while her nickle deposits are the largest yet discovered, and in her timber and fisheries she surpasses all other countries, while the British West Indies excel the Southern States in resources also. So it is not natural resources alone that swell the tide of emigration to the United States and keeps it at the flow, but the combined influence of their tariffs has been the chief factor. England's tariff, based on class selfishness, paralizes the agricultural interests of the United Kingdom. The United States' tariff, based on national selfishness, builds up the nation. In the former the desire of gain smothers patriotism, in the latter, the desire of gain is merged in patriotism. The principle of protection is exemplified locally by corporations, when they compel transient traders to pay for the privilege of selling their wares within the corporate bounds, otherwise these transient traders would reap the fruits of other men's outlay. These corporations are the units of the nation's market, and if this principle is locally right, certainly the national market should be protected on the same principle. We hear a great deal about the poor consumer, but as a matter of fact the consumers pure and simple, are few, such as bond holders, those with private incomes, officials, and the like. A poor man must of necessity be a producer, he must either sell his labor or his wares if he is to get along in this age of competition. The hardware man is a consumer of the goods of the textile fabric man, and vice versa. The farmer is a consumer of the goods of the artizan, and the artizan is a consumer of the farmer's goods, and so all around. A protected country attracts to its shores capital and skill, thereby providing more constant and varied employment for her people; increases her internal and external trade, stimulates the development of her natural resources, and gives her a steadily increasing home market, and prevents outsiders from turning that market into a slaughter mar-