at cut of the markets by the Republic the emergency the peop'e are forden Free Frade, and demanding with an american sound the adoption of remount skirmielt line teken place lo girament, resolutions embodying these we having been submitted by Mr The lattle will have to be night at the polls, and the parties are dready preparing for the struggle. Reciprocity and retaliation are the sopular cries in the northern manufacouteg centres In Liverpoot, Blimingmovement daily gains adherents. Many the leading journals are abandoning their Free Trade doctrines and supportng the popular demand That Protecnon will be the issue presented at the next general election is beyond peradven-The London Times is already frim

ing its sails to the popular breese the following editorial remarks possess "It is impossible not to ... mificatice atruck by the contrast presented bemmercial treaty negotiations and these ci the negotiations in Paris, 21 years ago, letwern the French Government and Mr Cubden, when the era of commental treaties of the se called Free irade type tegen. In those days all was helps and confidence among Free fredere Now the Frue Trade enthusiasm basall died out France itself has not been converted or half converted, while its political defents have Indisposed it to hat riose intercourse with its nearost ontinental neighbour which Free Trade would meritably load to. Even if it ti influence, if France were a free rading nation it would not frew the world after it. Above all, if would be seless to deny that protectionists are and cowed by Free Trado arguments as they once were. The prosperity of trance, the United States, and other outries under a protectionist system has raised doubts, which it is difficult to answer satisfactorily in a popular way, is to what Free Trade really accomdishes, while the check to our own trade by the high tariffs of foreign countries has produced a strong feeling of reseniment in this country against the countries retaining them, which indis-This change of circumstances cament. demonstrates, we think, the real impolicy the course which was entered upon swenty years ago with so much exult tion, and against which the most vigorous protests were raised in our columns at the time. The world was not to be ouverted to Free Trade by the careful ducation of a leading country whose rilers were more intelligent than the mass. In spite of all the development of trade between Franco and Bugland since the treaty, there has been a persistent distrest and acrimony, and now we have to negotiate a new treaty, with France as Protectionist as ever, and with Protectionist ideas making way among the electors, so that we are told to take whatever conditions the French will concede to us in case worse should befell." The Times thinks the fallure of negotiations would acarcely be matter for regret, as, to use its own words, "we shall be at liberty, when we impose du-M. 10 B articles and impose what rates we plouse. There is no more denunciation of Canada's National Policy, but a desire is expressed to be in a position, not to earry out Free Trade doctrines, but to minuse what dittles the people may i lease

The London Standard concodes the impossibility of England maintaining its Free Trade principles, and points out that already the question of Protection has become a live issue and has affected the result of an election. It says "No regret need be felt that Mr. McIver was prevented by the forms of the House of Commons last ovening from moving the resolution of which he had given notice in favour of the principle and practice of reciprocity in our international commersal relations. The subject is, as matters stand, sufficiently before the country and there can be little doubt that for some time to come it will acquire a lt b rapidly increasing importance said to have list something to do with the west of the Preston election and at to soriously agitatployed throughout the United Kingdom to buy in the cheapest and sell in the descent markets is no exsential to national is it is to individual presperits. Ilut line it only the former are open? The - moral comparate is that the descent train it labour and native products are the specifically bandlespeed. Froe Trade approach to the specifical action of the specifical specifical actions and specifically bandlespeed. Froe Trade approach to the specifical specifical action of the specifical specific which was composed of the provided that sized fire trule now increment in the condemnation, and in other papers a pear to chare completely in their views then combating testile tariffs and bean condemnation, and in other papers a pear to chare completely in their views then combating testile tariffs and bean condemnation, and in other papers a pear to chare completely in their views the condemnation and in other papers.

Lam, Nottingham, and even London the in its essence an infraction of the prinber of the English people. The multitude will naturally look, not to the soundors and the universality of the principles on which Free Trade rests, but to the consequences or what they conceive to be the consequences—of Its operation. Our fron trade is suffering severely from American competition; so are two of the chief branches of our agricultural industry. Food and corn come into England, and undersell our home products. It is nothing to say that some future time the balance mus be adjusted in favour of England House, hold suffrage is not favourable to the display of much chivalrous unselfishness, and the wise maxims of political economists, if not verified by re-ults, would not stand much chance of a lesstog at election time. It would, however, to a mlatake to suppose that the demand for retaliation upon France, or the United States, or any other country, will be seriously diminished by these considerations. Under a regime of Household Suffrage, and with a Demoemoy accustomed, as the Feglish Democracy is, to look to the action of the State for the cure of every political malady, every labouring or manufacture ing interest which finds itself embarassed will press its grievence upon the flovern-No Administration rould with ment. atand the converging pressure of sumber of demands like there.

la Liverpool and Birkenhead there is a growing demend for a departure form the antiquated ideas of the Free Trade school This feeling finds expreseien in l'arliament through Mr Mclver, M P., and in the press by the Liverpool Courser and other journals. The Courser presents a sail picture of the condition of English manufacturing industries, and demonstrates the necessity of a lopting a protective policy. It says "The Princess of Wales has been implored to help the distressed trade in British woollen fabrics by cultivating a popular taste for such articles. Her Royal Highness has, however, already done her best in this direction, with results which have tended wery slightly indeed to benefit the depressed industry. In her reply to the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, the Princess expresses her sympathy with the starying trade, says that she has in recent years used British made wouldens more largely than before, and points out the real cause of depression. This is not the want of royal patronage, but a - variety of stances, many of them closely connected with the conflicting questions of Free Trade and Protection." Rayal favour not sufficient difficulties which beset this and other that the Princess of Walcz has been asked to help the British woolien trade Her Orace ald all that lay in Lor power but this only sufficed to give the Insh industry a very brief stimulus. The linchess, countenance to the native fabric was powerless against the attractions and prices of other goods. But de not these and identical incidents suggest that there may be a more advantageous principle of commerce than that which at prosent regulates England's trade with other countries? Why are British industries so depressed that Royal help The materials are as goo is solicited? if not better, than ever, and our workpeople have developed in skilfulpess. while British manufacturors aven if unsurpassed, equalied, in enterprise by the manu-But with the facturers of other lands best material, the most perfect machinery, and the most jutelligent operatives, iritish woollens and other products are Sot losing their hold on the markets of Why is this? We are Pree the world Traders, and have been so for nearly forty years and we are taught that Free Trade is the best trade It this less. east apportunity for selling. En land, how is it that the home inductive are in the view of a large number of the northing clauses, is a country in which to buy our goods are developing a manutain of the selling clauses.

that it England is the sole unfincitive and People and People in all parts of the would be sold united by the sole unfincitive and handour free Trade Prime in all parts of the would be sold united by the sole united by the that the general farm adopted by concerning many present with well independent to the products of protected industry the processions ask within what limits of time the end than the products of protected industry the present dute on wines from France industry and spain and solder large concessions and whole have concessions and whole in the orange of the formulation of the logical protected industry the procession and spain nation and union large concessions could be accomplished. It might be infortunately, expectance is dispraying and Spain? The formulation of the cotton and woollen into one hundred years and before that this them. While we enjoyed a manual. The formulation fig. etc. has already the cotton and woollen into one hundred years and before that this them. While we enjoyed a manual. The formulation fig. etc. has already time had expired the shadower dangers for turing monopole it proved the given the allegance to the new crusade one sections injured by being practically much large expired the markets by the Republic might have fellen upon us. Such a constitution of the markets by the Republic might have fellen upon us. The woollen industry has suffered

severely from depression, and it is therefore not surprising that Bradford should have become an important centre of the protectionist movement Ten thousand men signed a petition to the President of the Chamber of Commerce for a public discussion of the proposed new treaty with France The meeting was held, and attended by enermous crowds, the The meeting was held, resolutions adopted being condemnatory of any treaty with Franco which does not place English goods on an equality with French goods The Bradford Chronicle declares that any Covernment which acts contrary to that understands tempted to stiffe discussion in this mating will bring an amount of odium upon itself which must ensure its specify downfail. The following extracts are taken from an editorial on the aubject The 'dear bread' scare, which in the past has frightened so many working-men, is now kept in the background. Its hollowness is now so apparent that workingmen, who formerly looked arkanco at it, now laugh at it and treat it with scorn It I as, therefore, become necessary to put to the front the argument that a tax upon foreign goods would bring about a serious injustice to the consumers. That feature in the controversy was cloquently and unnitmight be divided into four classes the ironworkers, the woollen and wersted comes from property, or the interest on invested capital. Three out of the four classes are producers as well as consupers, the remaining fourth are consumers enly, who add little or nething to the wealth of England. Let the foreigner produce chapper iron, and that would benefit the consumer, but destroy the fron Industries of Kugiand Let the fereigner produce cheeper woollens; that would benefit the consumer, but it would destroy the woellen industries in kogland, to the lasting injuries of the operatives who depend upon them for a livelihood. Let the foreigner produce cheaper cottons, and that would benefit the consumer, and utterly analbilate the industries which provide food and clothing for the teeming thousands of the working men and women in Lancashire. The one-fourth of the population, the consumers who have the means of living without having to work for their daily ecosomic, commercial, and other circum- bread, would be benefited, whilst the remaining three-fourths would be reduced to beggery and starration, unless Reyal favour they deserted their native aboves to find tinue the free importation of certain forenormously enriched in order to British trades When the Doke of benefit the small knot of consumers who Harlbernegh was Vicercy of Ireland, the are the objects of so much care and sympoplia manufacturers appealed to the pathy at the hands of the ultra Free Duchoes to assist them in the same way Traders, the great enemies of the working population of this country Lest night the workingmen of .iradford, by their enthusiastic cheers, which made the hall 'ring again,' showed that they thoroughly understood this phase of the subject and that the Free Traffers will have to invent some new score before they can be seduced from the new and mable attitude they have now taken up on the question of British and foreign commen.

The Manches'er Guardies, another ultra k'ree Trade journal of the Whig school, is compelled to recognize the signs of the times It says -A feeling is arising which, though not Protectionist, is not less inconsistent with our duty as a nation of Free Traders. the press who are boginning to talk of retaliation in connection with the expire of the French trents and in view of the apparently increasing protectionism shown by Franco Mr Herbert Glad-stone, speaking at Leeds on Monday, actually went so far as to express hi approval, after serious consideration, of the policy of placing an import duty pressure to hear on France is order to facturing spirit which would have nown the end which seems (that) to be offered son to suppose that they cannot long ridiculed as impossible in the days of to us. Then again plans of a like kind count upon support from the quarters have been set forth by the Pall Mall hitherto regarded by them as reliable.

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time had expited the shadow of danger to cripes monopolit it more than the had expited the shadow of the turing monopolit it more than the second through the transpolit in the conditions and with consideration and with the destrince of Free Tialers. The consideration and with consideration and with consideration and with the destrince of Free traders. The content and with the destrince of Free traders and with the destrince and Free traders. The content and with consideration and with the destrince of Free traders and with the destrince of Free traders. The content and with consideration and with the destrince of Free traders and with the destrince and with the destrince of Free traders. The substitute of the negation of the polition of the polition and the lower conditions of the polition and toposition of countervalling duties as a mode of bringing about the reciprocity in our foreign confinercial 84 relations which everylody desires, and the absence of which all deplore. Unfortunately, the forms of the House did not permit the question to be discussed in a forre to elicit the opinion of that assembly, and Mr McIver was obliged to coufine himself to an exposition of what is now to be regarded as the popular view on the subject. The hon-gentleman very properly, and with some severity, deprocated the bullying and abusive mede in which it has been atter. It is too late now to dispose of it in such off-band fashion. In spite of all this reviling, a bollet in the policy of imposing duties upon such foreign imports as come into unfair competition with the industries of this country is steadily gaining , round Is this a justifiable belief? The question is susis this a ceptible of a duplicate consideration. It may be regarded from the political point of view, or from the economic point of view A national action may be completely justified on the ground of sound policy, and yet be highly uneconomic. To employ an illustration we have heretofore used in treating on this subject, takably pulled to pieces and thoroughly we may mention going to war for importshart-rod by Mr Eckroyd last night
shifty he told them that the position distance of good policy in the enforcement of which economic considerations have to be cast to the winds Warfare operatives, the cotton spinners, and the commonly costs large sums of money, drones in the bire, who live upon mentalis enormous material sacrifices, and involves heavy loss of life; but it may be a just hable proceeding for all that In like manner it is surely arguable that there may be justification for combating hostile foreign tariffs by countervailing duties. Such an uncoenomic course may be demanded by the broader, deeper, and mere remote interests of the nation, and if that be so it is not enough to say that the economic interests of the moment would be injured by a report to a policy based on reciprocity. Political oconemists of comprehensive views have re-cognised the fact that national coonomy and national policy are clements in national well being which ought not to be sovered or allowed to neutralise On this point there is each other a remarkable passage in Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, which is worth quoting, and deserves deliberate consideration. That great and still unsurpassed

> deliberation how far it is proper to conportation of some of our manu's tures into the country. Reverge in this case naturally dictates retainston, and that we should impose the like duties and prohibitions upon the importation of some or all of their manufactures into ours. ours. There may be good policy in retaliations of this hind when there is a probability that they will proours the repeal of the high duties or pro-hibitions complained of. The recovery of a great foreign market will generally more than compensate the transitory inconvenience of paying dearer during a short time for some sort of goods.' This, we take leave to say, is a sound and acceptable dictum, though differing from. and, indeed, diametrically opposed to, the politico-economic views favoured by Mesars Bright and Chamberlain It is left to the school of modern economists to which they belong to ignore everyinfluential men and influential organs of thing but the immediate convenience of the consumer. This narrow view of political economy impels them to hold that hostile tariffs and foreign bounties must not be interfered with in any retaliatory sense, because such interference would result in the transitory inconvealonce of paying doner during a short time for some sort of goods' But Meers Bright, Chamberlain and Co. mistake upon silk manufactures. The auggostion utterly the signs of the times and the was put forward or a means of bringing growing feeling of the country if they imagine that those views find general obtain a more liberal treats tariff than acceptance. There is indeed some reason to suppose that they cannot long count upon support from the quarters

inquirer into the causes of national pro-

perity writes as follows . The case in

which it may sometimes be a matter of

IRISH LEADERS

Connected with the quarrel between Mr

about him years ago, that as one of the local treasurers for the fund collected for to relief of the families of the Fernans im-prisoned during the troubles of 1865 and 1867 he failed to straighten out his accounts. Mitchell Henry, who has op-posed the League from the first, is also marked for defeat. Mr. Henry has apen more money in advancing the cause of Home Rule and land reform than any twenty men in Ireland life is immensely ilioms Rule and land reform than any twenty men in Ircland He is immensely wraltby, baving succreded on the death of his unde some years ago to the chref parinership in the great Manchester dry goods bouse of A. and B. Henry & Co. which has had connections in New York for searly half a cactury. He is a doctor by profession, and a very able one, and has a tappy way of putting his arguments in favour of Home Rule which always secures him a respectful pearing in the House. His estate at Kylemore Castle. County Galway, is one of the best meanged in the country and his reputation as a good and generous landlord is far above any reproach Mr. Parsell can been upon him. In making entermees of these two men the member for the city of Cork loges two of his ablest condjutors, Power representing to some extent the professional particle and Henry the men whose advocety of Irish claims is wholly untainted by selfish motives. But when in Italiand's history did her representatives ever dwell in harmony for any length of time? The interaction sonflicts that in old tribenal days left the country a prey to the invader terarcine sosficts that is old tribunal days left the country a prey to the terader are perpetuated wherever two or three leisbmen are fathered together.

TYPE WORK ON A NEWSI'APEZ

The Poughkeepsie Begle, 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 We suppose few size for the press. people think of the printing trade as one of the most exact and perticular of handicratts; but it is. In making type, variations that night be allowed in the finest of machinery would render type useless. It is very rarely that type furnished by two s-parate foundries, can be used together without a great deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the came standard. in a while of a wonderful piece of cabinet work or mosaic work, containing ten, twenty or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which line spent months, or even years of labour in producing it and the propie go to see it as a curiosithey described their native aboves to find time the free importation of certain for-employment in countries which have eign goods is when same nation restrains fully fitted piece of work of this kind less enormously enriched in order to by high duties or prohibitions the imnot 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 it 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 carrieseness of (bose printers"

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

An cak tree chopped down non-Bloomington, Ill., jolted out of its trunk a bunch of torpid snakes and a tin can containing \$415 in cole.

In the year 1900 February will have but twenty-eight days, although a feet This phenomenon occurs once TORT. 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

A piece of lines has been found at Hempish containing 540 picks to the inch, and it is recorded that one of the Phersons sent to the Lydian king, Crusus, a corselet made of linon and wrought with gold, each fine thread of which was composed of 360 smaller