

archy is reasonable to expect. But on the other hand, the most popular of all the possible heirs to the throne of France is likewise Boulanger's most inveterate foe. The return of the Duke d'Aumale to his native country has, with few exceptions, been cordially welcomed by the French republican press. The government of France would probably have left him in exile for many years longer, had he not been wanted for the purpose of drawing off from General Boulanger his monarchical adherents. The duke can have no love for the general, who not only drove him into exile, but likewise a short time ago voted against his return to France. The duke at least will never turn Boulangist, and he may prove a stumbling block in the way of Boulangism.

M. Antoine, the deputy from Lorraine, has at length resigned his seat in the German Reichstag, which is no doubt what the German Government has been trying for a long time to make him do. M. Antoine was born at Metz in 1845. For many years he has been the most popular man in Alsace-Lorraine. Since 1881 he has been a member of the Reichstag, and the world looked upon him as the living protest of that people against an act of spoliation. Re-elected to the Reichstag in 1887, he has not been permitted to sojourn among his countrymen. For a time he dwelt in Brussels, but it was intimated to him that he had better leave that city. He then went to Luxembourg, but was soon obliged to leave that city. At length, seeing he could no longer serve his electors, he resigned his position in the Reichstag, in order to become a French citizen. The reception of M. Antoine by the Students of Paris, on the 28th of March, was in fact a national event. The reception hall was adorned with French flags, also the arms of Alsace and Lorraine touchingly covered with crape. Fully twelve hundred students were present. Antoine's entrance was greeted with thunders of applause. M. Theas, a student from Alsace, in a few words, thanked their old comrade for coming to see them. The meeting was not political. It was simply a recognition to one who had once been one of their number, who had made himself respected by Germany, and had suffered for the honor of France. "Mes cher camarades," said Antoine, "we want a France that is strong, free and respected, not as in the days of the empire when she was weak, when she was swindled. And as to the future, whether the matter is to be settled on the green baize of a Congress or upon the battle field, we must have France whole and entire. We do not want conquests, but only our France and all our France." The speaker sat down amid cheers and cries of "Vive la France!" and "Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine." Mr. Antoine, it is said, will be a candidate for Deputy of Paris in the general election of next October.

The base ball game that was lately played by the Chicago clubs, quick-

ly brought out the latent enthusiasm of the American residents in Paris. The Prefect of the Seine has given permission for a portion of the Bois de Boulogne to be used as a playground, and visitors to Paris this summer will have the opportunity of witnessing the national game.

The death of the great British statesman, John Bright, has cast a gloom over the social life of England for the moment. On March 30th, his mortal remains were committed to the tomb to await the resurrection. A wreath was sent by the Queen, and another by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The obsequies of Mr. Bright, as befitted the character of the departed were simple and unpretending in externals; but he must have had indeed a dull imagination who could be present and not feel the moral grandeur of the ceremony. It mattered little the number of mourners present, or with how much or how little of funeral pomp it was celebrated, when a whole nation stood in spirit at the grave side. Of all the glowing tributes uttered, none were grander than that spoken by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Parliament March 29th. And the fact that the eulogy was true shows the greatness of Mr. Bright's character. "I feel profoundly, and I have never ceased to feel, what must be the moral elevation of the men who, having been nurtured through life in the atmosphere of popular approval and enthusiasm, could, at a moment's notice, consent to part with the whole of that favor which they had heretofore enjoyed, and which their opponents might have dreamed was as necessary as their very breath." This was said in regard to Mr. Bright's conduct at the time of the Crimean war. He stood alone then; now England admits that he was right. So it always is. The heretic of onetime is the hero of the next. The words of Mr. Justin McCarthy should not be forgotten, as the tribute of a generous people to the memory of the great commoner. "Ireland claims the right to lay her *immortelle*, her mourning wreath on the great Englishman's grave."

The suppression of the *Volks Zeitung* by the German authorities for a historical article on the events of 1848 has caused quite a commotion among all the political organs not in the employ of the government. All the liberal newspapers, with one accord, blame the government for a straining of the law, which does not appear to have the benefit of an adequate motive. The incriminated article in itself was purely historical, and had no reference to current politics except by inference. The *Volks Zeitung*, however, has for a long time had a black mark put against its name on account of its defense of the persons connected with the publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary.

A few days ago an animated debate took place in the German Reichstag, on the same old question which has occupied previous Reich-

stags since the formation of the German Empire. The German Minister of War wanted another appropriation for the artillery, and there arose an ominous growl from two sections of the house, the Socialists and the Catholics. Herr Windthorst in a furious speech insisted that Bismarck was driving the national coach along the road to ruin. "It is in Germany itself that the ruinous peace imposed on the world by the Hohenzollerns is most keenly felt. The next war will put in movement twelve millions of men. It will destroy the flower of the nations. It will deprive of support hundreds of thousands of wives and mothers. The people will then ask, for whom do we fight? And this question will destroy the present system."

The ultra conservatives, or reactionaries, who at present govern Russia, declare that their system has been successful. They say that within a period of ten years they have restored internal order; but they omit to state that it is the order which comes from the most rigid military despotism. These reactionaries insist that the finances are in order and that Russian credit stands high abroad. They claim moreover that Russia is rapidly building a vast network of railways and steadily advancing in the occupancy of Central Asia, and that at the present moment all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds.

King Milan has quitted Serbia and has visited successively Budapest and Vienna. From the Austrian capital he went to Italy and after a short stay there he will return to Belgrade and then proceed to Constantinople. There is an air of mystery about his traveling which looks as if King Milan had not altogether abandoned the control of affairs. It is quite possible that the king's abdication may turn out to be a piece of political humbug, intended to leave M. Ristich and his co-regents face to face with a political situation so difficult that they will be ready to accept any policy which may be imposed upon them by the Austrian government. King Milan seems to anticipate a conflict between the regency and the radical Skuptschina, in which case such a scene of confusion would ensue that his return to his kingly duties would not be impossible. Already the radicals declare that Mr. Ristich and his colleagues must give way to Queen Natalie who is now in exile. The French press generally has received the news of the abdication of King Milan with satisfaction, mainly because it affects the policy of Prince Bismarck. The *National* says: "The consequences of the abdication of King Milan are considerable. It is a triumph for the policy of Russia." On the other hand King Milan, ever faithful to Austria, who has so ill treated him, has nominated to the regency Gen. Protitch, a statesman who is the warm friend of the policy of the Vienna government.

J. H. WARD.

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