

far has the American manufacturer conquered his own market. There is another point bearing upon this matter: a very great proportion of all textile importations consist not of cloth in the yard, but of special fancy textile articles,—braids, laces, trimmings, embroideries,—which are not manufactured at all at home.

In regard to coal and iron ore, so-called raw materials, the new tariff should make no further reductions, because a reduction of nearly one-half of the duty at one time, just made, is serious, and time is needed before any industry can adjust itself to so great a change. Besides, the tax of forty cents per ton upon ore and thirty cents per ton upon coal is comparatively trifling. This applies to iron and steel generally, which have suffered two reductions recently; for the McKinley act reduced these as much as the Wilson act did—about 30 per cent. in each case. Making cotton-ties free of duty when all other forms of steel were left dutiable is the greatest blot upon the present tariff—a piece of pure sectionalism, the bane of the Federal system. One-half of the former duty should be restored.

Works of art should remain free of duty, and the frames of pictures, now dutiable, should also be made free. The trifling sums levied upon these at present are nothing; but the trouble and delay caused by assessing the value of each frame will tend to discourage