

MARCHAND'S RETURN FROM FASHODA.

Despite Denials That He Acted Under Advice of His Government,

It is Believed He Received a Hint to Leave at Once for Cairo.

His Action Regarded as a Rift in the Clouds Overhanging Anglo-French Relations, and at the Same Time Prepares France for the Eventual Withdrawal of the Whole Expedition.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 29.—The arrival of Major Marchand at Khartoum, on his way to Cairo, with the portion of his report which was not finished when Captain Barillet left Fashoda is regarded as a rift in the clouds overhanging Anglo-French relations, for, in spite of the semi-official denial issued in Paris that orders were sent to the Major to go to Cairo, it is fully believed here that the French officer would not be on his way to Cairo unless he had received a hint to that effect from the French Government, who consider that his leaving Fashoda will take the sting out of the situation, and at the same time prepare France for the eventual withdrawal of the whole expedition, which now consists of seven officers and 120 men.

The British view of this latest move is that the Marquis de Salisbury and his Ministers are delighted to afford Major Marchand the facilities for reaching Cairo. But they would hardly care to send him back except in the capacity of a guest or scientific explorer. That is to say, France will first have to renounce her principal claims based on his mission. In the meantime in the voluntary return of Major Marchand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, and the Government of France, have got over a great difficulty from a diplomatic amour propre point of view. M. Del Casse had declared that the French Government could not do the impossible, that is to say, recall Major Marchand. Therefore the latter's return has enabled the French Government to "save its face," as the saying goes.

It is recognized, however, that even if the tri-color of France is hauled down at Fashoda, the main subject of dispute remains, and may cause anxious moments in both countries before the Bah-el-Ghazal question is settled, although there has been a confident feeling for the last few days that war will be averted. The French ministerial crisis at first increased the feeling of activity which prevailed as to the prospects of a peaceful solution; but in the list of his Ministers British newspapers see a body of experienced and capable men who are able to lead France in the retention of M. Del Casse at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, however, is not regarded favorably, as he is the father of the Marchand adventure.

An instructive account of the origin of the whole enterprise appears in a Paris paper, "La Journal," which says the Marquis de Mores, the Anglo-phobe-French explorer who was assassinated in the Hinterland of Algeria, really conceived grandiose plans which he submitted to M. Del Casse, who fell in with his views and dispatched Major Marchand to the Upper Nile, while de Mores started for the Sahara, with the avowed hope to conquer, with the cooperation of Marchand, the province of Bah-el-Ghazal. The plan of campaign included the organization of all the armed peoples of the Nile valley, and included even the cooperation of the Khalifa, whose forces, led by Frenchmen, would attack the British, and the Khalifa, backed by the French explorers, would thus interpose a buffer between Egypt and Central Africa, thereby thwarting the British aims. De Mores and his party were massacred at the outset of their journey, but Marchand succeeded in carrying out his part of the plan, and there is reason to believe that the French Government now wishes he had done so.

As the "Herald" says to-day: "Major Marchand returning? Why, then, did we go to Fashoda? In order to play the game we played against the English, we ought to have had a navy capable of making a brave showing against the English, instead of which the fossils of our Navy Department have left us incapable of fighting with little attention."

French newspapers seem to have little faith in Russia helping her ally in the present crisis, while Russian dispatches to the British papers affirm positively that the Czar is decidedly opposed to war, and has counseled the French when they have taken an untenable attitude. It is even said that the Czar has characterized the French attitude as reckless.

In the meanwhile military and naval preparations continue on both sides of the channel. There was talk at Davenport today of a spring squadron being commissioned. But the real feature is the departure of Sir William Henry White, Director of Naval Construction of the British navy, on a two months' visit to Egypt. No extreme measures, therefore, are expected by the Admiralty officials at the present moment.

George Wyndham, Conservative member of Parliament for Dover, speaking to his constituents, has made an interesting comparison between British and American aims. He says: "In Egypt we are actuated by the very same sentiments which actuated America in the recent war. In the case of the Philippines, America could not tolerate the situation there, and having undertaken a task she objected to being hampered by Germany, and so made it plain that since she is engaged in a laudable enterprise there in which another Power felt called upon to meddle, she must have a free hand to bring it to a successful issue. This is precisely the British view of the upper Nile."

The rumor from Paris of the intention of the British Government to declare Egypt under the protectorate of Great Britain has attracted little attention, as the general feeling is that the moment is clearly inopportune for such a step. It would be only playing into the hands of France. There is talk, however, of Great Britain adopting extreme measures toward the Khedive of Egypt, unless he modifies his attitude. It is well known that he returns from each of his

visits to European courts filled with sinister ideas against British tutelage. But every act of petulance has been met with an iron hand. The news received this week from the Far East has been of a somewhat disquieting nature. It appears that the European residents of Peking are in a state of alarm at the drafting into that city of large bodies of Chinese troops as a counterpoise to the recent arrival there of the guards of the foreign legation. The native soldiers are very turbulent, and coupled with the anti-foreign riots at Canton, the situation has caused great uneasiness among the foreigners, who number about 150. In response to the demand of the diplomats, the Tsung Li Yamen has promised to remove the soldiers, who are mostly Mohammedans, and who openly declare their intention of driving out the foreign "devils." But the fulfillment of the promise of the Tsung Li Yamen offers considerable difficulty, as the only force capable of overawing the Chinese troops at Peking is the foreign drilled force in the neighborhood of Tien Tsin, commanded by General Yuan Shih Kai, who, however, is dreaded by the palace, and may be regarded as practically holding the destinies of China in his hand.

The convention providing for the lease of Wei Hai Wei to Great Britain is published to-day. It provides that China's coast-warships may use the leased territory.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that all the Powers have now accepted the Czar's invitation to send delegates to the proposed disarmament conference. Each Power will be represented by three delegates, and it will be a record diplomatic assembly in point of numbers.

Count Muraviev, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is going to Livadia, where he will confer with the Czar on the outlines of the program which will be submitted to the delegates from the Powers. The Russian Minister is very optimistic as to the result of the conference.

Another rumor regarding the Railroad Shops. Every time an official of the Southern Railway Company talks of the probability of the company putting up a workshop, or a number of shops, at any prominent point along its thousands of miles of railroad, at once the statement is telegraphed abroad by some imaginative press correspondent that the railroad shops at Sacramento are to be removed.

This time it is Los Angeles that is to have them. A year or two ago the shops were going to San Francisco, then to Oakland, and again to Fresno. But all the time the company goes on enlarging its Sacramento plant by erecting new buildings and increasing its machinery.

Possibly the expansion of the company's business requires more extensive workshops at Los Angeles, or it may be that it really contemplates building a cross-country line from Salt Lake to the northern metropolises, and has secured the land for depot buildings and tracks.

However, the Los Angeles story telegraphed from there yesterday need not cause any uneasiness in this vicinity. This latest rookback is given publicity by the "Los Angeles Times," which is given to faking railroad yarns.

Ed McComish Was Taken Up to Folsom Yesterday. Deputy Sheriff McClure of Los Angeles passed through Sacramento yesterday, and McComish, convicted of murder and sentenced to Folsom State Prison for life.

The prisoner was convicted of the murder of Constable Pyle of Ventura County, near the county line, between Los Angeles and Ventura. He was supposed to be enamored of the wife of Pyle, a very attractive woman. He claimed to have been robbed of a lot of articles by a burglar and told Pyle that he had a clew to the robbery, and the man committing the robbery would pass a certain place along the railroad late at night, and he would be arrested there. Pyle went with him, and was murdered. The screen which he claimed had been cut by the burglars proved, on examination, to have been cut from the inside, and a part of the property claimed to be stolen was afterward found in the residence of McComish, who was arrested. He hopes, however, to secure a new trial.

Wheelman McNeary Collides With a Vehicle. R. A. McNeary last evening met with an accident which may impress upon his intellect the necessity of henceforth respecting the ordinance regulating the riding of bicycles on the public streets.

McNeary was pedaling rapidly down K street, on the south (and wrong) side, and when about midway between Ninth and Tenth streets he collided with a vehicle going up and on the proper side.

McNeary came out second best in the mix-up. The wheel of his bicycle was wrecked almost beyond recognition, and he was hurled to the street.

When picked up he had a long deep gash over one eye, his nose was broken and leaning over his left cheek and he was otherwise bruised. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by Assistant City Physician Ogden.

Its Tenth Annual Ball Was a Fine Affair. The tenth annual ball and drill of the Bersagliers Guard was given at Turner Hall last night and drew out the usual large crowd. For several years the annual ball of the guard has been an event of the season, and that of last night was no exception.

The drill was particularly well executed, and in the dancing which followed all present spent a jolly good time. The committees were as follows: Arrangements—Fred Bottano (Chairman), J. H. Crossley, S. Cassell and Captain A. Sbarbaro; Reception—L. Caffaro, V. Cassel, P. Gabrielli and M. Casselli; Floor Director, Fred Bottano; Floor Managers—Flora Grossi and Ed. Cecchetti.

On a Sad Mission. Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Francis came up from San Francisco last night to receive the remains of the former's mother, Mrs. L. H. Sheets, which were to arrive on this morning's train from Portland. Mrs. Sheets died a few days since at the home of her son, Dr. J. H. Sheets of Buckley, Wash., where she made her home. To-day her remains will be taken to Grass Valley, her former home, where the funeral will be held.

Mrs. Sheets was a native of New York and 77 years of age. Her death resulted from a stroke of apoplexy which occurred about ten days before.

THE CARDINALS FAILED TO SCORE.

Varsity Freshmen Defeat the Stanfords in a Game of Football.

The Game Far From Exciting, Being One-Sided From Start to Finish.

The Berkeley Men the Stronger Throughout, While the Stanfords Went to Pieces in the First Scrimmage, and Offered Poor Resistance to the Onslaught of Their Opponents—Score, Twenty-One to Nothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—About 3,000 people saw the University of California freshmen defeat the Stanford freshmen in a game of football in Recreation Park to-day by a score of 21 to 0. The game was far from exciting, being one-sided from start to finish. Four times the Berkeley boys touched, rushed and trampled on their cardinal rivals until the game was all over but the shouting.

Both teams appeared in good form. The Berkeley men were the stronger throughout, and played a better game than was expected, even by their friends. The Stanford team went to pieces in the first scrimmage, and offered such poor resistance to the onslaught of their opponents that the latter part of the contest became almost a farce. They realized that their only safety lay in punting, and even in that their kicks were returned with big gains.

Womble, the right end of the University of California team, played like a fine, and displayed great headwork. The three backs—Moore, Smith and Lippman—put up as pretty a game as was ever seen among freshmen. Moore, especially, showed up in great form. For Stanford, Rice did a little to relieve the monotony of defeat, as he managed to make a few good runs. The game at any time was easily Berkeley's.

The line-up was as follows: Stanford—Sell, left end; Beedy, left tackle; Eaton, left guard; Gage, center; Cairns, right guard; Webber, right tackle; Rice, right end; Coon, right half; Friselle, left half; Downing, right half; Carson, full.

California—Womble, right end; Hansen, right tackle; Clay, right guard; Alberts, center; Campbell, left guard; Kinsey, quarter; Smith, right half; Lippman, left half; Moore, full.

MRS. CORDELIA BOTKIN. Arraigned Before Judge and Pleads Not Guilty. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was formally arraigned before Judge Cook to-day upon the indictment filed by the Grand Jury last evening charging her with the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del. No objection was made to indictment. Mrs. Botkin pleaded not guilty, and by consent her case went over until Saturday next to be set for trial.

The Attorney General of Delaware has instructed Detective McVey to employ an attorney-at-law to get the Botkin case into the United States Supreme Court. A writ of habeas corpus will be applied for by McVey in the District or Circuit Court. Should the application be denied, an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

There is only one possible obstacle to such a course. The District or Circuit Court which denies the application must also refuse to allow an appeal. Such a refusal is very rare, and was held by Judge Sawyer to be beyond the power of the lower court in habeas corpus cases, but both the District and Circuit Courts lately refused to permit Durrant to appeal. They took the ground that the request for leave to appeal was frivolous, and made with intent to hinder and delay the course of justice.

MASKED HIGHWAYMEN. Hold Up a Man and His Lady Companion in Shasta County. REDDING, Oct. 29.—Two masked highwaymen held up Brent Graham and a lady companion on Churn Creek, eight miles north of here, last night. They had started to Redding to attend a dance, and on the road this side of Churntown the highwaymen stepped out of the brush by the roadside, and with revolvers pointed at Graham and his companion, ordered him to stop. The lady was very much frightened, but Graham quietly yielded to being searched, and was relieved of \$40 and his watch, and then bade to speed on his way.

The section where the hold-up occurred is lonely and thickly wooded, and the escape of the robbers will be easy. The Redding officers have gone out to try to find some clew, but it is hardly expected that the search will amount to anything.

C. F. CROCKER ESTATE. Five Million Dollars' Worth of Securities Deposited in Bank. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Judge Coffey has granted permission to Henry T. Scott and Charles E. Green, trustees of the estate of C. F. Crocker, to deposit in bank about \$5,000,000 worth of securities belonging to the minors named. These were placed in an iron box, which was locked and sealed in the presence of the court, and were resealed by G. W. Kline, cashier of the Crocker-Woolworth bank, concerning which the Ludlow board apparently had grave doubts.

Generals Chaffee and Wheeler. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Major General Wheeler and Major General Chaffee, who have been in attendance at the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee, were at the War Department to-day in conference with the officials there. General Wheeler is in command of the Fourth Army Corps at Huntsville, Ala. General Chaffee is in command of the First Division of the Fourth Corps.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good. It works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest or indolence—Looke.

Jet and lay down on the bed with the other end in her mouth. A brother of her husband discovered her condition in time to save her life. Her husband is away. The couple have not lived happily together.

War Tax on Express Packages. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—A petition for a writ of mandate to compel express companies to pay the war tax on express packages, which up to the present time has been borne by the consignors, was filed to-day by Attorney General Fitzgerald. Assistant Attorney General Anderson appears in the case as attorney and chief witness, and the action is based upon the refusal of an express company to forward a package addressed to the State Board of Examiners at Sacramento.

Chinese Ordered Deported. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—Judge Willborn, in the Federal Court here to-day, ordered that Hong Yet Suet and Fong Ming, a Chinese man and woman, respectively, be deported to China, they being adjudged to be unlawfully in this country. They are part of the band of Chinese that was smuggled across the border. The case was first heard by the local Chinese. Chow Gun Yung was allowed to remain, on a showing that she is married to a local merchant.

Bond Issue Defeated. OAKLAND, Oct. 29.—The taxpayers of Oakland do not want a park if they have to issue \$320,000 worth of bonds to get it. This fact was demonstrated at the bond election to-day. The total vote cast was 6,101. For the issuance of bonds there were 3,660, and against it, 2,336. A two-thirds vote is necessary for the issuance of bonds, so that the bond proposition lacked 408 votes of carrying.

Case of A. C. Widber. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The case of A. C. Widber, who was convicted of having robbed the City and County Treasury, was before Judge Cook to-day on a motion for a new trial. The juror alleged to have expressed an opinion regarding the case was examined, but nothing important resulted. The case was continued until next Thursday.

Torpedo Boat Farragut. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The torpedo boat Farragut made another speed trial to-day. She made several short but very fast runs, and attained a better than a thirty-knot speed. She will doubtless be given her governmental trial trip some time next week. She is in good condition, and is ready for the test.

Still in Quarantine. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The ship Duchesse Anne is still in quarantine, and will remain off Angel Island until both Federal and State quarantine officials are assured there is no further danger of infection from the bubonic plague, of which disease the Captain and one sailor have died.

Bled to Death in Half an Hour. BUREKA, Oct. 29.—Thomas Kinney, an employe of Fay Bros' boot camp near Scotia, met with a fatal accident this morning. While walking on an ax blade, severing the femoral artery. He bled to death in half an hour. He was 22 years old and unmarried.

Row Among Soldiers. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—A report reached this city to-night of a row at Larkspur among a number of soldiers from Fort Baker, in which a man was said to have been killed. No confirmation could be obtained to-night. It is thought the row was owing to something more than a fight between drunken soldiers.

A Shake at San Diego. SAN DIEGO, Oct. 29.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake occurred this morning about 7 o'clock in this city. No damage was done. The vibrations were felt from the northwest, the first being the strongest.

NICARAGUA CANAL. Administration Will Urge Its Construction by Government Aid. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A special to the "Herald" from Washington says: It is the intention of the Administration to urge the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by Government aid in connection with the concession of the Maritime Canal Company.

The statement was made by an official of the Administration, and that Edward Frye and his name in connection with the project was an agreement with President Zelaya to construct an inter-oceanic canal.

"In order that the management will be effective," said the official with whom conversation was held, "it will be necessary for the Government and the Costa Rican Government, Costa Rica and Nicaragua are not good enough friends for the former to ratify any act of the Executive and the Congress of Nicaragua. It was a hard task for the man who was in the President would prefer the maintenance of the statu quo. There are now two bills pending in Congress providing for the aid for the construction of the canal, and one of these will probably be passed during the coming session.

It is necessary to secure the name of the construction of the canal at this time by indorsing the concession of the new company, when work will be commenced in accordance with the terms of the old concession, and will be prosecuted vigorously once Government aid is given."

Rear Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, expects to submit the report of the commission regarding the feasibility and cost of the proposed canal during December. The commission will not be out of existence. The cost of the canal, according to the latest information, will be higher than was believed before the last engineering party came from Nicaragua, and it is now placed at between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000.

Dr. F. B. Stapp, a local physician, detailed a visit to the hospital of the Second Division of the Third Corps in August, saying he had found it overcrowded and dirty, and with no physicians in attendance at the time. Dr. Stapp said he had seen a great deal of drunkenness among the soldiers in the city, but that he had never heard of any special effort to close the saloons and other places of vice. He had seen drunken soldiers lying in the streets, and he was sure that much of the sickness at Camp Thomas was due to the habits of the men.

The Commission closed its sitting to-night by hearing the testimony of some residents, stating their observations of the condition of Chickamauga Park while the troops were there, and giving their conclusions as to the causes of the sickness of the soldiers. They defended the climate as salubrious and healthful, and generally attributed the prevalence of disease to the habits of the volunteers.

At midnight General Dodge's private car was detached from the special train to permit the train to depart to Knoxville, with all the Commissioners on board except General Dodge, Colonel Sexton and Dr. Connor. These three members of the Commission will remain in Chattanooga until to-morrow night, when they will leave here for Lexington, proceeding thence to Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit and taking testimony at each place in turn.

INQUIRY INTO CONDUCT OF WAR.

Investigating Commission Concludes Its Sittings at Chickamauga.

The Next Meeting of the Board Will Be Held at Knoxville, Tenn.

Many Witnesses Examined Yesterday Relative to the Situation at Camp Thomas—Staff Officers Blamed for Many of the Bad Conditions Existing During the Rendezvous of the Troops.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Oct. 29.—Major Edward T. Comges was the chief witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He was medical purveyor here during the life of Camp Thomas. He stated that there had never been any delay in filling his requisitions on the Surgeon General, and that he had always been able to meet all requisitions upon him.

Major Comges admitted that he had refused to fill some requisitions from the hospital of the Second Division of the Third Corps, because satisfied the articles demanded were not needed. He accounted for the sickening camp conditions by saying the men did not know how to take care of themselves. "They seemed to think," said he, "that when they had put on the uniforms there was nothing else to do; that they could simply enjoy themselves, and their officers would do the rest. He thought the general and regimental surgeons were to blame.

Lieutenant James M. Arrasmith, who acted as Chief Commissary of Subsistence for Camp Thomas, said that while in the beginning there had been some congestion on the transportation lines, there had never been any shortage of supplies. He also said the discipline was very slack. Witness considered Chickamauga a natural camping site, but that there were more men in it than there should have been. Some of the volunteer regiments never took down their tents during the camp stay, and there was general negligence of cleanliness and sanitation. He said there was a general improvement in the camp after General Breckinridge took command.

Drs. Baxter and Boyd, local physicians, were called to testify in reference to the case of Sergeant Frank, who died during the summer as the result of a railroad accident. Dr. Baxter said that notwithstanding the man was in a state of profound shock after the accident, Dr. Samuel D. Hubbard, surgeon of the regiment, insisted upon removing the wounded man to Chickamauga Park. The man died on the way out, as he (Baxter) had predicted he would.

Edward Betts, engineer of the Chickamauga Park Committee, gave the particulars of the establishment of a water supply system, including the digging of wells and the establishment of pipe lines. He said there was an ample supply of water for the troops at all times, and that there would have been space for 15,000 more troops on the pipe line.

A copy of his county government Act, certified by the President of the Board of Supervisors of the county, and the seal of such county, setting forth the submission of such proposed county government Act shall then be published in two copies in each of the newspapers of the county, or if there be not two such papers, then in one only, for at least thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the county board of supervisors, at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified electors vote in favor of such proposed county government Act, and if approved by a majority of the county board of supervisors, it shall be the organic law thereof and supersede any existing county government Act, and all amendments thereto which are inconsistent with such county government Act.

All courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The county government Act so ratified may be amended, at intervals of not less than one year, by a resolution, submitted by the legislative authority of the county, to the qualified electors thereof, at a general or special election held at least forty days after the publication of such proposals for twenty days in a newspaper of the county, voting thereon, and approved by the Legislature as herein provided for the approval of the county government Act, and any amendments thereto, by submitting any such county government Act or amendments thereto to the qualified electors of the county, and their ratification by them, shall be in duplicate and deposited in the office of the county clerk, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the county clerk, shall be filed in the archives of the county.

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It shall be competent in all county government Acts for the legislative authority by this section to provide for the election of county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, who shall be elected or appointed for terms of years, and the number of such officers, for the consolidation of the offices of such officers, and the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such officers, and the terms in which, the times in which, and the mode of election shall be elected or appointed, and for the consolidation, regulation, and reorganization of such boards, and of their clerks and attachés; also, to prescribe the manner and mode of holding such elections, and may in addition provide for the election of county officers, other than Judges of the Superior Court, who shall be elected or appointed for terms of years, and the number of such officers, for the consolidation of the offices of such officers, and the number of deputies that each officer shall have, and for the compensation payable to each of such officers, and the terms in which, the times in which, and the mode of election shall be elected or appointed, and for the consolidation, regulation, and reorganization of such boards, and of their clerks and attachés; 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