THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

HIS PATRON SAINT, TOO.

Marshal MacMahon's Splendid Ealogy on St. Patrick.

The Gallant Celto-Frenchman Tells of His Fortunate Days-Striking Coincidences of Dates in the Ex-President's Career-The Great Incidents in His Life Fell on the Great Saint's Festal Day—A Historical Interview.

[N. Y. World.]

PARIS, March 16 .--- Marshal MacMahon dislikes interviews, and interviewers, but St. Patricks day is the one subject he is ever ready to talk about. So when our correspondent called to day at the Marshal's house, in the Rus Balle Chasse, the face of the gran old soldier brightened as he said : "Mais, St. Patrice is my patron saint and has been protector of my family and myself for long years. My name is Pat lok, among others, and it is this name that I gave to my daughter. It is quite a family name with us in every generation. For many generationa past one child at least has been put under the direct protection of the patron saint of Ireland. They used to tell me when I was a boy that on St. Patrick's Day of the year 1808, three months before I was born, my mctier asw the Saint in a dream, and that he told her that her child would be a son and that he would live to wear a crown.

"That prophecy was never realized," said the Marshal with a laugh. "The nearest approach to it was when I was Vicercy of Algeria and essayed to found au Arabian You know how that experiment kingdom. You know how that experiment en led. But as I look back on my life I notice that all the more import.nt dates of my career fall into St. Patrick's month, that is to say in March, or on St. Patrick's Day Thus, it was on St. Patrick's Day in It self. 1871 that I returned to France after signing the peace bit ween Germany and France. This began my caroer which ended in my election as President of the French Republic. But long before then I had occasion to notice the curious coincidence between the day ofimy patron saint and tross on which great eve ants of my life occurrs'. Thus,'t was in St. Patriok's Day, 1825, that I heard of my nomination as cadet to the School of Sc. Cyr. Again in 1815, it was on that suspicious day that I was told that my appoint nent as Colonel hadibeen decided upon. Ten years latar, in 1885, it was on the morrow of St. Patrick's Day that I heard that I was to be reciled from Constanting to France, where in the following August I was appointed to the command of a division of infantry under Gen. Brequet.

MEMORIES OF THE CRIMEA.

"My success during the Crimean War was such that after the batili of the Malakoff I was appoint d Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and next year, in June, I was created Senator, which at the time was a greater distinction than it is now. I remember very well that on the 17 .h of March, in that year, Gin Oissy told me that before the year was out I should receive the distinction, and so it later, in 1859, that is to say in March, it was proposed to me that I should take command Army. This post I did take in the following Apr.i. I: was during this campaign that we title of Dake de Magent: was given me on Africa.

"My attampt to found a kingdom in Algeria, strangely enough, was again on St. Patrick's Day. On two other occasions two more important events connected with my that existed there, and in 1870, owing to the interference of the Ollivier Cabinet, I handed in my resignation 'as Governor. had on to different ideas about colonization from these gentlemen, who wanted the province parcelled out into small holdings for individual property. My resignation was only accepted a few months later, but I had made up my mind to go, whether they accepted it or not. I might say a great deal about my life and work in Africat , show how abominably the distress that existed in Algeria was exaggerated by my enemies in the empire. It used to be said that the famine was so great that acts of cannibalism were of frequent occurrence. All that was untrue. Certainly the colory was not in a prosperous state ; it cannot be dealed owing to the want of capital there was great distress, just as there is to day in Ireland; but it was not the way to improve the prosperity of it to do what the opposition papers did-to publish the worst lies they could invent frightening people away."

my career. It was on the afterneon of that day that I met De Fourton, who told me that my election as President of the Republic was assured. I did not thank him for the prophecy, because I never was a political man. I had no ambition in that direction. However, eight weeks later it was fully realized." The Marshal, who so

far had been speaking with great readiness, addenly paused, interrupting himself just at the moment when I hopsd he would speak about his career as President of the Republic and explain the many charges of disloyalty to the Republic that were brought against him, " Voila toute ce que je peux vou dire," he added, bruequely.

"JE SUIS; JE BESTS."

"But. Marshal," I said, " after your election did St. Patrick's Day have no further connection with your career ?"

" I den't want to speak about that period at all," he answered. "I may say, though, that it was in March, 1875, that Buffet took over the Clasy Cabinet. I remember we had a consultation together on the 17th of that special taxes on dealers of all kinds known month, and Buffst said if Clasy had scourged the Republican journals with whips he would | peaked, farmers and planters growing tobacco scourge them with scorpions. Again, in March may sell to whom they please without reof the following year, I had a consultation etraint, the tax upon manufactured tobacco with Datau:e, in consequence of which he ac will be reduced from S cents to 4 cents a cepted the formation of the Cablect. Finally, pound, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes will it was on St. Patrick's day, 1878, that I carry the same taxes as under the present drafted the speech I read at the opening ex. Isw; alcohol used in the arts is free under hibit en of that year. You see," said the substantially the same restrictions as pre-Marshal, "that day which is dedicated to scribed in the Senate bill. The reduction in thesaint whose name I bear has been an event. The revenue from these sources will be beful one in my life, which, on the whole, has tween seventeen and eight sen million doll .rs.

vent ired to ask the Marshal how his memoirs were progressing. "They are quite private," said the Marshal, brusquely. "I have nothing to say about them. Whatever I may write will be for my family alone. I am a soldier and not | lays an export duty upon lumber, duties shall a historian. But there is scarcely anything be collected according to existing ratis. more left to be writhen."

SIR		GRATTAN DNDE.	ES-

Interesting Account of His Australian Trip —Home Bule Prospects.

NEW OBLEANS, March 16 .- Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, during his stay in this a ty a bushel. Hides, now on the free list, are on his way from Anstralls, gave a glowing made dutiable at 12 cents a pound. There is account of his trip in that country. At a small increase in the duties on fruit, Ad-every point he visited he found the greatest vances in duties have generally been conceded enthusiaem for the cause of Home Rule in Ireland. The audiences were immense, and farmer. Salt has not been touched. the money raised to support the Lieb struggle was almost unprecedensed in efforts of that description.

"We were treated exceedingly well," said he. "The pure and simple man of Australia are most emphatically on our side, and the people generally cannot understand why Ireland thould not have the same privileges of local self-government as Au tralia. In the arristocratic quarters wo mut with a great deal of opposition. In Victoria the press was againet us. The Age and Argus most vigotossly opposed us. But we found the provincial press decidedly on our elde, and we were treated very kindly by It, and the resul in Victoria was a collection of over 350,000, with more yet to come.

"In South Australia we were handsomely happened to the following June. Three years | treated and well received. Some of the most prominent politicians a tended our meeting t New South Wales, the oldest of the colof the Second Corps d'Armes of the Alps onice, we were well received. The press was on our side. The largest Australian meeting (made by the bill is estimated at \$60,000,000. that we had was in Sydney. It was the largwon the battle of Magonta, and that the est meet ng ever held there, and we secured S10 500 in the hall. At Melbourne, the capthe battle-field. After that came my life in Ital, we collect a \$70,000 during the progress of the meeting. Everybody there was exceedingly kin 1 and showed as marked ait intion. In Queensland we found the press with us, and we collected over \$30,000, which is an enormous sum considering the small population. We were mighty well received in New

we have benefited the condition of the Irish tenant farmers a great deal, as compared to his condition ten years ago, we shall not take our hands from the plough until we make him the owner of his farm."

EXTENSIVE TARIFF CHANGES.

The United States Revenues to be Reduced Over \$69.000,000.

WASHINGTON, Morch 18 -The Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee have practically agreed upon every roint of division on the tariff sohedules and the reductions to be made from internal revenue, and will present their bill to the foll committee this week. The clauses relating The appointment of Caprivi as Chancellor t) carpet, lead ores and one or two other will excite surprise. Possibly he is only a articles have not been finally passed upon, stop gap. His policy in the Diet has always but the bill is believed to be sub-tinitally a finished measure so far as the majority of the committee is concerned. The strail re-venue features are: The abolition of a l as licenses, as taxas upon snuff, will be re-Before leaving The World correspondent boards, planks, and finished lumber is re-

There is a special provision that if Canada There is an increase generally along the entire list in the duties upon agricultural products. The duty on barley is raised to 30 cents a bushel, hops to 15 cents a pound, buckwheat to 15 cents a bushel. The duty on agricultural seeds is increased. Batter and substitutes therefor have the duty increased to six cents a pound. The duty on eggs is made five cents a dezen. Potatoes will pay 25 cents where it is believed they will benefit the

CHANGES WHICH WILL BE POPULAR.

Among the new legislative previsions in the bili is one that no importations shall be made into the United States which they do not show plainly the country from which they are imported. This is done to stop the common practice of importing foreign goods with American brands, with the purpose to d-ocive the public and have the wares sup-plant popular American goods. The bill also repeals the law which gives the United States and contractore under it the right to import

supplies free of duty. The free list, which contains, with few exceptions, sll the items in the Senste bill and tew others not in the Senate bill, will, it is estimated, make a reduction of between oneparter or one half militon of dellars.

The revisions made through the tariff schedules are expected to effect a reduction of about \$15 000,000. The total reduction

WHY BISMARCK RESIGNED.

Press Opinions-His Probable Successor. BERLIN, March 1S. -- Prince Bismarck's reignation of the chancellorship was accepted by the Emperor at noon to day. All the administration of that province occurred on S; Patrick's Day. Tous in 1868, on that day, the Chamber voted extraordinary sub-sidies for the relief of the terrible distress arrand speech in our favor. Ministers, between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck ter-between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck members of the Prussian ministry resigned at between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck a irreconcilable. It arises from the Chancellor's refusal to accede to a request made by Dr. Windthoret, leader of the Cierical party, to restore to the Dake of Cumberland, the claimant to the throne of Hanover, the large partion of the Guelph funds. The attitude of the Emperor in opposing Prince Bismarok in this matter is taken as an indication of his desire to conciliate the Chrical parcy. If the Government is t, secure a working majority in the new Reichtig it cannot well get on without the party of the Conire, which Dr. Windshurst con-Toe National Gazette says :- "The gratitude toward the restorer of Germany that is filling the hearts of Germans at this critical imo proves that Prince Bismarck will long bu regarded as the personitization of Germany's growth and prosperity." The National Gazette believer Count Herbert Biemarck will remain in office. The Tagliatt st:ributes Prince Bismarck's resignation to the social legislation que tion. The Bourse was only slightly affected by the Chancellor's resignation.

BERLIN, March 19 .-- Gen. Von Caprivi, commander of the tenth army corps, has been appointed Chanceller of the Empire to succeed Prince Bismarck. He will not asume the foreign portfolio. Herr Von Bostticher becomes president of the Prussian Herr Von ministry. Oount Galenberg, governer of Hosse Nassau, succeeds Von Boetticher as minister of the interior. Ministers Herrfurth and Mayboth have resigned, the latter because he lost Prince Bismarck's support against the demands for increased strategic communications.

LONDON, March 19 -A Berlin dispatch says been corelstory, his views are moderate and clear headed.

COUNT HERBERT SAYS ME TOO.

The North German Gazette Bay Count Herbert Bismarok persists in resigning his post of Imperial Foreign Minister and will be succeeded by either Herr Von Radowi'z, the German ambassador at Constentinoil, or Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador at London, The Tagblatt says the Emperrer has dismissed Count Von Walderze, his chief of staff. The same paper says the resigna-tion of Count Herbert Bismarck has been accepted and his successor will probably be Count Beecham.

THE FEELING IN THE CAPITALS.

London, March 19 .- There is less excitement in Europe over Bismarck's resignation than might have been expected. French newspapers display anxiety regarding the future. They say that in view of the previous surprisos afforded by the Emperor's policy there is no guarantee that the structure which the Chancellor so carefully built will be maintained intact. The Paris Intransigeant says war is doubly certain to break out before long. The Siccle fears some rash act of Emperor William will disturb the pease.

VIENNA, March 19.-Confirmation of the report that Biemarck's resignation had been accepted caused a tremendous sensation in political circles here. The retirement of Count Kalnoky is looked for in consequence. The Chancellor's action is generally admitted to have been brought about by the young Em peror's determination to bave airee hand in the managament of state affairs. The Tagblatt says :-- "The world without Bismarck can-not easily be imagined." The Neue Frei Presse says :- " History begins a new page.

ST PETERSBURG, Marcn 19 .- The Grash dania says the resignation of Blamarck will scarcely aff ct Germany's relations with France and Russia. The Novoe Vremya says it is diffigut to realize that the genial statesman who is known on the globs wherever civilization has penetrated can ever entirely disappear from the political arena. The Nevosti approves of the resignation, and says it will result in benefit to Germany and the other nations of Europe.

LONDON, March 19 -- European financiers and bankers appear confident the Bismarck crisis has been discounted. In London the stock market was weak when it became apparent that the Chancellor had actually retired. In Beilin also the Boerse was weak. Prussian consuls declined 2. Other Prussian securities are depressed.

PARIS, March 19 -Rumor that Count Von Munster, German ambassador here, would resign had a depressing effect upon the Bourse to-day. There is a general feeling of anxiety,

THE NEW CHANCELLOB'S CHARAOTER. LONDON March 20 .- The Times Berlin correspondent says: "The Emp-ror had a chance to study General Von Crprivi's character dur-ing the maneavres last autumn and decided to because he knows how far he can go with the samy behind him. Although a soldier of the first order, Caprivi, in the opinion of all his Lules Simon De

ourred on St. Patrick's Day connected with (cient and is not as much as needed. While | and that he differed from the Emperor about | National Art School," "The Natural Art

colonial matters and is determined not to re-call his resignation. THE CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY. BREUK MARCH 19 - Gan. Von Canrivi. States and Canada representing himself as empowered to grant territory for the production of certain artistic hairwork protected by patents, and to teach the art of peinting and enlarging pictures. From well authenticated reports the undersigned has learned that quite a large number of communities have been inveigled into financial lasses by this firm and their glib tonguod agent. Investigations of Chicago detectives make it manifest that the "National Artistic Co.," is a ewindle. REV P. N. J.RGEB, O. S. B.

700 Aliport St., Obicago, Ill.

Churchill's Reply to Paddington. LONDON, March 18-Lord Rundelph Churchill, in a bantering reply to the Paddington Conservative council, twits them with prudently refeatining from expressing an opinion as to the rectitude of his action. He predicts that in future the Tories will designate the Parnell commission with an adjective more common than polite. He declines to accept the council's resolution as the opinlen of the electors.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

Manifoba Wants the Bars Let Down.

WINNIPES, March, 18 .- Attorney-General Martingave notice last night in the Legillature that he would move the following resolution to morrow :--

"Be it received that a humble petition be presented by this House to the Parliament of the Dominion of Cuneda, praying that stops be taken by the said Dominian Parliament to negotiate with the Government of the United States of America with a view of arriving at some agreement by which there should be un. restricted reciprocity in trade between the two countries and also, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-council praying that he will take the state of the province into consideration and will take such steps as may be necessary in order to facilitate the bringing about of unrestricted recriprocity in trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America."

Salisbury Government Defeated.

LONDON, March 18,-The Government was defeated in the House of Commons this evening on the motion of Mr. Buchanan (Liberal), semplaining of encroachments upon the public right of away in Sectiand and asking that the laws be reframed and that the matter be entrusted to the councils.

Mr. Chambe:lain, a number of Unionists and a few Soutch Conservatives supported the motion, which was adopted 110 to 97. The Government has summoned to London Mr. Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland.

Mighty Armies of Europe.

Statements vary as to the magnitude of the army which Xersis brought with him from Persia for the overthrow of Greece, bub, even if Oriental imagination is allowed to dwell upon the figures, this array would be ancher than the armies that several of the modern Europ an governments can now call out in case of need. A complete mobilization would give to France an a my numbering between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 men. Indeed some recent authorities have estimated that, under the new military rule, in a few years more the number of men who would be directly connected with the army. or connected with its military operations, would not fall short of 4,000,000. Germany could

now put into the field an army of 2,650,000, which will doubtless be increased by the pro-posed changes in the military law to more than 3,000,000. Austria has prepared for war a force numbering about 1,300,000. The Italian army, follow the idea of Frederick the Great, that a upon a war footing, numbers about 2,500,000 General is the best conductor of a foreign policy while the Russian army has resources in troops





THE FIRST MEDICINE TO GIVE RELIEF.

RIVEBHEAD, SUFFOLK CO., N.Y., Dec. 1, 1888. Ingard Joenssen writer, that the Rev. J. W. Smith recommended her Pastor K senig's Nerve Tonic for a peculiar nervous affection. The trouble seemed to begin in the throat, filling up with mucous, till there seemed no passage and almost caused choking; this was accompanied by great nervous prostration with pains in the head and she was so weak that she could not walk, but must say of the Nerve Tonic, that it was the first medicine to give her relief.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev-erend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE OO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence

Street. Agents : - B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, COT. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; J Lachance, St. Catherine atreets; Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles

\$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00. EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

NO BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court Makes an Important Ruling-The Decision.

MADISON, Wis., March 18.-The Supreme Court to day hauded down a decision which creates the greatest interest at this time, owing to the fight being made by German Catholics and lutherane against the Bennet law. 10 seems to have been the practice of some of the teachers in the Edgerton schools to read, at the opening of the day's ses ion, a chapter from the King James translution of the Bible. Some of the Catholic parents in that city protested against this gradice and sought the aid of the courts to prevent its continuance. The case came on demur-rer before the Supreme Court, where it was reviewed. The Catholics are given a complete victory. The constitutional objections urged victory. against the practice of reading the bible in the common district schools are : 1. It violates the rights of conscience. 2. It compels these parents to aid in the support of a place of worship sgainst their consent. 3 It is sectarian instruction.

The decision says :--That the reading of the bible in the schools, although unaccompanied by any comment on the part of the teacher, is instruction, seems to us too clear for argument. Some of the most valuable instruction a person can receive may be derived from reading alone, without any extrinsic aid by way of comment or exposition. Any pupil of ordinary intelligence who listens to the reading of the doctrinal portions of the bible will be more or less instructed ; thereby in the doctrine of the divinity of Jesus Christ, the eternal punishment of the wicked, the authority of the prieathood, the binding force and efficacy of the sacraments and many other conflicting sectarian doctrines. It logically follows that the place where the bible is read is a place of worship, and that as the baxpayers were compelled to erect and support the school houses, and the children are under a law compelled to attend public or private schools. the constitutional clause forbids such use of the school house. It is also shown that such instruction in any public school would make it a religious seminary within the meaning of the constitution and hence as these schools are supported in part by the proceeds of the school fund and the one mill tax, such in-truction is forbidden by the The order of the Circuit constitution. The order of the Circuit Court overnling the demurrer of the relators to the arswer of the school board must be reversed and the cause rem-nded, with direction to that court to give indgment for the

THE FRANCO-PRESSIAN WAR.

The Marshal then told The World correspondents of events connected with the Franco-Prussian war which he has never before touched upon in his atterances. His words doubtless anticipate much that be will include in his Memoirs, and anticipsting these, have a historical value that are inestimable. The Marchal continued :

"During the Franco-Prussian war my patron saint seemed to desert me, though, perhaps, if I had been allowed to act as I wished, things might have been different in the end. Thus at Woerth, but for De Failly failing me, things might have gone otherwise for France. What could my men do, being only 35,000 against 75,000 ? That day was the saddeat of my life. Never were tears nearer my eyes than when I saw my gallant soldiers mowed down like hay and the standard of grance falling into the hands of the enemy. Then came the retreat on Chalons. which was successful enough, and my sub-sequent appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Chalons army by Palikos. Poor Pallkao was in the greatest hopes of success. I remember that as he handed me my com-mission he said. We expect everything from a general like you at the head of such an army.' Yes, but why was I not allowed to follow out my own plans ? Politics have also been stumbling blocks in my way. I wanted to draw back on Parls, leaving Bazaine at Metz, and the other armies of the Garonne, the Rhone and the Loire to be organized.

" Palikas, however, explained to me that a backward march on Parls would inevitably lead to the everthrow of the Empire. That decided me to march on Rheims. though I did so with a failing heart. Then, in August, I heard that the Prussians had apparently abandoned the plan of march on Paris. I changed my tactics, marching back down the Alsne Vallay.

"Then came the formal order to join Bazaine, couched in such terms that I had no option but to obey. I pushed forward with all haste, but precieus time had been lost, All heart seemed to have gons out of my men, as if they foresaw the disaster that awaited them-Sedan and captivity in Germany,

a grand epsech in our favor, Mini-tere, legislatore, and in fact all the men of nois attunded our meeting. gave un assistance, and we easily collected \$30,000 there. It would take too 1 mg to tell you every point we visit ed. We collected over \$160,000, which has been set thome.

"In Africa, we went to Johannieburg, commonly called the Mine Centre. There we collected \$2 500, and at Kimberly, where the dimond mines are located, we collected over \$2 000."

Speaking about the present Government in England Sir Thomas said :

"A year and a half from now it ends by trols. dissolution. Parliament lasks, according to the statute in England, for seven years at the most, but the average durat on of Parliament la recent years has proven in practice to he barely more than three and a half years. The present Government has now been in power three and a half years, and as the custom is for Parliaments to dissolve before their statutory course is ran, if the worst comes to the worst and the present Government remains in power much longer it will not be at all surprising to see a dissolution at any time after the present session. The Tories feel that they are fast losing their hold on the people of England. They see that every day that passes our power with the people is increasing. Information on the Irish question is becoming more widely spread and bye elec. | corps, to the chancellorship. tions are showing a decided turn in our favor.

"Do you think that the Irish emigrant can succeed better by going to Australia | had been his intention to review the position than by coming to America ?'

" I don't think that the emigrant can do better anywhere than in the United States, altuation. but Australia is a paradise for the working- London, March 19, -The Austrian Governman. Australia is rulad by the working classes. They are more strongly unit id there | alliance in consequence of Bismarck's retirein trades-union combinations than in any other country I know of. I think their wages are on the whole elightly higher than in the United States, and they have the eight-hour system, which is a great improvement to the verkingman"

" Is it true that in the north of Ireland the people are opposed to home rule-that is to say, is the Protestant element opposed to

"The people of the north of Ireland are so bitterly opposed to home rule that they have returned a majority of Paraellite Home Rulars to represent them in Parliament, and have in America, the so-called Loyalists would not carry three seats out of the thirtythree in the north of Ireland."

"How are the Irish tenants situated at present. Who are the worst off, the landlord | the delegates to the Labor Conference, Prince or tenants ?"

"Compared to their condition ten years off as the tenant. We have succeeded in having tribunals appointed to adjust the rents of the tenants. landlords, and so establish a purchase price. But while we have done these things efforts have not been as successful as we would have wished, because, in the first place, these waited them—Sedan and captivity in Ger-any. ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY. * It was in 1873 that another incident co-* It was in 1873 that another incident coaged by friends of the landlords, and they

BISMARCK'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

The report is repeated that the Emperor propess to appoint General Von Caprivi, who is now commander of the Tenth Army

When the public worship estimates came up for discussion in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, Dr. Windthorst said it of Catholics in Prussia but he would desist owing to the uncertainity of the political

ment is said to fear a rupture of the peace ment.

PRACTICALLY & DISMISSAL.

BERLIN, March 19 -Among the rumors concerning the cause that led to Bismarck's resignation is a story that the Emperor intimated his intent on to abol ab the office of president of the Prazelan ministry and Bismarck stoutly objected to such a step. The Emperor asked for an interview on the subject, and named 10 o'clock at night as the hour. The Chancellor replied that he was too old to come at that hour. After this Blemarch tendered his resignation. His latter if we had manhood suffrage in Ireland as you to the Emperor covers forty pages. It alleges that old age and failing health were his reasons for desiring to withdraw from public life. To-day's papers call attention to the fact that while taking lunch yesterday with Bismarok gave a cordial greeting to Jales Simon, the head of the French delegation, ago, I say that the land-owner is not as well and had a long conversation with him. He has invited all the French delegates to dine with him to-morrew. He cordia ly convers-We have succeeded in | ed yesterday with the Italian delegate to the getting a small amount of money to buy out | conference, and requested him to convey his hearty greatings to Premier Crispi and to assure him the paths of Italy and Germany would be identical in the fature as they had been in the past. He declined an invitation courts which have been appointed are man. to the banquet given by the Emperor to the delegates to the Labor conference. It is re-

intimates, is very much more, and if personal appearance counts for anything he is a man of reat force of character. He looks the typical Teucon of the hugest and most impressive type He looke the typical He bears a remarkable likeness to Bismarck and might easily pass for his brother. The differ-ence in character is discernible in their gait-that of Bismarck being sharp and heavy, while that of Caprivi is deliberate and expressive of leisurely elegance. The new Chancellor is a brief but capable speaker."

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says "Caprivi is opposed to increasing the navy, which the Emperor favors. The Emperor likes him personally, but he is intractible by nature and is not likely to be Uhancellor long.'

Protestant Home Rulers.

At a meeting of the Protestant Home Rule Association in Dablus, on the 28th ult., the Rev. Matthew Kerr, Presbyterian clergyman of Cork, delivered a lecture on the subject of What Irish Protistants would gain by Home Rale?" Mr. Henry Hargreave presided. The lesturer opened by paying a sincere tribute to the tolerance which had al-ways been extended to him at the hands of his Roman Catholic fellow countrymen. Be fore the Union the leaders of posular movements in Ireland had all been Protestants. The Protestants had taken the patrictle side; but since then, they had sold their country : and new they had no patriotism because they had no country. His advice was to imbus the Irish Protestants with a spirit of patriot. ism and bring them to reslize the love of country, and then they would make them grand, noble and unselfish men. He believed that, under Home Rule, the Irish Protestants would hold the balance of power as between the two parties into which the Par-liament would naturally divide itself, and that they would have a larger and more healthy isflaonce in the government of their country than they had at the present time.

The Pope's Prayer to St. Joseph.

To thee. O blessed Joseph, we fly in our tribulation, and after imploring the help of thy Most Holy Spouse we also confidently beg thy patronage. We pray thee by that charity which united thee with the Immeculate Virgin Mother of God, and by the fatherly love with which thou did t embrace the child Jesus we suppli-antly beseech that thou wouldst youchsate to cast a gracious look on the inberitance which Jesus Christ purchased with his blood, and relieve our necessions by thy powerful help.

O most provident guardian of the divine household, protect the chosen family of Jesus Christ. Keep far from us, O most loving father, every plague of error and corruption. O our strong defender, graciously assist us from heaven in our struggle with the power of darkness; and as thou didst once deliver the child Jesus from pressing danger of death, so now defend the holy Church of God from the spares of her enemies and from all adversivy and shield us one and all with unceasing protection, that after thy example and aided by thy prayers, we may be enabled to live holily,

Look Out for Them.

Convents, academies and the religious com-

Jules Simon Decorated.

BERLIN, March 20.-Jules Simon had a long talk to day with Emperor William. The Em-peror presented Simon with the deciration of the Order of the Red Eagle. It is reported that in the course of the conversation the French statesman broached the subject of the neutral. ization of Alsacs-Lorraine, and the Emperor replied that it was never too early to discuss a question that concerned the friendly relations existing between Germany and France.

It is learned that M. de Lahaye tendered his resignation as a delegate to the Labor Confor ence because of a difference with M. Jules Sumon. The dispute has been settled and de Lahaye has withdrawn his resignation.

PARIS, March 21. - The news that the Ger-man Emperor bestowed the Order of the Red Eigle upon Jules Simon made a pleasant im. pression here.

Portrait of a True Christian.

To know the Catholic religion, to respect it, to love it, to avoid, diligently that which it prohibits, to fulfill exactly that which it commands.

To believe in God, to hope in Him, to love Him, to thank Him, to praise Him, to adore Him, to fear Him, to submit perfectly to Him.

To observe subordination, pity, justice, good ness, charity toward our superiors, or equals, and our inferiors.

To be humble, teachable, patient, modest, chaste. temperate, detached from the world and self, and to be occup ed about our own salvation and the means of attaining

All this to be fulfilled with the intention of rendering glory to God, in faithful imitation of Jesus Christ, His son, our lord our head and our model.

This is the portrait of a true Christian. Seel to make it your own. - From The Hidden Treas urc, published by Benziger Bros., N Y., Ointi. and Ubicago.

Misnomers.

These are some of the things that are misnamed :

Tip mouse is a bird.

Baffin's Bay is not a bay.

Sealing-wax contains no wax.

Slave means noble or illustrious. Irish stew is a dish unknown in Ireland.

Turkish baths are unknown to the Turks

Datch clocks are of German manufacture. Rice-paper is not made of rice or the rice plant.

Cleopatra's needles should be named after Thotmes III.

Kid gloves are not made of kid, but of lamb skin or sheep skin.

There are no leaves in Vallombrosa, Milton to the contrary notwithstanding.

Turkey thubstb should be called Russian thu barb, as it is a Russian monoply.

German silver is not silver at all, nor of German origin, but has been used in Ohina for

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of MOGALE'S Butternut Pills.

relators in the demurrer, awarding a emptory writ of mandamus as prayed for in the petition.

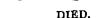


Drunkenness the Ruin of Nations.

It is a remarkable historical fact that the great ruling nations of the world were water-drinkers, and for centuries increased in great ness and prosperity until they became en rvated by wine and other laxuries. The Pereians, until the reign of Cyrus, were water-drinkers, but they gradually became intemperate and were conquered. The Greeks, in the first year of their grand empire, led temperate lives and conquered many nations under Alexander. who became master of the known world ; but he fell an untimely victim to intemperance, having quaffed off the large wine cup in honor of Bacchus, after which he wasseized with a fever, and died in the bloom of his manbood and the zenith of his glory and power. Rome, the great mistress of the world, held boundless sway over all nations as long as her brave sons remained sober, but as her rulers introduced the luxaries of the East among her temperate inhabitants and worshipped at the shrine of Bacchus she was crushed, ruined, and fell, and tremendous was the fall thereof. Holofernes, the great general of the Assyrians, would have conquered Israel as he did the other nations, but, being a slave to drunkenness, he lost his life at the bands of the magnanimous Judith. The liberation of Israel from the oruel foreign invaders was lost by the drunkenness of the brave Simon Machabeus and his sons and followers, who were treacherously slain by Ptolemy and his soldiers whiles they were intoxicated. The battle of Hastings, which decided the destinies of England, was lost by the intemperance of the English soldiers, who spent the night before the battle guzzling beer, while the hardy Normans under William were strengthening their bodies and souls by wholesome prayer for that evential battle which they bravely fought and nobig won, and by which they became masters of England. The treedom of Ireland was lost also by intemperance. During 1798, as long as the Irish remained temperate they defeated their enomies and routed them to a man, but as soon as they gave themselves to intoxications they were defeated.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.



O'NEILL.-Mrs. O'Neill, aged 78 years, relict: of the late James O'Neill and mother of M. E. U'Neill.

[Portland, Oregon, papers please copy.] 33 2

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. De Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER OO. Holly, Mic

centuries.

die piously and come to everlasting happiness in heaven. Amen.