NOT A MEASURE OF HOME RULE

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS DISAPPOINTED

J. J. Clancy Hopeful for Local Self-Government.

Believes the Bill Introduced by Balfour Will Go Through.

Pledges Made by Statesmen Many Years Ago May Be Fulfilled.

AIDED BY CHAMBERLAIN.

Members of the House of Commons Expected to Relieve the Country From the Minority's Rule.

J. J. CLANCY, M. P., The Call's Special Correspondent in Ireland.

BY J. J. CLANCY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—The talk of Dublin—and, indeed of Ireland—for the past week has been the local government bill for Ireland introduced into the House of Commons last Monday night by Gerald Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the present Government. A measure of the kind had been promised for ten or twelve years by the opponents of home rule—the party now in power—so that, properly speaking, such a bill ought not to have excited much feeling one way or the other. But the truth is that Irish Nationalists feared and Irish Unionists hoped and half-expected that the pledges of English Ministers on the subject were never meant to be fulfilled. The consequence is that the fulfillment of the pledges referred to has excited immense satisfaction on the one side and on the other a feeling of indignation and disappointment to which full expression has not yet been given, but of which much will in all probability be heard before long.

Before going further it may be well to say broadly and briefly what it is that the Government have proposed, and in order to make so much plain it is necessary first of all to state in outline the existing system of Irish local government. Up to the present the administration of all the local business in every county in Ireland has been entrusted to and carried on mainly by two sets of bodies—the Grand Juries and Boards of Guardians. The former are entirely unrepresentative. They are summoned to meet twice a year by the Sheriff, who is himself a nominee of the Judges of the Assize, who are appointed by the Government of the day. As a matter of course the members of the grand juries are usually all landlords or hangers-on of the landlord class ,and many of them do not contribute to the taxes (amounting to over a million a year), which they levy and spend. The Boards of Guardians are half elective and half composed of magistrates who are appointed by the Government, but the elective Guardians are chosen on a franchise which is of such a nature that an average landlord may have six votes to the one possessed by his tenant. The whole existing system of local government in Ireland is, apparently, devised for the purpose—and certainly has the effect—of throwing all power into the hands of the Unionist and landlord minority. It remains to add that the government of cities and towns, which is on a more popular basis, is still regulated by so restricted a franchise that in Dublin with a population of, roughly speaking, 300,000 only about 6000 persons have votes for municipal elections.

It is now proposed to change all this by transferring to county and district councils elected on a household suffrage all the business of the grand juries, the boards of guardians and subordinate bodies. If this proposal is carried and if the local elections are conducted on strictly political lines, the result must be in all parts of the land outside Ulster, and in all but two or three counties even of that province, to exclude from all these in the management of local affairs the so-called loyal minority who have hitherto, as I have explained, had a monopoly of power. Seeing this perfectly clearly, the said minority are in a state of fright. They are beginning to think that they would hardly be worse off under home rule itself, and that they have been, to use a vulgar expression, "sold" by their leaders in England. Yet they can hardly complain of being deceived. Last summer an announcement was made by Mr. Arthur Balfour, the leader of the House of Commons, and the man on whom, in conjunction with Mr. Chamberlain, they have been accustomed to rely as their best friend, which ought to have put them on their guard. He then stated that the Government had determined to do for Ireland what they had two years before done for England and Scotland—that is, to pay out of the imperial treasury half the amount of local rates levied on agricultural land, thereby, according to their scheme, freeing the landlords as such from all liability to those burdens. He went on to say that they would take advantage of such an occasion to propose a popular system of local government for Ireland which, as the landlords would henceforth be beyond the reach of plunder by taxation, would be as wide and as free as that which has existed for the last few years in Great Britain. This was a plain indication of what was coming, and, as a matter of fact, the Irish local government bill of this year only proposes, broadly speaking, to do for Ireland what has actually been done for England and for Scotland.

For my own part I think the "loyal minority," as they call themselves, are indulging exaggerated fears. Of course, if they regard the new regime with hostility and if they go up for election to the new local bodies on political grounds and with extreme professions of hostility to the nationalist aspirations of the people, they will be routed horse, foot and artillery. But if, on the other hand, they submit themselves for election as business men and men of experience in the management of local affairs, if they show a desire to work the new local institutions to the best advantage of the community, and if they do not exhibit a desire to make political capital out of their success, they may, I believe, confidently look forward not, indeed, to retaining a monopoly of power, but a very considerable share of power in the administration of local affairs. There are some just nationalists, no doubt, who think tht they are entitled to no favor and would show them none. Mr. Michael Davitt, M. P., thinks that the financial proposals for their benefit which are contained in the new bill are intolerably liberal. But I do not believe that either Mr. Davitt or the others to whom I refer represent the majority of the people. The largest excuse may be made for a man like Mr. Davitt. He and his family, like so many other families in Ireland, have had personal experience of the most bitter kind of the policy of Irich landlords and of the Irish minority in the bad old days of the past. But a good many things have been changed during the last quarter of a century. The power of the landlords to work injustice has been largely restricted, if not almost entirely destroyed; and a policy of mere revenge or vengeance on the part of the people not only would be unwise, but is not desired any longer by most sensible people. War is necessary as long as the causes for it exist; but a war of classes in Ireland has no longer, in my opinion, any raison d'etre, and this opinion, I believe, is shared by the majority of the Irish people. For myself, I would most decidedly think it a great public advantage to have on every one of the new local councils a considerable representation of the landlord class and the "loyal minority," believing, as I do, that public life would be all the healthier because of all parties being adequately represented on these bodies.

The authors of this Irish bill are undoubtedly Mr. Chamberlain and the brothers Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain is deeply pledged to such a measure. He has been so pledged to it for at least twelve or thirteen years. In 1886 he wrote a famous article in the Fortnightly Review, in which, with equal warmth, he denounced the present system of local government in Ireland and advocated a reform of it which would go further than even the present measure. His words are on record, and he could not go back on them without dishonor, even if he wished. That I do not think he desires to do. However much he may desire to hobnob with the English aristocracy for political reasons, he has no real sympathy with the upper class in Ireland, and he has used them so far only to defeat Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gladstone's policy. But now that Mr. Gladstone is gone and that home rule has been relegated, so to say, to a back seat, he cannot have much desire to further the ends of the Irish minority even if it were not his own policy to extend, widen and broaden the system of local as contradistinguished from national self-government in Ireland; and, as a matter of fact, I believe he has had a great deal to do with the framing of the new bill. As for the brothers Balfour, their sincerity in the matter can hardly be doubted. The elder, Arthur, has profited largely by his experience as Chief Secretary for Ireland in the troublous years from 1886 to 1891. He started out on his career in Ireland as a coercionist, but before he resigned his office on promotion to a higher place he had practically ceased to be a coercionist, and had betaken himself to a policy of conciliation. He has, in the main, stuck to the latter policy since, though he has been at the same time a steady opponent of home rule. He has, I fancy, come to look with kindlier eyes on Ireland, besides coming to the conclusion that a conciliatory policy was, after all, better from his own political point of view than one of coercing and dragooning. The younger Balfour, Gerald, is following in his footsteps. In manner and in speech he is exceedingly courteous; he has not revived the policy of coercion, and he has taken a very evident interest in the success of all the remedial measures which he has introduced into Parliament for Ireland since his assumption of his present office. Naturally, the Balfours have great influence. They are nephews of Lord Salisbury, which is a considerable matter itself; but what gives them exceptional influence and favor with their party is the fact that both have been Chief Governors of Ireland in their turn. All things point thus to a triumvirate, as the authors of the Irish local government of 1898; and, for my part, I believe that that measure is the special product of the three Britishers whom I have named.

One other person ought to be here mentioned in this connection. I refer to Mr. John Atkinson, Attorney-General and M. P. for North Derry County. He has in this matter a pretty hard card to play, for he is at once a memeber of a Ministry which has apparently resolved to take the plunge of giving a wide measure of local self-government to Ireland, and the representative in the House of Commons or an Ulster constituency from which have come ominous signs of a revolt against that same administration for that reason. But, Mr. Atkinson is a very eminent lawyer; he will probably never be obliged to seek election at the hands of his constituents; and, accordingly, he has so far refused for various reasons to budge an inch. As time goes on, he may be forced by Orange bigotry to take such a course. But the bill has not been withdrawn, and it will not be. As time goes on, Mr. Atkinson may be forced to appear to fashion himself in the garments of the Orange part of Ulster. But he will do so with reluctance. Meanwhile he and the brothers Balfour may be regarded as the framers of the bill which I have been discussing, and to me, at least, it seems that all three are equally in earnest in endeavoring to fulfill the pledges to Ireland in which so many of their party have indulged for at least the last twelve years.

STABBED IN CHINATOWN.

Toy You, a Vegetable Vender, Foully Assaulted by Joy Wee Pawn.

Chinatown was the scene of another stabbing affray last night. Toy You, a vegetable vender, was found in an unconscious condition by the police in front of 910 Dupont street. He was removed to the Receiving Hospital. Dr. Tormey found a gash behind the right ear, which was evidently made by a knife or hatchet, and five stitches were necessary to close it. During the operation the wounded man did not regain consciousness.

Sergeant Shea was informed that the assault was committed by Toy Wee Pawn, a cousin and roommate of Toy You. A visit was then made to the room occupied by the alleged assailant on Oneida place. He was found washing a large pocket-knife. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital to be identified, but Toy You was still unconscious. Toy Wee Pawn was taken to the City Prison, where he will be held until further developments.

The police have three persons who witnessed the attempted murder. The prisoner states he was in his room all the evening and denies committing the act.

A NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.

The Transcontinental Freight Bureau May Change the Schedule for Local Products.

The Panama Railroad, in conjunction with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, issued a new freight tariff yesterday, which makes advances of nearly 50 per cent on many eastbound commodities.

The reason for this new schedule has not been given out, but is thought to portend an understanding between the rail and water carriers.

This change will be one of the first matters to come up before the meeting of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau at Del Monte Monday next, and it is expected that before the meeting is adjourned it will go through the whole list of transcontinental tariff rates, making such changes as may be necessary to meet all requirements.

The revised list will, it is expected, make its appearance within ten or twelve days after the meeting at Del Monte has concluded.

Wholesalers' League.

The Manufacturers' and Wholesalers' League, which is a branch of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, has sent out about 9000 invitations to merchants living in distant parts of the country to come to this city and State to make their purchases of goods for the ensuing season. These invitations are accompanied by inducements of their fare back to their homes free of charge in the event of their making purchases here. The scheme proved a success last year and it is believed it will be more successful this season. The period during which these invitations holds good begins to-day and will last until April 16. Those traveling on the steamship lines up and down the coast will be able to take advantage of the offer until May 16. It is believed that many merchants in Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and the State of Washington will take advantage of the offer and come to this city to make their purchases, and thus cut out a lot of drummers of Eastern houses who have for so long monopolized all of the trade, to the detriment of the California manufacturers.

The Michigan Club Social.

The Michigan Club held its fifth annual literary and social in Washington Hall, in the Red Men's building, last evening, and a most enjoyable time was had by all who were present. Judge M. Cooney, the president of the club, made a few felicitous remarks and extended a hearty welcome to all. Miss Rose H. Thorpe's "Poem of Michigan" was recited by Miss Edna M. Willcox, while Mrs. S. J. Tully, accompanied by Mrs. Rucker, sang a solo. S. R. Wiley recited an original poem, and Miss May Gooch of Oakland sang several songs. Judge McKinstry and Professor Brooks were present and made appropriate remarks. After the literary exercises light refreshments were served.

The Hueneme's Rough Trip.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 18.—The steamship Hueneme, which left Seattle on the 5th inst. for Dyea and Skaguay, had all kinds of experience on her up trip. At Fort Wrangel her cargo caught fire, and after the flames were extinguished she proceeded north and ran aground twice in the same day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pears'

soap brings health and the color of health to many a sallow skin.

SAN RAFAEL TO HAVE A FLORAL FETE

Her Citizens Meet to Arrange the Preliminaries.

All Eager to Assist in Making the Event a Success.

Committee of Ladies Will at Once Begin a Canvass of the City.

RESULT NOT IN DOUBT.

Project of the Ten Thousand Club Meeting With Much Favor.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN RAFAEL, March 18.—San Rafael is to have a rose carnival. That was practically assured at a mass meeting of citizens to-night, at which it was decided to leave the matter to a committee of ladies. As the ladies are enthusiastically in favor of the carnival, it is easy to foretell what their decision will be. The men stand ready to aid and abet them in the project to the fullest extent of their influence and purses, and with this combination pledged in its support the beautiful suburban resort will soon send out invitations to its sister cities far and near to attend one of the most magnificent fetes ever given in this part of the State.

The suggestion to hold a rose carnival here originated with the Ten Thousand Club, an organization of business men and capitalists, having for its object the advancement of this city. The idea was hailed with approval by all classes, and the result was a call for a mass meeting for this evening to take steps preliminary to its consummation.

When H. P. Wood, president of the Ten Thousand Club, stepped forward to call the meeting to order, the body of the hall was filled with representative ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Wood announced that Mr. E. W. Newhall had promised to act as chairman of the mass meeting, but was unable to attend, owing to indisposition. Mr. Newhall sent word, however, that he was heartily in favor of the movement, promising to be present at the next meeting. Mr. Henry P. Sonntag was

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WARFIELD

chosen chairman of the meeting by acclamation, and Mr. L. A. Lancel was elected secretary.

Mr. Sonntag, on taking the chair, spoke of the benefits derived by a city from such an attraction, and predicted that San Rafael would give a festival equal in splendor to any ever held in the State if her citizens took hold of it in the proper spirit. He concluded by calling for an expression of opinion from the ladies as well as from the gentlemen present.

Mr. A. W. Foster was called upon, and said the success of such an affair depended upon the support of every man and woman. He promised his aid and thought the other gentlemen would do the same; but it would require more than that, and he thought that the best plan would be to enlist the co-operation of the ladies. If they took up the work the carnival was bound to be a success.

Mr. Robert Furlong, County Superintendent of Schools, said he thought the enthusiasm of the citizens would grow with the flowers that would crown the festival with their beauty and fragrance. Other cities, he said, had held successful flower shows, and why should not San Rafael with her wealth of blossoms hold a carnival that would eclipse all others. He was confident such a fete would be a great success. The executive committee of the Ten Thousand Club, he said, had discussed many plans and was willing to bear the brunt of the hard work if the people would lend their support.

Charles B. Tidball of San Francisco, who has had a wide experience in promoting similar fetes, was present on invitation of the citizens, and briefly outlined a programme covering two days. He assured his hearers that the expense of such a festival was not so great as to cause any misapprehension, but the one thing necessary to insure success was the co-operation of everybody. All classes must unite for the common good.

Mr. T. B. Boyd elicited loud applause when he said that the business men were a unit for the carnival. After Mr. George H. Foster, Postmaster W. N. Anderson, Assemblyman M. Canavan and others had expressed their approval of the project, Mr. A. W. Foster suggested that a committee of ladies be selected to assist in the work. He thought it would be advisable to divide the city into districts and have the ladies canvass the town thoroughly and report at a future meeting upon the sentiment of the people. It was stated that the Ten Thousand Club had named an auxiliary committee of ladies for the purpose, and it was decided that that committee should be delegated to work on the plans outlined.

The committee of ladies who will take the matter in hand is as follows: Mesdames A. W. Foster, G. H. Foster, C. Christiensen, W. S. Dreypolcher, L. A. Lancel, D. H. Whittemore, L. J. Ham, G. E. Butler, William Elliott and Henry Harrison and Miss Jessie Elliott. These ladies are all stanch supporters of the carnival and promise that if its success depends upon their exertions San Rafael will give a display to be proud of.

To Coach Harvard Crews.

LONDON, March 18.—R. C. Lehmann, captain of the Leanders, sails for the United States on March 30 to coach the Harvard boat crews.

EXCLUDES THE CLARK CONFESSION

Judge Ham Refuses to Admit It as Evidence.

Was Obtained From the Prisoner by Fraud and Trickery.

Legal Distinction Drawn Between "Confessions" and "Admissions."

THE LATTER NOT BARRED.

Through Them the Fratricide Probably Thrust His Head Into the Noose.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NAPA, March 18.—The defense in the Clark case is jubilant, for defendant's attorneys have had excluded the confession of George Clark, made while he was in jail. It was obtained by deception, trick and device; therefore the defense objected, and Judge Ham sustained the objection. But that did not end the matter, and from referring to it as a "conversation," the attorneys ran the gamut of "statement," "alleged confession" and "supposed confession," and then "the confession" was dinned into the ears of the jurors, who, legally, did not know what the lawyers were talking about.

There are other things besides confessions, however. The law, it seems, has discovered a difference between a confession and an admission, and, while a legal technicality may bar out a confession, it may not hinder a cloud of collateral admissions, made at the time. Under this theory there was not much of the confession beyond the actual admission of guilt that the District Attorney did not succeed in getting before the jury.

All about Clark putting poison in his brother's coffee-can regarding both the first and second occasions was brought out. There was more regarding the pistol and the writings, and, although the defense fought hard to keep all of it out, still it came in under the law which refuses any but confessions voluntarily made, but accepts admissions tending to prove guilt; and that such admissions as were put in evidence today tend to prove guilt is evident.

Mr. Connors was on the stand during the morning, and it seemed to look bright for the entrance of Clark's confession until he said he told Clark that "if he did not do differently he would be hanged within sixty days." That settled the confession, so far as the jurors were concerned. They could not have it. But they got admissions galore.

It was a bad day for Clark, for, although the confession will not be in evidence, the jury has absorbed much of its moral effect, and it will be the same, anyway.

Mr. Hogan's feelings over the way he was treated by the court on Tuesday morning are somewhat modified, for Judge Ham met him on the street this morning and spoke to him about it. The Judge referred to it as a regrettable incident, and Hogan expressed the same feeling, and pleasant relations were resumed. So the incident so far as Hogan is personally concerned has ended.

John F. Conners on the witness stand told of Clark's confession. He said he had been admitted to Clark's cell on the Sunday after the murder, and that he had introduced himself as a newspaper man. He said he told Clark he believed he was guilty, but Clark maintained he was innocent. Then, Connors said, he related the evidence to the prisoner and told him he would surely be hanged within sixty days. Connors then reached over to the bed and felt a book there. He asked Clark what it was and Clark said it was a Bible. He wanted Clark to place his hand on the Bible and swear he did not kill his brother. He asked the prisoner if he believed in a hereafter and told him if he lied about the crime he would never go to heaven. That brought the conversation up to the confession, and then the witness was stopped for cross-examination.

The witness said he had told Clark it would be better for him in the end if he would tell the truth. He said Clark was a very religious man, and that the reference to being "better for him" did not in any way refer to his punishment.

"And you never made any threats?" asked Mr. Bell.

"No," said the witness; "I only told him if he were going on in the way he was he was liable to be hanged within sixty days."

"What's that?" demanded Judge Ham.

The answer was repeated.

"That is the most damaging admission he has made," remarked the court. After a long argument of counsel Judge Ham ruled out the confession.

The confession having been ruled out, Mr. Bell proceeded to show "admissions," pointing out at the same time that in the law a confession and an admission are two different things. Mr. Beerstecher objected, but Judge Ham succinctly put the case this way:

"If a man confess to the crime of larceny and should tell where he hid the stolen goods, if th confession be ruled out, testimony that the goods were found where he said they were is admissible as being an admission tending to prove guilt."

Fred Brownlee, the court stenographer, who took down the confession, was then examined and told what had been said regarding the strychnine, the pistol and the writings.

Brownlee told what Clark had "admitted." his purchase of the strychnine, and how he had purchased a revolver and cartridges in Napa. The letters bearing the name of William Clark and believed to have been written by the accused were then made the subject of the testimony. Brownlee told how Clark admitted he wrote the letter himself a few days before the murder.

C. F. Rednall deputy constable of Hot Springs Township, which includes St. Helena, told of the finding of the strychnine bottle in the pasture. It was near a blackberry bush, near which Clark told him he would find it. Sheriff McKenzie told of how, when they could not find the bottle, he had asked George Clark where it was and Clark directed them to the place where it was found.

WAR ON THE THEATRICAL SYNDICATE

Hearing of the Libel Case Against Mr. Fiske.

Editor of the Dramatic Mirror Said Harsh Things.

Accused Members of the Combination of Being a Band of Adventurers.

AL HAYMAN UNDER FIRE.

While Upon the Stand the Manager Is Compelled to Make Very Sweeping Denials.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of the New York Dramatic Mirror, who was apprehended a week ago on a charge of criminal libel, on complaint of Marc Klaw, acting for what is known as the theatrical syndicate, appeared to-day before Magistrate Simms in Jefferson Market Court, for a hearing of the case. Mr. Fiske was represented by Abraham Klink.

Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly appeared for the prosecution. In the syndicate represented by Klaw are Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, Samuel F. Neidlinger, J. Fred Zimmerman and Abraham L. Olanger. These men complain of two articles written by Mr. Fiske wherein he referred to them as "the theatrical trust," and unlawfully published "a false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel concerning them in which the writer said they were a band of adventurers of inferior origin, of no breeding and utterly without artistic taste, who, by devices that achieve a corner in pork or cattle or corn, have seized upon the theaters of this country and are determined to reduce it for revenue only to the level of the sweat shop."

Mr. Hayman was defended by David Levenritt and Mr. Shakespere of Philadelphia. When the manager took the stand he stated that the publication of the article complained of held him up to public ridicule.

Mr. Klink asked Mr. Hayman what he understood by artistic taste, but counsel objected and would not allow witness to answer.

Mr. Klink said he proposed to show that Mr. Hayman had no artistic taste.

Mr. Hayman said that he and his theatrical partners had read the article containing the alleged libel and discussed it between them before they took this action.

"What do you understand by a band of adventurers?" Mr. Hayman was asked.

"A party of men combined to prey upon the public," was the answer.

"What is meant by 'to prey upon the public?'"

"A rascal who stands before the public as just such an adventurer."

"Did you try to ascertain the definition of an adventurer in a dictionary?"

"I decline to answer," was the witness' reply, as his counsel objected to the question.

"Did you understand you had been charged with having obtained possession and sole control of the theaters of various cities in the United States, and the pool you are connected with?"

"Yes, I did."

"You knew by reason of this fact that any manager not booked in your syndicate could not play in any of your theaters?"

This was objected to.

"I propose to show that it is a corner, the same as in pork and corn."

This question was put again and Mr. Hayman said, "I don't know."

Mr. Hayman explained that in some cities the syndicate controlled some theaters and only booked in others.

"You understand that this syndicate is a trust?"

"I don't know what you call a trust. I signed an agreement."

Mr. Hayman became somewhat nettled and appealed to the magistrate. "It looks as if I were on trial here and not Mr. Fiske," he remarked. He was being questioned as to the rights of managers to book companies and stars in various cities without the written consent of the syndicate.

"The agreement was that booking could not be done without the written consent of all the parties," he said.

"Is it not a fact that in some cities you control the leading theaters?"

"Yes, we do."

"They have achieved a corner in theaters in these cities, the same as the corner in pork, or corn, and reduced them to the level of the sweat-shop," said the attorney for Mr. Fiske. "By securing complete control they prevent competition," he added.

"You are carrying this theatrical syndicate or trust for revenue only?"

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Hayman.

Mr. Hayman was asked about putting corrupting plays into the theaters of the syndicate. His counsel said he could not answer that; he did not write the plays. Several plays alleged to be immoral were mentioned.

"I regard some as good extravaganzas; there is nothing immoral in that."

Mr. Hayman was asked about when he went to Australia. He said in 1876.

"Were you known as a ticket of leave man in Australia?"

"No, sir."

"Had you been arrested in Australia?"

"No, no, sir."

Here Mr. Hayman appealed to the court, "as there are many reporters present."

"These reporters must make a living," said Mr. Klink, and the examination went on.

Mr. Hayman told of his early theatrical ventures.

"You produced a play by Fred Marsden, owned by Joe Murphy?"

"I did."

"You were charged with pirating this play?"

"I was not."

The hearing was brought to a close here, to be resumed Monday morning.

Russian photographers have a strange way of punishing those who, having received their photo, do not pay their bills. They hang the picture of the delinquents upside down at the entrance of their studios.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of CASTORIA.

GERMANY AND REVOLUTION

An Interesting Debate Carried on in the Reichstag.

Socialists Do Not Hesitate to Assails Acts of Kings in the Past.

Herr Bebel Resents the Statement That the Contestants in 1848 Were "Rabble."

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BERLIN, March 18.—In the Reichstag to-day, during the debate of the bill providing for the reform of courts-martial, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, started a discussion on the subject of the fiftieth anniversary of the revolution. Alluding to the privileges enjoyed by military officers, he reminded his hearers of "the revolution of March 18, 1848, when the people fought for their liberty and rights."

The Minister of War, General Von Gessler, and Herr Munnckel, People's party, followed, while the president of the House, Baron von Buel-Lorenburg, intervened, and declared that he did not wish to deny the significance of the day, but at the request of the subsequent speakers, he could not allow it to become the chief point of discussion.

Baron Von Flumm declared the Prussian constitution was the free gift of the king.

Herr Bebel, amid an uproar, said the combatants of 1848 were described as "rabble." This, he asserted, was infamous. Continuing, Herr Bebel asserted that if the struggles of 1848 had attained their object, the events of 1870 would not have been necessary. The King, the speaker, alleged, had also shown signs of incapacity in 1848, and even Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, was then on the side of the revolution. Herr Bebel then remarked: "If the promises made had been fulfilled, no Bismarck would have been required. But the King betrayed——"

The president of the Reichstag here intervened and called the speaker to order.

Resuming his remarks, Herr Bebel said: "The men of the old National Union are now silent. The King of Prussia, 'by the grace of God,' made a clean sweep in 1860. The people also have the right to make a clean sweep some day."

Dr. Benningsen, leader of the National Liberal party, said royalty had certainly suffered a severe reverse on March 18, 1848. But, he added, that day had little significance in the development of German affairs. He then referred to the part the future Emperor William played and to the fact that Bismarck had helped to found Germany.

The Weak

The weak and the erring of the earth find little sympathy from the outside world. If you see a man whose nerves are all unstrung, whose knees shake, and who is afflicted in other ways, you will see that the world generally laughs at him. He is to be pitied, though. It is not certain that these very pitiable weaknesses are due to his follies. Have you not been under big mental strain yourself? If you have you know what that means. Perhaps you work too hard and you worry too much. It may be that you have been silly as a youth, and that you are a sufferer to-day on that account. You can never remedy matters by sitting down and hoping to get well, though. Here is a little plain truth for you. "Hudyan" has replaced the fire of youth in ten thousand men. Is your vitality being exhausted? If so be warned in time. "Hudyan" will do for you what nothing else on earth can do—IT WILL CURE YOU. Ask for testimonials showing what it has done for others. You can surely believe your own eyes. The mission of "Hudyan" is to see the weak

Made Strong

The tertiary as well as the secondary and primary forms of blood taint are overcome surely and very promptly by the "30-day blood cure." Circulars and testimonials about it are as free as "Hudyan" evidence. Use a postage stamp and let your troubles cease. Why continue to be foolish?

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