

MR. EUSTIS' FIND

LYNDON A. SMITH, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GOOD RUNNING MATE FOR WILLIAM HENRY

HAS A WIDE ACQUAINTANCE AMONG SETTLERS ALONG THE HASTINGS & DAKOTA

WAS ATTORNEY FOR RUSSELL SAGE, TRUSTEE

Has Fought the State in the Court of Marshall County—A Brief History of the Trouble Which the Former Holder of the Grant Has Made for Hard-Working Farmers.

William Henry Eustis has a good running mate in the person of Lyndon A. Smith, the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor. They each "know a good thing." William Henry has found his mostly in Minneapolis, but Lyndon A. Smith found his in New York, or somebody found it for him.

Every settler in Minnesota who has had trouble about securing a title to any land within a reasonable, or unreasonable, distance of the Hastings & Dakota land grant, knows Mr. Smith personally or other wise. That does not mean they will vote for him any more than it means the people of Minneapolis who know William Henry the best are going to vote for him, for they are not. In fact, William Henry's home is going to repudiate him by a majority of 6,000—but that has nothing to do with this story.

Lyndon A. Smith is the attorney of record and of fact of Russel Sage, trustee, or the interests he represents in Minnesota. Which fact alone explains the reason why the Minnesota corporations, the Twin City Rapid Transit, and Soo, or Canadian Pacific, were pleased to have Smith selected as Eustis' running mate. They like Smith. He has fought the state in the courts of Marshall county and other counties, and is one of Eustis' own kind of people. In this connection a little light on the possibilities that will open to the Montevideo representative of the Sage interests may be interesting.

HASTINGS & DAKOTA GRANT. In 1866 congress granted to the state of Minnesota, in trust for the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company, public lands on either side of a route from Hastings west to the boundary of the state, the state to hold in trust for the company five odd-numbered sections on each side of the road per mile of track constructed. Where these odd-numbered sections or parts of them were already patented to settlers, the grantee company might select indemnity lands within certain other prescribed limits. The Minnesota legislature, contended, by act passed in 1895, that the Hastings & Dakota road had failed to comply with the conditions imposed on it in the original grant, and by legislative enactment relinquished its claims to the lands so granted by the federal government, which had not already been properly certified to the governor.

There is a legal quibble as to the wording of this law. It seems that instead of claims to the land, the bill should have made it plain that the trust was relinquished. Under the law as passed the lands were relinquished by the governor and auditor, but the commissioner of the general land office at Washington refused to accept the relinquishment, on the ground that, under the law, as cited in said relinquishment, that state had no right to take the action it did. The state declares the grant forfeited. The federal land office says the lands are still in the trust of the state for the railroad. Meantime, settlers have gone upon the lands listed by the railroad under the indemnity and placed land grants, and have filed homestead claims in the land offices.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Marchand Must Go.
2—Plague Panic in Europe.
3—Troops to Be Kept at Walker.
4—Eustis' Find.
5—Republicans Busy Explaining.
6—Outlook Messrs. M. Lind.
7—Blanco's Game Blocked.
8—Six Soldiers Robbed.
9—Smith Memorial Services.
10—Editorial.
11—Sporting News.
12—Democrats Will Carry the House.
13—News of the Railroads.
14—Weekly Market Reviews.
15—Dar Silver, 66 1/2c.
16—Cash Wheat, 66c.
17—Minneapolis Matters.
18—News of the Northwest.
19—Bills' night at Market hall.
20—Aid for Fire Sufferers.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Lucania, from Liverpool; Victoria, Mediterranean ports; Pennsylvania, Hamburg.
NAPLES—Arrived: Fulda, New York.
Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Patria, New York.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Switzerland, Albatross.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Campania, from New York, for Liverpool.
LONDON—Sailed: Peninsular, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Nomadic, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Augusta Victoria, New York.
ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Werkendam, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Walker Whitehead in "Eugene Aram," 2:30. "The Red Cockade," 8:15. GRAND—"What Happened to Jones," 2:15, 8:15.
Pain Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 7 P.M.
Newburgh home manufacturers' exhibit, Market hall.
Sixth ward Democrats meet Martin's hall, Wabasha and Colorado streets, 8 P.M.
Fourth ward Prohibitionists, St. East 9th street, 8 P.M.

of the districts through which the road runs, chiefly in the Marshall district. To all of these applications for homestead grants the trustee of the Hastings & Dakota grant, Russell Sage, has made objection, and usually the objection in legal form has been presented by Lyndon A. Smith, the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, who, if elected this fall, would be in a position to appoint a committee on public lands for the senate which will report favorably on a bill to repeal the forfeiture act of 1895.

There are two ways in which the trustee of the grant has been able to, tentatively at least, give the intending settler the worst of it. By intimidation, the Sage people have usually been able to induce the settler to sign a lease for a nominal figure, \$1 a year, which lease would then be submitted to the land office as evidence that the applicant for the land had conceded the title of the railroad company. Then the company would file relinquishment of this land and ask to be permitted to select indemnity lands elsewhere.

DEEDS ARE NOT MADE. Under the act the custom was for the railroad land trustees of the land grant to file with the auditor a list of lands selected within the indemnity limits. The auditor would certify these lands to the governor, who, under the law, would then deed them to the trustee of the grant.

None of these deeds have been made, however, since the winter of 1894-95, when the legislature was passed which the trustee of the grant is anxious to have repealed. There were then pending, or have since been filed, what are known as lists 1 and 11, which are awaiting certification by the state auditor to the governor for deed. They have not been certified, however, in view of the forfeiture act, which the state insists is valid, in spite of the adverse ruling of the commissioner of the general land office.

Since the passage of that forfeiture act settlers have gone on the lands claimed by, but not legally deeded to, the railroad company as trustee, and their applications for homestead grants have in every case been contested by the railroad company, which, if it could not secure the lease, would sometimes sell its claim to the "squatter," as Mr. Lyndon A. Smith and others are pleased to refer to these settlers, for a sum sufficient, as would be professed, to pay the expenses it had been to. Frequently the settlers have submitted to this rather than indulge in expensive litigation and risk losing his farm and improvements.

If the legislature of 1899 repeals the 1895 law, the lists will then be certified, and Russell Sage, trustee, will get the title to these vast properties, worth several million dollars, in one of the richest farming regions in the state, these lands being for the most part located in Renville, Chippewa, Swift and Big Stone counties, in the valley of the Minnesota river.

This is not a partisan question. Indeed, if Lyndon A. Smith, or his friends try to railroad the repeal bill through the legislature at the coming session, they are liable to find themselves in a merry war, which will involve a number of conflicting interests.

Senator Knute Nelson has stuck his hand into the case, and singularly enough, it is not on the same side with the friends of Lyndon A. Smith. Mr. Eustis' personal preference for the lieutenant governorship. NELSON AND SMITH. Senator Nelson is not a candidate for re-election this winter. But his term expires ultimately, and when the legislature of 1901 convenes, the Alexandria man will no doubt come before the members for their votes again. The senator knows, too, how easy it might be to slip through the legislature a bill to repeal chapter — of the laws of — on some other general public gathering, or for some other purpose, the revulsion of feeling, which would follow the exposure, which could not be staved off two years, might be disastrous to his personal ambitions, and he would much prefer not to see this bill repealed, probably. Anyway, he wrote to the Pioneer Press about the land grant and the Pioneer Press, in one corner of a page, published his letter as follows.

IMPORTANT DECISION. Alexandria, Minn., Oct. 18.—To the Editor: I beg leave to inclose you a copy of a recent decision—and a very important one—of the commissioner of the general land office relative to the Hastings & Dakota land grant. The commissioner's decision has been in the habit for years of selling to settlers occupying lands within the limit of the grant, relinquishments for as much as they could get; that is, they would go to a settler and give him a piece of land, and he would relinquish it to the company for the land for so much. If they got their price they would file a relinquishment accordingly. Then they would go before the land department and seek to change the location of the land, as if the land were not already in the hands of the settler. In the case referred to in Mr. Liermann's letter, I raised the point last winter that in these cases, where the company got pay for the land relinquished, they were not entitled to indemnity selections, that that would be an enlargement of the grant. From the letter you will see that the commissioner has sustained the point, which is a very important one to many settlers along the Hastings & Dakota railway grant. I would suggest that you publish the claim in full, and also make a brief editorial. It will interest a great many people along lines of that road. Yours truly, Knute Nelson.

The decision is as follows: Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1898.—Hon. Knute Nelson, Alexandria, Minn.—Sir: An examination of the testimony taken at a hearing held in the application of Hemming J. Storms for reinstatement of his homestead entry No. 12267 for east half of southeast quarter and lots 3 and 4 of section 24, township 122 north, range 44 west, Marshall district, Minnesota, has been made, and it appearing that money to the full amount of the government price for similar lands had been paid to a party or parties acting for or in the interest of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company for a relinquishment of its right with respect to the land of section 6, township 117 north, range 40 west, said state, which tract was used as a basis by said company for selection under act of June 22, 1874, of the said east half of southeast quarter and lots 3 and 4 of section 24, township 122 north, range 44 west, embraced in Storms' said entry, this office has held that, if the right of the company or its agents to profit from the sale of relinquishments, or of lands to settlers, without prejudice to the full amount to select homestead lands under said act, were recognized, the result would be an enlargement or increase of its grant.

The said act of June 22, 1874, (18 Stat. 194), provides: "That nothing herein contained shall in any manner be construed as to enlarge or extend any grant to any such railroad." The Hastings & Dakota Railroad company's selection of the said east half of southeast quarter and lots 3 and 4 of section 24, township 122 north, range 44 west, embraced in Storms' said entry, is hereby declared null and void. Continued on Fifth Page.

PANIC OVER PLAGUE

ALL EUROPE FEARS A SPREAD OF THE RUBONIC PEST FROM VIENNA

CLIMATE WILL NOT PREVENT

Inoculation of a Servant in an Experimental Laboratory May Have Serious Results—Two Nurses Stricken, and One Will Die—Doctor Ill and Has Well Marked Symptoms.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—The public is panic-stricken by the intelligence that the two nurses who attended the hospital servant who died of bubonic plague are ill and isolated in the epidemic hospital. Dr. Muller, who attended the first victim, is isolated with them.

Medical opinion here is greatly alarmed at the prospect of the plague gaining a foothold, as no climatic or other reason exists to prevent it. Once an outbreak occurs here its spread over the rest of Europe is certain.

A popular outcry is being raised against the bacteriological institute, which is specially guarded in anticipation of an attack by a mob. Dr. Mueller, the physician who attended Herr Barisch, is himself seriously ill, exhibiting every symptom of the fatal malady. There has been no improvement in the condition of the two nurses who attended Herr Barisch, and they have developed plague symptoms. The case of one is pronounced hopeless.

Franz Barisch, the servant who died, was employed in a menial capacity in the Vienna Pathological institute. He was occupied in attending to the animals used for inoculation in the laboratory devoted to bacteriological studies in pest diseases. In some manner he was inoculated with the germ of the bubonic plague, the disease taking the form of inflammation of the lungs, without the usual pest boils. The chief bacteriologist of the institute, finding the pest bacillus in the sputum of the patient, ordered his immediate isolation. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that the disease was properly diagnosed at an early stage and that the patient received the most approved treatment, he died in much pain.

Cases of similar infection are exceedingly rare. Only five instances have been reported in Europe since Dr. Yersin, working in the Chinese army, and Dr. Kitosato, in the Japanese army, independently discovered the germ of the bubonic plague.

WITHOUT GLOVES.

Various Subjects Were Handled in the Philanthropic Conference.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 21.—At today's session of the Philanthropic conference Rev. James H. Hiltner, of St. Joseph, accused the church of taking the part of the classes against the masses in the capital and labor contest. Hon. Walter Thomas Mills, of Chicago, defended co-operation and government ownership. Mr. Mills also urged the brotherhood of man between black and white. Rev. J. J. McVeety, presiding elder of the Albion district of Michigan, Methodist, advised the clergy to enter politics, cast aside their sanctified appearing garments and manners and work, instead of talking so much. The liveliest address of the day was by Bayard Holmes, of Chicago, who praised socialism and said that one man's life is of as much importance as another. Labor, when it is dignified, is a ditch or preaching, said Mr. Holmes, is equally valuable. J. Henry Myers, a prominent missionary, said socialism was but one step above anarchy, and was hissed for his utterance.

JUSTICE FOR ALL.

Gen. Wood Issues a Proclamation for Governing of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—Gen. Wood, military governor pro tem of the department of Santiago, today issued a proclamation in ten sections, which is a sort of provisional declaration of independence. The first article guarantees to the people the right of assembly for the common good and to appeal by petition or remonstrance for redress of grievances. The second section guarantees the right to worship God according to individual conscience, provided there is no interference with the common good and that the third section directs that from worship shall be even to all and that no private property shall be taxed by the government without compensation. The fourth section, dealing with criminal trials, invests the accused with the right to be heard himself, with counsel, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of a witness in his behalf. The fifth section says no person accused of crime shall be compelled to give evidence against himself. The sixth section declares that no such person, who is once acquitted of the charge brought against him, shall be tried again for the same offense. The seventh section provides that persons charged with crime shall be entitled to bail, except in cases of capital offense, and that the writ of habeas corpus may not be suspended except the commanding general of the department deems it advisable. The eighth section says that excessive bail shall not be required, and that no excessive fine or cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. The ninth section provides that in order to secure the people against unreasonable search there shall first be established, under oath, a presumption of guilt. The tenth section guarantees to all the right to write or print freely on any matter subject to responsibility for abuse of the right.

OVER POLITE.

Reporter Who Offered His Arm to Queen Withdrew.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—While Queen Wilhelmina and her mother were about to take a train yesterday for their return to Appeldorn, a reporter, dressed in a bicycle costume, advanced and offered his arm to the young queen. He was immediately arrested. It was at first reported that the queen had been assaulted and great excitement prevailed. It appeared later that the reporter was subject to derangements. He explained that he merely desired, out of politeness, to escort the queen to the train.

Senor Genazo, minister of public instruction and public works, has tendered his resignation as a protest against the arrest of the editor of the El Nacional. The resignation has been accepted. Senor Sagazta taking Senor Genazo's portfolio ad interim. The newspapers have made a protest against the reprisal of Gen. Chinchilla.

MIGHT HAVE RECOVERED.

Harold Frederick Would Not Follow Physician's Directions.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The inquest over the remains of Harold Frederick, the newspaper correspondent and author, held today developed evidence somewhat sensational. Mr. Frederick's daughter, Ruth, said her father did not believe in doctors. She added that it was with his consent, but under the influence of others, that Mrs. Mills, a Christian scientist, was summoned to attend him. Drs. Brown and Frieberger declared their belief that, with proper treatment, the patient would have recovered.

The inquest was adjourned until Wednesday, when it is expected Mrs. Mills will be examined.

HOLD-UP MEN AT IT.

Exciting Experience for Passengers on an Eastbound Train.

Bandits Dropped Off Before Reaching Litchfield, but Were Round-up by Police Officers.

WILLMAR, Oct. 21.—(Special).—The passengers and crew of the Great Northern train that left here at 8 o'clock last night, eastbound, had a thrilling experience on the trip to Litchfield. A short distance out of Willmar two masked men appeared in one of the coaches and directed their weapons at the first man they came to. He happened to be a harvest hand. They took what money he had and made him take off his shoes, hat and watch, and then feeling that perhaps they had not treated him quite badly enough they pounded him and made him get off the train. Then they went after the others on board, taking \$50 from one passenger and \$70 from another. They took a watch from one brakeman, one from the conductor and one from the engineer, but made no effort to stop the train.

In the meantime the man they put off Litchfield Atwater and reported his experience. Messages were sent ahead to Litchfield, telling the agent that two masked men were robbing the train. He at once gave the alarm, and when the train reached Litchfield there were officers there to meet it. These found that the two men had left the train just as it was pulling into the depot. They ran back and captured the robbers before they suspected that any alarm had been given.

The men are strangers in this part of the country. They are both young and refuse to give their names.

A week ago two men believed to be this same couple boarded a train shortly after it had left Minneapolis. They were in the act of holding up the head brakeman and had already confiscated his watch when seen by one of the other trainmen, who gave the alarm. The men then jumped from the train and had not been since seen.

AMERICANS ARE FIRM.

Listen to Spanish Arguments, but Want No Cuban Debt.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The joint session of the peace commission lasted from 2 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. During this time the commissioners discussed the second series of written arguments put forward by the Spaniards for the purpose of prevailing upon the American commissioners to assume the Cuban debt. No definite conclusion was reached and the commissioners adjourned until Monday, when the Cuban question will again be discussed. It is probable that this feature of the negotiations will be disposed of next week. Thus far there have been seven joint sessions, four of which have been devoted to the discussion of the first article of the protocol. In this manner two weeks have passed and no results have been reached. The American commissioners have listened to all the arguments of the Spaniards, but they have not changed the position which they first assumed in regard to the Cuban debt.

PORTO RICAN POLITICS.

Action of Gen. Brooke in Retaining Official Causes Protest.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Oct. 21.—Considerable political excitement prevails here owing to the fact that Mnoez Rivera, president of the recent autonomist council of secretaries, Senor Blanco, secretary of the treasury, Senor Lopez, secretary of justice, and Senor Carbonell, secretary of the interior, all elected last March on the autonomist platform, are continued by Maj. Gen. Brooke in their respective offices.

Gen. Ortega, who was second in command under Capt. Gen. Macias, is embarking on the Spanish transport Montevideo, to sail tonight or tomorrow. There will then remain only a few Spanish officers with personal business to attend to.

BOILERS EXPLODED.

Fatal Accident in a Muskegon, Mich., Furniture Factory.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 21.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon the Pentwater Furniture company's factory at Pentwater was shaken by an explosion of one of three of the boilers. The cause of the explosion is as yet unknown. The killed are: Lou Trapper, electrician; Miller Sorenson, laborer. The injured are: Tim Palmer, engineer; Fred Gerard and Otto Green, laborers. The accident will throw 250 men out of employment.

QUARANTINE RAISED.

Quarantine at Memphis Has Been Raised by Board of Health.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 21.—The board of health today raised the quarantine and Memphis is now open to all points. Cold weather has prevailed for several days and the board regards all danger from yellow fever as passed. The Memphis quarantine was inaugurated more than six weeks ago and was the first in the history of the South, no one being allowed to enter the city from any part of the world.

FIVE REPORTED DEAD.

Village of Clairville, Nev., Said to Have Been Destroyed.

RENO, Nev., Oct. 21.—A special from Chat. Cal. says: "It is reported here that the village of Clairville was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Pompey Pedral and four others are reported to have been burned to death, among them a fireman on the Mohawk train and a man riding in the table at the Clairville hotel, names unknown."

MARSHAL COMES HOME

HE THINKS THERE IS NO DOUBT OF CHIEF "BUG'S" DEATH

O'CONNOR WILL GO UP AGAIN

He Will Return to Leech Lake the First of the Week—A Detachment of Troops Will Be Left at the Agency All Winter to Prevent Trouble Among the Pillager Braves.

United States Marshal R. T. O'Connor returned to St. Paul last evening from the scene of the Indian troubles at Leech lake, via Duluth. The eleven Indians who surrendered after the battle on Sugar point, together with the two arrested just before the fight, were arraigned in the United States court at Duluth yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty.

The marshal, in speaking of the affair at Leech lake, said there was nothing new in addition to what had been

REV. SAMUEL C. EDSALL, NEW BISHOP OF NORTH DAKOTA.



Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, who has been appointed missionary bishop of North Dakota by the Episcopal house of bishops at its Washington convention, is the pastor of St. Peter's parish, Belmont avenue, Chicago. He is an Illinois man by birth, a native of the town of Dixon, and son of J. K. Edsall, a former attorney general of the state. Mr. Edsall was elected to the office of bishop during the priesthood of Dr. De Koven, and at first selected the law for his profession. He was in fact, admitted to the bar in 1881 and began his practice, but was attracted to the ministry through the mission-

ary work in which he voluntarily engaged. In 1886 he decided that a professional religious life suited him best and he undertook his studies in theology under Bishop Fowler at the Western Theological seminary in Belmont avenue. During his mission work he was elected to the office of pastor of the mission church at Leech lake, where he has since remained. Rev. Mr. Edsall was a strong candidate for the episcopate of Iowa at the recent election, in which Mr. Thomas E. Greene was the successful man.

gone over again and again in special from Walker. He was inclined to the opinion that Bug-on-nay-ge-shig, the leader of the hostile Bear islanders, and the remaining half a dozen for whom warrants were held by him, had been killed in the fight with the soldiers.

The soldiers, before leaving the battleground, had found and brought in half a dozen rifles, and this fact indicated that the owners of the weapons had been killed. He was not familiar enough with the Indians to draw any conclusions from the finding of the rifles, but those acquainted with them stated that unless mortally wounded an Indian never left his rifle.

If it should turn out that "Old Bug" and the other braves wanted had not been killed, the marshal said, every effort would be made to capture them. The friendly Indians had promised to bring the ones wanted were delivered to the deputy marshals as soon as they could be located.

Deputy Marshals Morrison and Tallman are at Walker, and Marshal O'Connor expects to return to that point Monday or Tuesday. The bravery and generalship of Gen. Bacon, Maj. Wilkinson, Lieut. Ross and the troops at Sugar Point during the engagement is highly spoken of by the marshal, and his opinion is that had it not been for the courage of the officers and men the entire party would have been wiped out by the Indians. The marshal reports that Bear island Indians were engaged in a dance on Thursday and signal fires were noticed during the night, but as to what the pow-wow was about had not been learned. The war department will in all probability order 100 of the troops now at the agency at Leech lake to remain there for a month or so.

The presence of the troops will, it is thought, be needed to prevent trouble between the Indians. Relatives of the Indian policeman, who was killed by the soldiers during the engagement, are very bitter against "Old Bug" and those who took part in the fight, and there may be a clash between them. To prevent this and also reassure the citizens of Walker and the officials at the agency a detachment may be quartered at the agency during the winter.

Marshal O'Connor will return to Walker Monday.

TROOPS TO BE RETAINED.

One Hundred Men Will Be Left at Walker All Winter.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 21.—(Special).—Gen. Bacon today issued orders which mark the end of the present trouble with the Bear Island Indians. The troops at the agency, Leech lake dam and along the line of the Foston branch were notified that they were to be relieved from active duty and told to be ready to move at short notice. All troops, however, are not to be withdrawn. As a matter of precaution, 100 men from Companies C and B, under command of Capt. W. E. P. French and Lieuts. Stetson and Haines, will be stationed here all winter. They will use the sanitarium, which is almost completed, as headquarters. Walker citizens were glad to hear this, as it will leave a good many hundred dollars in town every month. Gen. Bacon today said: "I will leave 100 troops here for the winter and, if necessary, will send more. I am bound to have

ENGLAND AROUSED

MAJ. MARCHAND MUST LEAVE FASHODA OR HE WILL BE EJECTED

UNREASONABLE DELAY NOT TO BE BROOKED

BELIEF EXPRESSED THAT EXTREME MEASURES WILL NOT BE NECESSARY

WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUE IN FRANCE

Rumored That Maj. Marchand Has Been Instructed to Retire to Some Point Further South than Fashoda—Intense Feeling Shown in the Celebration of Trafalgar Day.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Government circles here are apparently satisfied that the Fashoda question will not lead to war. At the same time, the statement is reiterated that the government will not budge from the position it has taken, no matter what the outcome. It is also said on good authority that the government is not disposed to brook unreasonable delay, and that, in the event of France declining to evacuate Fashoda, Maj. Marchand and party will be removed from that place, although it is not expected that it will be necessary to resort to such extremes.

A remarkable change has come over French opinion on the Fashoda question during the last forty-eight hours. The attitude of the public is more inflamed and more defiant. This is partly due to the tone of the British press, but more to the threatening speech of the British chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which the Autorte calls "a provocation that is almost a threat of war." The municipal council of Paris is abused on all sides for exhorting the government to avert war. In government circles the disposition seems to be to resist the British demands. It is reported that the policy of Britain as definitely stated to Great Britain includes the retention of Fashoda. Rumors that the Russian foreign minister, Count Muraviev, has assured M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, of Russia's support in the controversy, tend to stiffen the backs of the higher officials, although these continue to maintain a conciliatory tone and declare that France is prepared to carry amiability to the utmost limits consistent with her rights and dignity.

MARCHAND'S REPORT.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Capt. Barstier, of Maj. Marchand's expedition, on his arrival at Cairo, with the report of the French government, said the expedition had not lost an officer or a soldier. He said the health of all the party was very good, and revictualing on the march was very easy.

Maj. Marchand's report, telegraphed from Cairo, was received during the night. It does not mention the arrival at Fashoda of Gen. Kitchener, and only gives an account of the incidents of the expedition, with an elaborate description of the route followed, the places occupied, the manner of occupation, the raising of the flag, the force left at each point, and the treaties of submission concluded with the tribes. In addition to referring to an encounter with the Derivishes.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Nantes, saying that the Fourth battalion of the infantry regiments comprising the Twenty-first division, with headquarters at Nantes, have completed their war equipment. Each man, it is added, has received 120 rounds of ammunition and his camp outfit, and the officers of all the four regiments of the division have been supplied with revolver cartridges. The division is now in readiness to march when ordered, and it is believed here that the troops are intended for coast defense. A defense of St. Nazaire is also being organized.

FRANCE A VOLCANO.

The truth of the matter seems really to be that the critical state of the internal affairs of France constitutes the danger in the situation. If the real government only were to be considered, the matter would be one easily settled, but the arbitration between peace and war does not exist with this make-believe government; it does not rest even with the people, who, as a people, are thought to avert to war. It rests with a pack of hysterical, venal deputies and with a handful of military men, who already have shown that they will stick at nothing—from forgery to assassination—to gain their ends. It is the recognition of this fact, rather than the news of French naval activity or the declaration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, that "there are worse things than war" that has caused the serious depression in the stock market and the general feeling of apprehension in the air.

TRAFALGAR DAY OBSERVANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Exceptional interest was taken today in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar on Oct. 21, 1805, when the British fleets under Admiral Nelson gained a brilliant victory over the fleets of France and Spain, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve. The cause of this increased outburst of patriotism here is the dispute with France over the Fashoda question, which in some quarters, is looked upon as a matter that may possibly bring about war between the two countries. The Nelson column on Trafalgar square was profusely decorated and entwined with a spiral chain of laurel leaves, while laurel festoons hung from each corner of the capital to the lions at the base which was elaborately embellished with anchors, wreaths, flags and evergreens, with also floral shields in each corner, inscribed with Nelson's great victories, "St. Vincent," "Camperdown," "The Nile" and "Trafalgar."

Knights of Malta Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Knights of Malta finished their business today and adjourned. Authority was granted the Wisconsin grand commander to solicit subscriptions throughout the United States for a fund to build a hospital for the superior for indigenous members of the order.