

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

**Kaiser Wilhelm Goes In His Yacht
to Meet His Russian
Guest.**

**Reception at Kiel Castle—Military
Review—Warm Interchange
of Courtesies**

KIEL, June 7.—At nine o'clock this morning the Kaiser started in his yacht, the Hohenzollerin, to meet the Czar. The harbor was thronged with boats, most of them gaily decked with flags, and thousands of people assembled with hearty "hoos!" to see the Kaiser start. About an hour later the Hohenzellerin entered Kiel. The Russian

the German standard at the Navy Yard, the arsenals and on the fortifications. At the Hohenzollern approached the cannon thundered an imperial salute. The military bands struck up a Russian air and the people cheered in echo to the canonade. The Czar, upon disembarking, was escorted by the Kaiser and his staff to Kiel Castle. The Czarina remained secluded. At the Castle of Kiel a large force of military was drawn up, showing the most perfect discipline and drill. The Kaiser conducted a busy confab with the Czar, showing him various points of interest. At the Castle, the Kaiser and Czar

held a large reception which was attended by the officers of the garrison at Kiel, and the notables of the town and adjoining localities. The Czar showed himself not only urbane but gracious in his treatment of the guests. After holding a

reception in the Castle, the Czar and the Kaiser reviewed the Ninth Army corps, commanded by the Count Von Waldersee. The men presented a splendid appearance and won the sincere approval of the Czar, who expressed himself without reserve to the Kaiser in praise of the appearance and discipline of the troops.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

Lord Dunraven's Remarks on this Interesting Topic.

LONDON, June 6.—A few days ago in moving in the House of Lords for a copy of the petition agreed to by the Canadian parliament on April 25, regarding preferential trade with the United Kingdom, Lord Dunraven said that he considered the motion a distinct proposal for reciprocity with every part of the empire. This was the first time

such a proposal had been advanced by a self-governing colony in practical shape. The suggestion should be attentively received by Great Britain. Lord Salisbury had made a very practical suggestion at the beginning of the session when he proposed that the colonies be invited to confer with the home government on the subject. It would greatly increase Britain's export trade with Canada and extend her manufacturing industries. But as Great Britain levied no duties on food imports it would be necessary to place an *ad valorem* duty on

them for the purpose of securing a reduction of the duty imposed on British manufactured goods by Canada. By imposing a lower duty on Canadian raw food products imported into Great Britain than that levied on similar imports from other countries, the duty on food products would only increase the price of a loaf of bread a farthing, and would give an immense

impetus to corn growing in the British empire. The French duty on imported wheat had not increased the price of bread in France. He did not believe that the adoption of his proposal would lead to any sacrifice of other British commercial interests. Such a measure he held to be necessary to avert the disintegration of the empire which free trade was gradually producing. The motion was agreed to, Lord Balfour of Paisley moving, seconded, of the

Board of Trade, remarking: "The matter was of the greatest importance to the country. The Government had agreed to accept Lord Dunraven's motion, because it was obvious that Parliament should know officially what specific resolutions Canada had come to, but he hoped it was clearly understood that he did not agree with Lord Dunraven's arguments of the policy fore-

shadowed in Great Britain to free herself of foreign engagements without losing advantage of great value to her. If she attempted to give Canada the preference on certain articles it must involve her in the policy of protection."

French Policy, Calmness and Peace.
PARIS, June 6.—Deputy Willevoey is

severely criticized for his inflammatory speech to the Jung-Czechs at the Nancy Fete. It is said that as soon as news of his utterances reached the president, an official request was sent to all men conspicuous in the fete that such demonstrations should be carefully avoided to-day and to-morrow. At the municipal banquet this evening, President Carnot in replying to the toast to him proposed by the mayor took occasion to speak for moderation and peace. After expressing his pleasure to the visitors as thoroughly as patriotic as Nancy he said: "The prosperity of our country

depends upon peace and order. From disorder and violence we have everything to fear. France's policy is and must remain one of calmness and peace."

CABLEGRAMS CONDENSED.

The death of Anatole de la Forge, publicist and author of "Le Socialisme et la Démocratie," is announced.

announced this evening. He was 71 years of age. The circumstances of his death are mysterious.

Constantine of Russia was conveyed to the Prefecture was draped with Russian flags and was escorted by students and citizens along the route who were wild with enthusiasm, and covered constantly. During the Grand Duke's interview with President Caudanot at the prefecture, the vast crowd outside sang the Russian anthem, and hurrahs for Russia and the Czar. The interview lasted twenty minutes. The ovation at the railway station was repeated when the Grand

The long-expected meeting between the Kaiser and Czar takes place at Kiel, where the Czar will stop on his return from the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark.

Herr Hochstein, a bookseller of Frankfurt, quarreled in a street of Brussels with two strangers, and finished by shooting them both dead.

Most of the London papers discuss Fleish-

chances of obtaining the presidency. The News says the coming election will be primarily a conflict of principles, not of men. The Chronicle thinks that Blaine may have passed over, solely because his inferior rivals are jealous.