

Minister Murdered

The Report of the Killing of Baron Von Kettler Confirmed.

German Legations Burned-Bodies of Murdered Servants Thrown Into Flames.

Kaiser Determined to Mete Out Punishment for Murders in China.

London, July 2.—Official dispatches received by the consular body at Shanghai, by an express cable, dated Shanghai, July 1st, confirm the report of the butchery of Baron von Kettler, the German minister, on June 18th. The ambassador was riding on the legation street, when he was attacked by troops and Boxers, dragged from his horse and killed. His body was hacked to pieces with swords. The German legation and six other buildings were burned, and a number of servants of the legations were killed and their bodies thrown into the flames.

Marching on Chee Foo. London, July 2.—The consuls entertain little hope that any foreigners are left alive in the capital. There were 1,800 foreigners connected with the legations, 50 in the customs house, British and United States tourists, and others to the number of 150, and nearly 500 legation guards with British foreign officers.

The Daily Mail has received news from a consular general at Chee Foo that Baron von Kettler has been killed, but no other information. A Nankin dispatch to the Express dated June 30th, says: "French priests here have received reports that the public executions of foreigners have been in progress since June 1st. The news is confirmed by rumors from French priests at Peking, who state that they administered the last rites to the condemned men."

Nankin cables, dated Saturday, say that Victoria Liu Yun Yin received news from Gen. Lu on the 1st inst., stating that the German minister had been murdered at Peking. Yu Lu, who escaped from Tien Tsin to Pao Ting Fu, also wired: "Situation desperate, implore your help. Foreign troops of eight nationalities entering Peking in the afternoon of June 19th. The Emperor's army of 30,000 cannot hold out for four days."

Outbreaks of the Boxers appear to be imminent at Canton. The feeling of unrest steadily increases. The Boxers from Tien Tsin were marching Sunday on Chee Foo. The governor of Yunnanika feared for the town and sent to the warships for forces. Agents of the Boxers are busy in Shanghai provoking hatred of foreigners. Nothing has been heard from the column which relieved Admiral Seymour five days ago and then proceeded towards Peking, but as it takes at least two days to communicate between Tien Tsin and Chee Foo, there is nothing extraordinary in this. The troops are going forward from Taku to Tien Tsin daily.

Situation Desperate. Shanghai, July 1.—The British consul at Chee Foo telegraphs that Baron von Kettler, German minister at Peking, was murdered by native troops June 18th. Three legations, it is not stated which, were still undestroyed June 23rd. The United States consul here states that Yung Lu telegraphed June 20th that the other ministers were safe that morning, but the situation was desperate and he doubted whether the ministers could hold out 24 hours longer, as he heard the Emperor would no longer give them protection.

Berlin, July 3.—Addressing the detachment of German marines which sailed from Wilhelmshaven for China yesterday, the Emperor made a remarkable speech, during which he notified the world of Germany's intention to avenge the murder of Baron von Kettler, the late minister of Germany at Peking, and the missionaries, and to dictate terms to the Chinese from the palace at Peking. According to the Lokal Anzeiger yesterday he spoke as follows:

"The German flag has been insulted and the German emperor treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengeance. Events have moved with frightful rapidity and have become grave and still graver. Since I called on you to arms what I hoped to effect with the help of marine infantry has now become a difficult task which can only be fulfilled with the help of the serried ranks of all civilized states. I will not rest until the German flag, joined to those of the other powers, floats over China's flag, and until it has been planted on the walls of Peking, to dictate peace to the Chinese. You will have to make a good comradeship with all the other troops whom you will come in contact with over yonder. Russians, British and French all alike are fighting for one common cause—civilization. We must bear in mind, too, something higher, namely, our religion and the defence and protection of our brothers out there, some of whom stake their lives for the Saviour. The flags which here float above you go under fire for the first time. So that you bring back to me clean and stainless, without

a spot, my thanks, my prayers and my solicitude with you."

Should Japan Accept the Task? London, July 3.—The fact that a relief column has been unable to leave Tien Tsin in response to the pathetic prayer of the beleaguered legations in Peking is regarded generally in London as destroying almost the last vestige of hope of the unfortunate foreigners pent up in the Chinese capital. The worst is feared, and the massacre of Cawppore is in every man's mind.

It is beginning to be felt here that the plausible fiction that no state of war exists is no longer tenable, and that a fully and equipped modern army belonging to a single nationality is necessary to deal with the situation, instead of an assorted expedition of a half dozen nations. Hence arises the demand that Japan should be given a mandate to complete the work left undone in 1894, with proper security that she shall not be again squeezed out when the costly task is over.

News From Peking. Tien Tsin, June 29, via Chee Foo, July 1, and Shanghai, July 3.—A courier from Sir Robert Hart, inspector-general of customs at Peking, has just arrived. He left Peking on Monday, the 25th, and reports the situation desperate. He reports that Baron von Kettler, German minister, and his secretary attempted to visit the Tsung Li Yamen. The minister was shot four times and killed. His secretary succeeded in making his escape.

All of the legations, except the British, German and Italian, have been destroyed. The diplomats and missionaries are in the British legation under rifle fire. Cannon command the legations, but they are not being used.

It is impossible to start relief to Peking at present. Capt. McColla, commander of the United States cruiser New York, estimates that 50,000 soldiers will be required for the rescue of the ministers.

GERMANY AS A SEA POWER. (Associated Press.)

Berlin, July 4.—At a banquet at Wilhelmshaven of the officers of a club yesterday, subsequent to the launching of the war ship Wittelsbach, Emperor Wilhelm made a somewhat emphatic declaration upon the subject of Germany as a sea power, asserting that the ocean was indispensable to Germany's greatness, and that it had been demonstrated that no great decision could ever again be reached in respect to the sea without consulting with Germany and the German Emperor.

"The German people," said he, "did not conquer and shed blood 30 years ago in order to be thrust aside when great foreign problems are being settled. It had happened then the position of Germany as a world power would have been at an end. I am not inclined to allow matters to reach such a pass. It is the Emperor's duty and highest privilege to employ suitable and even the sharpest methods to prevent it."

The German Emperor expressed it as his conviction that in this matter the princes of Germany and entire people were closely arrayed behind him.

THE LAFAYETTE STATUE. (Associated Press.)

Paris, July 4.—The unveiling of the statue to the memory of the Marquis de Lafayette occurred today in the gardens of the Tuilleries. The monument was unveiled by two boys, representing the schools of France and America, Gueustave Henricque, great grandson of Marquis de Lafayette, and Paul Thomson, son of the projector of the monument. After a few words by Paul Thomson and the reading of a dedicatory poem by Miss Voss, representing the daughters of the American Revolution, Archbishop Ireland delivered an address.

RUSSIAN REFORMS. Unruly Subject No Longer to Be Sent to Siberia.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—The Official Messenger to-day published an Imperial ukase providing, in a large measure, for the abolition of banishment to Siberia. In May, 1899, the Czar, commissioned the Minister of Justice to draw up a law abolishing such banishment. The minister's draft, as finally sanctioned by the council of the empire, has now been signed by the Czar and the law is now gazetted.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURERS. Chicago, Ills., July 3.—The western delegates to the World's conference of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held in Edinburgh, commencing on July 14th, who were delayed in Chicago because of the burning of the steamship Saale, which they had chartered, will leave Chicago this evening on a special train for New York.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to take the Christian Endeavorers to London on the Trave, instead of the Saale.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER. (Associated Press.)

Toronto, July 4.—Geo. C. Hill has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, having, it is alleged, caused the death of Harry Littleford. Two doctors have testified that Littleford died from the effects of abscess of the brain caused by an injury to the eye inflicted by an umbrella in the hand of accused.

COMMONWEALTH BILL PASSED. (Associated Press.)

London, July 4.—The House of Lords has passed the Australian Commonwealth Bill.

Skirmishes With Boers

Botha's Patrols Engage British Outposts, but Refuse to Attack in Force

Lord Roberts on Bardette Coult's Hospital Charges—Colville Ordered Home.

General Coke Found the Burglers in a Strong Position at Amessfort.

London, July 2.—Gen. Botha is showing increased activity. His patrols cover wide stretches of country, approach near the British outposts and engage in skirmishes, while larger bodies threaten to attack, declining to allow themselves to be caught by the return blows which the British promptly seek to deliver.

Attacks of this sort were made on Friday last at Pinaarsport on Gen. Polk-Carew and at The Springs. Generals Botha and Dewet are seemingly operating in combination. Botha is reported to have divided his forces into two parts, one moving west and the other to the south to try to effect a juncture with Dewet.

Boer circulars are out exaggerating the Chinese troubles and urging the burghers to rejoin the army. Lord Roberts and several co-operating columns are still out, within striking distance of Dewet.

Dr. Conan Doyle, in an interview given the Daily Telegraph's Pretoria correspondent, says the hospital arrangements have been severely tried, but that no more could have been done.

Lord Roberts' in the course of an interview said he thought the charges brought against the government by Bardette Coult's, Conservative member of parliament for Westminister, that inadequate provision had been made for the sick and wounded, were probably based upon one hospital and a hasty generalization thereon. "The Pretoria Times correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Colville has been ordered home.

Sad Death of Trooper. Toronto, June 30.—John A. Ewen, in a letter to the Globe dated Koonstap, May 19th, gives the following incidents regarding the march up from Bloemfontein:

"An exceedingly regrettable incident in the march was the suicide of Trooper Owen, of the Eastern Townships. Owing to loss of track of his squadron a short distance outside of Bloemfontein, and it appears he feared being court-martialed as a deserter. The idea was utterly without foundation, but it appears to have fastened on his mind, with the result that, after writing a letter giving reasons for his action, he shot himself through the heart with his rifle. His comrades in B squadron were much shocked on learning of his fate.

"Surgeon-Major Devine, of the First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, has been invalided and is now in Bloemfontein. Sergt. Ross, a trooper in the First Battalion, and a graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, has been appointed to look after his duties. Dr. Ross was warmly congratulated by his comrades on his promotion. Among the patients under Dr. Devine's care at the moment are Lieut. Van Laven and "Gat," who is slightly wounded at Sandrift, but recovered from that, when he showed symptoms of fever. The attack is very light, however, and he is now recovering. Howard is poisoned by a bad can of peas which was served at mess. He was evidently sick, but shows signs of improvement."

London, July 3.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 3.—Gen. Hunter's division has crossed the Orange and should be at Frankfort to-day, where he will be joined by Col. MacDonald's brigade from Heilbron. "Gen. Buller's leading brigade has left Sanderton for Grayling's.

"Both here and at Johannesburg several families of the men who have been released for their own safety. Some are in a state of destitution.

"At Heilbron, where food supplies ran out, groceries, meat and other supplies of food are being distributed among the inhabitants, under the supervision of the relief committee. Arrangements are being made for the distribution of oats for seed purposes to farmers actually in need of who are unable to procure seed oats in any other manner."

London, July 3.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 3.—Gen. Hunter reached Frankfort on July 1st without opposition, and MacDonald joined him there yesterday. He found two men of the Seaforth and eighteen of the Derby Militia in the hospital. They had been well treated by the Boers.

"Methuen reports from Paarde Kraal, on the Heilbron-Koonstad road, that he has captured the commander of Dewet's scouts, two other prisoners and Wessels, the head of the Africander Bond."

FROM GEN. BULLER.

London, July 2.—5:45 p.m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller: "Standerton, Sunday.—General Talbot

Coke (Major-General John Talbot Coke) with the 10th brigade reconnoitered on June 28th, towards Amessfort (Transvaal) and found 2,000 of the enemy there, with guns in a strong position. Having shelled them, he retired, and was not followed up. His casualties were two killed and six wounded."

London, July 3.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller: "Standerton, July 3.—Clergy occupied Greylingstad yesterday without opposition, but met with a good deal of sniping. There were four or five casualties."

Returning to Canada. Ottawa, July 3.—Sir Richard Cartwright has received a cable from Cape Breton, N.S., from his son, Major Cartwright, sailed from there today for Canada by steamer Britannic.

Another Canadian Dead. Toronto, July 3.—A London dispatch to the Mail and Empire says the war office announces the death from disease, at Bloemfontein, of Corp. Irvine, of "B" Co., first Canadian contingent. Irvine was formerly a member of the 19th, St. Catharines, Battalion.

Corporal J. M. Gaskin, of the Canadian Artillery, is reported dangerously ill at Kimberley.

EX-MINISTER DROWNED.

Hon. A. R. Dickey Lost His Life While Bathing Near His Home. Halifax, July 3.—Hon. A. R. Dickey, ex-minister of justice, was drowned today while bathing near his home at Amherst.

During the afternoon he started for Amherst, saying he was going for a bath, and remarked that he seemed unable to swim as well as he used to do. He did not return and at 7 o'clock friends went to look for him. His lifeless body was found in two feet of water. His clothes were lying near by. He had evidently been taken with a cramp. Arthur Rupert Dickey, the second son of Senator Dickey, was born at Amherst, N.S., in 1854, and was educated at the University of Toronto, and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1878. He was returned to the House of Commons for Cumberland on the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper in 1888, and held that constituency until defeated at the general election of 1896. He became secretary of state under Sir Mackenzie Bowell in 1894; was transferred to the department of militia in 1895, and to the department of justice in 1896, continuing head of that department till the retirement of the Conservatives from power. As minister of justice he proposed and introduced the celebrated medical measure on the school question. Mr. Dickey was created a Q.C. in 1890 and was called to the Ontario bar in 1896. He was vice-president of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance and president of the Canadian Electric Co., one of the promoters of the New England & Nova Scotia Navigation Co., and was largely interested in the lumber business.

Enveloped in a Huge Blaze that sent great clouds of smoke high up in the air. There were great gangs of workmen on the piers, and these, together with a number of people who were at the docks on business and visiting the ships, scattered in all directions as the flames of fire were cut off by the flames. They were forced to jump overboard, and it is believed a great number of people were drowned.

The fire was first discovered by the watchman on the pier. At 4 o'clock he saw a small stream of flame shoot from a bale of cotton on pier No. 2, at which was docked the steamer Saale. He immediately sent in an alarm. In a few minutes the flames had extended to the adjoining pier on the north. Then, by a shift in the wind, the flames were sent in the direction of pier No. 1, which was to the south end of pier No. 2. The fire had by this time become so fierce that the officials of the Hamburg-American line decided the only way to prevent a total destruction of their great pier was to blow up the side of the dock in which the Phoenix lay, and this was done. A number of barges docked at the pier also took fire, but in the effort to save other property no attention was paid to them and they were allowed to burn.

It is feared that the loss of life in the holds of these vessels was frightful, as it is said that many of the crew who were asleep at the time were imprisoned there. The worst tale will come in the steamer Main, which was unable to be towed from the pier. This vessel had only arrived in the morning, and some of the passengers were still on board, and when the cry of fire was raised a number of them were seen to run to the burning decks. Most of them jumped overboard, and, save for the few who were picked up by the tugs, not one has been heard from, although every hotel and hospital in the city of Hoboken is crowded with injured. Some of the passengers of the Main.

Tried to Escape to the pier, and it was almost certain that they perished in the flames. About 200 people were rescued at the Hamburg-American line pier. They were much overcome from exhaustion, but were soon revived with stimulants.

The southern end of the Campbell Storage Co.'s building, consisting of five-story structures, caught fire and flames shot from every window from the two floors in a few minutes. The buildings, being filled with jute and whiskey, made good food for the fire. The fire was so hot that the firemen were unable to get within fighting distance, and the flames had pretty much their own way there.

There were over 200 victims in the hospital up to 10 o'clock to-night, and are still coming in by the score. All kinds of valicles were brought into requisition as ambulances.

Belleville, Ont., July 3.—Schooner Picton, owned here, is reported missing. The captain of the schooner Minnie, in port here, says he saw the Picton go down with all on board, but could not render assistance on account of a heavy gale.

Ottawa, July 3.—Commutation of the sentence of death passed upon David Dube, who was convicted of murdering Thos. Mooney, the Lake Beauport farmer, has been refused by the government. The law will take its course on Friday, July 6th.

Hamilton, July 3.—Between \$4,000 and \$5,000 was given or pledged at Grimby park on Sunday at services being held under the auspices of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. The amount is said to be a record one in Canada.

Winnipeg, July 3.—The Prohibition Bill passed its third reading in the legislature to-night. It prohibits the retail sale of all liquors.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Two Hundred Lives Lost

Hoboken Harbor the Scene of a Fire Which Destroys Piers and Steamships.

Many People Perished in the Flames—Enormous Loss of Property.

Serious Charges Made Against the Captains of Two Tug Boats.

New York, June 30.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the four great piers on the North German Lloyd line, in Hoboken. The large passenger steamship Saale, the large freight and passenger steamers, Bremen and Main, were burned to the water's edge. Campbell's storage warehouses, on the opposite side of the street, five stories high, are now blazing with intense fury, and they are doomed. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which just came in to-day, was saved, though badly scorched at the bow. The Saale was towed down to the Jersey flats, blazing furiously and was left to its destruction.

When the steamers were in the stream men were seen at the portholes waving handkerchiefs for assistance, but none was rendered them, as the heat from the burning ships was so great that no vessel could approach anywhere near them. From what can be learned to-night, the flames started among a large pile of cotton bales on pier 2, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. and spread with such remarkable rapidity that in 15 minutes the entire property of the company, taking in over a third of a mile of waterfront and consisting of three great piers, was completely enveloped in a huge blaze.

That sent great clouds of smoke high up in the air. There were great gangs of workmen on the piers, and these, together with a number of people who were at the docks on business and visiting the ships, scattered in all directions as the flames of fire were cut off by the flames. They were forced to jump overboard, and it is believed a great number of people were drowned.

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shortly after the alarm had been given but the craft captured as it touched the water and all on board were thrown in to the water and

None of Them Were Saved by those remaining on the vessels. This would indicate that the list of dead may be larger than it was at first thought to be.

The North German Lloyd's Steamship Company estimates the loss of life by yesterday's fire at 200.

Fortunately the number of visitors on the pier and boats was unusually small, because no steamer was due to sail except the Saale, and she only for Boston, where she was to have taken on a load of Christian Endeavorers bound for the convention in London.

The German consul general to-day cabled to Berlin placing the death list at 200.

The warehouses at Palmer Campbell, which were across the street from the North German Lloyd line docks, suffered greatly and a number of houses along the street were scorched badly. The number of smaller buildings along the water front, not directly under control of the steamship company, cannot be learned to-night, but it is said that there were a number of express offices for smaller companies, one of these being reported as having lost over \$10,000 worth of horses and wagons.

The loss on the steamship property and other companies is estimated to be as follows: Steamer Main, of North German Lloyd Co., cost \$1,500,000 outside of the cargo, fittings and stores. The loss is placed at \$1,200,000 for the vessel, about \$400,000 for the fittings and stores and cargo that were aboard of her.

The steamer Bremen of North German Lloyd Co. cost \$1,150,000, and her fittings and cargo were valued at \$800,000. The cargo and stores were entirely consumed and the loss to the vessel proper will reach at least \$700,000. She is beached off Weehawken to-night and still smouldering, with apparently destroyed machinery.

The SS. Saale, which will have the most

Horrible Story of Death to unfold when the divers go down in her, cost the North German Lloyd Co. \$1,250,000, and the fittings and cargo were valued at \$300,000. The Saale is beached at Ellis Island and still burning. The damage to the vessel proper is placed at \$800,000. The damage done the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse is estimated at \$25,000.

The three docks of the North German Lloyd Co.'s lines which were burned to the water's edge, estimated to have cost \$400,000. The docks were well filled with merchandise just received from abroad and valued at \$350,000.

The Thingalla pier, which was entirely destroyed, was valued at \$50,000 counting the stores which were on it.

The Hamburg-American line dock, which was just completed as an extension to their great pier, and which was damaged in order to prevent the spread of the flames, was valued at the amount of \$15,000. This was the only loss they sustained as the steamer Phoenix, contrary to reports, was not even scorched.

Mr. Campbell said to-night that he could not give a definite estimate of his losses, but that the damage to buildings alone would be \$50,000 and the contents \$1,350,000.

One lighter containing 5,000 bags of sugar was destroyed, the loss being \$37,000. Eight barges and eleven canal boats were either burned or sunk with their contents, total valuations \$125,000.

The Hoboken Shore railway had a number of cars burned and other property damaged; total loss \$7,000. Minor losses on floating property burned at the fire proper or set on fire by burning driftwood will amount to about \$20,000.

New York, July 3.—The search for bodies of persons who perished in the fire at the North German Lloyd Company's piers in Hoboken was resumed today. Up to 9:30 a.m. seven bodies had been taken from the river. This swelled the total number of dead found to 74.

A sensation was created to-day by an announcement from Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken, that he would prosecute all tug-boat captains against whom charges of refusing to save life could be substantiated. The mayor said he would apply at once for warrants charging two tug-boat captains with murder and that he had evidence to prove that these men used boat hooks to keep drowning men from climbing on their tugs, because the unfortunates had no money. An effort will be made also to have the licenses of offending captains revoked.

FRANCE AND THE STATES.

The Eclair Says Friendship May Lead to an Alliance. (Associated Press.)

Paris, July 4.—A leader in the Eclair on the subject of the unveiling of the Washington statue here yesterday, says that the friendship between France and United States, which now exists, may be followed by an alliance.

This newspaper says that when the Franco-Russian alliance was first spoken of, it was considered impossible. Few persons now, as then, are believers in the Franco-Russian alliance, nevertheless the idea is gaining ground. As a result of the reciprocal manifestations of friendship, a society is about to be formed under the presidency of Leon Bourgeois, called "The Union Franco-Americaine." Its object is patriotic, and party politics will be ignored, as a result of a desire to strengthen the bonds now existing between the two peoples and the two governments.

Princess Beatrice is becoming quite an expert hockey player, and is so devoted to the game that she has been playing nearly every day at Windsor Castle.