

FRANCE IS GIVEN A FREE HAND

Her Loyalty to Monroe Doctrine Assured.

TO FORCE MR. CASTRO TO TERMS.

French Government's Course Will Not Be Interpreted as Any Violation of the Monroe Doctrine—M. Taigny, Who Was So Discourteously Treated by Venezuela's President, Expected in Washington.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Convicted of the sincerity of the assurances received from France regarding her loyalty to the Monroe Doctrine and all that it involves, the Washington government has given the Paris government a free hand in the execution of its program for the solution of the Venezuelan problem.

The conferences on this phase of the question occurred some time ago and Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, has final assurances that the efforts of France to obtain diplomatic treatment for her charge d'affaires at Caracas will not be interpreted at Washington as in any way violative of the Monroe Doctrine.

The first move in the execution of the French program may be expected at any time, but on this point the French government is observing the strictest secrecy, the orders to the squadron going direct from Paris and not through the embassy here.

M. Taigny, the retiring French charge, who, it is believed, is now at Caracas, will come to this country on his way home, and on his arrival at New York he will find an invitation from the French ambassador at Washington to spend several days here in conference, in order that M. Jusserand, on whom the burden of an important phase of the Venezuelan negotiations naturally falls, may have the benefit of the facts about the situation.

It is not unlikely that M. Taigny will also see Secretary Root. When he was last here on his way to Caracas he was the guest of honor at a large dinner given here by his ambassador, at which the entire Venezuelan legation staff was present to meet him.

The whereabouts of the French ships remains a mystery, so far as the officials of the State Department and French Embassy are concerned, it is stated. It is assumed, however, that they are in daily touch with the ministry of marine at Paris and are waiting an opportune moment to take such action as their instructions may provide for.

At last accounts Mr. Taigny had not been able to decipher three long cablesgrams received on board the Marquette, which contained important instructions from the foreign office, one of which directed him to await the arrival of a French man-of-war, then on his way to Lagayra to take him away. Mr. Taigny went on board the French steamer to obtain these instructions, intending to return with them to Caracas and decipher them in the legation, where the cipher code is kept under close guard.

He was not allowed to land, however, and it will be impossible for him to become acquainted with the nature of the instructions until his arrival in Washington, where he will have access to the embassy code.

633 EMPLOYEES BENEFITED.

Carnegie Relief Fund Report Shows \$266,290.15 Disbursed.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—The fourth annual report of the Carnegie Relief Fund, applicable only to the employees of the Carnegie Steel Company and its constituent companies—the Pittsburg Limestone Company, Limited; H. C. Frick Coke Company, Oliver Iron Mining Company, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, Union Railroad, Pittsburg and Connets Dock Company, and the Keystone Bridge Works—was issued Saturday.

The number of beneficiaries were 633, and the disbursements \$266,290.15, as follows: Accident benefits, \$96,187.80; death benefits, \$123,449; pension allowances, \$46,652.35.

The disbursements for 1905 increased over \$20,000.

MAY WANT THIRD TERM.

Jacob A. Riss, President's Friend, Makes Significant Statement.

Toledo, Ohio (Special).—Roosevelt might be induced to run for a third term, is the statement made by Jacob A. Riss, the President's close friend and who is considered his authorized spokesman. The statement was made during an interview on the war between special privileged interests on one side and the people on the other which Mr. Riss prescribes.

This war, Mr. Riss says, will last three, five and even ten years before the people are victorious. It will wipe out partisan-party parties, the first indications of which, says Mr. Riss, will be seen at the Congressional elections to be held in 1907.

East Expands a Rail.

St. Louis (Special).—With a temperature of 72 degrees Saturday, marking the warmest January day ever recorded in St. Louis, five men were injured while removing a heat-expanded steel rail on the Terminal Association road. The rail had expanded on account of the warm weather and suddenly flew up, striking all five men. Both legs of the foreman were broken and one leg each of two others were fractured.

Robert N. Stephens Dead.

Philadelphia (Special).—Word was received here of the death of Bournworth, Eng., of Robert Nelson Stephens, of this city. Stephens wrote many short stories for magazines and became a theatrical agent and dramatist in New York in 1893, writing plays, notably the Sieve Brodie melodrama, "On the Bowery," "Later he wrote "An Enemy to the King," which was produced by E. H. Sothern, and "The Ragged Regiment," produced at the Herald Square Theatre, New York.

Five Burglars Surprised.

Chicago (Special).—One burglar was killed and another fatally wounded at Desplaines, a suburb of Chicago, in a battle between detectives of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and five men detected in an attempt to steal from a repair shop of the railway company. The detectives had surrounded the shop and the fight began when the thieves attempted to escape with the plunder. The three men not wounded escaped after they had exhausted their ammunition.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC

At a conference of representatives of the insurance departments of a dozen states and the Armstrong investigating committee in New York a movement was begun for uniform insurance laws in all the states.

F. C. Hoffister and A. W. Gentry, whose wives have recently been murdered in Chicago, appeared together before the grand jury to give evidence which led to the indictment of the two alleged murderers.

Former Gov. James H. Peabody, wife and daughter, at Canyon City, Col., were poisoned by food eaten at breakfast. The Governor recently received several threatening letters.

Capitalists of Duluth, Minn., have secured control of 1,700,000 acres of timberland in the Adirondack State and lumbering operations will begin at once.

A Philadelphia coroner's jury gave a verdict that Mrs. Anita McMurry, who claimed to be the Countess de Bettancourt, died of heart disease.

Henry Lear, former president of the Depository (Pa.) National Bank, which failed, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A great library instead of a chapel may be established in Chicago as a memorial to President Harper.

A score of people were injured, some seriously, by the fall of a part of a balcony during a minstrel performance at Fields' Opera House, Washington, Ga.

The trial of a number of weighmasters at the Chicago Stockyards, accused of defrauding shippers, was begun. One of the men confessed.

The wage scale committee of the Mine-workers Convention is in receipt of large numbers of resolutions demanding an increase in wages.

A crash of freight trains at Newton Falls, O., caused the death of two men and the fatal injury of a third.

Heavy snow caused a railroad wreck near New York City.

Coroner Min. of New Haven, Conn., has rendered a final decision, concurred in by the state's attorney, that Charles E. Edwards committed suicide with laudanum and a bullet, owing to insomnia.

At the request of Senator David B. Hill, the Bar Association of New York is investigating the payment of a \$5,000 fee to the Senator by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The government wireless telegraph station at Cape Elizabeth, Me., has received a message from the Dewey dock to tow the disabled 3,000 miles, breaking all records for distance.

An official of the city of Chicago tied up two traction lines for two hours, claiming that open gates on the cars imperiled the lives of passengers.

L. W. Burien, secretary-treasurer of the Provident Securities and Banking Company, of Boston, has gone to Canada.

The city of Chicago has sued two traction lines for overcrowding street cars. Four workmen in a tunnel under East River, New York, were drowned or suffocated by a bursted air pipe failing to keep the required air pressure and permitting water to enter and flood a shaft.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine-workers, in addressing the annual convention in Indianapolis, urged a demand for higher wages. The operators have agreed to meet Mitchell in conference.

W. M. Wolfe, professor of theology in Brigham Young College, has renounced Mormonism, having found that the elders are still marrying plural wives in Mexico.

The liabilities and forged stock certificates of Denison, Prior & Co., of Cleveland, now amount to \$3,000,000.

Knowledge that the cashier is missing caused a run on the Washington National Bank of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Casie L. Chadwick, now in the Ohio penitentiary, has been put to work sewing buttonholes.

FOREIGN

The question of the taking of an inventory in connection with the separation of church and state in France caused an exciting debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The head Moorish member of the Moroccan conference has informed the delegates that the Sultan is prepared to abolish the harsh laws imposed upon the Jews.

Reports of the arrest of William English Walling, an American, in St. Petersburg for revolutionary activity are denied.

It now appears to be the plan of the Chinese government to greatly restrict the privilege of foreigners.

All the English coast defense forts from the Thames to Plymouth will be armed with large guns.

LUKE WRIGHT'S GREAT MISSION

His Work As First Ambassador To Japan.

JAPAN IS AFTER THE ISLANDS.

High Authority on Foreign Affairs of Government Says Roosevelt Is Sending Representative to Mikado's Court to Sound Japanese on Proposition to Dispose of Islands to Oriental Government.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The announcement of the appointment of Judge Luke E. Wright to be the first ambassador of the United States to Japan has caused considerable gossip in official circles. It has gone so far as to cause a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate to intimate that behind this appointment is a policy of President Roosevelt which will cause a complete change in our colonial or insular connections. This authority announces that by sending Judge Wright to Japan, a man who has long been a member of the Philippine Commission and lately governor of the islands, and therefore perfectly familiar with the situation in the East, the President is willing to look into the proposition of Japan acquiring the Philippine Islands.

The authority does not go so far as to state that the President has determined to acquire the Philippines by sale or exchange, but it does assert that our new Ambassador will be instructed to sound in a diplomatic way the Mikado's exact position in the matter. If, through diplomatic channels, it develops that the islands can be disposed of in an honorable manner the matter will be laid before Congress, for the President can do nothing without congressional consent, and the problem of what to do with the Philippines may be solved.

A dispatch from Birmingham, England, hinting that Japan is again anxious to acquire the Philippines by sale or exchange, is evidently based upon the rumors and gossip that has been afloat in Washington ever since President Roosevelt changed his mind in regard to promoting John G. A. Leishman, now minister to Turkey, to be ambassador to the Philippines. Judge Wright came back from the Philippines last year with the determination to resign as civil governor and not return to the islands. He has had frequent consultations with the President and Secretary Taft as to conditions in the Philippines, and as noted, soon after his return the President changed his mind in regard to sending Mr. Leishman to the islands as ambassador. The President could not have made a better choice for an ambassador to Japan if he has in view the disposition of the Philippines. Judge Wright knows the conditions there thoroughly. He also knows the feelings and desires of Japan in this matter, and is diplomat enough to negotiate with the Mikado's representatives, if any deal is intended. It is not expected that the administration at this time will disclose any secret instructions to be given to the new ambassador, and denials of any intention to part with the Philippines will continue to be made. But the authority on which the above statements are given is sufficient for its publication now.

In accepting the new appointment Governor General Wright sacrifices \$3,000 a year in compensation. It is believed that he will accept the recommendation of Secretary Root that, in connection with the elevation of the American Legation of Tokio to the rank of an embassy, the compensation of the incumbent be raised from \$12,000 to \$17,500; but, as Governor General Wright's present salary is \$30,500, he will still be suffering a considerable financial loss in connection with the promotion.

Governor General Wright will succeed at Tokio Lloyd C. Griscom, who was promoted from American minister at Rio de Janeiro to American minister at Rio. Mr. Griscom is at present on leave of absence in this country, and the office at Tokio is in charge of Mr. Laughlin, the second secretary of legation.

HOWIE HAS BEEN DEPOSED.

Former Head of Zion City Sold to Squandered Fortune.

Chicago (Special).—John Alexander Dowie has been permanently removed from financial control of Zion City industries, according to assurances given to big creditors by financial agents of the community. The appointment of the triumvirate, with great ostentation, it is now declared, merely cloaked Dowie's accession to the demands of Zion City and its creditors, that in connection with the takeover of all business affairs be taken from his hands, leaving him religious leadership.

"Dowie has squandered money in a most profligate manner," said a creditor. "His trip around the world cost him a fortune. He drew on the treasury for it, and the trip to New York and the recent trip to Mexico were expensive luxuries."

United After Sixty Years.

Chicago (Special).—By being mistaken for his brother, who he had not seen for 60 years, Dr. James E. Morrison has been united with the surviving members of his family, not one of whom had been heard from since he left his father's home at Buffalo, N. Y., when 8 years old. Since 1840 the brothers had made constant but vain efforts to find each other. The end of their long separation was brought about by their remarkable likeness.

Port Royal in Flames.

Altoona, Pa. (Special).—The town of Port Royal, Jamista County, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, was threatened with destruction by fire. Five houses and one store were destroyed. The flames gained such headway that the local fire department was unable to control them, and Millintown was asked to send assistance. Port Royal has about 800 inhabitants. It has one bank, three churches and several small stores.

Aged War Nurse Dead.

Chicago (Special).—Mrs. Elizabeth Aiken, 89 years old, a famous nurse in the Civil War and familiarly known to the country as "Aunt Lizzy," died at her home here after an illness of three days.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Progress Made in Transportation.

The United States leads the world, both in the present mileage and the recent growth of its railways. This is shown in a report on "The Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It points out that of the total railway mileage of the world, aggregating in 1904 543,000, there were 211,074 miles in the United States, 35,233 miles in European Russia, 32,067 miles in Germany, 28,102 in France, 20,950 in India, 24,120 in Austria-Hungary, 23,634 in the United Kingdom, 19,011 in Canada, 15,350 in Africa, 14,728 in Australia, 11,559 in Argentina, 10,356 in Mexico, 9,691 in Italy, 9,368 in Brazil, 7,507 in Sweden, 7,322 in Siberia, Manchuria and the other former Asiatic possessions of Russia, 4,405 in Japan and 1,176 in China.

The growth of the railways in the United States has been rapid. Beginning in 1835, with 1,000 miles, the number steadily grew, and in the decade 1865-1875 it doubled and then rapidly came up to the present number, which represents an outlay of 11 2/3 billions of dollars out of an aggregate cost of 37 billions for the entire world.

The total tonnage of vessels flying the American flag increased from 5,412,001 tons in 1855 to 6,456,543 tons in 1903. This increase is due to the increase in the tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade fell from 2,438,358 in 1855 to 943,750 tons in 1903.

Freight rates on both land and sea have decreased. The rate per bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was about 10 cents in 1873 and about one cent in 1903.

The amount of passengers and freight transported has increased considerably. During the last year the railways transported 719,654,951 passengers and 1,300,000,000 tons of freight. In 1885 the number of passengers carried was 35,947,688 and freight 437,000,000 tons.

Congress of Mothers.

At the annual meeting of the executive council of the National Congress of Mothers it was decided to recommend that the next International Congress of Mothers be held in Washington.

The speakers at the annual conference to be held in Los Angeles on May 7 to 10 also were decided upon. Among them are Mrs. W. S. Hefferan of Chicago, chairman of the educational committee, and Judge Lindsay of the Denver (Col.) Juvenile Court.

It was decided also to inaugurate in February the publication of a monthly magazine devoted to the purpose of the organization.

Statehood Hearing Stormy.

There was a stormy meeting of the House Committee on Territories, Chairman Hamilton and Representative Lloyd had an angry exchange of words over Mr. Hamilton's former position on Statehood.

Former Governor Murphy of Arizona declared it was useless to appear before the committee in his present position, and sealed against them. He denounced as false the charge of corruption made against the Arizona men who oppose joint Statehood.

The House united in a tribute to the frigate Constitution on convening. The chaplain, in his prayer, eulogized the old ship. It was followed by the presentation of a handsomely prepared report; tributes by Mr. McCall (Mass.), Mr. Sultzer (N. Y.), and the adoption of a resolution from the Committee on Naval Affairs to ascertain the actual cost of proper care for the old frigate.

Rixey Surgeon General.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Solicitor for the Department of State—James B. Scott, California. Attorney for Southern District, Indiana—Henry George R. Walker. Surgeon General and Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey, United States Navy.

Secretary of War Taft appeared before the House Committee on Insular Affairs in favor of the Cooper bill, which placed in control of the Philippines in the hands of the governor general of the islands.

The Senate Committee on Canals has decided not to force Poulney Bigelow to divulge the source of his information regarding the Panama Canal.

Shanghai in the rice and silk crops has caused a famine affecting 2,700,000 inhabitants of three provinces in Northern Japan.

Secretary of War Root says the consular service is afflicted with eminent but old citizens, given berth by the Executive.

The method of acquiring subjects for the Panama Canal was the subject of criticism before a Senate committee.

European statesmen and educators have joined in a petition to President Roosevelt to bring about "the concert of the European powers to secure peace and protection for the Armenians and others in the Ottoman Empire."

Strong representations were made by the Cuban Minister to Secretary Root concerning the forcible deportation from Key West of a number of striking Cuban cigarmakers.

Senator Tillman offered his resolution in the Senate for the investigation of the Morris incident, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 34 to 8.

The House passed a resolution asking the Naval Affairs Committee to ascertain the annual cost of properly caring for the frigate Constitution.

The Urgent Deficiency bill as reported to the House provides that the eight-hour law shall not apply to the canal force.

The House passed the bill providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The Keep Commission submitted its report criticizing the value of certain parts of the Agricultural Department crop reports.

Secretary Taft, president of the American National Red Cross Society, submitted a report to Congress on the affairs of that organization for 1905.

HOLOCAUST IN A FARMHOUSE

Seven People Murdered and Bodies Buried.

FAMILY'S FATHER IS SUSPECTED.

Horrible Fate of Two Women and Five Children Belonging to the Ayres' Family in New Hampshire—Father of the Family Is Suspected—He Shows Himself When Told of the Fire.

Pembroke, N. H. (Special).—Seven persons, all members of the family of Charles Ayres, are supposed to have perished in a fire which destroyed Ayres' farmhouse, near here.

The bodies of a child and of Ayres' mother-in-law, have been found in the ruins. Mrs. Ayres and four children are missing, and it is feared that they, too, are victims of the fire.

The authorities suspect that a crime was committed.

Late in the day Ayres was found in a dying condition on the Northford turnpike, in the town of Chichester. There was a bullet wound in his head, apparently self-inflicted. He is unconscious.

Thomas E. Clifford, county solicitor of Merrimack County, said later that there is little doubt that the seven persons had been murdered and the farmhouse set on fire.

The theory of the county authorities is that Ayres was the murderer, but up to a late hour they had been unable to find any evidence to indicate the methods employed to wipe out the family. Whether the victims were shot or killed by other means cannot be told at present.

Up to a late hour only charred fragments of two of the victims had been recovered, although persons who visited the scene of the fire thought they observed two other trunks in the blazing ruins.

The victims of the tragedy were: Charles F. Ayer, aged 43, killed himself by shooting. Mrs. Addie Ayer, his wife. Mr. Isaac Lakeman, Ayer's mother-in-law. Flossie Ayer, aged 12. Alfred Ayer, aged 10. Bernice Ayer, aged 6. Andrew Ayer, aged 4, and a girl baby, all children of the Ayers.

The fire occurred about 9 o'clock in the morning, and Ayer drove up to the home of his sister, Mrs. George Bailey, in the town of Chichester, about six miles from his home, just after 10 o'clock. He remained at Mrs. Bailey's place during the afternoon, and when informed that his buildings had been burned manifested some agitation.

At a moment later he drew a revolver and, pointing it at his right temple, fired, and fell unconscious. He died at night.

\$2,500 FOR HEROINE.

Biggest Award Yet Made From Carnegie Hero Fund.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—The second annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was held here. All of the old officers were re-elected, and John P. Cowan, of the Pittsburg Gazette writing force was added to the force of special agents employed to investigate cases brought to the attention of the commission.

Only one reward was made today—that of \$2,500 to Miss Maude A. Titus, of Newark, N. J., on October 16, 1905. Miss Titus, a 16-year-old school girl, was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Miss Laura V. Reifsnnyder, from drowning in Casco Bay, near Yarmouth, Me.

On October 23 her father died leaving her without means to finish her education. The commission, taking this into consideration, reopened the case and awarded her \$2,500 to be paid in installments as needed for her education. This is the largest award yet granted by the commission.

During the year 761 cases have been investigated. Of these 383 were refused. \$1,000,000 was paid to 61 cases.

He Threatened Legislators.

Des Moines, Iowa (Special).—D. S. Clayman, an ex-convict, was arrested at the door of the Senate Chamber of the Iowa Legislature charged with threatening the lives of Representative H. E. Teachout and Senator C. C. Dowell because Dowell failed to get him employment during the present session. Clayman was sent to the penitentiary from Adair County for wife-murder 12 years ago.

He threatened his time and then came to Des Moines, soliciting a position in the State House, because, as he said, he "had served the State 12 years."

Stock Deal Nets \$3,000,000.

New York (Special).—Another fortune was made in Wall Street, when Geo. A. Kessler, a well-known merchant of this city, sold through his brokers 80,000 shares of Union Pacific stock, which, it is said, netted him a profit of more than \$3,000,000. The selling caused uneasiness on the London Exchange and cablegrams were received inquiring as to the cause of this unloading. He is known as the former employer of Mr. Harry S. Lear.

Appeal to Clergymen.

New York (Special).—Typographical Union No. 6 appealed to the clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city to overrule the management of the Methodist Book Concern, which it was announced yesterday, has decided to do electrolytic and stereotyping and printing shops employing non-union men. The Union requested a meeting of the clergymen and the striking employees of the Methodist Book Concern.

Tarpedo Boats For Russians.

New York (Special).—Lewis Nixon, who has completed the building of 10 torpedo boats at a port on the Black Sea for the Russian government, arrived from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He said he had finished all his contracts with the Russian government, and expected to make no more orders until conditions are quieter in Russia. Mr. Nixon said he was in St. Petersburg for four months, and intends to return there. The revolution in that city, he said, did not afford as much excitement as a general election in New York.

American Forestry Association.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The American Forestry Association adjourned since die after electing officers for the ensuing year and adopting resolution urging Congress to pass an act for the establishment of forestry reservations for the Appalachian and White Mountains.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson was re-elected president. The following were chosen vice presidents at large: James W. Pinchot, F. E. Weyerhaeuser, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, John L. Kauland, Dr. E. E. Fernow; Otto Leubkert was re-elected treasurer.

DEATH OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Chicago Millionaire Passes Away in New York.

REMARKABLE CAREER.

Marshall Field, born on farm near Conway, Mass., August 18, 1815.

Started to work in country store at 17.

Arrived in Chicago in January 1836, and worked for Colley, Wadsworth & Co.

Admitted to partnership in 1860.

Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865.

Porter Palmer withdrew from the firm in 1867.

Fire of 1871 wiped out the Field stores; loss \$1,500,000. Insurance \$2,500,000. Stores at once re-established.

Mr. Leiter withdrew from the firm in 1881.

Field's sales in 1891, \$35,000,000; in 1905, \$120,000,000.

Gift of \$1,000,000 for Field Columbian Museum in 1892.

Gift of land to Chicago University worth \$100,000.

Married his second wife, who was Mrs. Della Spencer Caton, of Chicago, September 3, 1905.

New York (Special).—Marshall Field died at just 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. At 4:05 o'clock Mr. Augustus N. Eddy stepped out of the elevator at the Holland House and told the crowd of reporters that he had just seen the body of Marshall Field.

They had known for three or four hours that the family had given up hoping for another rally like Monday's. The great Chicago merchant had been unconscious since noon.

Marshall Field was taken suddenly ill on Monday, January 9, while on his way to this city on board the Chicago Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A doctor was picked up at Pittsburg. As soon as the party arrived in this city Dr. Walter B. James was called and the sick man was taken to the Holland House.

A day or two later it was announced that Mr. Field was down with pneumonia. Dr. Frank Billings, the family physician, was summoned from Chicago. Since that time consultations have been held over the patient every three or four hours and bulletins issued to the press. Monday morning the members of the family were warned that Mr. Field might die at any moment.

During Sunday night Mr. Field appeared to be sinking rapidly, and Monday morning the physicians announced that all hope for his recovery had been abandoned.

WAR CLOUD LOOMS UP.

France Expects President Castro's Venezuelan Charge.

Paris, (By Cable).—M. Maubourquet, the Charge d'Affaires of Venezuela here, received the official announcement of his expulsion from French territory. The notification was conveyed to him by M. Court, director of the Intercollegiate Rouvier, and a special commissary of police, M. Hennion.

The Charge d'Affaires showed considerable emotion, but accepted the Government's decision. He will leave Paris from the Northern Railroad station at 10 o'clock P. M. for Leige, Belgium, accompanied by the special commissary of police, who is responsible for his security to the frontier.

Paris (By Cable).—Official confirmation of Venezuela's unceremonious treatment of M. Taigny, the retiring French Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, has reached the Foreign Office. The Government immediately decided to adopt the most energetic measures to obtain satisfaction. Though the officials will not make any direct statement on the subject, it is understood that a naval demonstration is under preparation, the division of the French warships recently assembled in the vicinity of Venezuelan waters being utilized for that purpose.

A diplomat confirmed this view of the situation, saying that President Castro's action, though not an absolute forcible expulsion of the French representative, amounted to an act of hostility, since, after M. Taigny had left the shore in perfectly good faith, in order to obtain dispatches from the French steamer Marquette, the Venezuelan authorities, without warning, offered armed opposition to his re-landing.

Such an action could not remain unchastised, and France, the diplomat added, will have the support of the whole world in demanding and obtaining proper satisfaction, even should armed intervention prove necessary. France, it was further pointed out, has exhibited wonderful patience, but is now driven to extremities.