

Dec. 5, 1888.

monument of Macdonald's obsequies. It violates the first principles of justice, decency and common sense, and has, with the gerrymander and unconstitutional bribery, given the Tories a lease of power and a majority in parliament to which they are not entitled, and never could have obtained by a fair appeal to the electorate. Under the best political element in Ontario, the Reformers, are practically disfranchised to a large extent, for it is so cunningly contrived that one Tory vote is as good as four Reform votes, taking the province as a whole. It is, in fact, what Sir John described it, "An Act for living Gilt."

The first great object, indeed the only object of an election law, should be to obtain a full, free, untrammelled expression of the popular will. For an accidental majority to use its temporary power to distort or prevent such an expression, is nothing short of treason to the people.

As a consequence of this parliamentary crime the affairs of the country have fallen into a deep rut which must produce an explosion. Parliamentary representation has become a sham, parliament itself has become corrupt and degraded—a mere machine to register the commands of one man, who has contrived to perpetuate his power, by means which have subverted every honorable instinct in public life and debauched political morals to the most deplorable extent. Men now laugh cynically at things done by the government, which, had they been perpetrated previous to the national infamy of the Pacific Scandal, would have raised a storm of indignation no ministry could have withstood.

If anyone imagines this system of injustice, fraud and debauchery, by which the revenues and resources of the country are made tributary to the greed and ambition of a combine of politico-commercial freebooters, has not created widespread discontent and deep determination to get rid of it, he is strangely mistaken. Injustice even to one man has before this precipitated a revolution. True it is that only when abuses culminate in some unfortunate accident the strength of the forces held in suppression are made known. But this accumulation is going on and increases its intensity every day that Sir John Macdonald remains in power. Those who now look to him with blind confidence will find out perhaps sooner than they expect that sitting on the safety-valve does not strengthen the boiler plates.

It would be folly to look to him for any fair, rational reform in the election law. Ten chances to one, should he survive till after the next census will have been taken, he will repeat his vile election law frauds of 1882.

To Mr. Laurier and the party he leads only can we look for reform. The great difference between the Tory and Liberal parties is that the Tory never trusts the people. It is always afraid of them. But the Liberal party always reposes the fullest confidence in the people. Democracy lives by the popular breath as Toryism withers and dies before it.

Every man endowed with the franchise ought to exercise it. A vote is a trust, not a right to be used or withheld at will. Every citizen has a solemn obligation to fulfil in voting, and the law should compel him to vote, just the same as it compels him to pay taxes, aid the civil power, and defend the country from foreign invasion. All the arguments in support of any one of those duties is applicable to the exercise of the franchise. The man who does not vote, whatever may be his reasons, is recreant to a great trust and should be liable to penalties as heavy as if he refused to fulfil the other obligations we have mentioned.

By the present absurd law two candidates are usually nominated and after that, these two actually possess the whole franchise of the constituency. One may sell out to the other, as was actually done in this city on a certain notorious occasion.

A really good election law should make voting compulsory, place professional canvassing among the criminal offences, establish the principle of one vote, one man, do away with the distinction of sex in citizenship, make bribery of any kind, whether wholesale or promises of subsidies and public works, or retail by direct offer of money, a felony, make the ballot absolutely secret and secure, leave nominations open till the day of polling, make population the only basis of representation.

These are the main features of what a right election law should be. We shall never have a truly popular parliament till these reforms are secured. They will be opposed tooth and nail, of course, by the Tories, but the Liberals must fight for them. Only by their embodiment in the law can we hope to obtain a truly popular government.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

The above is the title of an article in the December North American Review, from the pen of Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, formerly United States Minister to England. The opinion of so eminent and coldly intellectual a statesman as Lord Beaconsfield on a question so vexed as the Irish problem is of peculiar interest at the present time. He has been dead long enough to enable the world to estimate his character without prejudice, and we believe the verdict, even of those who opposed him most strenuously in politics when he was alive, is that he was a statesman of the highest rank. His profound sagacity in managing perhaps the most unattractive people on earth through their imagination, and the supreme audacity of his wisdom in moulding events to his will, are now conceded. His greatness is the more striking by the contrast afforded in the character of his successor in the Tory leadership. The combination of foppishness, feebleness and ferocity which constitutes the Salisbury ministry, making it ridiculous abroad and detestable at home, shows how much the Tory

party has lost and the empire suffered in the death of Lord Beaconsfield. For, considering his character and methods, we agree with Mr. Pierrepont "that if Lord Beaconsfield had lived in the full possession of his eminent faculties for dealing with difficult situations, the Irish problem would have been solved."

But the present value of Mr. Pierrepont's paper lies in the evidence it affords—that Lord Beaconsfield entertained opinions relative to the government of Ireland almost exactly similar to those now eloquently upheld by his great rival, Mr. Gladstone.

"On the 22nd December, 1877," writes Mr. Pierrepont, "I had a conversation with Lord Beaconsfield on the Irish question. He said the government of England was likely to cause much trouble before long, and that the agitation of the question might be felt in America; that Ireland demanded a voice in the management of her local affairs, and a redress of many grievances which would have to be considered."

Replying to the question whether he had any plan for the better government of Ireland, he said: "No perfect plan, but a general idea that if he had to deal with the situation he should propose to place Ireland in a similar relation to the Imperial Government that New York (State) holds to the Federal Government—differing in many particulars—but in the main similar." He added: "The fear that many express, lest in that case Ireland would become independent, I consider groundless—your war has settled that; even several great states combined could not maintain a confederacy independent of the Union." Referring to his famous dictum that—"imagination was quite as important in the government of nations as reason," Lord Beaconsfield said: "I dare say that many will criticise this view; people generally think that the office of the imagination is to make rhyme and write fairy tales. Great metaphysicians do not think so. Cromwell undertook to govern Ireland in the blood and iron way, but failed."

The inference from this remark is a condemnation of Balfourian bloodguiltiness. Clearly were Lord Beaconsfield at the head of the Tory ministry its policy would be vastly different from what it is. Further on he observed that "Cromwell brought the peace of death to Ireland," and added:—"The Irish are susceptible to kindness and full of sentiment—not logical—and inconsiderate of means to gain desired ends; but easily governed if dealt with in the right way."

This observation, if not strictly accurate, was at least candid, and showed a just appreciation of means for a settlement of the Irish question. He saw that Cromwellian methods were out of date and futile at any time, the coronal experiment has demonstrated that where the blood and iron "Protector" failed his hisping imitator cannot succeed.

The coincidence in opinion of the method for solving the Irish problem between Lord Beaconsfield, the Tory leader in 1877, and Mr. Gladstone, the Liberal leader in 1887, should be of the greatest value in the estimation of all who desire to see this question solved. Conciliation is, indeed, the only way of solution. The attitude of the Irish in America is alone a great reason why friendship between the two nations should be established. England has enemies enough without gratuitously challenging, by an Act of perpetual coercion, the hostility of a people who will not fail to retaliate. The spirit of retaliation shown in the recent presidential election would have been more sternly shown, we may be sure, were it not for Mr. Gladstone and the friendship of the Liberal party of Great Britain. Irishmen all over the world are now allies of the Liberal party. The old national hatred of England has died out among respectable Irishmen, who feel that in striving for the liberation of Ireland they are also helping the English to get rid of a tyrannical system. As a matter of fact the Irish are leading the world to-day in the greatest of all material reforms. They have advanced the land question into the field of practical politics, demonstrated the principle of nationalization and paralyzed the most powerful of governments by passive resistance.

Tory harshness and stolidity in refusing to recognize the justice of Irish demands and the wisdom of acceding to them, has been an unintended but potent factor in the political education of western nations. In the might of the Tory resistance to the only safe solution, we may measure the strength of the dam built to keep back the Democratic flood. But the waters continue to rise, and when the break comes the destruction of Tory obstacles will be in a cataclysm all the more sweeping and radical.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Eucharistic Gems. A thought about the Most Blessed Sacrament for every day in the year. Compiled from the works of the saints and other devout writers. By Rev. L. O. Coelenberg, O.S.F. New York: Benziger Brothers.

As the preface to this beautiful devotional work says, it is a humble offering to Our Divine Lord in the Holy Eucharist of a chaplet of gems taken from the writings of His ardent adorers and lovers among the saints and holy men of all ages. Thus the compiler presents to the devotees one of these precious sentences for every day in the year, as a spiritual food to nourish within them a tender devotion toward the adorable Sacrament.

PARIS ILLUSTRÉ. International News Co., New York.

No. 46 and 47 of the Paris Illustré are at hand, the former containing colored plates entitled "Austrian Cavalry" from a water-color by Dunkl; "God Bless You," from a painting by Jules Dennois, besides a very fine portrait of "Natalie, divorced Queen of Serbia," by P. Tousseint; "The Humors of the Year" in an amusing article, portraying the difficulties of playwrights at this season, and profusely illustrated; "He Loves Thee," after a painting by Edouard Bion, tells the old story in a new manner; Mademoiselle de

Bardoleys," the leading serial, here reaches a climax undreamt of by its most diligent reader; and "The First Balloon," by F. N. Kiemmerer, is full of life.

No. 47 has for front page illustration a portrait, in colors, of a very young girl, by Edouard Londonzo, true to nature, and a speaking likeness, such a face as one may see any day among any crowd of school girls. What promises to be the most interesting story called "Out of Sight," from the pen of Pierre Gauthier, is begun in this number. "Hunting," a series of numerous representations of the adventures of an amateur sportsman, "Muscadier," in colors, tableau de J. J. Weerts. There is also a large portrait of "William III., King of the Netherlands," by Tousseint; "Mademoiselle de Bardoleys," still increasing in absorbing interest and dramatic situations.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. By Joseph Parker, D.D. Vol. XV. in the series; Vol. IX. G. T. 1 Chron. x-2 Chron. xx. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. Svo, cloth. Price, \$1.50.

As each successive volume of this massive work is issued, we become more and more amazed at the versatility the deep spiritual penetration, rare originality and sublime grasp of the author. Dr. Parker is a worker in the world of thought. He loosens the ground and helps us to dig deeper and obtain rarer and richer nuggets of Divine meaning. The more we study this work the more it brings to us stimulus, suggestion and mental enrichment. "There is more help in it than in loads of so-called homiletic literature."

"THE GRAPHIC" AND "CHATTERBOX."

We have received from the International News Company, S. S. Blood, manager, New York, the Christmas number of the London "Graphic" and "The Chatterbox Christmas Box." The pictures of the Graphic are in colors and produced in the very finest style of illustrative art. This feature adds materially to its great popularity, which is evidenced in the fact that the sales of some of the former numbers reached 600,000 copies. This number will be issued to-morrow, Saturday, December 1st.

"Chatterbox, Christmas-Box," which is just published, is from the presses of the publishers of the long-established and widely known "Chatterbox." As a holiday publication it is to be warmly recommended to all kinds of readers. The large pictures accompanying these publications are supplements to the text; one represents Juliet as she says, "Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?" The other is "Sweet Ann Page." In design, expression and coloring, nothing better could be desired, and we are sure there will be an immense demand for them. Nothing shows the wonderful advances in the modern art of pictorial illustration so well as these holiday numbers of leading illustrated papers, and when such splendid work is produced, we may be sure the popular taste has become highly educated. The same publishers will issue the Paris Illustré and Figaro Illustré next week, which promise to be equally artistically attractive.

The December Messenger of the Sacred Heart, Philadelphia, Pa., shines by its illustrations and popular articles. The frontispiece is a charming "Heart of Christ." A Saint Benedict "Way" is a charming account of the varied fortunes of one of the missions founded by St. Francis Xavier in an island off Ceylon. Padre Coloma's story—"Mine Uncle Pasing-day and Aunt Christmas"—is admirably set off by the curiously life-like designs in the best style of modern Spanish illustration. Besides these illustrated articles there are the usual devotional papers, with an interesting life of a Redemptorist. To many the most interesting of all will be the touching reminiscences of the Old House of Mercy in New York, which are continued in this unusually good number.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart signals the new year by issuing a novelty in the shape of a five-cent illustrated Catholic almanac. "The Sacred Heart Almanac" has a specially valuable Calendar, arranged with reference to the Saints who have Masses, and introducing the chief Irish Saints, so often left out with a character and date of each. The indulgences of the pious Societies are also carefully marked opposite their respective days, and there is a Poem and Story for each month, with three full-page illustrations, and reading matter besides. The cheapness of this little venture should insure success, as well as its excellent qualities. (At the office of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, The Gesù, Philadelphia, Pa.)

In opening the beautiful December Magazine of American History the eye rests first upon the Rembrandt Peale portraits of George and Martha Washington, contributed by Miss Stokes, gems in their way, superbly engraved, and of surpassing interest now that it is so unusual to discover unpublished portraits of the first President. "The Inauguration of Washington in 1789," by Mrs. Lamb, is a timely as well as a notable paper, and contains much fresh information on a subject soon to be hotly canvassed by writers of every grade in connection with the approaching celebration in New York City. It is a quickly and appropriately illustrated. This magazine, while giving to the public a charmingly readable Washington number, has not overlooked Christmas. The second paper is by Prospero Bender on the "Holidays of the French-Canadians," and it is well worthy of critical attention. Following, Shirley Carter Hughes writes of "Francis Marion's Grave," and Prof. E. W. Gilliam contributes a spirited article on "The French Colony in San Domingo," describing its rise and fall. Then comes an interesting colloquial paper on "The Declaration of Independence," by M. M. Baldwin; "Washington Portraits by Rembrandt Peale," which is a brief history by the editor of the elegant frontispiece; Colonel Stone's "Trip from New York to Niagara in 1829," Part III., in which he visits and describes the falls and the country thereabouts with its canal-packet accommodations; and Monrore D. Conway has a curious page on the origin of the epithet, "The Father of His Country." Among the short contributions is one from Katherine Armstrong, of London, England, on "The Anglo-Americans," an unpublished letter by S. R. Mallory, secretary of the confederate navy, 1861, about the purchase of the ship Trent; a letter from Richard Henry Lee in 1782; two unpublished letters of Washington, and other Washingtoniana. No magazine issued in America appeals as strongly as this to the interests of Americans. Subscription price \$5.00 a year, 743 Broadway, New York City.

SMITH'S PLANETARY ALMANAC FOR 1889.—Our townsman, Mr. Walter H. Smith, again presents the public with his valuable and popular Almanac. The favor with which this work is annually received is the best proof of its usefulness and reliability. The weather forecasts, which form its principal feature of general interest, are more extended than in previous years. The astronomical matter is also fuller, to which is added a table of the "southerly of the planets," for the benefit of amateur astronomers. We have much pleasure in commending this Almanac to the public.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT.

Early in last March I moved a resolution in which, after reciting that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should be obtained between Canada and the United States, I went on to propose that it was further expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements could be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade between the two countries. Even if the Government of Canada did not think it was possible to obtain free trade with the United States on such terms that they could accept, I say that after the advances which had been made to them by the President and Secretary of State, it was their duty as wise and intelligent statesmen at any rate to have accepted the latter part of my proposition; at any rate to have opened negotiations with the United States; at any rate to have ascertained on what terms and conditions the United States might be willing to enter into free commercial relations; it was their duty to have reported their action to the House of Commons and the people of Canada, whom the House of Commons is supposed to represent, and giving them an opportunity of saying whether the terms offered by the United States would be to the advantage of the people of Canada. What they did was to shut the door in the face of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard as far as a vote of a majority could do it, and give him, and through him the people of the United States, to understand that the people of Canada did not desire to trade with the people of the United States on fair terms; that they might, if they were permitted to do so, pick certain things out of the United States tariff and have them made free; but that they were not prepared to entertain any proposition looking toward free and fair interchange between the two countries.—Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingersoll.

POPULARITY OF THE KNABE PIANO-FORTE.

(From the Boston Journal.)

The Knabe pianofortes were introduced in Boston only a comparatively short time ago, although the merits of the instruments had long been recognized elsewhere, but the merit and brilliancy of tone, the strength and durability of the pianos quickly recommended them to the musical public. Mr. E. W. Tyler, the Boston agent, brought the Knabe pianos to Boston nine years ago, and their success has not been eclipsed by any other piano during that period. This popularity has not been secured by the "knob" process, the cheapness of the instruments, or by any other means, but by their own advantage. For beauty of form, resonance, flexibility of tone, evenness of scale, perfection of action and durability they cannot be surpassed. Our best musicians endorse them, and the sale of uprights and grands has been gratifyingly large.

SAMPLE BURIAL HOBBERS.

EXHUMATION PROVES THAT MANY PERSONS ARE PUT IN THE GROUND ALIVE.

One of the grave diggers who excavated a cemetery in Minneapolis the other day told a reporter of that city that in exhumation coffins the remains were found turned in their sides, and in one case lying face downward; the latter was that of a full-grown woman, with long, jet-black, beautiful tresses cascading over the shoulders and tangled about the neck, indicating that, after being consigned to her last resting place, the latest spark of life quickened, and, conscious of the awful hopelessness of her situation, and with the strength of desperation, she began the frightful struggle, vainly turning and twisting within the narrow walls of her prison, until exhaustion finally overcame her and brought relief.

When the ancient cemetery east of Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was dug up and the remains taken away to allow of the extension of Raymond street the writer saw numerous indications of premature interment. The most hideous and blood curdling of these was that of a body found in the old Presbyterian public receiving vault. It had been placed there about four years previously and the lid or top had been strained so that some of the screws were half torn out, the end and lower part of the top had been wrenched outward and the right foot and part of the leg had been forced through and wedged under the lid evidently in the straining hopeless effort for liberty. In scores of graves the coffins were found to contain bodies that were turned and twisted more or less to one side—positively proof of having been buried alive.

The mother of General Israel Putnam, of revolutionary renown, was placed in her coffin and the funeral services commenced, when she revived, and six years afterwards gave birth to the child Israel.

Long years ago three medical students, who had paid an extra sum of money to a professional "resurrectionist" for the purpose of procuring an extraordinarily desirable subject, entered the college dissecting room one night to view their purchase which had just been received. Lifting the cloth cover, they were more than pleased to discover the remarkably fresh, fine, desirable corpse of a young and lovely maiden lady. It was the form of a Juno and the features of a Hebe. Round, plump, splendidly developed, perfectly symmetrical, with a wealth of dark, chestnut tresses, and chestnut-colored eyes, pink, creamy-tinted complexion, brilliant ivory white teeth, thin, delicate ears, mouth and nose; eyebrows and eyelashes beautifully long and shapely.

One of the two fingered about the body apparently as one held under the spell of a strange, undreamed fascination.

The girl had been ill and was supposed to have died of some head disease, and had lain in her family vault about twenty hours. The young student, filled with admiration, gently lifted the magnificently modeled form. It was not chillingly cold, although cold. The muscles were not hard and rigid severely as in rigor mortis. He raised the eyelids and saw none of the glassy and ghastly peculiarities. He was aroused, and laid his ear down over the region of the heart. Then he was puzzled and startled, and applied the stethoscope.

Then he repressed his growing excitement and summoned assistance. Evidences of latent life in the body were discovered without a doubt. Vigorous efforts were then made for resuscitation, and successfully, too, when the hapless girl, while yet unconscious, was wrapped in blankets and tenderly removed to the residence of one of the professors near by. Her relatives were sent for, and in time she regained her health, and subsequently "wedded the student," who afterward became president of the Philadelphia medical college. She is now a widow and resides now with the youngest of four stalwarts.

THE HAWKESBURY LUMBER COMPANY.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the ensuing sittings thereof, for an act to incorporate a company to be called the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, for the purpose of carrying on in Canada, the United States and elsewhere the business of lumbering.

lumber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all the branches thereof; also of pulp, wood pulp and other products from wood, and also the business of wharfingers, vessel owners and general merchants, forwarders and dealers, and with power to acquire the partnership business and property both real and personal now owned and carried on by Mr. Hiram Robinson, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton; Henry Kelly Egan, esquire, of the same place; William Ryan Thistle, of the same place, esquire, and Robert Blackburn, of the same place, esquire, and with power to acquire, buy and sell lands, timber, logs, licenses, limits and other property, real and personal, and generally with power to do all other acts and things necessary and in any way conducive to any of the purposes aforesaid.

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CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE CRITICIZED.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Morning Post, commenting on the President's message, says:—If Americans are really inclined to resume negotiations on the subject of the fisheries they will find the English Ministers animated only by a sincere desire to promote the satisfactory and final adjustment which Mr. Cleveland mentions. While unable to hold the same opinion as Mr. Cleveland as to what the real demands of equity are, the Post thinks that it would be better if England would look to the disposition of American statesmen in the future rather than to wrangle over the past.

SOMETHING BOTH NEW AND TRUE.

The Daily News says that it would express more regret over Mr. Cleveland's acrimonious reference to the dismissal of Lord Salisbury if Lord Salisbury had not set the example. Mr. Cleveland, it thinks, evidently has Lord Salisbury's fatal gift of a bitter tongue. In other respects the message seems to be the most powerful performance which the President has accomplished, namely, the feat of saying something both new and true about protection. The News further remarks that the message is likely to become a household word for the orators of Hyde Park and Clerkenwell. The fishery question, it thinks, will have a smaller chance for settlement under Mr. Harrison than under Mr. Cleveland, but having only one great party to please, the chances for a judgment on its merits may be greatly improved.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Post says: If the President's message of last December gave the country a surprise by its boldness, the present one will hardly do less. The communism of capital is the principal topic of his discourse and it handling it he uses terms here and there which may be considered unjudicious, but the ground-work of the indictment he brings against the combination or caste that enjoy protection and establish monopoly under the tariff is perfectly true.

The Evening World says: Mr. Cleveland stands firmly by the principle of tax reduction and tariff reform, and uses strong arguments in favor of the issue on which the recent election was fought. He is distinct in his utterances against monopolies. He has commenced his tariff and tax agitation four years ago and it would have been better for him, and if the Democratic representative had manifested a disposition to legislate against trusts it would have been better for the party.

The Commercial Advertiser says:—The message is a notable state paper conceived in the same spirit of earnest patriotism that has marked and animated every important act of the present administration.

The Mail and Express says:—The message is a remarkable document. Mr. Cleveland talks about the favored few benefited by our protective laws. He believes that "our workingmen will demand sterner employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude and open the door to the advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class." What does the man mean by this tirade? What American citizen is "doomed" to perpetual servitude? What child of the "laboring class" does not have an "open door to his advancement"? President Lincoln was the son of a laboring man of almost the poorest class. President Johnson came of a "poor white" family, the kind called "crash" at the South. The conditions are better now than they were then for the advancement of young men in the social grade. The truth of the matter seems to be that the President is so embittered by his defeat by the rejection of his policy and ideas that he cannot avoid showing his bitterness at the sacrifice of his dignity.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle says:—It will be seen that the President takes up the fight again just where it was left off last November. His words have that quality of earnestness and resolution about them which shows that his convictions are unchanged and his spirit is unabated by any passing results.

The Democrat and Chronicle will say: The President's advocacy of so-called tariff reform is a sad jumble of bad rhetoric and wild communism. Herr Most in his rhapsodies could hardly outrun the anarchy postulates which Grover Cleveland gravely propounds to the American people in this, happily, his last message to Congress.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—Concluding an editorial on the President's message the Courier will say to-morrow: The Democratic party can do nothing better, wiser and more certain to win public approval and final success than to adopt President Cleveland's political programme as its own national platform and faithfully adhere to it in its coming struggles. The President's message, the Courier will say to-morrow: There is no backward step in the able and dignified exposition of the plain duty of the Government towards the people. It reiterates without the slightest modification the declaration made by Mr. Cleveland a year ago, that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation and that the present tariff is an outrage on the people. The result of the presidential election cannot alter this fact. The clamor of politicians or interested monopolies will not silence that still small voice that speaks the language of truth and justice.

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MORMONS IN Canada claim the same right to a plurality of wives as Mohammedans in India. The cases are not parallel. India has an immense Moslem population whose status was fixed by law before the British conquest, and which could not be changed without precipitating a conflict England is not prepared to face. The religion, rights and customs of Her Majesty's Indian subjects have been guaranteed them. Mormonism in Canada, on the contrary, is a recent importation, and its adherents can only claim rights of asylum on condition of obeying the law.

THE BAUDIN CELEBRATION.

Two Out to be a Pretty Tame Affair After All—Boulangierism Denounced.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—A host of sightseers gathered around the Baudin monument at the entrance of the Montmartre cemetery this morning. Delegates of the Dupleix union of the Left and the Republican Union, and from the R. Republican Left of the Senate, not wishing to take part in the municipal procession, arrived in separate groups and placed wreaths at the foot of the monument.

The municipal parade started from the Hotel de Ville at 1.15 p.m., and slowly proceeded through the streets, reaching the cemetery at three o'clock. The police kept all carriage traffic along the route at a standstill in order to keep back the crowd. No incident occurred that impeded the march of the parade. On passing the Northern railway station there were cries of "Vive la République," mingled with hissing. On the Boulevard Magenta a man who tried to break through the line of parade was arrested. The procession in point of numbers was a failure, the number of "these in line being variously estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. Half of those taking part were delegates from the provinces. The spectators were mostly sightseers, making no display of political feeling. At the corner of the Boulevard St. Denis, the student delegation, which was greeted with cries of "Vive la République!" responded with "A bas Boulangier." A trophy of the journal La Lanterne, evoked shouts of "Down with the Jews." The appearance of a group composed of persons prosecuted in the coup d'état of 1851, or wounded in the revolution of 1848, everywhere elicited fervent cheers. The first portion of the procession presented an orderly and dignified appearance, but the latter part was disorganized owing to the pressure of the crowd following, which consisted mainly of the rabble, and which sang the "Marseillaise and the 'Carmagnole.' A number of women joined the ranks in the heart of the city. This detracted from the serious appearance of the procession and the crowd was afterwards inclined to laughter and jeering at the delegates. Some of the delegates were annoyed by the jeers of the spectators and falling out of the ranks disappeared into the crowd.

On arriving at the monument, M. Driot, president of the municipal council, delivered an oration. He said the object of the demonstration was to commemorate Baudin's intrepid defence of the Republic's rights against Caesarism and to honor those who had been prescribed or had fallen at the time of the coup d'état. After a vigorous attack upon Boulangierism, he said: "The Democracy acquiring renewed strength in the example of the glorious dead, is prepared to face Caesarism, which is again daring to raise its head. Comforted by the noble memories of the past let us unite with confidence."

The speech was received with cries of "Vive la République!" and prolonged cheers. There were no dissenting cries. The procession filed past the monument and then returned along the "Marseillaise."

In the evening the city resumed its normal aspect. The Boulangier committee in its manifesto declares that, although it refrains from the Baudin demonstration, it venerates the memory of Baudin. It urges citizens to withhold the provocations of the Government, which is seeking a chance to create in Paris another second of December.

On the return of the procession to the Quartier Latin a crowd of students attacked two omnibuses filled with Boulangierists. The horses became frightened and one vehicle was backed into a shop in the Quai Voltaire. A serious scuffle followed and the police were compelled to interfere. General Boulanger arrived at Nevers this morning. He was greeted by an orderly crowd. Police men prevented access to his hotel at all, except those provided with tickets for the banquet, thus preventing the proposed public reception. Deputy L. Paris had tried in vain to induce the prefect to allow a reception. A Boulangierist manifesto, protesting against the prefect's action, signed by several deputies, has been posted throughout the town. At the banquet in the evening there were 500 guests. General Boulanger was loudly cheered. Simultaneously an anti-Boulangier meeting was held in the theatre, at which Deputies Buly and Brisson denounced Boulanger as a traitor and a plagiarist of N. Poincaré.

General Boulanger in his speech at the banquet said that the situation now was just as disgraceful as it was in 1851. They must, however, go back to 1790 to find a parallel. The same necessities existed at home and there was the same aim of organizing for national defence. His repeated his former arguments in favor of a revision of the constitution.

THE COMING WOMAN.

They have been talking for a long time about the coming man, and now they begin to talk of the coming woman. According to the following, written by a Lincoln physician, the coming woman will not wear a bonnet. "The ideal woman of the future must be a woman of grand and strong physique. Bulwer says 'the match for beauty is a man, not a money chest.' Equally true is it that the match for the ideal man, the coming twentieth century man, is a woman, not a bundle of ashes and pains. And woman will have gone far in her search for health before she will have discovered that her dress is a fetter self-imposed, which she herself must summon strength to break. She must cast off her slavery to the fashion-plate, and go back to the freedom and grace of the old Greek ideals, and find in the deep-bosomed dionos, and the stately, well-poised Vaseus of antiquity, with their loose girdles and flowing lines of drapery, her models in dress. She must be strong and many-sided mentally. All art, all culture, all those mighty principles of physical and psychical law—of which an ancient Greek has said that 'the divinity is mighty within them and growth not old—must minister to her intellectual wants, for how shall she give life to the principles of the world? Last, and best of all, she must be grand in that freedom and purity of soul which will make her love a royal boon, a guardian worthy of all knightly and chivalrous homage to the man who shall call her wife."—Lincoln Journal.

NEW MUSIC.

"A Grave in the Sunshine." The Khan's beautiful poem on the dying request of Arch-bishop Lynch of Toronto, has been set to music by Dr. J. Max Mueller. It is respectfully dedicated by the compiler to his fellow Irish Catholic citizens of Canada. The title page is finely illustrated and has a good likeness of the deceased prelate. Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, Toronto.

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