrying goods from Canton to London of which were felt all over the country.

our Government could do; it could modi- a proud and loyal son. I never clamber was to have built up our commerce has fy the tariff by abandoning the ad valorem her mountains, or pass a day in her pas- blasted it. The ship-builders of the Atsystem, and establishing specific duties, toral valleys, I never course or cross her lantic coast have been idle for years with a free trade list of raw materials .- noble rivers, or contemplate her agricul- No American steamers sail now to Eu-This is it did, and gave the country the tural or mineral wealth, that I do not feel rope, and our clipper-ships have been sold tariff of 1842. Now, mark the change! prouder that I am her son. Yet men of to foreign merchants. While our manu-In 1840, we produced 220,000 tuns of Missouri, when I look upon the map of factures are paralyzed, as is our comiron, and under the influence of that tar- my country, or of the world, and ask my- merce, how is it with the farmer ? Uniff, which went into effect about the first self whether there is upon the whole earth der the tariff of 42 grain was in demand of January, 1843, we produced, in 1847, a State, Kingdom, or empire that in the and prices steady; but, as your price cur-760,000 tuns of iron. Under the influ- far future shall equal her, I find but one rent for the last day of the last year tells me, there was no foreign demand for There stands Pennsylvania, proud of grain in 1859. Free Trade has done its Jackson's. There is not a carpenter, further increase of the tariff was made. duct increased but 20,000 tuns, while, as her position, resting as she does upon the work thoroughly again, and given us '57 I have already said, under the specific great lakes, the navigable waters of the and '60 to remind us of the woes of 1837 who will not readily believe the truth of wise, for it gave designing men a pretext duties of the tariff of 1842, between that Chesapeake, Delaware, and one of the no- and 1840. The Obio Life and Trust this assertion. And if among you there for striking a deadly blow at our indus- year and 1848 it very nearly quadrupled. ble tributaries of the majestic river that Company, the Pennsylvania Bank, and

revenue system of the country, and pro- were blessed above all others, the admi- iron, and zine your land teems with coal four years ago had an average surplus of

Thus, England admits our grain, be-

ed in some of your city papers that what St. Louis needs is the establishment of a manufactory for the general assortment of first-class agricultural implements .--But suppose you had it; the demand for such things has fallen off, and it would fail for the want of a market for its prothem from the letter of I. P. Morris & Co., of that city to the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, in answer to interrogatories propounded by that Board. "Among the great manufacturing interests

f this country, our particular branch has been rather of a secondary character, mainly depending for its success on the prosperity of other branches of industry, to which we may be said to have furnished the sinews of "The demand for motive power prior to

1830, was, compared to that of recent time, ed very limited. As, for instance, a drying, printing, and bleaching establishment on Broad street, near Race, was driven by two oxen, which we replaced by a six horse engine. The tariff of 1828 gave an extraordiinduced to cross the Atlantic to fill the requirements of our shops.

"The unprepared state of the country sucwork in our shops. In 1844, there was more

longer be borne. But how was it to be in value, and the price of farm products at advanced rates, and America was disremedied? Was not this suffering the gone up? (Cries of "No.") If this be puting with them the commercial suprem- ted; these consumed coal and iron, creating existence in the interior capital to develop them. Railroads, with their attendant machinery, became necessary; coal-mines were to be opened; steam engines for pumping and winding were required. This kept, for a time, our shops in active operation; and the constant employment of labor, and circulation of money, produced general prosperity.

"The discovery of the means to produce iron by the use of anthracite coal, created another class of customers. These required machinery of the most massive character. A large company had their first blowing machine built in England. The construction of these machines has since formed one of the main supports for our machine shops,

"Our means to provide such machinery soon equalled and kept pace with the demand; no one now thinks of going across the Atlantie for machinery. "Our own and similar establishments are

placed at this time on what is apparently a permanent basis, having a capacity for any reasonable requirements of the country. "We have knowledge, we have experience,