

We have given a large portion of our space this week to Senator Bailey's splendid argument in favor of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, for compelling the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies to pay their debts to the United States. It is the direct pecuniary interest of every reader of this paper that that overgrown and flagrantly dishonest corporation should be tied down by the most stringent laws to the fulfillment of its contracts; for so openly is the fraud which it employs designed to accomplish that every citizen of the United States would feel the loss in the form of taxation to cover its amount.

To give an idea of the brazen audacity with which the nefarious purposes of the company are urged upon Congress by its lobby agents, we quote the following extract from Senator Edmund's speech on the subject:

I have seen the officers of the companies in this very Senate Chamber, on the day a bill was to be up, distributing their passes with their intentions as plain as the sun. I hope it did not affect any Senator. I suppose it did not. I have seen fifty cents a line paid to affect legislators in the editorial columns of newspapers. That is a very small price now; that was in old times. I suppose the present editorials are paid for at rather higher prices. But we shall find out by and by, by an inquiry, if the two houses are willing to direct it, and perhaps the present Government may not be able to look after it a little and ascertain how much money has been paid by these companies to protect their rights. I will call it at this present session of Congress. Not a Senator or member of Congress; I beg everybody not to understand me. But I will see everybody in his house and appeal to his personal integrity for this director or that director, to appear to his interest in protecting his constituents, who sold some bonds or some other thing to excite his prejudice, to mislead his judgment—everything that goes to make an influence upon legislation—may have taken place to a greater or less degree.

Apply the lobby members of Congress are not in such good repute as they were a year or two ago, and a Senator or Congressman has to give a right answer, or he is seen in conversation with them. There is an evil odor in the lobby which is reaching the nostrils of the constituencies, and Senators and members will do well to assure themselves that they carry none of it in their clothes when they return home.

The purpose of the company is nothing short of a fraudulent bankruptcy to take effect in 1880, when their debt to the Government becomes due, and they openly avow this intention, defying Congress to prevent it. The sum of which they would thus cheat the people of the United States of between \$100,000,000 and \$140,000,000, or in round numbers about \$100 million more than man, woman and child in the nation. They avow this fraudulent purpose, we say, and defy the Government to prevent it, and the purpose of this avowal is to intimidate weak-kneed Congressmen into what they call a compromise, by which they would clear \$45,000,000; and it is proposed that this compromise shall assume the form of a proposal from Congress to the company. There is a healthy feeling of honest disdain in what Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, says of the proposed compromise:

It is a proposition from Congress to the railroad companies which they have the right to accept or reject after retaining it for four months; it is a concession that we have no power over them under all the reservations of the acts of 1862 and 1864. It might be very well for Congress to consider a proposition made by railroad companies, but it is unworthy of Congress to make propositions, which we confess by the vote of a majority of its members, to make and which it is for them to say whether they shall become laws or not. It is to propose bargains. Some Senators think the companies would accept it, some think they would not. Nobody professes to know; we are assured only of delay. I suppose they would accept it, as they could save by it a case of which they justly owe us, rather than take the chances of the passage of the Judiciary Committee's bill or some other measure which does not suit them.

Whether he comes from North, South, East or West, whether he be Republican or Democrat, for or against the President, the member of Congress who trifles with this subject will have a heavy reckoning to settle with his constituents, for it is the question at last come up in a passable and tangible form whether the people or the corporations which they have created shall govern this country.

THE PROPOSED NEW TARIFF—DRUGS.

The House Committee of Ways and Means was engaged during a large portion of last month in drawing up a bill for the modification and reconstruction of our present system of imports on imported commodities, and the measure agreed upon by them is a very laborious investigation of the subject, including the examination of a multiplicity of experts, was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 26th, read twice, referred to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union, ordered to be printed and made the special order in said committee for Thursday, April 4th, after the morning hour and from day to day thereafter until disposed of.

We consider no measure of such importance as this. Even the act which is inferior to this in the commanding influence it is destined to exert upon our now paralyzed commercial activity, and we have accordingly looked with much anxiety for the printed copy of the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee. We looked for this way with considerable anxiety, knowing

that unless it should turn out a sound bill, efficient in setting free our foreign commerce from the cramping fetters which now confine it, and at the same time not offering too violent a shock to those departments of industry which have unfortunately been now trained for twenty years to rely upon prohibitory duties for protection—knowing, we say, that unless the new bill was so constructed, it would be an obstacle rather than a furtherance in our progress towards free trade, we have examined it with some misgiving. We knew that the circumstances under which the Committee of Ways and Means was appointed were not favorable to the liberation of our commerce, that the Speaker, himself a Pennsylvania restrictionist, had selected for its Chairman Mr. Fernando Wood, a politician of the strictest order, and we have looked rather for amendment in details relating to facility of collection than to any radical modification of our fiscal system.

In examining the bill we have borne in mind the difficulty of mastering the multiplicity of details of which such a measure must consist, and, to avoid distraction amid this multiplicity, have determined to select one class of commodities dealt with, and the class we have selected is that of medicinal substances, crude and prepared, partly because we have some little more acquaintance with these than with other, and partly because some remarkable perturbations have recently occurred in the drug market worthy of attention.

In this examination we have been aided a good deal by a communication of Messrs. Powers & Weightman to the committee, urging upon their consideration of their interests as the leading manufacturers of chemical preparations in America; not that we by any means approach the subject from the same point of view with that firm, regarding the measure as affecting their own interests, we are affecting the interests of the people at large.

Let not our readers be alarmed with the idea that we are going to overwhelm them with a disquisition on the whole materia medica; on the contrary we propose to limit our enquiries to the three great staples of medicinal supplies, mercury, opium and the Cinchona barks, and the preparations derived from them, thus sinking a shaft into the extensive mine of fiscal objections before us, and endeavoring to estimate the general quality of the measure from the samples thus obtained. We very much regret to find that one of the leading provisions of this measure as it affects drugs is one which it is impossible for us to approve. It runs through all the various items and therefore must have been adopted on principle. It is that the crude articles which are used in the manufacture of chemicals are heavily taxed, though before free or subject to low duties, and the chemicals manufactured from them either left free or the duties on them much reduced. This cannot help regarding as an error in both directions. If any commodities were left free we think it should have been the crude material, and whatever duty might be necessary for revenue should, we think, have been imposed upon the manufactured article. We are not protectionists. The proper object of duties is revenue, and duties which are so high as to exclude foreign commodities of course produce no revenue. As a general rule the rate of duty which produces the largest revenue to the Government is that which is healthiest for commerce, for consumers and for the nation, for such a duty must be low enough to admit of abundant imports, and at the same time high enough to add to the revenues of the Government, under which circumstances it acts on home products in the way of healthy, stimulating competition. But a tariff constructed on the principles of that report does none of these things; it breaks down our home industry, it produces no revenue, and the imported commodities meeting with no competition from home producers can be raised to speculative prices. This will be seen more clearly when illustrated by particular articles. Let us therefore at once examine the proposed tariff as it affects mercury and mercurial preparations. At present quicksilver, or mercury, is free of duty and the chemical preparations made from it pay duty at from twenty to thirty per cent. Under the proposed tariff quicksilver is dutiable at fifteen per cent, and mercurial preparations are to be free. This arrangement is liable to nearly all the objections we have urged. First, it will produce no revenue, whatever. Quicksilver is with this country rather an article of export than of import; Spain and Austria are the principal competing countries and the California quicksilver mines produce more than both those nations together; so that even now there is no duty on it. The proposed tariff is inconsiderable, and with a duty of fifteen per cent, none whatever could be anticipated. So that mercurial preparations being free and crude mercury excluded from importation, revenue becomes zero. But, besides this, it would break down American manufacturers. We have said that we are no protectionist; we do not desire heavy imposts upon importation for the purpose of building up manufactures which otherwise could not exist, but in a case of which we have been doing by increasing their duties, we are increasing their expenses. So long as quicksilver is imported free, though but little is imported, our own miners have to keep the price down to that at which it could be imported at a profit. Put a duty of fifteen per cent on it and this price is at once raised by that amount, and the American miners can charge exactly that much more for it. But this would add to the expense of manufacturing mercurial preparations, and with these preparations free would place our manufacturers at a disadvantage in competition with foreigners. It is doubtful whether they could manufacture at all under such circumstances, and we should have to rely exclusively on imported mercurials, which, home competition being excluded, would not be sold any cheaper than we get such preparations now. Thus the measure as it stands would fill

one of the requirements of a sound fiscal policy. So far the committee's proposal; now for that of Messrs. Powers & Weightman. Down to this point we have followed the general portion of our argument from the materials furnished by their paper, but when they come to make their counter proposition we part company with them entirely. Their proposal is based on the extreme protection principle, that which would exclude all foreign competition. It is that—First—If the proposed duty on crude quicksilver of 15 per cent be adopted, then the duty on mercurial preparations should be 25 to 30 per cent. Second—If mercury continues to be free, the duty on mercurial preparations should be 20 per cent. Meantime the disposition of the Russian army look to war with Austria as well as England, positions in front of all the passes in the Carpathian Mountains being occupied and fortified. The Turks have moreover withdrawn from the fortified places on the Danube, which are occupied by Russian troops, which gives Russia the control of that river from the Serbian frontiers to its mouth. If there be any indication looking towards peace it is that Germany is apparently making renewed exertions to bring about a meeting of the conference.

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THE GREAT BRITAIN population of the State is 342,458, and the total amount of school money is \$76,375.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT TENNESSEE CONFERENCE. 3d Round of Quarterly Meetings. Salina circuit, at Pleasant Hill, April 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. Montgomery circuit, at Williams Chapel, April 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. New Providence and Bethel station, at New Providence, April 22, 23, 24. Palmyra circuit, at Locust Grove, April 22, 23, 24. Blooming Grove circuit, at Mt. Pleasant, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Ash Grove circuit, at Mt. Zion, June 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Clarksville circuit, at Turnersville, June 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, January 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, February 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 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