

WAR CLOUD BLACK

ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON THE VERGE OF CONFLICT OVER FASHODA

BIG FLEETS ASSEMBLING FOR INSTANT ACTION

WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS GREAT BRITAIN COULD ASSAIL FRANCE'S CITIES

PEACE SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT HUMILIATION

Paris Might Retreat if a Chance Were Given to Withdraw Maj. Marchand on Some Suitable Pretext, but Salisbury Persists that the Situation Must Be Squarely Met—The Outlook Is Ominous.

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LONDON, Oct. 22.—Never since Great Britain and France began to dispute over Egypt, nor during the most acute stage of the Niger differences between these two countries, has the situation looked so ominous as today. In spite of the hope expressed in the sober journals of both countries that the matter will be amicably arranged, it is a fact that the French naval and military authorities are making feverish preparations for war, and, although calm reigns at the British dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham and Devonport, it is only the calm of preparedness, and significant orders have been arriving there from the admiralty, indicating the belief that Great Britain and France are on the brink of war.

As Mr. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, writes today: "Never before has there been witnessed such a state of fever as is now prevailing in Great Britain, nor so great an exhalation of public feeling over a foreign policy, while on the other side France is promptly and rapidly, without looking forward or backward, preparing to fight any power that opposes her. French statesmen, however, still cling to the hope that the Marquis of Salisbury will offer some exchange which will enable them to retire from Fashoda without apparent sacrifice of dignity. This hope is based on a conversation between Lord Salisbury and Baron de Courcel (the French ambassador at London, which figures in a most important chapter in the yellow book which the French government will issue tomorrow."

FRANCE HOPEFUL

It is learned that Baron de Courcel, in the conversation referred to with Lord Salisbury, was asked what France would do in the event of an outbreak on the upper Nile. Lord Salisbury then replied that he could not promise anything and must consult with his colleagues on such a matter.

FRENCHMEN INFER FROM THIS ANSWER OF THE BRITISH PREMIER THAT HE IS CONSIDERING FRENCH CLAIMS, AND THEY EVEN TALK OF NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS. THE ENGLISH

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1-The Affair at Fashoda.
2-Woman Feeds Husband Ground Gars.
3-Sick Soldiers Coming Home.
4-Banquet to St. Paul Ladies.
5-The Drug Trade Rebels.
6-Interview With Gen. Bacon.
7-Young Steenson Indicted.
8-Clough Takes Up Manila Matter.
9-McKintley's Slight of Miles.
10-State Political Round-up.
11-Friction Over Food.
12-Fragrant Scare Spreading.
13-Profit in Sterling Exchange.
14-Conduct of Affairs at Havana.
15-Investigation of the War.
16-News of Minneapolis.
17-Goodies Go Free.
18-Bad Indians Sentenced.
19-Joaquin Miller's Queer Pyre.
20-Grandmothers of Arcadia.
21-Minnesota Beaten by Ames.
22-Line On the Big Elvians.
23-Results of Saturday's Games.
24-Western League Averages.
25-Gossip About Pugilists.
26-Country Politics Discussed.
27-Democratic Candidates Satisfied.
28-Today at the Churches.
29-The People of Patagonia.
30-Another Sutor for Kauland.
31-Editorial.
32-Letters From the People.
33-Doing Forty Years Ago.
34-The Truce of the Bear.
35-In Woman's Realm.
36-An Hour With the Books.
37-In St. Paul Social Circles.
38-Suburban Social News.
39-Cartoons of the Week.
40-American Wit and Humor.
41-"Cuba" in St. Paul.
42-Wheat Goes Higher.
43-Wants.
44-The Week at the Theater.
45-In the Realm of Music.
46-The Last Days of Custer.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Sailed: Umbria, Liverpool; La Narva, Havre; Werkendam, Rotterdam; Phoenix, Hamburg; Vera, Naples; Ohio, Hull; Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Ancharia, Glasgow.
AMSTERDAM—Sailed: Edam, New York.
CHERBOURG—Sailed: Augusta Victoria, New York.
HAVRE—Sailed: La Touraine, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Etruria, New York.
PHILADELPHIA—Sailed: Scotia, Liverpool.
AMSTERDAM—Sailed: Friesland, New York.
Arrived: Nederland, Philadelphia.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—"Pudd'nhead Wilson," 8:15.
GRAND—"Muldoo's Picnic," 8:15.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 7 P.M.
Socialists meet, Assembly hall, 8 P.M.
Hebrew Democrats meet, State and Kentucky streets, evening.
Temperance platform meeting, Olivet M. E. church, Juno street, 8 P.M.
German Theater, Mozart Hall—"O, Disce Maenner," 8 P.M.

lish newspapers, however, warn France not to be deceived by such delusions. They declare that the evacuation of Fashoda will precede every other move. The Times today, referring to the Fashoda question, says: "It is not we who are trying to humiliate France, but it is France who seeks to put a great humiliation upon us. We have beaten the khalfia and have effectively occupied the province he usurped. We are now asked to clear out at the orders of an exploring party of nine Frenchmen, who owe their escape from destruction to our military success, or if we are kindly permitted not to clear out, we are to pay a compensation for our title to what we have wrested from the khalfia. This is not a thing we can consent to discuss upon any such highlanded summons. We are there in effective occupation and there we intend to remain."

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The French naval preparations were at first declared to be mere routine movements, but they are now conceded to be directed against Great Britain. The minister of marine, M. Lockrol, is dispatching orders to all the naval stations along the coast and he is receiving reports to their condition. The French dockyards and arsenals are working at full pressure, hurriedly preparing warships and torpedo boats for active service.

ON THE BRITISH SIDE A FEELING OF ABSOLUTE SELF-CONFIDENCE IS DISPLAYED.

"Everything ready," is the burden of all the statements from naval quarters. In fact the British navy has practically been on a war footing for a year past, and an authoritative pronouncement to this effect has come from the secretary of the admiralty, W. E. Ellison Macartney. Referring to the preparations on the other side of the channel, he said: "So far as the British admiralty is concerned the ships, officers and general administration are now ready to meet the wishes of the country."

A dockyard official in an interview declared that the circumstances of the present crisis had been thoroughly provided for in the mobilization scheme. He added that the British naval authorities had all their ships ready and could commission a squadron of cruisers and have them off the French coast in less than twenty-four hours. This official also pointed out that it was not for nothing that the British naval maneuvers were put off this year. He added that the British ships at the present moment have a larger supply of coal on board and available and a larger stock of provisions than ever known before.

SQUADRON READY.

The admiralty list today says that nine battleships and eleven fast cruisers are lying in the Mediterranean, while the British channel squadron, last reported off Villegarcia, St. Iago, consisting of eight battleships and five cruisers, constitutes the most modern and powerful homogeneous fleet of warships afloat.

Telegrams from Balmoral intimate that Queen Victoria is following the trend of events with great interest. Her desire for peace in the last declining years of her reign is well known.

Austrian and German newspapers are closely following the dispute between Great Britain and France, and while they express the hope that it will not end in war, the general feeling is that the French position is untenable, and that Great Britain is entitled to reap the fruits of victory.

The British ministry has one foot in the grave and its prospects of lasting long beyond the opening of parliament are very dubious. The French premier is hemmed in on every side, and it was thought he would try to secure the support of the Moderates to carry him through the session. But his list of new prefects issued this week shows that Moderate officials have mostly been replaced by Radicals. This has exasperated the Moderates, who declare the ministry has thereby signed its own death warrant. Intemperations from deputies on the government's policy at home and abroad are pouring in.

M. Cavaignac, the former minister of war, intends to attack the government on the question of the revision of the Dreyfus case, opposing its reference to the court of cassation, on the ground that the army has, in the council of appeal, its own court of cassation.

M. Bourgeois is regarded as the probable successor of M. Brisson, and lively times are promised on the reassembling of the chamber of deputies on Tuesday next.

The French Socialists are organizing a vast demonstration, to take place on the Place de la Concorde, and the anti-Dreyfus league has also summoned its adherents to meet there with the rallying cry of "Vive l'armee." A collision between the two factions is anticipated, in view of which the prefect of police is taking measures on a gigantic scale to preserve order. In addition the military authorities are preparing for trouble and the garrison of Paris will be confined to the barracks.

The preliminary Socialist meetings have already resulted in conflicts with the police.

FASHODA INCIDENT.

The Story of the Dispute Which Promises War in Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Fashoda incident, which has brought England and France to the verge of war, and which may yet precipitate hostilities between these two nations, involves a question which is purely territorial. The story of Sudanese history leading up to the substitution at Fashoda is a long one, but much of it is necessary to clear understanding of the situation at present. In the Egyptian Sudan, south of Khartoum and north of Equatoria, lies the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which is the territory in dispute. This land was formerly a province of Egypt. In area it is about five times the size of England. It is covered with forests and mountains, and possesses fine valleys which are subject to inundations. The great river, or Bahr-el-Ghazal, flows through it, with numerous tributaries, which form a labyrinth of streams. Fashoda is situated to the north of this labyrinth, on the Nile proper, and commands access to all the streams that feed the Ghazal. It is the capital of the Shilluk country, and was annexed to Egypt half a century ago. Sir Samuel Baker, in 1869, conquered the country as far south as Uganda, and Gen. ("Chinese") Gordon appointed a governor of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. When the Egyptians were expelled from the Sudan, the British took possession of the country, and the British consul, Mr. Stewart, was appointed to reside at Fashoda. In 1894, the French consul, Mr. de Brazza, was appointed to reside at Fashoda. The French consul, Mr. de Brazza, was appointed to reside at Fashoda. The French consul, Mr. de Brazza, was appointed to reside at Fashoda.

DECISION DELAYED.

Question of the Extradition of Mrs. Botkin Not Yet Determined. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The question of Mrs. Botkin's extradition to the state of Delaware for trial for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning was not finally determined today. The five judges who heard the habeas corpus proceedings en banc had promised their decision, but owing to the fact that one of their number desired to look up some more authorities, Judge Cook was compelled to announce a

ALL LIABILITIES.

Chicago Contractor Has Nothing to Offer His Creditors. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—John Shalaker Thomas, formerly a contractor and real estate dealer, who has sought the advantages of the new bankruptcy act, has scheduled liabilities amounting to \$250,000 in the United States district court. His attorney declares the bankrupt has nothing to offer his creditors, though some of his Chicago real estate property, including a large tract of land being estimated at \$200,000.

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FAIR SEX GUESTS

ST. PAUL WOMEN HONORED BY THE MANUFACTURERS AT A BANQUET

THERE WAS GAYETY AT MARKET HALL

WIT AND ELOQUENCE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN OF THE CITY

THE GREAT WORK FULLY APPRECIATED

Unanimous Expression of the Manufacturers Was That the Exhibit Had Been a Splendid Success, and That the Credit for This Was Due, Not the Exhibitors, but the Women Who Planned the Show.

The ladies of the auxiliary association were the guests of the Northwestern Manufacturers' union at a banquet held at Market hall last evening. It was the closing event of the industrial exposition, which has held the boards there for ten days, and it was a fitting conclusion to so successful a show. The banquet was a notable one from a social and a business view. The ladies of the association were seated at long tables, which took up the center of the large assembly hall, and the invited guests occupied seats at a central table at the head of the hall near the stage. Among those present were: Messdames—J. B. Tarbox, J. P. Elmer, W. A. Hardenbergh, Louis W. Lyons, W. S. Butler, Benjamin S. Cowen, Kallman, Dennis S. Sperry, J. J. McCarty, George A. Doran, J. L. Hays, T. L. Haacker, John Prince, Edmund W. Rogers, G. H. Leonard, Frank Churchill, O. B. Lewis, John Linton Snapp, Beaumont, Lillie D. Swenson, Edward B. Smith, Philip S. Eganford, Fritz Koch, Osgood, J. Ogden, Matthew H. Murphy, W. Chidsey, John H. Prudden, Duval Ponteland Polk, W. H. Pierce, Adamson, A. F. Foster, Ruf