the crop of a 50 acre plantation with one machine, or 30 days with 20 machines. The efficiency of a single machine, and the great cost of capital in the large capacity, removes the treatment of ramey by such methods from the plantation process. The efforts of American inventors have not resulted in the production of a perfect machine. The Ramey 1-crop which is performed for the purpose of exploiting the Tenevans patents, is about to be wound up. Mr. Oba, Toppan, of Salem, Mass., has devised a method of making the ramey fiber when separated from the woody portion, at a low cost, to work in the green field just as the threshing machine works on wheat, is still wanting, and without it ramey must perform remain comparatively speaking, in the back ground.

The present situation continues to attract the attention of Linen Importers, who has been discussing the matter in the Senate, writes in reply to a correspondent, that "we do not object to the American linen industry if it can be done on a basis of fair competition, but we do object if it requires this greatly increased rate of duty. There is no comparison between the silk and woolen industries and linen, because the latter has been established here for nearly thirty years, and we have a production of 25 per cent, and yet has not grown, although manufacturers have been able to exist and make substantial profits. Now the advocates of domestic lines come forward and demand an increased duty on our goods. In doing so they ask the United States Government to guarantee their present day or average business, and therefore, to the attempt to establish and endow a domestic linen industry to that extent for the following reasons:

1st. That it is not submitted to the people at the last Presidential election. At that time many men who voted for Lincoln believed that the tariff should be revised and reduced, but preferred that this should be done by friends. A still larger number of Conservative men considered that the business of the country was far too prosperous, and they did not want any change in the tariff because of the uncertainties it would bring. A large proportion of the members of our "Linen Trade Association" were included in these two classes and the balance were aesthetic; having accommodated their business to the tariff as it then existed, they made little or no effort to have it changed.

2nd. A prohibitive duty on low grades as proposed would throw into confusion the business of all manufacturers of linen goods, and we claim that these men, if they bring into the country good values for the money expended, are having the business and the nation, and are just as desirable citizens, as the domestic manufactory, or as the importers who are the highest paid of our free citizens and are the highest paid of our free citizens, or as the highest paid of our free citizens.

3rd. The consumer has some rights which ought to be respected. If domestic manufacturers are to be protected against the imported goods, where is the necessity for this increased duty? If, as they claim, it is only to establish the business, can you point out any protected industry that is willing to have the tariff reduced when it is established? Is the domestic woolen manufacturer not as much afraid of imported woolen as he was of American? Is the consumer not entitled to the same right to freedom from taxation by the Government as he has the right to freedom from taxation by the Government on the same grounds? Is the consumer not entitled to the same right to freedom from taxation by the Government as he has the right to freedom from taxation by the Government on the same grounds? Is the consumer not entitled to the same right to freedom from taxation by the Government as he has the right to freedom from taxation by the Government on the same grounds?

4th. The expression, "we object," grates harshly on the self-esteem of the citizens who feel that no country no right to manage their own affairs if foreign importers object to proposed tariff legislation. It is an indication of the true condition of a nation and the true condition of the people that they have a right to say to the tariff bills, and that their right to have their ideas considered. The expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object.," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object.," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object.," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object.," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object.," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object.," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object.," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object," whereas, the expression means "we object."