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—O—T E R M S —O—

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The World.

The condition of the labouring classes in the United States must be serious indeed. It has been estimated that from 350,000 to 500,000 artisans are out of employment, and now 100,000 iron workers in Western Pennsylvania have refused to accept a reduction of wages and gone out. There are immense reserves of capital in the banks. Some new and better means of adjusting the relations between labor and capital are urgently needed.

The world's iron trade is likely to be revolutionized by the new Clapp-Griffith's steel process. The product is said to be a steel very low in carbon, "which can be worked and welded as easily as the softest iron." Competent authorities declare that this process will successfully rival the Bessemer process, and will probably check the importation of iron ores to this continent. One great advantage, in which Canada should share, will be that of "utilizing the high-phosphorus ores of the Lake Superior region at better prices," as ores heretofore of no use on account of their phosphorus will now be available. Bradstreet's predicts that as puddling will be largely done away

with some considerable quantity of labour will be displaced, but in the long run the greatest good of the greatest number will be subserved.

The approaching general election in Great Britain bids fair to be not very unlike a revolution. The fact that under the new Bill a very large number of new voters will be enfranchised and that no one seems able to predict with any confidence what effect the change will have upon the strength of parties, seems to have had a very dispiriting effect upon many members of Parliament. It is said that not half of those now occupying seats in the House will seek re-election. It is pretty clear, however, that whichever party gains the victory democracy is sure to win, for even the would-be leader of the Conservatives, Lord Randolph Churchill, propounds some very democratic doctrines. Some measure of partial self-government for Ireland is as sure as anything depending upon political events well can be. Politicians and people are now familiar and even enamored with an idea which but a few short years since would have been considered utterly utopian.

We have several times referred to the singular constitutional struggle which has been going on in Denmark for many months past. The tension still continues and becomes greater daily. A new Rigsdag or Parliament will meet in November, and the indications are that it will be even more radical than its predecessor. Notwithstanding the refusal of the House to pass the Supply Bill, the infatuated King Christian has thus far been able to carry on the government and sustain his ministers. But a crisis is evidently near. Rifle clubs are being organized throughout the country, and every one is furnishing himself with weapons, and learning how to use them. The supporters of the Government, the nobility and the office-holders are said to be buying Krupp guns and presenting them to the king, for national defense. A revolution may be looked for in the near future.

If the cablegrams may be relied on, there are very serious dissensions in the British Cabinet. These are said to grow partly out of the objections of the more Radical wing of the Cabinet, represented by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, to the renewal of the Crimes Act in Ireland, and partly out of their desire to embody some very radical planks in the platform of the party for the approaching elections. Amongst those planks are, it is alleged, reforms in the constitution of the House of Lords, in the law of entail, and in the British Land Laws, and also a very large instalment of self-government for Ireland. The situation is full of interest for the student of political economy, and of modern constitutional government. Mr. Gladstone's mind is by no means constitutionally radical. He has always proceeded cautiously, and step by step, in the work of reform with which his name is so closely identified. There is no finality in political movements and there are no doubt stirring agitations still in store for the Mother country.