er or less extent the United States tariff taxation fell upon them instead of upon the consumers in the United States because they had to reduce their prices to meet the prices of the protected American manufacturers.

The manager of the Barrow Steel Company stated in evidence before the British Royal Commission on Trade Depression that in one year, 1884, his company had paid £160,000, or about three-quarters of a million dollars, in duties to the United States Government.

This is not a new condition of things. The same law of prices prevailed when the United States was a young and struggling nation. For example, two months after the adoption of the protective tariff of 1842 a large hardware importing house in New York representing British manufacturers sent out a circular and price list giving in parallel columns the prices they charged for goods laid down in New York, duty paid, before and after the protective tariff was increased. Twenty staple articles which cost £143 16s. under the old revenue tariff were offered at £131 10s. under the new protective tariff, so that the cost in the United States after paying the duties was considerably less than before the tariff was increased. Anyone who has studied