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The re-election of M. Grevy as President of the French Republic is one of the events of the last week. Under the present constitution the President of France is elected by the joint vote of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies united as an Assembly. The period of office is seven years, but M. Grevy is the first president who has as yet served a full term. There was no organized opposition to his election, but the members of the Right almost without exception refrained from voting, and at one stage of the proceedings became so turbulent that the President of the National Assembly was quite unable to maintain order and threatened to suspend proceedings. The French, however, are an excitable race, and after their little ebullition will no doubt subside and accept the situation. The fact that no opposition candidate was brought forward goes to show that M. Grevy is the right man in the right place, although the force of the inference is weakened by the fact that the Presidency has not yet become an object of the highest ambition to leading French statesmen, who seem to prefer the more active position of leaders in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Grevy is the third President since the collapse of the resuscitated empire under Napoleon III. His predecessors were M. Thiers and Marshal McMahon, neither of whom, however, continued in office for a full term. He is seventy-three years of age.

## The Canada School Journal and Weekly Review.

An Educational Journal devoted to the advancement of Literature, Science, and the teaching profession in Canada.

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## The World.

All the horrors of the old Indian warfare are being re-enacted by the remnant of the Apache tribe in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Dozens of families, and it is said not less than 200 persons in all, have been massacred up to date. The United States troops are almost powerless in the matter as the wily savages have their retreats in the inaccessible fastnesses of the mountains, from which they emerge in the most unexpected places and at the most unexpected times, striking down relentlessly the weak and defenceless, and disappearing with such celerity that pursuit is well nigh hopeless. It is now gravely proposed in some quarters to use blood-hounds to hunt down the savages, and it is even said that a United States General approves the recommendation. No policy but one of utter extermination seems to be thought of. It is to be earnestly hoped that some means may be found by which history may be saved from having this atrocity to record.

The all-absorbing question in British politics is still that of Irish Home Rule. It is difficult for Canadians, accustomed as they are to the idea of local self-government, to understand the hostility of so many educated and generally broad-minded Englishmen to this measure of justice for Ireland. And yet, even in Canada, we find so influential an exponent of high culture and liberal views as Mr. Goldwin Smith, among the foremost of the alarmists. His course in opposing any concession to the demands of the Irish, with all the force of his polished rhetoric, though certainly without the conclusiveness which frequently characterizes his logic, seems inexplicable on any other ground than that of a radical distrust and dislike of the Irish. Meanwhile from one quarter or another Parnell and his followers may be said to have clearly within sight the object for which they have fought so persistently and desperately. It is believed that the Cabinet on the one hand and Gladstone on the other are diligently occupied in elaborating schemes for giving Ireland control of its own local affairs. The following sentence from the *Daily News*, is supposed to foreshadow Gladstone's guiding principle, and will commend itself to most Canadians as containing elements of both truth and justice:

"An Irish Parliament strictly limited to legislation on purely Irish questions, and to legislation on them in conformity with the fundamental principles on which the policy of the United Kingdom is based, would, in our belief, be the beginning of pacification, and is an essential condition of it."