CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

Tariff Reform Promised to the People.

A SOUND, SENSIBLE ADDRESS.

Revenue for Government Support the Only Justification for Taxation.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The last occasion was greater than the first.

Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like favorable, instead of being as bad as could possibly be, there would probably have been 50,000 and a number of ladies marching or riding in the parade, as against 25,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment many of the organizations were compelled to desist from participation. Nevertheless, the occasion was made memorable by the vast attendance.

To-day the Governors of eleven great States—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts in the north and east; Pennsylvania and Maryland, among the middle States; Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana, in the south, and Wisconsin, in the far west—participated in the national ceremonies, and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of national unity.

Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied; windows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices and advantageous seats on the public stands commanded prices ranging from $5 up and down. The main stand from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep, and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1,100 persons, 600 more than the corresponding stand erected on the same site for the inauguration of President Harrison. It was decorated with effective taste. Cushioned seats were provided for the President and his Cabinet, who surrounded him, and folding chairs were supplied for the diplomatic corps, who were arranged immediately behind him. On either side were seats for Senators, members of the House of Representatives and specially invited guests.

A detailed item and description of the great inaugural parade, which started at 11.10 a. m., is of course impossible, when a mere enumeration of the various regiments, companies, posts and civic organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns. But some of the notes and incidents of the parade are here set down at random. Among the magnificently mounted special aides who rode behind Grand Marshal McMahon and his staff were representatives from every State and Territory in the Union. The guard of honor of President Cleveland consisted of 100 members of the New York Business Men's Cleveland and Stevenson Association, representing fifteen mercantile organizations, the Empire City.

The passage of the President along the avenue was one continued ovation of the most enthusiastic character. The superbly drilled battalions of regulars under the command of General Brooks, formed his escort.

Prominent among the horsemen who led the civic division of the parade was Buffalo Bill. He rode side by side with the venerable and picturesque New Yorker, Gen. Josiah Porter, and they made a team that was in itself a feature of the division. Headed by Governor Flower and staff, the appearance of three thousand Tammany braves was a revelation to many of the spectators.

The Presidential party arrived at the Capitol at 12.12 p. m.

The President's Message.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS.—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to my service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give, before God and these witnesses, of unwavering and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. Deem it fitting on this occasion, while inducting into office, I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to be briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government. While every American fitting to participate with utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand again the strain of the choicest of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who, in the confidence of strength, courts the strenuous activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have his weakness in some vital but unheralded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength, have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to disquietude should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise, if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources, with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance and passion and our judgment should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interest. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld, when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the laws of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of our government especial and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of expelling and destroying the brood of kindred evils, which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of evil craft the power of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their Government's munificence. It undermines the self-reliance of our people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the self-help and self-assertion and strangles every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better one taught that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to the benefit of ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a change of wild and reckless pension legislation which overleaps all bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's promptness and generous impulses to aid those disabled in their country's defence.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely let others practice. The idea prevails in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages profligacy and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen, and the exemplar of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and strictness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited strictly within the lines of economy and be measured by the rules of strict economy, and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is incompatible with the safe half of business. It is contrary to the spirit of our laws, and it ought to be restrained by all the authority of law. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from healthy business competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people at large, and the laws which they are in general and opposed to control, if they can be enforced, to the extent that they can be reached and restrained within their proper bounds, the General Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

The people of the United States have entrusted the Government of the United States but two great functions, the care of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged to the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves with unremitting fidelity to the task their employers have assigned them. Party duty should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness, and we should be satisfied, not with the rectification of wrongs, if in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inequitable and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we stand from unwilling misdemeanance in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have misled our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American advancement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in the work which has been specifically set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insurmountable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

To oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my constitutional conduct must be guided. I shall do the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and recklessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places, or will represent the people in the legislative halls.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who, by devotion to their service, deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being, who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

TO EAT IN LENT.

Nourishing Food Advocated by a Famous Physician.

A famous doctor is a strong advocate of a Lenten diet. He believes it is a great mistake to punish the body, as its perfect or imperfect development results in health or illness. By a Lenten diet he means a lighter diet than has been used all winter, but one equally nourishing. The following articles of food served at his own table indicate his ideas and tastes:

Lamb, roasted, stewed and broiled; juicy beef, broiled or roasted; beef or mutton stew green with garden truck; fish in variety, hot or cold, served dry or with cream gravy, but never fried; raw oysters, herb and tomato omelette, eggs on toast, stewed fruits on toast and delicate hash seasoned with celery tips or parsley on toast, baked potatoes or boiled rice in place of the regular cereals, cocoa and chocolate instead of coffee and tea; vegetable soup at every luncheon and clear salad every day; rice or corn cakes and honey in place of wheat or buckwheat and syrup for breakfast and toast if the rule has been rolls or biscuits.

Some of the things retired for a season are lobster, shrimp, veal, corned beef and salt fish, cheese, preserves, pastry, ices, rich cakes, pork and baked pies.

TO CLEAN SPECTACLES.

Use a Bank Bill of Large Denomination, if You Have It.

"It's the greatest idea in the world," said William H. Pascoe, as he stood at the desk in the Southern Hotel yesterday rubbing his glass with a $50 bill, says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*.

"Now, I can't see ten feet without my glasses, and glasses have a tendency to become blurred, you know.

"Now, I have worn spectacles constantly for over twenty-five years, and I have, in a small way, made a study of them. A linen handkerchief does not clean them well, and a silk is always sure to leave a thread sticking to the frames.

"Paper is of no account, as it leaves specks on the glass. Cotton is sure to leave a lot of lint behind it. Chamois is too thick, and kid don't do at all. I've tried them all, and I know. The thing to use, my boy, is a bank note; it cleans the glasses beautifully and leaves nothing behind it.

"Of course, it isn't necessary to use a fifty every time, but I happened to have this one loose in my pocket and I'm expecting a friend along in a minute and I wanted to make an impression. Yes, they say that bills carry disease with them, but I ain't afraid much. I've never caught anything from them. You can use a one as well as a fifty, but use a fifty if you can; there's more money in it."

How to Trap a Tiger.

In trapping tigers for export the Malays dig a hole about ten feet deep, making the bottom twice as large in area as the top, to prevent the animal from jumping out after being once in. The whole completed, small brushwood is lightly laid over its surface, and close by in the direction of the mouth of the pit a bullock is chained to a tree. On seeing the bullock the tiger springs for his expected prey, and alights in the pit. A bamboo cage is placed over the pit, which is then filled with earth, the tiger gradually coming to the surface. Once in the cage, the Malays lace and interlace bamboo and rattan under the tiger. Spring-guns are sometimes used, but not often, as they are dangerous to dogs and human beings.

I once went on a tiger-hunt, but it ended in a buffalo-hunt. We organized a party of five Europeans and ten natives. We started on foot, because it is impossible to ride through the jungle on horseback. On finding a tiger's footprints, we followed them to a ravine, where the tiger had been drinking. Here we took our tiffin, and, while eating, heard groans which we thought were from the tiger. Following the sound, we saw an enormous man-eating tiger dashing away through the brush. Shots were fired without effect. On going farther, we discovered that he had found a buffalo, and had been making short work of him. These buffaloes are not like those found in America, but smaller, and more like an ox. Later this same tiger was caught in a trap. We knew it was the same, for not more than one is found near a village at a time. On an average four or five people were killed by tigers on this road in the course of a year. They generally seize their prey after dusk, and for this reason it is never safe to travel on these roads after 6 o'clock at night. It is said that a tiger often selects his man during the day, and perhaps follows him for miles, until overtaken by dusk, when he springs on him. Two gentlemen were once walking over a pineapple plantation, when they discovered that they were followed by a tiger. They were three miles from home, and, having nothing but shotguns for weapons, could not fire at the animal. He kept at the same distance behind them all the way, and they reached home before he attempted to attack. The natives are in constant terror of these animals, and it is almost impossible to send them out after dark. I have paid $20 to a native for taking a message to the Maharajah after 6 o'clock at night.—From "*Life in the Malay Peninsula*," by *John Fairlie*, in the *February Century*.

The Oddfellows' Amalgamation.

A Montreal despatch says: The deputation from the Montreal District Grand Lodge to the Oddfellows' Conference in Toronto returned home this morning, highly pleased with the arrangements that have been decided on to bring about the amalgamation of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows in Canada. The arrangements are considered highly satisfactory to this district, and the members, it is stated, will lose none of the rights which their present by-laws guarantee them, and they will be entitled to participate in the insurance now in force in the Canadian Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity. The report of the delegates will be submitted to the Montreal District Grand Lodge at an early date for their consideration.

There is a chill air surrounding those who are down in the world and people are glad to get away from them as from a cold east wind.—*George Eliot.*

FOUNDED ON SAND.

A Great Landslide Wrecks the Town of Sandgate, England.

TWO HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

A London cable says: Late last night the people of Sandgate, County of Kent, were aroused by the rocking of the houses and loud rumblings underground. Walls split, cellars broke, and foundations sunk and roofs fell. As the inhabitants fled to the streets they found large rents in the ground, and were almost overcome by noxious vapors. Everybody supposed the town was being shaken by an earthquake, and as the rumblings continued, hundreds fled in a panic to the nearest towns. A few remained behind to remove their furniture from the falling houses. The reports carried abroad by the fugitives caused the troops in an adjacent camp to hasten to the aid of the people still in Sandgate. Soldiers and citizens worked for two hours in moving the most valuable property from the houses and in erecting tents in the fields about a mile outside the town for the women and children. At the end of that time the rumbling had ceased, and an investigation was made in the town by the commander of the troops and several citizens. They found that the ground on which Sandgate stands had sunk several feet, and that the subsidence had extended throughout the surrounding district, affecting in all about a square mile. The gas mains had been broken, and the connection of water pipes had been disturbed, so that supplies of both gas and water had been stopped. Many cottages had been wrecked completely, and the better built houses had been cracked and thrown out of plumb so that they could not be occupied with safety. Nevertheless, many of the inhabitants returned to town, however, towards morning. Between 5 and 6 o'clock they were frightened away by further subsidence of the ground and the recurrence of the rumblings. These phenomena have been repeated several times during the day, and the town is practically deserted. As far as known no lives have been lost. The disaster was caused by a landslip. The town is built upon a comparatively low cliff close to the sea. The waves are believed to have undermined the cliff, which then settled and slipped toward the water, carrying with it the town. Two hundred houses were destroyed.

IRELAND'S CIVIL WAR.

Skirmish Between Col. Saunderson and Mr. Redmond.

A London cable says: When Col. Saunderson, the Grand Master of Orangemen and M. P. for North Armagh, denounced the Irish Home Rule members on last Tuesday as defenders of criminals, William Redmond, Parnellite M. P. for East Clare, challenged Col. Saunderson to repeat the words outside the House. Col. Saunderson offered to repeat the words anywhere, and after the debate he wrote a note to William Redmond offering to repeat in the lobby what he had said. This evening Col. Saunderson and Mr. Redmond encountered each other in the lobby. Mr. Redmond, going up to the doughty colonel, said:

"Do you accuse me and my colleagues of being murderers?"

Col. Saunderson, who, by the way, is not an Irishman, but a native of Scotland, coolly replied:

"I know nothing of you personally, but I accused the Irish party of conduct leading to murder."

Both Redmond and Saunderson were angry and confronted each other in a pugilistic attitude. Peers from the House of Lords and members of the House of Commons gathered around in expectation of seeing the first blood in the threatened civil war between the Ulsterites and the rest of Ireland. Just as the two seemed about to fall in, friends came up and stepped between them, preventing the threatened blows.

Speaker Peel, hearing of the encounter between Mr. Redmond and Col. Saunderson, ordered a police inspector to the scene with instructions to arrest the man who struck the first blow.

The inspector appeared toward the end of the quarrel and after having warned both members of his instructions waited to see what happened.

It is reported that Col. Saunderson has challenged Mr. Redmond to a duel on the Continent.

WRECKED IN THE PACIFIC.

Terrible Sufferings of a Boat's Crew Adrift Nearly a Month.

A San Francisco despatch says: News reached here to-day from Honolulu that a small boat, containing Capt. John Peterson and wife, of San Francisco; Second Mate Charles E. Brown, and Cabin Boy W. Hayden, Cook Frank Wilen, Frank Evers and Wm. Carlson, terribly emaciated and almost speechless, reached port on Feb. 13th, bringing intelligence of the loss of the barque Lady Sampson, bound from Sydney to Honolulu with a cargo of coal. The wreck took place on Jan. 16th on a reef forty miles south of the Palmira Islands. The barque stuck in the night during a terrible hurricane, and in five minutes began to break up. The boats were lowered. In the captain's boat were those enumerated above, while in the other boat, under the command of First Mate Henry Muller, were Seamen Synder, Magnusen, Forgeson and Martin. During a calm which followed the wreck strong tides bore the small boats westward seven days, when it was found that all the provisions and water, of which but a small quantity had been taken at first, were exhausted. They reached the vessel again on the ninth day, when nearly dead from hunger and thirst. A supply of canned goods was obtained from the barque and they had sunk on the reef and was still breaking up, and a start was then made for Honolulu. Off the Island of Mani, one of the Hawaiian group, heavy gales were experienced, and two days after leaving the vessel for a second time the first mate's boat parted with the other to take the more northerly course. The second boat has not been seen, and the fate of the mate and his party is in doubt.

SWEPT BY A HURRICANE.

Shipping Sunk and a Town Demolished in Madagascar.

A Paris cable says: News of a hurricane at Tamatay, on the east coast of Madagascar, on Feb. 22nd, has been received to-day. The wind came and struck the vessels near the mouth of the bay. The Alsimo, a French ship, was stripped almost instantly of masts and rigging, and a few minutes later went to the bottom with all on board. Five coasting vessels anchored within the harbor foundered almost simultaneously and but ten men of their crews were saved.

Four other coasters sank before the storm had passed. In Tamatay the streets were swept clean of people and vehicles in a minute. Twenty-two of the best buildings in the place and a large number of huts were wrecked. The roof of the custom house was carried away and the walls were crushed in. The British consulate was demolished and four sugar factories were leveled to the ground. Many lives were lost. Further details are lacking.

New Figures in the German.

Among the pretty and original figures danced at a recent "dinner german" was that of the spinning wheel. A pretty girl sat spinning at a wheel decorated with two bows, one of pink and one of green. Two rivals come to her, one with a pink favor on his coat and one with a favor of green. The wheel is set in motion, and as it finally stops its revolutions the color on top decides which man is to dance with the spinner. In another figure the maidens all sit in a row with aprons, hats and parasols of tissue paper at their feet. At a signal by the leader in charge, men as their fair maidens, and one more, rush forward, array themselves in the hats and aprons and open the parasols. The man who finishes his toilet last is left without a partner. Another figure at the same cotillon was a set of Turcoffs and this ladies in their Eversy hockey caps of gay-colored silks, and each drove three men with bright-colored ribbons for reins. Each man carried in his hand a wooden ball that he was expected to keep in its place when he jumped the hurdle. At the dinner that preceded the dance the dining-room was lighted by a large electric star, and on the table beneath was a second great star of holly and mistletoe. Ropes of laurel, brightened by clusters of scarlet berries, were festooned on the walls and from the centre of the ceiling to the corners of the room. The favors for this revel were silver stars, wands of silver, Santa Claus spoons and the new Columbian souvenir coins.

Hash has been laughed from the boarding house menu, but "croquettes" serve as a first-class substitute.

LIQUOR TRADE IN FRANCE.

Every Man in Happy Gaul Can Keep a Saloon If He Likes.

Government Encourages Drink—Army Costs $200 a Minute and Liquor Does Help Pay it—Bachelor Party Blind Drunk for a Week—Etiquette of the Limonadier—Saloons Open All Night—Performing Dogs at French Legal Sunrise.

IT IS said that considering the almost wicked facilities which are accorded to the liquor trade in France by the French Government, the fact that the presence of a drunken man or woman in the streets of Paris—not the country—is quite an event in the eyes of the *gamins, badauds* and *sergents de ville* is eloquent testimony in favor of the sobriety of the French nation.

As a matter of fact there is no city in the world in which a man can get more comfortably and keep more persistently drunk than in Paris. A short time since a party was given by a young man who wished to "bury his bachelor days" in fine style. He took a room at a cafe in the Halles quarter and kept his friends constantly plied with ardent liquors from 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon till noon on the following Sunday. The party continued for several days, at the end of which time those who were not dead drunk were bordering on delirium. A man in Paris whose bent should be that way, and who should have the necessary funds, might keep himself on "the drink" from the 1st of January of one year to the following St. Sylvester's Eve. Nobody would interfere with him, nor with his host, unless his conscience or his purse; in fact, the alcohol votary enjoys in Paris the most unrestricted facilities for the exercise of his cultus, and this under the most paternal of Governments.

FREE TRADE IN INTOXICANTS.

The sale of intoxicating liquors is practically unrestricted in France. There is no such thing as a licensing law. Anybody can open a *debit*, whether a foreigner, an ex-convict or otherwise. All that the would-be licensed victualler has to do is to write a letter to Monsieur le Prefect de Police, if it be in Paris that he wishes to exercise his trade, or to the Prefect of the department, if it be in the country, asking for an authorization as a *limonadier*, or *limonadiere*, this being the generic name under which the purveyors of liquid refreshments are known to the French authorities. This application must be written on paper bearing a Government stamp of the price of 12 cents. Monsieur le Prefect de Police or Monsieur le Prefect of whatever the department may be usually answers within forty-eight hours, nor is the asked-for authorization ever refused.

ETIQUETTE OF THE MARCHAND DE VIN.

No inquiry as to the antecedents or morality of the would-be *limonadier* is ever instituted. Any one who chose could in forty-eight hours be established *dans la limonade* in Paris or in the provinces. Armed with his authorization, the dealer has then to come to terms with his landlord. Some landlords letting Chignons a shop in their houses to the licensed victualler; others object. It is a piece of etiquette that no landlord shall lease two shops in the same house to two *marchands de vin*, although no objection can be made to his having as simultaneous tenants two sellers of liquid refreshment, provided that only one of them has the right to sell wine. Thus in a house there is a *marchand de vin* and a tobacconist who sells drink; the latter, however, not being allowed by the terms of his lease to sell wine, wine being, be it said, *en passant*, the principal source of revenue to the *limonadier*.

VARIOUS GRADES OF "PATENTES."

Once installed in his saloon, the wine dealer is free to act as he likes. He is troubled neither by inspectors nor other officials, and as long as he keeps fairly regular hours and pays his *patente* he can intoxicate all Paris to his heart's content. The *patente* is the tax paid by every person in business in Paris. This tax varies according to the class of trade in which the tradesman is engaged. Thus the jeweller pays *patente* at the higest rates, and the dealer in milk at the lowest. Saloon-keepers are divided into five classes, that is to say, there are five rates of *patente* to be paid by the storekeeper established in the victualling trade in Paris. The class is fixed according to the rent paid by the dealer. *Limonadiers* of the highest class, or first class, pay $30 *patente* per annum, the second-class pay $25, the third-class pay $20, the fourth-class pay $15 and the fifth or lowest class pay $10 per annum, in addition to their ordinary rates and taxes. In the country the rates are lower according to the number of inhabitants in the commune in which the dealer carries on his trade. Special rates are paid by dealers who, using female bar-tenders may be considered as earning special profits. Indeed the percentage levied on this disreputable traffic is a very high one. Similarly, special rates are charged to saloon-keepers who enjoy the privilege of keeping their establishments open all night, the number of which is no small one in Paris.

STATE AND MUNICIPALITY SHARE THE PLUNDER.

It is, however, in the payment of the octroi duties that the saloon-keepers are made to contribute to the national purse. Thus on every barrel of wine brought into Paris—no matter whether it be Montou-Rothschild, Chateau Margaux, or the source piccolo or pinquette that ever distorted the face of a *bon vivant* into a grimace—a fixed octroi duty of $9 has to be paid. This duty is divided between the State and the municipality of Paris, the lion's share going to the latter. On spirits 16 cents has to be paid per litre (about 2 pints). Liqueurs are taxed according to the degree of alcohol, either as wine, as in the case of such liqueurs as Vermouth, Banyuls, and so on, or as spirits, as with Chartreuse, Benedictine, and so forth. This tax is collected, either at the gates of Paris or at the office of the depot at Bercy, which is the Paris bond for wines and spirits.

ARMY COSTS $200 A MINUTE.

Every encouragement is given in Paris to the dealer in intoxicating liquors to sell as much of his wares as possible. The more he sells the more octroi money there will be to divide between the state and the municipality, and the state and the municipal government costs money in a country which spends $200 a minute on its standing army, and has other expenses. Thus, though the regulation closing time is fixed at 2 a.m. in Paris there is—to paraphrase the words of Tartuffe—accommodation with the powers that be

TRICK OF SQUARING THE POLICE.

An authorization to keep open all night is easily obtained if any porters which form of public benefit can be pushed forward, nor is the law at all severe on the wine-dealer, who, having a few friends round his zinc counter, may delay putting up his shutters until long past 2 o'clock. A glass or two to the *sergents de ville* on their rounds will in most cases prevent any *proces-verbal* and even if a *proces-verbal* is drawn up against the offender, the fine for infringing the law is so small a one that it must pay to break the law when a sufficient number of topers are gathered together at 2 a. m.

FRENCH SUN RISES REGULARLY AT 4 A. M.

Again the law is that the *marchand de vin* may not open his shop before sunrise, but as it is difficult to know each day the exact time at which this natural phenomenon takes place, 6 o'clock in the morning all the year round is the compromise which has been come to between the law and the sources reduced as far as possible, and this the Act providing for the superannuation of civil servants be repealed and the system of superannuation abandoned.

Mr. Foster said that the whole subject would be discussed on the Bill which he was about to introduce, he hoped that in view of that the hon. member would not press his motion.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that if the figures of the hon. gentleman from North Wellington were correct the Act had been most grossly abused.

Mr. Langelier moved that it was expedient and to the interest of the great mass of the consumers that sugars free of duty all foreign sugars, whether raw or refined. Last year 345,000,000 pounds of sugar were imported, on which the duty was nearly $2,000,000, and which was not paid into the public treasury, but to a handful of sugar refiners of this country. The consumption per head last year had been 70 pounds, for which each person had paid 1 $2 cents.

Mr. Kenny could name the hon. gentleman, as one who was practically associated with the sugar industry, that in each year to $4,000,000 was stolen by the sugar re-

[illegible] duties were given in support of his contention.

Mr. McMillan said that if the sugar refiners had not made money it was not because the consumers got sugar so much cheaper than they ought to.

Sir Richard Cartwright—If it [illegible] blame like the hon. gentlemen, who were fat living on the people of this country, should rise and defend their industries. He was convinced that if American cities on the border one-third more sugar could be bought for the same money than in Canada.

Mr. Kenny—I deny that.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Of course the hon. gentleman denies it. If the refiners and the treasury were making so little why not double the duty and have sugar free?

The House went into committee on Mr. Weldon's bill to disfranchise electors who have taken bribes.

Mr. Davies found fault with the bill because it struck a blow at the man who was more innocent while it let the guilty escape. It did not propose to punish the man who went into a constituency with large sums of money to buy votes, but punished the poor man who accepted money.

Sir John Thompson said he was entirely in sympathy with the bill and approved of its principle. It seemed to him that what the hon. gentleman said about their being other offences in connection with elections not embraced in the bill might be a reason for seeking further amendments to the election law, but this bill undertook to deal with one evil at least. He was of opinion that it was more common for a large number of persons in a constituency to demand that they should be paid for their votes than for parties to go into a constituency with large sums of money to buy votes.

Mr. Langelier thought there was much good in the bill, but he thought it could be amended so as to punish those who gave bribes as well as those who took bribes. He knew of a parish near Quebec where it was a well-known fact that only one voter could be found who would not take a bribe.

Mr. Mulock resumed the debate on his proposed motion that it is expedient to place binder twine on the free list. This particular combination, having, as it were, put itself outside the pale of Parliamentary protection, was now entitled to conduct its industry as best it might, and be trusted it might conduct it legitimately. The Government was bound to teach this and other combines that protection would only be afforded when its principles were not abused.

Mr. Lister said binder twine at Port Huron of the best quality sold for 8 cents a pound and at Sarnia for 10 cents a pound. A gross inequality existed in the duty upon wall paper. The toiling masses had to pay a duty of 130 per cent. for the ordinary grade of wall paper, while the wealthy class had to pay a duty only of 35 per cent. for the best grades.

Mr. Fairbairn defied the hon. gentlemen who had just spoken, and who probably had never had a binder five minutes in their lives, to prove that the Canadian farmers paid more for binder twine than did the American farmers. The N. P. was the national existence of the country.

Mr. Forbes favored the removal of the duty on binder twine. The reason that the fishermen of Nova Scotia were allowed to have their supplies free was because they were such thorough free traders that the Government dare not tax them.

A division was then taken on Mr. Mulock's motion, resulting as follows: Ayes 51, nays 91.

Mr. Pope's motion that it is expedient to place corn on the free list was next voted upon. The result was as follows: Ayes 50, nays 90.

Sir Richard Cartwright, when the orders of the day were called, desired to direct the attention of the House to a curious letter, which he found in the Montreal *Gazette* of this day, over the signature of an hon. member of the Upper House. The hon. gentleman has declared that he (Sir Richard Cartwright) said that the sugar refineries of Canada employed 223 men. The hon. gentleman, in common with other members of the Upper House, had access to "Hansard," and might have taken the trouble to read what he did say. He had said there were 723 men employed for an imaginary manufacturing product of about $10,000,000. He did not care one straw for what Senator Drummond thought.

Mr. Speaker and several hon. gentlemen—Order, order.

Mr. Laurier asked whether it was true that postoffice employees were prohibited, by recent regulations, from taking part in municipal elections.

Sir John Thompson said an order-in-Council to that effect had been issued, but he did not know how far it applied.

Mr. Laurier said it was a matter of some importance, and asked that the order be brought down.

Sir John Thompson moved the House into committee on his Bill respecting witnesses and evidence.

Mr. Lister thought there were grave reasons why a person charged with an offence should not be a compellable witness. He thought the Bill went too far in that direction. The tendency would be that guilty persons would perjure themselves in the hope of acquittal.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) thought that in no instance should an accused person be compelled to give evidence.

Mr. Davies said it was in the interest of justice that accused persons should be both competent and compellable witnesses. It was a monstrous thing that the man above all others who ought to know all the facts should be compelled to keep his mouth closed.

Mr. Curran contended that if a man was competent to give testimony and refused to do so it was a strong presumption against him, and if a man was made competent for a man to give evidence this House should make it compellable for him to do so. Either this should be done or the law as it is at present be repealed.

Mr. Lister contended that if a man was compelled to go into the witness box there would be a strong presumption against him, and never been known in this country, not excepting the days of the Scott Act. It was a principle of English law that a witness was not bound to criminate himself, but if this bill was passed that protection to the accused was removed.

Sir John Thompson could not accept the logic which would compel an accused person to give evidence in minor offences and not give evidence when he was on trial for his life.

Mr. Tisdale moved an amendment providing that in case of an accused party neither husband nor wife of the accused could be competent or compellable as witnesses.

Sir John Thompson said it was false philosophy to regard family ties as so sacred that an accused man should not be allowed to testify for himself on that account.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Mulock moved that a wife shall not be competent to disclose in evidence what her husband has told her, and vice versa.

The amendment was carried.

The following bills were read a third time:

Respecting the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company.—Mr. Bergeron.

Respecting the Manitoba & Southeastern Railway Company.—Mr. La Riviere.

To give effect to an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Corporation of the City of Toronto.—Mr. Tisdale.

Respecting the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway Company.—Mr. Macdonald (Algoma).

Respecting the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway Company.—Mr. McGregor.

The incorporate the Ocean Fidelity Guarantee Company.—Mr. Sproule.

Sir John Thompson's bill respecting witnesses and evidence was carried in committee and the amendments read a third time.

On motion to go into supply,

Mr. Landerkin said the secession did not demand an increase in the membership of the Cabinet. The present was the largest Cabinet ever in Canada. A large amount had been expended upon new offices for the sake of political exigencies alone. A more inopportune time for an increase in the Cabinet could not have been chosen. Why had the lumber, shipping, mining, agricultural and commercial interests not been represented in the Cabinet? The hon. gentleman quoted at length figures giving the population of foreign nations and the number of members of their Cabinets, showing that nearly all foreign nations had fewer Cabinet Ministers than Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that he could find nothing in the instructions to the census enumerators to justify the Minister of Finance in saying he would not make the partisan [illegible] of 1871 [illegible] mercy on [illegible] lits. He [illegible] were [illegible] same ru'e [illegible] There was no reason why the names of persons in industrial establishments should not be given, but further details could not be given, according to the rules and regulations governing the census enumerators.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The hon. gentleman will give the names and occupations in connection with the industrial establishments?

Mr. Foster—Yes.

Mr. Lister pointed out that an enumerator in Essex county, Mr. White, had written to the newspapers explaining that each enumerator was paid a bonus of 15 cents for every industry discovered. The census bulletin stated there were 117 manufactories in Sarnia. He knew there was no such number in that town.

Sir John Thompson said that the enumerator to whom the member for Lambton referred, in order to put 15 cents in his pocket had attempted to add industries which had not existed. The unreliable returns were corrected, and schedule after schedule was thrown out.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

On an item of $3,700 to meet the expenditure connected with a Lieutenant-Governor's office,

Mr. Davies strongly objected to the item. It appeared that the country paid for the Governor's pleasure trips to Winnipeg, Banff, and other places. Then his secretary's expenses were paid. The secretary was receiving a salary of $600, while it was well known he lived in Winnipeg, being a student of law there.

Mr. Somerville asked the name of the Lieutenant-Governor's secretary.

Mr. Daly—His surname is Royal. He is a son of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The item was passed.

The House adjourned at 12 a. m.

The Consequences of Tight Lacing.

It would still be premature to conclude that we have done with the practice of the ill effects of tight lacing. Were we disposed to doubt the prevalence of this custom the medical records of every day could prove its continuance, nor can we see how it should be otherwise as long as the stiff corset retains its place as an article of dress. Now and then some fatal mischance is found to be traceable to its abuse, while instances in which ill-health has been the penalty are far from uncommon. Every practitioner is familiar with cases of this kind, and it needs no searching examination to convince him that among the pallid complexions and palpitating hearts which require his attention some are directly traceable to the pinching vanity of the corset. Why this effect should follow such a case we need hardly explain to medical readers. They can well appreciate the vicious influence of cramping pressure exercised upon the trunk and its viscera without cessation for the greater part of every day. Let us nevertheless discuss briefly the effect of such pressure upon the different organs exposed to it. Naturally the kidneys, being deeply placed, may be expected to escape entirely from its direct action, and they constitute the sole example of such immunity. The lungs and heart suffer almost if not in equal degree, and the consequences in their case may be visible in impaired respiration, defective nutrition of the blood, with consequent impoverishment of every organ and tissue, and a weakened and excited or languid cardiac action, culminating, it may even happen, as in an instance lately reported, in fatal syncope. The effect upon digestion is more obvious. There being but little space for the normal expansion of the stomach after eating, less and less food is taken till the foolish sufferer is virtually half-starved. Constipation is a necessary sequel, and flatulent distension adds another impediment to the course of a laboring circulation and overpressed respiratory organs. Naturally those viscera which lie low in the pelvis likewise feel the strain, so that almost every function required for healthy existence is deprived of its normal exercise. What then of health itself? And need we feel surprised if now and then the thoughtless vanity which thus exchanges every physical comfort for mere appearance leads to forfeit of life also? If experience be credited it