

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, June 22, to TUESDAY, June 28, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has accepted the dedication to him of the eulogy on Henry Ward Beecher by the Rev. Dr. Parker of London. In his letter the President wrote of Mr. Beecher as "my loved and honored friend."

Near Bluff City, Utah, a party of five Navajo Indians recently went to the trading post of A. M. Barton and murdered him with great cruelty. For six months a band of desperadoes near Albuquerque, N. M., have murdered police officers, wrecked trains, broken into houses, and stolen horses; and the citizens have organized a vigilance committee to rid the country of them.

Gen. Miles sent a despatch from San Carlos, Ariz., June 26, saying that the hostile Apaches had been driven back to the reservation, that they had surrendered, and that he had instituted an investigation, and detailed a general court-martial for the trial of the three guilty of military offences, "thus ending the present disturbances."

Up to June 28 forty-three cases of yellow fever had been reported at Key West, Fla., and nineteen patients had died.

Five thousand acres of grain and garden crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers near Pernam, Minn.

The steel stern-post for the United States cruiser *Charleston* was successfully cast at San Francisco June 22. It is twenty-two feet long on the keel with an upright of twenty feet, and weighs more than 15,000 pounds.

The transpacific steamship line from Vancouver has caused a reduction in fares from San Francisco to Hong-Kong and Yokohama to \$200. Round trip passage is sold for \$350.

Gov. Hill of this State has signed a bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in quantities of five gallons or upwards in those cities, towns, or villages wherein the local authorities do not grant a single retail license, and a bill requiring the licensing and registering of physicians, and he has vetoed a bill to tax "bucket-shops."

The General Term of the Supreme Court in New York has rendered a decision reversing the recent decision of a lower court, whereby it was declared unlawful for hotel-keepers in this city to serve wine to their guests on Sunday.

At a public meeting at Rochester, N. Y., June 27, it was resolved to have the city rid of a number of Italians who live in such squalor as to endanger the public health.

Foreign laborers employed by building contractors at Rochester struck June 27, and became so riotous that one was fatally wounded by the police. On June 28, the three large cotton mills at Manville, R. I., were shut down on account of a strike by the weavers, and 2,000 persons were thrown out of employment.

In the trial of Jacob Sharp in this city for bribing Aldermen in 1884 to grant him the Broadway Railroad franchise, the time was consumed until Monday by the prosecution; then the defence was begun. Because of a suspicion that the prisoner might try to make his escape, he has been confined in jail.

The failure of the Fidelity Bank at Cincinnati, in consequence of the recent wheat panic in Chicago, led to the discovery that its business was improperly conducted. Its officers have been arrested, charged with conspiracy to defraud and with transmitting to the Comptroller of the Currency a false and fraudulent report of the bank's condition.

Mr. John R. Buchtel, the founder of the college at Akron, O., that bears his name, has given \$175,000 to its endowment fund. He had previously given \$125,000.

The last Indiana Legislature made an appropriation to enclose the Tippecanoe battleground, where the Prophet and his Indian horde were defeated by Gen. William H. Harrison in 1811, and the Commissioners of Tippecanoe County have ordered the work to be done under their supervision.

The Bricklayers' Union of Chicago on June 23 withdrew the demand for a Saturday payday, and declared the long strike ended. As a result of this fruitless strike, miners were idle in Pennsylvania, sawmills and their operatives in Michigan and Wisconsin, and thousands of men thrown out of work in the stone quarries; the pressed-brick trade was affected all over the United States; thousands of dollars were lost to the railroad companies, and every branch of manufacture identified in any way with the building trades suffered directly. An estimate of the loss in wages to striking and locked-out employees in the vicinity of Chicago is \$2,500,000.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the deposed priest who is lecturing for the advancement of the doctrine of the communal ownership of land, declared at Chicago, June 27, that he intended to join the Knights of Labor, and to give what time he could to the building up of that organization.

On July 26 a fire in the stockyards at Chicago caused a loss of more than \$800,000, and many hogs were burned to death.

The whole town of Marshfield, Wis., was burned June 27; 2,000 people were made homeless, and the loss of property was not less than \$3,000,000. A locomotive spark started the fire in a lumber-yard. A large part of the mining town of Hurley, Wis., was burned June 28. The loss is about \$80,000.

A boat that was going to rescue the passengers of the steamer *Champlain*, which was burned off Charlevoix, Mich., a few days ago, met a woman swimming shoreward with a child which she held, by its clothing in her teeth. When the captain of the rescuing boat offered to take her on board she told him to hurry to the others, as she could take care of herself. She reached the shore in safety, and when another of the shipwrecked passengers was taken from the boat in an almost frozen condition, she took off her flannel undershirt and wrapped it around him. Her name is Miss Mary Wakefield, and she lives at Charlevoix.

Charles W. Owens, Isaiah Waters, John Brandau, John B. Sanner, and William J. Byrne, in Baltimore, were sentenced June 27, each to two years' imprisonment, and James H. Hamlin to two years in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000, having been convicted of fraud in the last municipal election. They were clerks and judges of election.

Natural gas has been discovered at Fort Scott, Kan., which flows in sufficient volume for use as fuel in manufacturing establishments. The recent discovery of gas at Paola, Kan., was made the occasion of a popular celebration on June 28.

While boring an artesian well near Fort Worth, Tex., June 24, men struck petroleum at a depth of 240 feet.

A severe wind storm in Gregg County, Tex., on Sunday night killed five men, one woman, and two children, and did much damage to property.

At Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky, May 22, a sheriff's posse shot to death the outlaw and murderer, Craig Tolliver, and his two brothers, Jay and Budd Tolliver. Three weeks ago Tolliver, who had had himself elected a justice of the peace, issued warrants for two brothers, W. H. and John B. Logan, members of the opposing faction, placed the young men under arrest, and had them shot. These were the last of the long series of murders that were caused by the "feud," and there had for three

years been an intermittent war in Rowan County. When the posse surrounded the town a battle ensued, but only one of the attacking party was injured.

The Knights of Labor have approved the new Constitution which was submitted to the subordinate assemblies by the general officers. One new provision is, that "no local or other assembly or member shall directly or indirectly give, sell, or have any ale, beer, or intoxicating liquors of any kind, at any meeting, party, sociable, ball, picnic, or entertainment whatever appertaining to the order." Any member found guilty of violating this clause shall be suspended not less than six months, or expelled. The section on coöperation provides for the creation and disbursement of a fund to aid coöperative enterprises. Each local assembly is required to collect and deposit not less than two cents per month for every member in good standing. The money is to be invested by the Coöperative Board, and profits are to be divided equally between the General Assembly, the coöperative fund, and the workmen who create the profit.

Caveats have been filed at Washington on an instrument whereby it is said a manuscript can be duplicated instantaneously several hundred miles away. It is called the graphophone, and a graphophone company has been organized under the laws of West Virginia.

This has been commencement week at most of the foremost colleges, and there have been a number of semi-centennial celebrations—one of the graduating class of '37 at Yale, another of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity at Amherst, and another of the founding of the University of Michigan. Six young women were graduated from the Harvard Annex, which during the year has had seventy-five students.

In the Eastern Yacht Club regatta, off Marblehead, Mass., June 22, the *Mayflower* crossed the line nearly seventeen minutes ahead of the *Galatea*.

The Yale University crew won the race at New London, Conn., June 24, over the University of Pennsylvania crew by four lengths. Harvard won the boat-race at New London June 27, over Columbia. Time—Harvard 20:15, Columbia 20:25.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* has been sold. Under the new ownership it will remain a Republican and protectionist paper.

Prof. V. Botta of this city has received from the King of Italy, in recognition of his late publication, 'An Introduction to the Study of Dante,' a copy of the magnificent edition of the 'Divina Commedia' which the King recently had printed for private circulation. Besides the text of the poem, the edition contains a commentary of the fifteenth century in Latin, illustrating almost every verse of the 'Divine Comedy,' which had remained a manuscript almost unknown among the treasures of the Royal Library in Turin.

Among the notable persons who died during the week were Mrs. Sarah Sophia Cowen, one of the organizers of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Hartford, June 24; Freeman Clark of Rochester, a business man of wide influence, who had been a member of Congress and was Comptroller of the Currency under President Lincoln, June 24; Gen. James Speed of Kentucky, who was Lincoln's Attorney-General, June 25.

FOREIGN.

Jubilee festivities have not yet ended in London, and will not for a week or more. The Queen is entertaining guests at Windsor. United States Consul-General Waller presided at a Jubilee dinner given by the foreign consuls, at which 200 persons were present, including representatives of forty nations.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, who went to Dublin June 27 to attend the Jubilee celebration there, were received

with enthusiasm by one part of the population and with hisses by the other part.

The Jubilee yacht race around Great Britain was won by the *Genesta*, which sailed the distance in 12 days 16 hours and 55 minutes, arriving June 27. On June 25 the yachts *Thistle*, which will race for the *America's* cup, and *Irex* started from Rothesay on a fifty-mile race, and the *Thistle* won, covering the course in 4 hours 6 minutes and 45 seconds. The time of the *Irex* was 4 hours 18 minutes and 45 seconds. On June 27 another race was sailed by the same yachts over the Northern Yacht Club course, and the *Thistle* again won, covering the course in 4 hours 9 minutes and 40 seconds, the *Irex's* time being 4 hours 17 minutes and 46 seconds.

Among the peers to be created in the distribution of Jubilee honors, the following have been announced: Sir John St. Aubyn, a Liberal Unionist, member of Parliament for the St. Ives Division of Cornwall; Mr. Henry William Eaton, a Conservative, member of Parliament for Coventry; and Mr. Edward Fellowes, a contributor to the Conservative electoral fund, and formerly member of Parliament for Huntingdon. Baron Londesborough will be made an earl. The Earl of Strathmore, now a Scotch representative peer, and Viscount Galway, an Irish peer, will be made peers of the United Kingdom. Baronetries will be conferred upon thirteen persons, including Sir Algernon Borthwick, editor and proprietor of the London *Morning Post*; Mr. Moon, Chairman of the London and Northwestern Railway; and Mr. William Pearce, the shipbuilder, member of Parliament for Govan. Thirty-three persons will be made knights, and a long list of decorations conferred on the royal visitors.

Mr. Smith, the Government leader, announced in the House of Commons on June 27 that the Government intended to proceed with the Crimes Bill until it passed the report stage. Mr. Morley moved that the duration of the act be limited to three years. It was the first time, he pointed out, that any Government had the shameful courage to propose perpetual coercion. In any exceptional mutilation of civil rights, particularly in so grave and serious a mutilation as this bill contemplated, the Government ought to be compelled from time to time to examine whether the circumstances still justified the existence of such exceptional legislation. This was the first Government that had cast to the winds the old fashioned regard for the liberty of the subject, and the doctrine that exceptional legislation should not last one day longer than circumstances demanded. Mr. Gladstone urged that the special character of the bill was a reason for limiting its duration. Its enactment as a permanent measure would aggravate existing evils, and intensify that alienation and estrangement from the law wherein lay the fundamental evil of Ireland's social condition. But Mr. Morley's amendment was rejected by a vote of 180 to 119.

June 28 Mr. Smith announced in the House of Commons that on June 30 he would move that at seven o'clock on the evening of July 4 the remaining resolutions on the report stage of the Coercion Bill be put *seriatim* without debate.

Sir George O. Trevelyan published a letter June 28 about the statement recently made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that the only obstacle to a reunion in the Liberal party was the refusal of the Gladstonians to make any concessions in their Irish programme. He pointed out that the Gladstonians have made concessions on all the disputed points, and therefore interpose no obstacle to a reunion of the party. "The Liberal Unionists," he concludes, "will be unable to destroy the Liberals, but a reunion of the Liberal party would serve to moderate its policy."

The Irish National League are preparing to meet coercion by establishing branches throughout England and new and larger headquarters

in London, in anticipation of the suppression of the organization in Ireland.

William M. Murphy, a Nationalist member of Parliament, while sailing in his yacht in Bantry Bay with a party of friends on June 22, hoisted a green flag. The captain of H. M. S. *Shannon* sent a party of marines who hauled down the flag and carried it off. The Mayor of Cork hoisted a black flag on the occasion of the Jubilee, and the divisional magistrate superseded him and ordered that only a resident paid magistrate shall try prisoners. *United Ireland*, William O'Brien's paper, said in its first issue after the Jubilee celebration in London: "Ireland is the only civilized country in the world which did not share in the Jubilee celebration. She stood sternly and sorrowfully aloof. . . . England is cumbered by the struggles of a sullen captive; when she might purchase by justice the aid and comfort of a friend." Frank Hugh O'Donnell, formerly member of Parliament and ex-Vice-President of the Home Rule Confederation, has brought suit against the London *Times* for libel, in its comment on his recent letter of correction. It is expected that the *Times's* articles on "Parnellism and Crime" will be brought into court during the trial.

The royal British commission appointed to inquire into the Pasteur system of inoculation for hydrophobia has completed its report, which, in the main, is favorable.

There continues to be trouble at Constantinople over the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty about Egypt. On June 22 M. Neli-doff and the Count de Montebello, the Russian and French Ambassadors, addressed a note to the Porte which, it was reported (but subsequently denied at Paris), contained a threat that war should ensue should the convention be ratified. Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, the Special English Envoy, declined to modify the terms of the convention. On June 23 a hastily summoned Cabinet meeting was held in London to consider the subject. On June 27 Sir James Ferguson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that Turkey had urgently asked England to consent to a postponement until the 4th of July of the ratification of the convention, and that England had consented.

On June 28, Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords declined to lay the papers relating to the convention upon the table. The Government, he said, had acceded to the delay in signing it, on the definite understanding that the treaty should be ratified by Turkey on July 4 without fail. On the same day it was declared at Paris that England had offered Germany the protectorate of Syria in return for Germany's support of England in the Egyptian question.

Some time ago it was announced that the Pope would send two special messengers to Ireland to make a report to him on the social and political condition of the people. Subsequently it was given out that the plan had been postponed because of a feeling that so active a part in Irish affairs might produce a bad effect. But again on June 28 two Italian priests were ordered by the Pope to proceed to Dublin and to execute the original mission.

Discussion has been continued of the Pope's political ambition. On June 27, it was published at Rome that he had ordered a circular to be prepared instructing Nuncios abroad concerning his attitude on the conciliation question, and that in it he will declare that he will not renounce his right to temporal power in Rome. On the same day Mr. Smith declared in the House of Commons that no proposal to establish diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican had ever been contemplated, nor had any such proposal been made to or by the Government.

At a meeting of the French Patriotic League in Paris June 24, M. Deroulède and M. Sansbœuf delivered harangues against the Leipzig sentences of the Alsatian members of the League. A crowd gathered outside the meeting hall, shouting "Vive Boulanger," "Vive

Deroulède," but it was dispersed without trouble. Some importance is attached to this meeting because it is expected that it is only the beginning of a series of demonstrations to disquiet Paris, and frighten President Grévy into either resignation or submission to Gen. Boulanger.

This meeting of the League, and the angry protests that were made against the action of the Leipzig Court, have caused the resignation of many members. Letters have been received from various branches of the League protesting against "throwing France at Boulanger's feet."

Gen. Boulanger has been appointed to the command of the Thirteenth French Army Corps.

The election of the Senate by universal suffrage has been a subject of debate in the French Chamber of Deputies. A motion to that effect was made June 27, and urgency for the motion was moved and rejected by a vote of 317 to 205. The committee appointed to inquire into the position of foreigners in France on the same day rejected a proposal to levy a special tax on them, but a proposal was made that foreigners shall be obliged to declare their domicile, in order to insure identity and subject them to the same taxes as are imposed upon Frenchmen exempt from military service, which is now under consideration.

Mr. McLane, United States Minister to France, has denied that he made other than a personal effort in behalf of Baron de Selilière, who is confined in a lunatic asylum, and who had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

It is announced at Berlin that Austria and Russia will issue no invitations to foreign officers to witness the forthcoming army manoeuvres.

Russia has decided to undertake the colossal enterprise of building an Asiatic trunk railway to stretch from Tomsk across Siberia to the Pacific by way of Irkutsk. The work is expected to be completed in five years. By this route the trip from St. Petersburg to the Pacific can be made in fifteen days.

It is reported that the rebellion against the Amir in Afghanistan has failed, and that the Ghilzais are returning to their homes.

A bill has been prepared at Rome, to be presented in the Chamber of Deputies, providing for the preservation of ancient Roman remains in the vicinity of the forum, the baths of Caracalla, and the Via Appia, by means of an archaeological promenade enclosing them. The estimated cost of the work is \$8,000,000, and the proposition is to pay it in annual rates out of the municipal treasury.

The *Lancet*, the London medical journal, on June 22 contained the following announcement: "Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is enjoying excellent health. The appearance of the larynx is quite satisfactory. There is no congestion, but the ventricular bands are slightly relaxed. Solution of perchloride of iron has been applied on several occasions. It is probable that more of the growth will be removed early next week." The German Emperor has regained his usual good health.

King Otto of Bavaria has been officially declared insane. It is thought that an effort will be made at the next session of the Bavarian Parliament to dethrone him.

The Canadian Government recently ordered its custom officials at Windsor, Ont., to make a record of all Americans who daily cross the line to work in Canada; and the United States Collector at Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge began June 24 to make record of the ages, residence, and occupation of the laborers, about 200 in number, who cross daily from Canada. Notices have been served upon the employers of these men that if they continue to employ foreign labor after July 1, the United States District Attorney will be advised to proceed against them according to law.

REFORM OF OUR JURY SYSTEM.

THE Mayor's action in ordering the Commissioners of Accounts to investigate the management of the office of Commissioner of Jurors will command general approval. We trust that the Bar Association will accept his suggestion of appointing a committee to assist in the inquiry. As the Mayor says, in his letter to the judges of the city courts, the "state of public opinion in regard to the jury system" has made it his duty to order the investigation. It is in no sense a partisan persecution of the Commissioner of Jurors, or of anybody else, but a public spirited effort to find the causes of the glaring defects in the present system and reform them. For this reason the Mayor has done wisely in asking the coöperation of the lawyers and the judges, for the reform is one which they are not only deeply interested in, but are best fitted to bring about.

The evils of the present system were strongly portrayed by Judge Barrett in a recent interview with him, when he said:

"The principal drawback to the present system is, that there is really no system at all. If the dregs of the Directory, supplemented with a limited percentage of good names, had been pitched haphazard into the jury-box, we could not have had anything worse than at present exists. The box is an insult to this great city. It seems to preponderate with a representation of everything that is low, ignorant, vicious, and unintelligent. The panels in these great trials have constantly brought forth a preponderance of illiterate and disqualified jurors. There seems also to be a preponderance of particular interests. Take the retail liquor business as an example. These people are of course entitled to representation in the jury-box the same as all other citizens. But why should they so vastly preponderate? They come to us in every name and guise, as 'liquors,' 'eating-house,' 'importer,' 'wines,' 'lager beer,' 'restaurant,' 'grocer,' 'saloon,' etc."

We have reached this pass by a steady downward course for many years. Each year the office of Commissioner of Jurors has been conducted in a more lax manner than it was the year before. The number of fit men whose names get into the jury-box steadily diminishes, for various reasons, none of which are creditable. It is merely stating what is common knowledge, to say that many pay liberally for their exemption. Undoubtedly the present Commissioner is to some extent the victim of a bad system, but it is the frankly expressed opinion of Judge Barrett and other judges that he has not made such good use of his powers as he might have done. He has governed himself rather by the methods pursued by his predecessors than by the laws upon the statute-book. Anything worse than this system which has been built up by practice it would be difficult to conceive. It puts the decision of questions of the utmost importance, involving even life itself, into the hands of men whom in private life no intelligent person would think of consulting on any subject of moment. As Judge Barrett said: "When it is considered that New York is the greatest city, commercially as well as numerically, in the Union, when her shipping, banking, insurance, and mercantile interests are thought of, it is simply frightful to contemplate controversies growing out of these special and complex matters submitted to such jurors."

The remedy which he suggested is such a

complete change of system as would put upon the list all the properly qualified jurors in the city. The tax-books and lists of electors would do for a starting point. Then the membership rolls of the great exchanges and other mercantile organizations could be added. The books of the commercial agencies also could be used. Every large retail establishment in this city has an enormous book in which is set down the name of every regular purchaser of goods, with his record as a good or bad payer of bills, and it is time that the city took some such precaution for its interests, as every business man has taken for years. A complete jury census of the city could be taken. Judge Barrett says 30,000 names would be ample to supply all the courts, and certainly this city, with a voting population of 230,000, ought to be able to furnish such a number of upright and intelligent men. The Judge thinks that this would require only five days' service once in two years for each man, and no public-spirited citizen could object to giving that. He thinks, also, that the convenience of business men could be consulted, and they be assigned to service during those months in which they are least occupied.

All this is rational and practicable. It is simply a proposition to apply to the public service the same principles which every business man applies to his affairs, and which, moreover, are absolutely essential to the existence of any reputable business. The trouble with the office of Commissioner of Jurors is the old one which is at the bottom of all our municipal abuses. The office has been "run," not with the object of giving the best possible service to the city, but to make it useful to "politics" first and the city afterwards. The public is at fault, for it has got full as good service as it has demanded. Nobody can deny that the tendency to shirk jury duty is almost universal among the class of men who are best fitted to perform it. The Commissioners of Jurors have taken advantage of this tendency, and, like good politicians as they have been, have used it "for all it was worth." So long as the mass of our respectable and intelligent citizens got off from duty, they did not grumble. The shocking revelations made in these long and almost hopeless searches for even decently fit men to try the "boodle" cases, have aroused a good many of our citizens to the dangerous pass to which their own neglect of duty has brought us, and to this we owe the present strong public feeling in favor of reform. The Mayor has done well, therefore, to order the inquiry at the present time.

A EUROPEAN ZOLLVEREIN.

IN obtaining a modification of the sugar duties and an imperial duty on distilled spirits, Prince Bismarck has secured a new and important support for his policy of making the Empire financially independent of the German States; of raising it from the position of an "importunate creditor" and "burdensome pensioner" of the States to a self-supporting organization. Not that the change is yet complete, for the increasing expenditures of the Empire, principally for war material, still make it in a measure dependent upon loans or upon the subscriptions made by the States to meet whatever deficiency

the budget may show; but every new source of revenue for the Empire strengthens its position, and tends to lessen what has been one of the leading causes of friction in the confederation.

What the next step will be it is difficult to forecast, notwithstanding the clear outlines with which Bismarck has defined his general policy. At the end of the last session of the Reichstag the Government asserted its intention of imposing "further duties," an intention that was at the time, and doubtless in future will be, opposed by the Liberals and Progressists. What these further duties will be, and on what classes of commodities they are to be imposed, the Minister of Finance did not disclose; but it is more than probable that they will be internal or of an excise character. For years Prince Bismarck has striven for new spirit and sugar taxes, and for a tobacco monopoly such as is enjoyed with so much profit to themselves by some of the neighboring nations. He has obtained a part of his objects, though not in the form which he proposed; and a tobacco monopoly, certainly a fiscal expedient of no small importance, is yet open to agitation, however great has been the opposition it has encountered in the past.

A further consideration leads to the belief that an excise duty will be the form that the Chancellor's financial schemes will assume. The tariff policy of the Empire, though regarded by many as the principal cause of Germany's industrial expansion, is not capable of being resorted to again and again for revenue purposes. Special duties, like those upon grain, cattle, or the proposed duty on wool, may be urged, but their purpose is not revenue, but protection; and it is an old maxim that where protection begins, revenue ends. As it is, the most productive duties from a revenue point of view are those that were not levied with a view to protect home industry, and more than 53 per cent. of the total customs revenue in 1884 was collected from the four commodities, coffee, tobacco, petroleum, and wines. The grain duties supplied nearly one-eighth of the total, a proof that foreign supplies of grain are essential to the support of the German population. True, the average rate of taxation under the German tariff is not very high, when measured by numbers of population; it is about the same as the per-capita tax levied through the customs in Italy, and less than that collected in France. At the same time the rate in Germany has almost doubled since 1879, and there is a strong opposition to further increase.

But, apart from this inelasticity of the German tariff from a revenue point of view, an even greater obstacle stands in the way of an increase of duties, and that is, the adoption of the protective policy by nearly every other State of continental Europe, in imitation of or in retaliation for the German tariff. Italy in 1878 raised her tariff, and thus began the change before the passage of the German law in 1879; but she has recently again modified it in the direction of higher duties. In 1881 France increased import duties by changing the rates from ad-valorem to specific form. Austria-Hungary followed these examples in 1882, Switzerland in 1885, and Rumania in 1886. Each nation is