ACROSS NIAGARA.

The Great Blondin Has a Rival on the Tight Rope in a Plucky Toronto Man.

The Distance Over the Gorge Covered in Twelve and a Quarter Minutes.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. Sept. 6.—The great Blondin has a rival in a plucky resident of Toronto, who walked a cable seven-eighths of an inch in diameter stretched across the Niagara gorge, between the suspension and cantilever bridges, this afternoon.

True to his announcement he appeared at the Canadian end of the cable at 1.28 o'clock. Dixon, as he stood on the narrow wire with his balance pole in his hands, looked pale and anxious. He whispered some words of instruction to his attendant and started on his perilous trip.

At least 8,000 spectators lining both banks of the river had their eyes fastened on the intrepid rope-walker. People held their breaths and seemed to be petrified at the antics of the man as he scampered down the wire, hundreds of feet above Niagara's roaring waters and rugged cliffs.

On he went till about a quarter of the distance had been traversed, when a halt was made. He stood on one foot, holding out the other almost horizontally and waving his hand to the spectators. Then he continued on his perilous journey until the centre was reached, when he sat down and threw both legs over his balance pole, which was resting on the wire, and stretched out at full length on his back on the wire, crossing his feet and folding his arms on his breast. A shriek of horror went up from the female spectators, many of whom walked away to save themselves from fainting.

Dixon calmly unfolded his arms, and waved first his right and then his left hand to the spectators. He then arose, and as he did so the wire vibrated so much that he had to lean a good deal over to get his equilibrium. Then he went on until the three-quarters had been passed. There he again stood on one leg, and went through a number of other manœuvres, after which he ran up the incline, reaching the American side at 3:42½. He sprang from the wire three feet over the edge of the cliff, much to the relief of the thousands of spectators, who applauded and cheered him vociferously.

After a rest of five minutes on the American side Dixon returned to the wire with a hoop on his ankles and walked out to where the Stars and Stripes floated in the breeze, about 150 feet from the cliff, and went through several manœuvres, winding the flag about his shoulders, after which he went to the Canadian side, walked out about the same distance as he had done on the American side and wound the Union Jack about his shoulders. He then returned to terra firma and went direct to his hotel, where he was seen by a reporter of the Association Press.

He said that the only trouble he experienced was with the vibration of the cable in the centre, which was caused by the sandbags not being properly adjusted. He had no motive in making the perilous trip other than that while crossing the suspension bridge about a month ago with some friends to attend a photographers' convention at Philadelphia he noticed the cable, and remarked that he could walk across on it. The result of this remark was the performance of to-day.

He said he had done rope walking in his youth, and for the past few weeks preparatory to to-day's feat he had walked several times on a rope 200 feet long, stretched sixty feet above the ground on Hanlan's point, Toronto. Dixon is 38 years of age, is five feet six inches high, and weighs 138 pounds. He is of sallow complexion, and wears a heavy dark moustache and chin whiskers.

He was dressed in terra cotta tights, black silk trunks and cap, and wore moccasins. The balance pole he carried weighed thirty pounds, measures twenty-two feet and six inches long and was tipped with iron at either end. Dixon was born in New York city and is of Irish parentage. Prior to his residence in Toronto, where he has lived for the past fifteen years, his home was in the village of Clarksburg, Ontario, on Georgian bay.

The wire on which Dixon crossed to-day is the one on which Stephen Peer walked on June 22, 1887, and below which his lifeless body was found a week later. It is supposed that Peer, while intoxicated, attempted to walk the wire after dark and fell to the rocks below. Professor de Leon, a well-known rope walker, attempted to cross on the cable in the summer of 1887, but after walking about thirty feet he slid down a rope and took the first train for parts unknown.

Dixon says he will return here next June and give a three days' performance. He will then arrange an attractive programme, walking the cable after dark and giving a pyrotechnic display from the wire and bridges.

RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The Teutonic, with Depew on Board, Beats the City of New York.

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The Teutonic left Liverpool a week ago to-day, having received mails aboard at 11:15 a. m., and at 10:35 p. m. Rock light was passed. At 2:27 p. m. on the 4th inst., mails were taken on board at Queenstown and Dawitt's Rock lightship was passed at 3:11 p. m. The run made to noon on the 5th was 424 miles; on the 6th, 480; 7th, 470; 8th, 494; 9th, 509, and to Sandy Hook light, 397.

At 9:50 this morning the first of the Teutonic's passengers descended the gangplank to the pier at the foot of West Street. During the first three days of the voyage the Teutonic encountered strong south-west winds and heavy head seas, which prevented her from making as good time as she could have done under more favorable weather. During the rest of the voyage both winds and seas were more auspicious.

The two ocean racers kept well together until Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, when the Teutonic lost sight of the City of New York. At that time the Inman steamer maintained the advance. She had gained by the early start.

The most prominent passengers on the Teutonic were Archbishop Corrigan and Chauncey M. Depew.

Two steamers went down the bay to meet the Teutonic, one with a party to greet Depew and the other to meet Archbishop Corrigan. They were taken off without waiting for the Teutonic to reach her pier.

The Inman steamer City of New York passed Sandy Hook at 10:00 o'clock this morning, making the trip in six days and twenty-one minutes.

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French Duchess Paid All of Boulanger's Expenses—Spent an Enormous Fortune.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The revelations of the Paris Figaro show that the Duchess d'Uzes gave $600,000 to the Boulangist cause, but did not mix herself up in the petty intrigues of the party. In an interview she affirms all that Mermieu has said concerning her part in the affair, and adds that she arranged an interview with the Count of Paris at General Boulanger's request. Ostensibly it was an accidental meeting between the Count of Paris and Boulanger at his hotel. The Duchess d'Uzes speaks somewhat of Boulanger's lack of courage.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times says that every one mentioned in the revelations suffers more or less in honor, excepting the Duchess d'Uzes, who, without hope of receiving any return, appeared to desire to play the role of a modern Joan of Arc.

TRADES UNIONS.

John Burns Does Not Succeed in Forcing Himself to the Front as a Labor Leader.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—At to-day's session of the Trades Union Congress it was resolved to boycott unfairly made goods and all railways, tramways and boats whose employes are underpaid; also, to exclude representatives of non-union papers from future congresses.

Birtwistle, the leader of the cotton workers, resigned from the parliamentary committee, giving as a reason that he was not in favor of the passage of a compulsory eight-hour labor law. John Burns was appointed a member in Birtwistle's place. The announcement was received with cheers and groans. The congress then dissolved.

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He seems to have shown a very arrogant spirit, which the other delegates by no means liked. Partly as a consequence of that he could not even get elected on the Parliamentary committee, a rebuff which would take the conceit of most men out of them. Moreover, he was continually rebuked by the chairman or by the delegates for his overbearing conduct. Once he defied the meeting or anybody in it to put him out. This sort of conduct is not calculated to improve a man's position.

FASTEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Succi, the Successful Abstainer, Arrives to Challenge Dr. Tanner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Giovanni Succi, the Italian faster, arrived from London Saturday on a mission to knock out Dr. Tanner's record and his own by fasting forty days with him. He has a trunk full of documents to prove that he is the real Succi. These consist of volumes bound in red and black Morocco, with the signatures of 200 physicians who watched his fast; the record of the observations of Paris physicians, and scrap books filled with accounts of his accomplishments in Italian, Spanish, French and English. Succi fasted thirty days in Lisbon, thirty-five in Brussels, and forty in London. He has gold medals from the Paris exposition and the London exhibition, with his profile of bas-relief.

The faster is a man of medium size. His flesh is as hard as iron, while he is of an extremely nervous organization. The force that sustains him, he says, is spiritual, and after a few days fasting he can take up foils and vanquish the best fencers. A committee is to be appointed to to watch him in his fast.

The Deadliest of Serpents.

THE cobra destroys life less in the aggregate than the various forms of cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, etc. Mortality in Canada from these causes is light, owing to the general use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which is an unfailing specific for all bowel complaints.

Trenchcross Matterhorn.

BERNE, Sept. 12.—A German tourist, and two of his guides, who were ascending the Matterhorn, were blown over a precipice and killed, to-day. Their bodies will likely be recovered.

MR. DEPEW IS HOME.

He Approves Webb's Conduct Towards the Knights—Not Seeking the Labor Vote.

Powderly Says Chauncey Must Meet the Issue Squarely — Another Train-Wrecker Arraigned.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—In the address to-night, General Master Workman Powderly referred to Depew's return and said:

"He is on record as saying that the settlement of labor questions lies in arbitration. We will see now whether he is prepared to square his actions with his words."

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Among the first to welcome Chauncey M. Depew, who returned from Europe on the steamer Teutonic to-day, were General Manager Toucey and Vice-President Webb, of the New York Central road. Depew was conducted below, where he and Webb held a consultation. Then luncheon was served, and Loomis, of the New York Central, delivered an address of welcome, to which he referred to the strike. Depew, replying, said:

This is the largest representation of the organization of the New York Central that during my presidency has been gathered in any one place. I take it as a testimony to the fact that that organization is a unit in its policy and its action. (Cheers.) I am not here to discuss the questions which have been so ably discussed by Mr. Loomis, but to say that my two months' vacation, entered upon at the usual time, and from which I return at the usual date, left the management of the road in the hands of its duly accredited officers, whom the directorate believed fully competent to manage in any difficulty that may arise, and they have demonstrated that such confidence has not been misplaced. (Cheers.)

I noticed that one of the newspapers that came to me seemed to be discussing my presidential chances. I want to state right here that in no moment of my life and in no utterance that I have made was the Presidency of the United States in my mind. When I act as president of the Central, I act for the interests of that corporation, without any regard whatever to my political chances or opportunities."

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—John Reed, another of the alleged train-wreckers, today pleaded not guilty, and was committed to jail.

THE CRUELTY OF IT.

St. Paul Pioneer Press, Sept. 5.

The great public has forgotten already that there was a strike on the New York Central railroad not long ago. But there is a class of people who have not forgotten it yet, and some of whom will not be able to forget it all the rest of their lives. These are the strikers themselves, who are out of employment, and their families who have eaten up the small savings of months or years of economy and are now destitute. They, together with the people whose business was interrupted, pay the bills for the strike. They always do. And nobody seems to think that the cruelty of the employer who would turn a faithful employe into the street to starve is matched by the cruelty of the leader who orders men to go on strike unnecessarily, and keeps them on strike after failure has been written on the whole affair. One has but to study the course and consequences of such a strike as this to conclude that the hardest hear s towards the laborer are found not in the bosoms of calculating employers, but in those of his own order, to whom he yields unhesitating obedience.

It was a cruel thing to order these men to strike in the first place. It would seem a grand achievement, no doubt, to force a great railway system to terms. But nobody in the ranks of organized labor seems to count the cost. Nor could anything justify it save a grievance that would not wait, on the one hand, and a criminal injustice deeper and blacker than any honorable man would be guilty of, on the other. Now this was not the case in the New York Central strike. It was all a question of alleged discrimination, whose real merits are not even yet discovered. And for this thousands of men were ordered to quit their posts at a given signal, and trust to chance for their future and that of those dependent on them. This was bad enough. What followed was infinitely worse. He is a bad general who regards the men under him as so many mere puppets for working out his purpose. And the leader who, repulsed again and again from an impregnable breastwork, should order the scattered remnants of his command to throw their bleeding bodies upon the foe as mere bravado and defiance, careless if every life was sacrificed, would be tried by court martial and cashiered, if he should escape the bayonets of mutiny. Yet this cruel thing is what was done by the leaders of the Knights of Labor.

If Mr. Powderly were interviewed to-day no doubt he would tell you that the New York Central strike is still "on." If a member of that order is honest and loyal, he has still no right to go back, though his old place were offered him for the last time, with another waiting to take it in case of his refusal. This is the supreme cruelty of the strike, and the heavy indictment that lies against the leaders of it. Let us assume that there was sufficient warrant for it in the first place, though we know there was not. Let us grant that the strike was ordered in good faith, in the belief that it was necessary, and the confidence that an easy victory could be won. To any one in a position to understand the facts at all, it was demonstrated within three days that the strike had failed. It was not merely a repulse. The strike was over. What, then, was the duty of a leader who cared for his men, as leaders ought to care for the brave fellows who trust them? There is no doubt here. He should have announced the defeat he deplored, and authorized the men to go back while it was yet time, and while the loss to them would be the minimum. Now, the authorities of the Knights of Labor know that they had failed. They knew that if they accomplished anything at all it would be by treaty with the management of the road, but they did not undeceive their men. At the moment when everybody else knew that the strike was dead, meetings of employees were in progress everywhere along the line, filled with enthusiasm, cheered by reports that success was assured, held steadfast by exhortations not to yield an inch and triumph would be theirs. It was this policy that prolonged the results of the strike for days and days after it was hopeless. It is this which the idle men whose places have been filled and whose families are hungry have to thank for their condition. Such is the reward of fidelity. Aside from the desertion of trains filled with women and children by the strikers wherever they happened to be when the word of command came, this is the greatest cruelty charged up against it. Some day, we think, these men will have a reckoning with their leaders. There will be fewer strikes after that.

THE SOUTHAMPTON STRIKE.

A Mob Threatens the Mayor—Non-Union Men to be Employed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 10.—The striking dock laborers, sailors and firemen s ill retain their menacing attitude, and the authorities fear further rioting. Further detachments of troops have been summoned. Some of the strikers have gone out in boats to meet incoming steamers, with the object of persuading the crews to join the strike. The admiralty has been asked to assist in preventing this. To-day, a mob gathered about the mayor's residence and made threatening demonstrations. The mayor telephoned for assistance, and soldiers were dispatched to disperse the crowd.

The employers held a meeting and subsequently issued a handbill, promising every protection to men returning to work. The union had submitted proposals for an advance in wages, undertaking to ask no further increase for two years to come. The employers, however, declined to accept the condition, and non-union men will be employed. Many arrests have been made.

At 9 o'clock to-night troops were obliged to make a succession of bayonet charges in order to clear the streets. At midnight the excitement subsided and the infantry hold all the approaches to the docks. The Royal Mail company has locked out all its men and ordered the vessels to go to Plymouth.

B. C. PRESBYTERY.

Suburban Services Asked for—A Call Sustained—A Grant of Money for a Church in Victoria—Committees Appointed.

The Presbytery of British Columbia resumed its proceedings in St. Andrew's church, New Westminster, on Wednesday morning. After devotional exercises, the Moderator appointed the various committees for the year.

The resolution of St. Andrew's church, Westminster, showing that the residents of the West End, Sapperton and Millside had secured church sites and were ready to guarantee $600 in aid of regular church services, and asking the Presbytery to take the necessary steps for securing such services, was referred to the Mission committee.

The unanimous call of the Kamloops congregation in favor of Rev. A. Lee Sherbrooke, P.Q., was sustained after hearing Mr. McCutcheon and Rev. D. Fraser in support thereof.

The Mission Committee reported in favor of the St. Andrew's Church memorial, and recommended that the necessary steps be taken to have a missionary appointed to fill the position. The report was adopted.

An application from the church of Wellington to be admitted from the Church of Scotland into the Presbytery of Columbia, was received and referred to a committee to report at next meeting.

Rev. D. Fraser, convener of the Home Mission Committee, reported at length on the condition and requirements of the various missions, and the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was opened by prayer, and after business of a routine nature, Mr. Moss delivered an able address, which was well received.

An application for $600 was granted to assist in the erection of a church in Victoria West, the amount to be taken from the church and manse building fund.

The application of J. N. Muir for an appeal from the finding of the St. Andrew's church in Victoria was considered.

Rev. Mr. Fraser, of the Home Mission Committee is making arrangements for securing the services of some one for Metchosin and Sooke districts during the next six months. The deputation appointed to look into the affairs of the church at Wellington, Northfield and East Wellington report that it is best to supply men who have taken religious orders.

Mr. Moss submitted his report on his doings at Mount Lehman and Aldergrove during the past summer. Dr. Robertson thought it would be advisable to appoint a missionary after the departure of Mr. Moss.

The Home Mission committee asked that Mr. Ross be given an assistant for his work at Chilliwhack.

Mr. Macleod for the foreign missions reported that two missionaries were required, one for labor in among the Chinese in connection with St. Andrew's church, Victoria, the other to work among the Indians at a place yet to be selected as being central.

Dr. Robertson addressed the meeting concerning his visit to the different places during his two weeks' stay on Vancouver Island and New Westminster District, for which and many other things thanks were returned.

The following are the names of those who have been placed on the various standing committees of the Presbytery of B. C. for the ensuing year:

Home Missions—Revs. D. Fraser, P. McF. Macleod, D. McRae, T. Scouler, McLean and Mr. J. M. Browning (elder).

Foreign Missions—Revs. Macleod, Fraser, Scouler, J. K. Wright, McRae and Mr. D. Lyal (elder).

Finance—Revs. T. Scouler, J. M. McLeod and Mr. Thornton Fell (elder).

Colleges Committee—Revs. McRae, Dunn, Tait, Jaffery, Mr. A. McDougal (elder).

Religious—Revs. Jaffery, Scouler, Fraser, Langill, Mr. J. McKelvie (elder).

Sunday Schools—Revs. W. R. Ross, J. M. McLeod, T. J. Glassford, Mr. J. C. Brown (elder).

Sabbath Observance—Revs. Dunn, Fraser, Jamieson, Mr. A. Fortune (elder).

Temperance—Revs. J. K. Wright, Fraser, Langill, Hon. John Robson (elder).

Systematic Benefices—Revs. Tait, Glassford, Fraser, A. Shaw (elder).

After a prayer the session closed, to meet again in St. Andrew's Church, Vancouver, on the second Tuesday in December, this year.—Westminster Truth.

SCION OF NOBLE SIRES.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON, MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

His American Ancestor Followed Champlain—Cradled in Politics—A Minister who is Much Criticised—Time to Turn Over a New Leaf and do Better.

Sir Adolphe Caron has returned from Montmorency flushed with victory. While in this favorable attitude for observation let us look at the Minister of Militia. The country at large has a well settled opinion of Sir Adolphe which it would probably be useless for me to attempt to disturb. It would nevertheless perhaps be well if it were disturbed. The public is apt to build its opinions of people on very small and perhaps altogether insufficient foundations. Of course I recognise how frequently these intuitions of the collective national mind are correct in their great outlines. There are certain features of Sir Adolphe's career, however, that deserves consideration at the hands of his countrymen.

I am afraid that the public judgment of him has been formed to a large extent on his personal appearance. Sir Adolph is an exquisite. He is the Beau Brummel of politics. He has good features. His moustache is the admiration of the ladies and the despair of the men. You never saw so glossy a silk hat on any other man and his trousers might become the theme of a poet's song. Out in boats he never ventures unscathed, with the object of persuading the crews to join the strike. The admiralty has been asked to assist in preventing this. To-day, a mob gathered about the mayor's residence and made threatening demonstrations. The mayor telephoned for assistance, and soldiers were dispatched to disperse the crowd.

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SOME SCIENTIFIC TALK.

WHAT ELECTRICIANS ARE DOING WITH THE MYSTIC FLUID.

New Uses for Electricity—Latest Application for Theatrical Purposes—The Electric Microscope—Motors and Express Trains—Some New Inventions of a Startling Nature.

An interesting application of electricity for theatrical purposes was made in connection with the ballet in "Ascanio," Saint-Saëns's new work at the Paris opera. This was the torch carried by the genii. Saëns of very limited dimensions, and had to be kept alight for a quarter of an hour each evening. An incandescent lamp was concealed beneath the "jeweled" torch head and a small battery was placed in the staff. In lighting the torch the actress who took the part of Phœbus and carried the genii's torch applied thumb pressure to a spring in the handle, when the connections were formed and the lamp was lighted. The batteries were daily charged at the electrical station to the opera.

At the electrical exhibition at St. Louis it is intended to illustrate very fully the remarkable progress which has been made in the application of electricity for heating purposes. Among other devices there will be ordinary looking flat-irons to which flexible cord is attached, and to which the heat can be instantly transmitted by a slight pressure. Soldering irons with similar connections can be heated without any waste of time, and the usual firepot can be dispensed with. Tea kettles, cooking dishes, tin pans, and every description of culinary articles can in the same way be placed anywhere, and their contents boiled or baked in the time ordinarily taken in lighting a fire. Portable radiators will also be exhibition, which can be carried with the greatest ease from one room to another and which, when connected, will warm the apartment. Supplementing this exhibit there will be a number of improved thermostats or temperature controllers, by which the temperature of a room can be instantly regulated.

The tendency of a large number of late electrical inventions is toward the lightening of household labor. A miniature pumping plant for domestic use has now appeared with no more current than is required for a couple of incandescent lamps, will pump 50 gallons an hour. The pumping plant is entirely automatic and requires no attention. A float in the tank is provided with a switch by which the motor and pump are started when the water in the tank is low and automatically stopped when the tank is full.

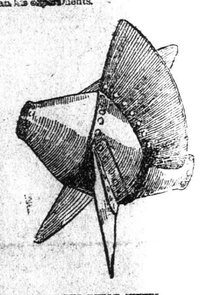
A journal in Chicago some time ago offered prizes for the best three projects for emphasizing the success of the world's fair in that city. Two of the proposals which have been submitted involve the use of electricity. One investor contemplates the building of a tunnel of thick glass far out into the lake, and its illumination so that the water can be seen for a considerable distance and the effect of an immense aquarium be secured. Another inventor proposes the erection of two towers, each about 400 feet high, at a considerable distance apart, and the construction between them of an aerial electric railroad. A road of this kind is about to be built at Zurich, between two hills about a quarter of a mile apart.

The electric microscope promises to make some wonderful revelations in the world of science. At a recent medical congress in Europe, microscopical preparations, under a magnifying power of 14,000 linear were made visible to an assemblage of 300 persons. The pulsating heart of a dog and the heart beat produced by suffocation were successfully demonstrated.

MR. RUBLE'S WHEEL.

He Thinks He Can Get 23 Knots with One-fifth of the Ordinary Power.

On the docks at the west end of the new bridge in Newark, a new propeller, which the projector thinks will revolutionize navigation in all countries. It is a twin screw propeller, 100 feet long and 29 feet beam, with an unusually long overhang astern, flat bottom and shallow draught. The boat is being constructed on plans made by M. R. Ruble, and D. C. Bernard of Newark is doing the work. The frame and planking is unusually strong, for the boat is intended for some excursions, and is to be used by the Ocean Steamboat Company of Atlantic City in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad company's excursions. Mr. Ruble is the inventor of a peculiar screw, which he has tested successfully on the Ohio River, where he began his experiments.



THE RUBLE WHEEL.

The screw consists of four blades firmly rivetted to a buoyant and air-tight cylinder of boiler iron having conical ends. Two of these screws, each six feet in diameter, will propel the new boat, Mr. Ruble thinks, at the rate of twenty-three miles an hour. The peculiarity of this form of screw is that it is not intended for total submergence, but will be partly above the surface, one-half or two-thirds being submerged. The inventor says his wheel, running in this manner, will not churn, and will move with the slightest degree of slip while applying the full energy to be developed from a wheel of a given diameter and doing with one-fifth of the power needed to run an ordinary screw. Two-thirds horse power Fogg high speed engines will be used, taking steam from a boiler of Mr. Ruble's own designing for which he claims the greatest economy. Owners of steam launches, tugboats, and other screw-propelled craft are watching the progress of the work on the new boat and waiting for the trial which will take place on the Passaic next month.

Mr. Ruble is very confident, and says that he has got beyond the experimental stage, having demonstrated to his own satisfaction the value of the wheels on a steamboat in the West. There he had the wheels alongside amidships, and now he will place them under the overhanging stern. The hollow hubs will be calked tightly around the shafts so that no water can get into them.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

Princess Victoria to Wed Prince Adolf von Schaumburg-Lippe.

On the occasion of her visit to England her majesty, the Empress Frederick of Germany, princess royal of Great Britain, was accompanied by her two unmarried daughters, Princess Victoria and Princess Margaret of Prussia, and by a German prince, who is to be congratulated on his having been recently accepted as the future husband of the first of these two young ladies. Prince Adolf William Victor of Schaumburg-Lippe is this fortunate man. His serene highness was born July 20, 1859, the fifth and youngest of

THE PRINCE.

the children of the reigning prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, and holds a commission in the Prussian army. Her royal highness, Princess Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, who is second daughter and fourth child of the late German Emperor Frederick, King Frederick III. of Prussia, and of the Empress Victoria, princess royal of Great Britain was born at Potsdam April 12, 1866.

The act of betrothal, which in Germany is a formal and legal ceremony, took place June 7 at the royal palace at Potsdam, where it was proclaimed by the Emperor William II., brother of the affianced princess, to the whole court assembled in the Hall of Bronze. It was followed by a luncheon, at which were present the emperor and empress his consort,

THE PRINCESS.

the Empress Frederick, his mother, Princesses Victoria and Margaret, Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, the other royal princes and princesses, Gen. Von Caprivi, chancellor of the German empire, and other persons of rank. The emperor drank the health of his sister and her future husband, wishing them all happiness.