

take years before he could do so, and long before this, the natural increase of the revenues from increased population and wealth would meet any reduction of imports. In a few years the decrease in pensions—the great drain at present—will relieve the Government from the necessity to collect as much revenue.

Tariff duties as follows were collected in 1892 on foreign importations of the luxuries of the rich:

Wool manufactures.....	\$32,293,609
Silk manufactures.....	16,965,637
Cotton manufactures.....	16,436,733
Flax manufactures.....	10,066,636
Glass and china.....	10,339,000
Wines, liquors, etc.....	8,935,000
Tobacco and cigars.....	11,882,557

Here are \$106,000,000 of revenue from seven classes of luxuries, and here are a few others which netted more than \$8,000,000 additional—jewellery, carriages, artificial flowers, clocks, brushes, paper, perfumeries, musical instruments—making \$114,000,000 revenue collected from imports out of the total of \$177,000,000. To reduce duties upon articles which are all luxuries of the rich, furnishing two-thirds of the whole tariff revenue, is the chief result of the Wilson act.

The statement cannot be disputed that these articles were not imported for the use of the masses of the people. With woollen manufactures, as those of silk, the masses of the people of the United States are supplied by the home manufacturer almost exclusively.