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OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Paris May 25.

An article published in the "Lanterne" orings home to us the fact that, at the end of a few short months, M. Loubet's term of office as Prosident of the French Republic will have expired. A little known man, M. Loubet's election came as a surprise to most Frenchunen, and only those moving in the inner circles of the political world could tell the story of the intragues which led up to the choice of so unfancied an outsider. But well has it turned out for the Republic that such a selection was imposed, for during the six years that M. Loutet has diguiled the high office of Chief of the State France has become stronger and more self-confident, and has regained much of the moral influence in the world's councils of which the disasters of "fanche terrible" had deprived her. Cooler-beaded and more patient than Carnot, utterly free from the ostentation as President of the French Republic will have leprived her. Cooler-hoaded and more patient han Carnot, utterly free from the estentation of Felix Faure, M. Loubet has known how to concusic conflicting political interests and lose up the Republican ranks. When he interest the Blyse, France was in the throse of an agitation which threatened to end in iviti war; thakts to his choice and support of ble and fearless Ministers, that danger is past and the Republic stands, for the first time in is lastory, on really solid foundations. M. Jombet has more than once expressed the cent delight with which he looks forward to be time when he may lay down the carse of me when he may lay down the cares of and again become a private citizen, and himself to be nominated for a ad term, it will be because his friends have suaded him that in such a course his duty

Rumour is again busy with the alleged proaching resignation of M. Delcassé. Such event is, no doubt, possible; but it seems soonable to look for the most obvious ex-anation of the present revival of the report to e disappointment of the Socialists at their cent fauture in the Chamber to score any points of Government over the question of French straitly in the Far East From the standpoint. centrality in the Far East From the standpoint of French interests in Morocco, it is much to be hoped that M. Delcasse means to stick to is post. While there are rumous (apparently cade in Germany) that the Moors have re-ceted all the proposals of the French Am-assessior, the German Envoy has arrived at e.e., has had prompt audience of the Sultan, and has been very well received. Mr. Lowther has also arrived, and for the tume being, the neumbers of the various Missions appear to be exchanging the preliminary courtesies before proceeding to enter upon the diplomatic conflict ng to enter upon the diplomatic conflict ill make Fez one of the most interestspots on the world's surface for the student international affairs during the coming nmer. As I have already remarked, this is likely to be a warm one at the ourt of Sultan Abdul-Aziz.

Court of Sultan Abdul-Ariz.

In discussing the question of neutrality, in the Far Bast, M de Lanessan says in "Lo. Siede" that the forbearance shown by the French Government with regard to the Russian Admiral during the last five or its months of the Companion of the Court of t

so crued the designs of French warship, and the season of French ships, due to their small coal capacity, offst them for the duties they may be called pon to perform.

Very concisely M. Lockroy lay it down that the foreign policy of the country necessitate a fleet with a wide range of action; that strategy requires speed and tactic gan power. In order to combine these three essential elements, he argues, it is necessary to increase the tomage and ocht of vessels, and the country must be prepared to spend 40 millions of frances on a single ship if also would have a navy capable of holding its own in a modern sea fight. The ex-Minister of Marine then goes on to make some interesting comparisons between the cost of warship building in France and in other European countries. He finds that France pays more per ton for new construction than any Very concisely M. Lockroy lays it down that more per ton for new construction than any other nation, and gets less for it in the way of other nation, and gets less for it in the way of speed and efficiency. For instance, the "Charle-magne", which displaces 4,000 tons less than the "Majesti", ose 2 millions of frames more to build. The amount paid in wages in Bagland per ton of displacement is one-tenth less than in France, though the workmen are better paid in the former objecty. There is a greater difference still in the cost of material, England paying four-tedths less than France per ton of displacement.

The passing of the bill for the separation of Church and State during the existence of the present Parliament becomes more and more improbable every day, as the interminable discussion on sub-section 4 drags out its weary length. At the present rate of progress the bill cannot be voted in time for it to be sen bill cannot be voted in time for it to be sent to the Senate before the commencement of the vacation in July, and when the Chambers meet again in October they will be fully compiled in deating with the Bitdget for 1906, which must be voted before the dissolution in Marchin next. The balance of public opinion is in favor of the measure, and disputies who owe their seats to Separatist votes dare not risk them by open opposition to the bill. But, as I have pointed out before, there is a curious unwillingness on the part of many members of Parliament to be responsible for its passing into law, and progress is delayed as much by into law, and progress is delayed as much by professed supporters as by avowed opponents. Now, too, the intimate relations which are evidently being established between Germany and the Vationa have given pause to many, and people are asking themselves whether Germany is not already preparing to take the place of the eldest child of the Church, which France would wacate by tearing up the Concordat. It becomes necessary to answer the question—Will French influence suffer in consequence I as a reply is not easy to find, the result will probably be that Church and State will not be separated during the existence of the present Parliament. into law, and progress is delayed as much he

M. Combes and his sequestration law have left to the French Law Courts a heritage of litigation for which he and they little bargained. In sequestrating the property of the monastic congregations, no account was taken of the position of these members who had taken with them private property on the understanding that their future was provided for in the common site of the body. Now they are deprived of that provision, and the question arises as to their rights. Among the brothers of the Christian schools alone, live hundred different suits for restitution have been entered, which would occupy one court for a year and a half at least. As it is probable that at least. As it is probable that at least and a sequal number of such cases will arise in every congregation affected, the outlook seems to be little less than appalling.

There is no extravagance in the supposition that the recent sitting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris may turn out to be the most remarkable meeting in the history of medicine. For some time past, the most eminent bacteriologists have been devoting all their energies to the discovery of the microbe of a certain disease, which simulates almost every known complaint, is the chief cause of nervous and arterial lesions, and is responsible for the midication of more misery upon the guilty and upon the innocent than over the properties of the propert

or more misery upon the guilty and upon the innocent than any other disorder which afflicts mankind. For long the bacillus when a public attention here to the need of long savy, and the "Hemps" has opened solumns to correspondence on the subject most interesting letter petroeciered is one and by M. Edouard Lockroy, come time there of Marine. The letter is remarkable nee it rejects many of the theories on Prench naval engineers have worked any year, and admit that the principle has guided British naval constructors with the principle has guided British naval constructors with the principle has guided British naval constructors with M. Lockroy points out that, to the rise of the United States apan as naval Fowers, the old died, which verned the designs of French with the discovery of the antitoxin, but it is true battles for the surface of the surface If crobe is not, as have unfortunately learned in the case of tuberculosis, always the same thing as the discovery of the anti-toxin, but it is the first and greatest step in that direction, and that is no reason why the Schaudiun bacillus, as it is called after its discovery, should prove more intrastable than the bacilli of smalleys, anthrax, hydrophois, diphtheris, and splenio fever. To conquer the diseases which it produces would be not meraly to relieve a wat amount of suffering, often cruelly undesword, but to reace humanity from the most degenerating influence to which it is subjected, and to deliver thousands yet

unborn from a curse which poisons the very THE OLDEST TEMPLE IN THEBES.

Excessive competition being one of the round-about ways to mutual understanding, Marseil-les and Genoa are beginning, after a long course of ent-throat tacties, to woulder whether a more condertable live and let live policy could not be devised. Many are beginning to say aloud that accommodation is quite pos-sible, and M. Melina, the leader of French Protectionists, is heading the movement in France. He urges that the two cities, laying aside their strife, should agree on proposals which their united pressure would compel the Government of the two countries to accept. Such are the sweet uses of retaliation.

Such are the sweet uses of retaliation.

Not content with the Forty Immortals of the Palais Mazarin, France is now, it seems, to have another Académie Française, one devoted to the cult of "les Sport." The first twenty members of the "deademie Sportive have been elected by the readers of a motoring journal, and the elect will now proceed to co-opt another score of persons. The twenty already chosen are rather curious specimens of "Sport," as it is understood in the land whence our neighbours have borrowed the word. They include eight motorists, two balloonists, and a novellist. As to racing, hunturg, shooting, cricket, football, running, rowing, swimming, tennis, or golf, they are not represented at all, so far. What the functions of the Sporting Immortals will be I do not know; but then there are actually irreverent persons who fail to perceive the utility of even the wearers of the "palmes vertes" themselves. We shall watch the completion of the sacred number, and the development of their programme, with feelings of sportive interest.

gramme, with feelings of sportive interest.

The splendid reception given in Paris to a representative body of British medical men is a symptom not only of the sympathy of the French people with all movements that make for the good of mankind bit also of their disposition towards the people of Bugstand. The "Figaro" gives a quite new rendering of "la veille chanson britannique" in its account of the dinner to the doctors in Paris. "Bt I'on sess I'evé," runsit he report, "de table aux sons de l'air cher, aux étudiants d'Angletares. "For he was polly good fellow and to-day all of us," repris en cheur par toute la gélégation anglaise."

As the writer goes on to remark, "Nous autres, les Français, nous n'en connaissions guère les paroles."

THE NILE AS A COMMERCIAL RIVER.

The Alexandria correspondent of the "Times" Engineering Supplement says that there is evidence that the question of flavial navigation upon the Nile is beginning to engage the serious stendino of engineers and public men in Egypt. Sir Hanbury Brown has recently, in an admirable series of spaiers, illustrated the more prominent delects of the Nile and its branches as commercial waterways. He has shown that the Government, in perfecting the trigistive power of the Nile, has to a large extent neglected the river's navigable resourcing the new form of the Nile and the Nile a The Alexandria correspondent of the "Times" they do not attempt it upon their own initia tive. It is fitting, therefore, that private enter prise should be made acquainted with the

tive. It is fitting, therefore, that private enterprise should be made soquainted with the early stages of the subject. Quite recondly in Clarro, at an interesting conference, M. Leroux, the president of the Societé des Socretes de Radineries d'Egypte, ammed up the chief bearings of the case by saying that the efficiency of the Nile for commercial navigation would begin as soon as easy and unfailing communication was assured between the capital and the set. This primary decideratum can only be secured by the remodelling and improvement of the mani junction canals—i.e., the Bohers and the Mahmondish—an operation which fies soldly within the competence of the Government. The result would be to have a waterway navigable at all seasons for vessels of fair tomage. M. Leroux calculates the amount of merchandise that would pass the first year from and into Cairo alone at 2½ million tons; but this estimate may be reckned to be rather an under than an over statement of what might be expected. To cope with even this volume of traffic would necessitate extrasive quayage space along the banks of the Nile in the neighborhood of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the completion of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the Emabado relieve his content of the completion of the co

Mr. H. R. Hall, M.A., of the Egypt Exploration Fund, delivered an interesting lecture last
week, in the lecture-room of the Society of
Arts, London, on recent discoveries in Thebea.
The lecture was illustrated by a series of
lastern slides, and by articles found in the
course of the excavations. Mr. Hall described a
temple, the oldest in the district, which has
just been brought to light. It dated from the
Blowath Dynasty or about 2500 n.c., and was
just been brought to light or an antechamber
to the all means are the superior of the control of the superior of the super Mr. H. R. Hall, M.A., of the Egypt Explor

GAMBLING IN CORFU.

The Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of Greece, M. Th. P. Delyannis, has sent a telegram to the Prefect of Corfu, with reference to a scheme to create a gaming establishment in the island, informing him that as the realisation of such a scheme would necessarily bring serious developments (as Corfu would then be regarded as an international contre of gaming), the Greek Government considers it necessary to announce publicly beforehand that the establishment of a gambling-place in a streek island, or in any other section of the Greek kingdom, would be repugnant to the conscience of the Greek people, and consequently neither the present one any other Greek Government could even think of permitting or tolerating the existence think of permitting or tolerating the exis

the "Times" translation.—"During the last ten years in which Have been professor at the Ecole Supérieure de Marine, tenuty or thirty of my pupils have repeated to me textually the same phrases, not dropped from the imperial lips in private intercourse, but uttered with the umphasis of gesture in the circle of official presentations. And always the Emperor expounded the imperious reasons necessitating a Franco-German "entente".... The object was always a crusade either of the Continent against the United States or against yellow Asia.

Always against something or some one. Always against something or some of William II. undertook to federate the whole Europe or a part of Europe, as a matter of fact
—his "hatred of England" being betrayed
almost unconsciously in his most insignificant
utterances—Continental Europe."

ALGERIAN FRENCH.

The following specimen of French as she is wrote reaches us from an Algiers paper. It describes a "garden party" given by the Governor-General: — "Dass les splendies jardins anglais du grabernatorial "Palaco" tout le high-life Algérois, tout la gentry s'étaient donné render-vous jeudi dernier. Les tramways de Mustaphas supériour étaient pris d'assaut. Des boffets abondamment pourvus de plum-cake, de plum-puddings, de sherry-brandy, de sedas, de whisky fromt d'évalise par les invités associfiés et affamés, Shoking: On dansa le botton; mais les cake-walk fet exclu de octet fête très smart et tout-k-fait réussie."

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE.

"Woman," a woman's paper informs us, "is being convinced by degrees that marriage does not of itself alone guarantee happiness." If you wank to see women thoroughly insuited go to the papers written for women. Where else would anyone date to imply that woman was sufficiently idiotic to believe that marriage "of itself alone" guaranteed anything 1 The oracle continues: "Site is learning by experience and observation that it is possible to be as happy without man's love as with it, if she can only think so." This seems as ort of Christian Science, You are as happy with the tooth-ache as without it, "if you can only think so." Even thus is it with the love of man.

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