

IRISH LEADERS

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that it England is the sole authority. champion of Free Trade was put forward against a rigid system of protection in all parts of the world...

In Liverpool and Birkenhead there is a growing demand for a departure from the antiquated ideas of the Free Trade school. This feeling finds expression in Parliament through Mr. McIver, M.P., and in the press by the Liverpool Courier and other journals.

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the protective system and counter-acting duties, the fact should be clearly demonstrated. Failing a sufficient number of men to be only fit for a domestic system...

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will approval of this line of conduct has been expressed. Even in the pages of the Freeman a correspondent was allowed last Saturday without rebuke to suggest that we should increase considerably the duties on wine, and that the possibility of our having recourse to this expedient should be brought under the notice of the Government of France and Spain.

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Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain seem to have been the originators of the whole question of counter-vailing or retaliatory duties as wrong in principle utterly contemptible and outside of all rational discussion.

Connected with the quarrel between Mr. Parnell and Messrs. O'Connor Power and Mitchell Henry, Mr. Jennings the able London correspondent of the New York World, telegraphs: "Mr. Parnell suffers more by the bill than any landlord. His ludicrous order to abstain from voting on Lord Kitchener's motion was disclosed by some of his trustees' janitories, and his determination to drum out these deserters will lead to further trouble. John O'Connor Power, well known as a lecturer on your side of the water, is one of the marked men. Power, a painter by trade, attended a term or two at St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, some years ago, and developed into a fairly good stump-speaker. He earns his living by following that calling in the manufacturing towns of England, where the Irish population can afford to pay for an hour's recital of the well-worn story of Irish wrongs. Since his desertion his old comrades have revived the story told about him years ago, that as one of the local trustees for the fund collected for the relief of the families of the Fenians imprisoned during the troubles of 1865 and 1867 he failed to straighten out his accounts. Mitchell Henry, who has opposed the League from the first, is also marked for defeat. Mr. Henry has spent more money in advancing the cause of Home Rule and land reform than any twenty men in Ireland. He is immensely wealthy, having succeeded on the death of his uncle some years ago to the chief partnership in the great Manchester dry goods house of A. and S. Henry & Co., which has had connections in New York for nearly half a century. He is a doctor by profession, and a very able one, and has a Lapp way of putting his arguments in favour of Home Rule which always secures him a respectful hearing in the House. His estate at Kilmore Castle, County Galway, is one of the best managed in the country and his reputation as a good and generous landlord is far above any approach Mr. Parnell can best upon him. In making earnest of these two men the member for the city of Cork loses two of his ablest coadjutors. Power representing to some extent the professional patriots and Henry the men whose advocacy of Irish claims is wholly unalloyed by selfish motives. But when in Ireland's history did her representatives ever dwell in harmony for any length of time? The interclass conflicts that in old tribal days left the country a prey to the invader are perpetuated wherever two or three Irishmen are gathered together."

TYPE WORK ON A NEWSPAPER

The Poughkeepsie Eagle, in an article on "How mistakes happen in newspapers," figures up the number of type used in a newspaper the size of the Eagle at 600,000—that is the actual number of bits of metal arranged every week in preparing a newspaper of that size for the press. We suppose few people think of the printing trade as one of the most exact and particular of handicrafts; but it is. In making type, variations that might be allowed in the finest of machinery would render type useless. It is very rarely that type furnished by two separate foundries, can be used together without a great deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the same standard. We read once in a while of a wonderful piece of cabinet work or mosaic work, containing ten, twenty or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which has spent months or even years of labour in producing it, and the people go to see it as a curiosity, but the most elaborate and carefully fitted piece of work of this kind ever made does not compare with that which the printer does every day for minuteness of detail and accuracy of fitting. The man who does the first is looked upon as a marvel of skill, and if a hundred of his pieces are put in wrong side up, or turned around, it is not noticed in the general effect, but if the printer in fitting ten times as many pieces together in a single day puts one where another should be, or turns one the wrong way, everybody sees it and is amazed at the "stupid carelessness of those printers."

Rich finds of gold and silver are reported to have taken place at Owl's Head, near Lake Memphremagog.

An oak tree chopped down near Bloomington, Ill., jolted out of its trunk a bunch of torpid snakes and a tin can containing \$418 in coin.

In the year 1800 February will have but twenty-eight days, although a leap year. This phenomenon occurs once only in 200 years, and always in the odd 100.

White alligators found in Brazil travel far and well on land. Their skulls and bones are frequently seen in the forests, and they deposit their eggs in the woods.

A piece of linen has been found at Memphis containing 540 picks to the inch, and it is recorded that one of the Pharaohs sent to the Lydian king, Croesus, a corselet made of linen and wrought with gold, each fine thread of which was composed of 350 smaller threads twisted together.