

of "Canada first" in the book publishing, as well as in all other manufacturing industries; and the other will represent chiefly British authors and British publishers.

As we have heretofore shown, the existing copyright law in Canada provides that the owner of a British copyright, to enjoy the benefit of it in this country, must actually manufacture his book here. If this is done the book is placed within the reach of Canadian readers at a moderate price. If it is not done by the owner within a specified time, any Canadian publisher may reproduce the book by complying with certain conditions, among which is the payment of a tax to the Canadian Government of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the retail price of the book, for the benefit of the owner of the copyright. If the book is not published in Canada, then the booksellers are free to import it; and as there is no legal barrier preventing the publication of it in the United States, it may be imported from that country on the payment of 30 per cent. duty to the Government, and the further tax of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the benefit of the owner of the copyright. And it is in this way that very cheap editions of English books can be bought in most Canadian bookstores. This is an advantage that Canadians enjoy, and which they do not seem to fully understand is to be wrested from them should the bill now pending in Parliament be made a law.

The following illustration will show the status as it now exists, but which could not possibly exist under the Berne law: But a few weeks ago a new and popular novel by a British author was published in England, the price of the work being the equivalent of \$7.50. To bring that book into Canada would imply the payment of the 30 per cent. duty, besides the freight, and the total cost here would place it far beyond the reach of all but people of large wealth, who could indulge in the extravagance. But at this time a cheap reprint of this same book, in handsome library binding, can be bought in Canadian bookstores for \$1.25, and a paper cover edition for forty cents. Under the operations of the proposed law no edition of this book could be bought in Canada except the expensive one published in England; and any attempt to import a cheap edition from the United States, or to manufacture it here, unauthorized, would result in seizure and destruction by the Canadian authorities.

The Berne bill should never be allowed to become operative in Canada.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DOUBTLESS immediately upon his inauguration, President Harrison will call for the assembling of the United States Congress, and lay before it the necessity for legislation on several important matters. It is not likely that any further attention will be paid to the tariff reform measures now pending in the present Congress. The present session will expire by limitation at the same time with Mr. Cleveland's term of office; and the demands of the country for tariff revision will be complied with by the new Congress. It was because of the difference of opinion between the Republican and Democratic parties that this revision was not effected years ago. For years before Mr. Cleveland became President, the Democrats had a majority in the House of Representatives; and their

aim at revision was in the direction of Free Trade; but a Republican Senate intervened to prevent any such legislation. The Senate was anxious to reduce the treasury surplus, having due consideration for the interests of American manufacturers, but no Senate tariff reform bill could be acceptable to the House; and no House Free Trade bill could possibly pass the Senate. Under the new order of things, however, the House having passed into the control of the Republicans, and there being a Republican President, there will be no difficulty in the Republicans formulating a revised tariff and internal revenue acts, which will effect the desired purpose. In other words, the revenue reform for so many years demanded by the country will now be effected by the friends of Protection, not its enemies.

Another matter that will receive the prompt attention of the new Republican Government will be that regarding the admission of several new States into the Union. Dakota will be divided and admitted as two States, and Washington and Montana Territories will also be admitted as States. These new States will be entitled to two Senators each, and their population will entitle them to one or more representatives each. All of these new States and statesmen will be adherents of the Republican party, and their presence in their respective branches of Congress will add so largely to the Republican majorities there as to place the hope of recapture by the Democrats many years away in the dim distant future. Heretofore the dividing line of the Republican and Democratic parties was shown by stakes from which floated the "bloody shirt." This solidified the South but not the North, and it was because some of the Northern States were willing to bury the ensanguined garment, that they assisted the South in placing the Democratic party, as represented by Mr. Cleveland, in power. Never forgetting the wrong—never learning the right—true to their Bourbon instincts—they signalized their advent to power by endeavoring to destroy that policy by which the Republicans had bought the nation from the dejection and depression caused by the Rebellion to the high plane of prosperity which it now enjoys. It was evident that unless the Republicans discovered some new and important issue, the Government must pass entirely into the hands of the Democrats and remain there. But the Democratic party can always be depended upon to furnish the occasion to its enemies, and this it did in their efforts to bring about Free Trade. The Republican party, always the protector of Protection, was quick to seize the opportunity, and the recent election has placed it more firmly in power than ever before, and on a most wholesome basis.

Besides the acquisition of the four Republican States here alluded to, it is probable that before Mr. Harrison's four year's term has expired a portion of the Indian Territory will be erected into the State of Oklahoma; that Texas will be cut up and made into one or more additional States, and that Wyoming will also become a State. It is not at all unlikely that Mormonism having been stamped out in Utah, that Territory will also be made a State; and that Arizona and New Mexico will have the same dignity conferred upon them, all within the years included in the forthcoming Harrison administration. These latter-named embryo States will probably all be Republican, and out of what will probably be fifty States comprising the American Union a few years hence, the Democratic Free