

editor of the *New York Tribune*, made an enquiry as to the prices of cotton fabrics in Lowell, Mass., the principal cotton manufacturing centre of the United States at that time, and published in his paper the prices for the three months before and the three months after the new tariff was imposed. The prices were as follows

**Average Prices of Lowell Cotton
Fabrics per Yard**

	In May, June and July, 1842.	In Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1842.
Drillings	7¾ cts.	7 cts.
Shirtings, common . .	5¼ "	5 "
Shirtings, heavy ..	6¼ "	5¾ "
Sheetings, common.	6¾ "	6 "
Sheetings, wide	8½ "	7¾ "
Flannels (cotton)...	10 "	8½ "

Thus, although according to free trade theory the prices should have been doubled as a result of the high duty, they were actually reduced. Later on still further reductions were made as new factories were built in the United States and home competition increased.

A large volume could be filled with similar illustrations of the fact that a protective duty is not usually added to the price except temporarily, but it will not do to weary readers with too many figures.

One of the fundamental principles of protectionists is that things which cannot