

from the control of foreign nations, and England's Rulers are still blind to that fact. Mr. Gladstone had a vision of the United States as being a world within itself, which is the greatest tribute ever paid to the triumphs of protection. If the United States had not free access to the English market it would have been a lopsided world. Mr. Gladstone's vision is comprehensive as regards the United States, a country that practices the direct contrary to what he preaches. But as regards the British Empire his vision does not extend beyond the confines of the United Kingdom and even there is so befogged that he cannot discern that the agricultural interests of the nation are worthy of some consideration. No, Mr. Gladstone evidently considers that the price of farm products are not yet low enough in England, for in his correspondence with the late Mr. Blaine, secretary of the United States, on free trade and protection, in the January number of the *North American Review* 1890, he uses the magic of his pen to induce the people of that country "to raise more cereals and more cotton at low prices, instead of more cloth and more iron at high prices." Perhaps he was not then aware that protection would make iron cheaper in the United States\* in 1894 than in England, but it is so nevertheless. If Mr. Gladstone's distant vision had not been focused on the United States he might have seen, according to a reliable English authority, "that every Canadian takes nearly four times, and every Australian nearly seventeen times, as much manufactured goods from England as an American, a German, or a Frenchman does." England can increase the colonial trade but she is powerless to arrest the decline of her foreign trade, especially with the United States. If the Statesmen of England and the Statesmen of the United States had conspired to frame two tariffs for the aggran-

NOTE.—The city of Dublin imported the iron work for some corporation improvement from the United States.