DEWEY FIGHTS AGAIN

His Fleet Engages With Rebels Off Manila and Captures Their Ships.

It Was Not a Bloodless Battle—Pretensions to Independence the Cause.

Filipinos Claim Dewey Promised Absolute Freedom as Reward for Fighting Spain.

London, Oct. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Capt. Aunon, minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships.

The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides and that the Americans captured the rebel ships.

The scene of the engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been at Manila bay.

FILIPINOS CLAIM FREEDOM.

London, Oct. 19.—The Globe this afternoon publishes an interview which its correspondent had with Agoncillo, a representative of Aguinaldo, before the former left Hongkong for San Francisco on his way to Washington to present the insurgent leader's views, if possible, before the United States peace commission. Agoncillo, in this interview, is quoted as declaring that the insurgents had a formal agreement with Rear-Admiral Dewey, whereby absolute freedom was promised them in return for their assistance. When Agonicillo was asked if this agreement was in writing, he said: "No; we do not regard the United States as a grasping power, and felt that a verbal agreement was quite sufficient."

Major-General Wesley Merritt, who has arrived here from Paris, where he has been giving the United States peace commissioners the benefit of his observations as commander of the American forces at Manila, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press discredits the above statement attributed to Agoncillo. General Merritt said that from conversations which he had with Admiral Dewey, he was satisfied that no arrangement had been entered into with the Philippine leaders.

INDEPENDENCE IMPOSSIBLE.

The General added: "If the Filipinos are allowed independence now, it would result in fighting between the leaders, which would be more disastrous than any revolution which has hitherto broken out. Aguinaldo's following is slim, and if there was an election today, I do not believe he would be president." The terms of General Merritt's views or advice furnished to the United States peace commission at Paris may be gathered from the following statements which he made to-day: "While some of the Filipinos are able, I am not acquainted with any one of them who is capable of governing. I do not believe the insurgents will resist the Americans, but there is one certainty, they will never submit to being ruled by the Spanish. If America takes possession of the Philippine islands, it will result in a new era there and in our country. The islands are of immense strategic value, navally and commercially, and they are easily defended. My study of the British colonies has greatly interested me. They ought to prove a valuable object lesson to the United States. The British system is as perfect as devisable."

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Dull as Any Day on Record in New York, While London Was Little Better.

New York, Oct. 19.—Only a few days in this history of the stock exchange have such a record of dulness and apathy as that of to-day. The leading industrials still continue to head the market in volume of transactions, but even in them business was comparatively insignificant. The somewhat acute depression existing on foreign exchanges on account of fears that there is a possibility for mischief in the Anglo-French controversy over the title to the upper Nile was reflected here, and drove prices down a sharp fraction at the opening. The dulness in the market gives it an undertone of strength, but all the favorable factors in the business outlook are ignored, and there is no aggressive leadership forthcoming for a bull campaign.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says:

"The stock markets here were flat to-day. They opened dull, and prices steadily dwindled, closing at the lowest. The reported resignation of the French premier and heavy sales from Paris houses, together with little bear selling, were here the main features operating. Both political and financial situations are far from clear. The best informed operators, while anticipating neither a political nor a financial catastrophe, nevertheless are prepared for bad periods in both directions. The Fashoda incident does not improve with keeping, while the financial situation in Germany and Austria require careful watching. I have some reason for thinking that the Bank of France rate may be raised to-morrow to three per cent., partly because of politics and partly through fears that New York may take gold from there. Americans were flat, but closed a fraction above the lowest. Mines are above the lowest on Paris support, and Spanish fours were weak on a few bear sales as a hedge. The London discount market closed to-day with an upward tendency. The Paris bourse was nervous and flat, and the Berlin market was dull.

Wheat closed: March, 75⅝c.; May, 72⅝c.; Dec., 74½c.

Copper steady; brokers, $12. Lead easy; brokers, $3.65; exchange, $3.77½ to $3.82½. Tin irregular; straits, $17.90 to $18.50; plates quiet. Spelter quiet; domestic, $5.50.

Montreal Detectives Think He Has Probably Gone on Private Business and Lose Their Interest.

Montreal, Oct. 20.—(Special)—The curious disappearance of Dr. W. H. Ireland has not been explained, but the theory of drowning is being abandoned, in view of the public character of the spot where his wife claims to have seen him. Mrs. Ireland has left the city and gone to Trenton, and the detectives have dropped the search, being of the opinion that the Doctor is simply keeping out of the way, although his wife may not be a party to the adventure. Dr. Ireland carries $14,000 insurance and probably more. Ireland's discovery of this fact has caused much gossip.

TOO DARING HYPNOTIST.

Tried His Art on a Lion and in Consequence Dies From Blood Poisoning.

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—J. Franklin Brown, the hypnotist, known all over this country and in England for his performances in mind-reading, died to-day at the German hospital here.

He tried a few months ago to hypnotize a lion at the chutes in this city, and the beast resented his familiarity, biting him on the head. The wound seemed trifling, but blood poisoning supervened and he was kept in a hospital for some weeks, but was finally discharged as cured.

A few days ago he scratched his head, blood-poisoning set in and he died.

RUNAWAY BOYS KILLED.

Bound to Buffalo to Seek Their Fortunes When Decapitated By Freight Train.

Buffalo, Oct. 20.—Fred. Berner, William Berner and Charles Coatsworth, three young boys, were instantly killed by a Lehigh Valley passenger train near Choktowaga crossing this afternoon. Their remains were horribly mutilated, and their heads were torn from their bodies.

The boys had planned to run away from home, come to Buffalo and seek their fortunes. When they left their homes they said they were going to school. Instead they hid their books and were attempting to board a freight train when they were killed.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Chignecto Ship Canal Promoters Again Seeking Aid From the Government.

Nova Scotian Coming to Value Sealing Schooners Premier's Unlucky Venture.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Mr. Provand, M. P. for Glasgow, is here again to secure reconsideration of the Chignecto Ship Canal Co.'s case. If the government will not grant an extension of time to earn the federal subsidy of $150,000 a year for 25 years, Mr. Provand asks that the company be compensated for its expenditures in Canada. He saw Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Fielding to-day.

Capt. Herbert Taylor, of Wolfville, N. S., has undertaken the task of proceeding to Victoria and valuing the British Columbia sealing fleet.

The department of agriculture is advised that Canadian tender fruits are arriving in England in splendid condition.

The Fenian raid medals will not be received until next spring.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—A Halifax deputation which is endeavoring to have that port made the winter terminus of the Atlantic mail service, left for home tonight. A St. John deputation may be expected shortly to urge the opposite view.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier states that the Canadian commissioners have not asked for a postponement of the meetings of the international commission to the 15th or 20th of November.

The geological survey have secured near St. Thomas an almost perfect skeleton of a mammoth.

A carload of Swedish immigrants passed through the city yesterday for Alberta. This is the third party this year.

THE CHURCH IN BRAZIL.

Episcopal Bishops Make It Tributary to the United States for the Present.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The house of bishops of the episcopal convention took final action to-day on the establishment of a bishop in Brazil. There has been a division of sentiment as to whether this bishop should be directly responsible to the church in the United States or should be free from responsibility here. A compromise was finally adopted by which the church in Brazil will remain directly responsible to the authorities here until it has advanced to the point of having three bishops, at which time by the joint action of these three a national church for Brazil, independent of the supervision of the United States, may be established.

The bishops will hold a special communion service at St. John's church tomorrow morning after which they will proceed to elect four missionary bishops, namely, those for Brazil, North Dakota, Sacramento and Boise.

A GENERAL'S VANDALISM.

Commander of the Militia Charged With Destroying Bicyclists' Cinder Path.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—(Special)—The local executive of the C. W. A. will bring suit against Major-General Hutton for the destruction of the cinder path to Long Branch. When General Hutton rode out to the ranges last Saturday, he found the roads so bad that he took the cyclists' cinder path, and the trampling of the horses of his party completely spoiled it.

WISE PARIS MERCHANTS.

Use Their Influence With the Government to Avert Trouble With Great Britain.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Captain Baratier, the special messenger conveying despatches from Major Marchand, the leader of the French expedition to Fashoda, has arrived at Cairo, from which place he will telegraph a summary of his despatches to the government.

The drift of opinion on the Fashoda question among commercial men in Paris was shown by a resolution adopted this afternoon by the municipal council of this city, urging the French government, without sacrificing the material interests of the country, to use every effort to avert conflict with Great Britain over this dispute.

It's poor consolation to the man who is hard up to know that the well-dressed man is compelled to keep a little behind the fashions.—Chicago News.

GOOD LUCK FOR SPAIN

So One of Her Colonels Feels About Loss of Her Colonies.

Her Youth Heretofore Given Up for Service in Pestilential Climates.

Manzanillo, Oct. 20.—Colonel Sanchez Parron the former Spanish commander here, told the correspondent of the Associated Press before finally leaving Manzanillo en route for Spain, that in some respects the loss of her colonies would not prove an unmitigated evil.

"Hereafter," said Col. Parron, "the youth and strength of the country will not have to be given up to the extent of 90 per cent. of the whole for military service in pestilential climates. The death rate will decrease so that the manhood of Spain will be enhanced, and new commerce will make the land rich, so that in the course of the next century Spain will be once more a colonial power.

"The Cuban insurrection sprang up," said Col. Parron, "through the overkindness of Spain and the efforts of a few foreign renegades like Gomez and the agitators, who inflamed a lot of lazy ex-slaves and malcontents such as can be found in any country, but before whom in Cuba was a great prospect of living in one of the richest countries on the face of the globe without any work and without much fighting. Moreover, as a rule, the revolutionists were in absolutely impregnable positions. Still, if as many Spanish soldiers had been killed by the Cubans, as was reported by the American press, we would have lost more men than we have ever had in the land, but thank God, we still have a few thousand left."

SOLDIERS ASKING DISCHARGE.

Havana, Oct. 20.—The American military commission has been informed that a great number of discharges have been asked for by Spanish soldiers and officers since the publication of Captain-General Blanco's decree announcing that such applications would be granted. The total number of Spanish soldiers who have made application for absolute discharge from the army, before the final evacuation takes place, is now estimated at 15,000.

ANARCHY IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Oct. 20.—Well authenticated reports have reached here of a terrible state of anarchy in the southern Philippines. The Spanish there are cooped in the principal towns. The Americans continue capturing the rebel vessels as they arrive at Cavite. Two have been captured this week.

THE SOUDAN FIGHTING.

Further Details of the Sanguinary Conflict.

London, Sept. 30.—As soon as there was any likelihood of delicate dispute with France over the possession of Fashoda in the basin of the upper Nile, Lord iKtchener, who is indifferent to newspapers and who wishes the freest possible hand, sent the correspondents with the Soudan expedition back to Cairo. Some have waited there for news from Fashoda and others have returned to London, while all have spent their comparative leisure in the making of long and detailed accounts of the recent battle, that fill column upon column in their respective journals. Making rather than writing is the word; for, with one exception the present generation of English war correspondents write with little skill and less vividness. Their vigilant activity is beyond praise. They see or try to see almost too many details of too many things. Their eye is always on the object, never on themselves. Their experience of the Soudan and of military operations in it makes their comment valuable. It were unreasonable to expect vividness, picturesqueness, and atmosphere in the telegrams that they send after a day's marching or fighting under the eye of an impatient military censor, by an overworked field telegraph. But they write less well in the leisure of Cairo or of London. The clean-cut brevity of their despatches is gone. They simply heap column upon column of details in commonplace and colorless English, without proportion, animation, or illusion. They begin with the statement that the contest before Omdurman was "the most picturesque battle of the century," and at the end of four or five columns they have successfully reduced it to a dry catalogue of details.

Mr. Steevens, of the Daily Mail, when he is not lurid and of the music halls, to please the public of his journal, is the exception. He knows how to select details and to bind them in a well-proportioned whole. He sees a battle, so to say, in large dimensions, feels its atmosphere and carries illusion to the reader even when he jolts it with far-fetched epithets and phrases. Life and color stir in his words, and parts of his account of the fighting before Omdurman that are not mere amplifications of previous despatches are worth quoting. Here, for example, is his picture of the Anglo-Egyptian troops, waiting behind their hedge and trenches in the dawn for the advance of the dervishes:

"Light stole quietly into the sky behind us; there was no sound from the plain or the hills before us; there was hardly a sound from our own line. Everybody was very silent, but very curious. Would they be so mad as to come out and run their heads into our fire? It seemed beyond hoping for; yet certainly they had been full of war the day before. But most of us were expecting instantly the order to advance on Omdurman.

"A trooper rose out of the dimness from behind the shoulder of Gebel Surgham, grew larger and plainer, spurred violently up to the line and inside. A couple more were silhouetted across our front. Then the electric whisper came racing down the line: they were coming. The Lancers came in on the left: the Egyptian mounted troops drew like a curtain across us from left to right. As they passed a flicker of white flags began to extend, and fill the front in their place. The noise of something began to creep in upon us; it cleared and divided into the tap of drums and the far-away surf of raucious war-cries. A shiver of expectancy thrilled along our army, and then a sigh of content. They were coming on. Allah help them, they were coming on."

The music halls and their public have fastened upon the rather blundering and useless charge of the Twenty-first Lancers as the crowning episode of the battle. As the fuller accounts are now showing its real crown in stress and in gallantry was the repulse of the final assault of the dervishes by Macdonald's Egyptian brigade on the extreme right. The Khalifa's army had been twice beaten back. On the left and in the centre the advance toward Omdurman had already begun. The right was also beginning to move when the dervishes, who had rallied unexpectedly in the shelter of low hills advanced upon it. "Now," writes Mr. Steevens, "began the fiercest fight of that fierce day. The Khalifa brought up his own black banner again; his stanchest die-hards drove it into the earth and locked their ranks about it. The green flag danced encouragement to the Allah-intoxicated battalions of Wad Helu and the Sheikh-ed-Din. It was victory or Paradise now.

"For us it was victory or shredded flesh and bones, unburied, crackling under the red slippers of Baggara victors. It was the very crux and crisis the fight. If Macdonald went, Lewis on his left and Collinson and the supporting camel-corps and the newly-returned cavalry, on his right or rear, must all go too. The Second British and Second Egyptian brigades were far off by now, advancing by the left of Surgham hill; if they had to be recalled the Khalifa could walk back into his stronghold and then all our fighting was to begin anew. But Hunter Pasha was there and Macdonald Bey was there, born fighting men both, whom no danger can flurry and no sudden shift in the kaleidoscope of battle disconcert. Hunter sent for Wauchope's First British brigade to fill the gap between Macdonald and Lewis. The order went to General Gatacre first instead of to the Sirdar; with the soldier's instinct he set the brigade moving on the instant. The khaki columns faced round and edged rightward, rightward till the fighting line was backed with 3,000 Lee-Metfords, which no man on earth can face and live.

"But the cockpit of the fight was Macdonald's. The British might avenge his brigade; it was his to keep it and to kill off the attack. To meet it he turned his front through a complete half-circle, facing successively south, west and north. Every tactican in the army was delirious in his praise; the ignorant correspondent was content to watch the man and his blacks. 'Cool as on parade' is an old phrase; Macdonald Bey was very much cooler. Beneath the strong, square-hewn face you could tell that the brain was working as if packed in ice. He sat solid on his horse, and bent his black brows toward the green flag and the Remingtons. Then he turned to a gallopper with an order and cantered easily up to a battalion-commander. Magically the rifles hushed, the stinging powder smoke whisped away, and the battalions were rapidly threading back and forward round and round, in and out, as if it were a figure of a dance. In two minutes the brigade was together again in a new place. The field in front was hastened toward us in a whitey brown cloud of dervishes. An order. Macdonald's jaws gripped and hardened as the flame spurted out again, and the whitey-brown cloud quivered and stood still. He saw everything; knew what to do; knew how to do it; did it. At the fire he was ever brooding watchfully behind his fighting line; at the cease fire he was instantly in front of it; all saw him and knew that they were being nursed to triumph.

"His blacks of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, the historic fighting regiments of the Egyptian army, were worthy of their chief. The Second Egyptian brigade with them and fighting in line, were worthy of their comrades, and of their own reputation as the best disciplined battalions in the world. A few had feared that the blacks would be too forward, the yellows too backward; except that the blacks, as always, looked happier, there was no difference at all between them. The Egyptians sprang to the advance at the bugle; the Soudanese ceased fire in an instant silence at the bugle. They were losing men, too, for though eyes were clamped on the dervish charges, the dervish fire was brisk. Man after man dropped out behind the firing line. Here was a white officer with a red-leathered charger; there a black stretched straight, bareheaded in the sun, dry-lipped, uncomplaining, a bullet through his liver; two yards away a dead driver by a dead battery mule, his whip still glued in hand. The table of loss had topped 100—150—neared 200. Still they stood, fired, advanced, fired, changed front, fired—firing, firing away always, deaf in the din, blind in the smarting smoke, hot, dry, bleeding, bloodthirsty, enduring the devlish fight to the end.

"And the dervishes? The honor of the fight must still go with the men who died. Our men were perfect, but the dervishes were superb—beyond perfection. It was their largest, best and bravest army that ever fought against us for Mahdism, and it died worthy of the huge empire that Madhism won and kept so long. Their riflemen, mangled by every kind of death and torment that man can devise, clung round the black flag and the green, emptying their poor, rotten, home-made cartridges dauntlessly. Their spearmen charged death at every minute hopelessly. Their horsemen led each attack, riding into the bullets till nothing was left but three horses. Not one rush, or two or ten—but rush on rush, company on company, never stopping, though all their view that was not unshaken enemy was the bodies of the men who had rushed before them. A dusky line got up and stormed forward; it bent, broke, fell apart and disappeared. Before the smoke had cleared another line was bending and storming forward in the same track."

U. S. CRUISER'S DILEMMA.

The Boston Short of Coal While Cargo of Attendant Collier Was Afire.

Manila, Oct. 20.—The United States cruiser Boston and the collier Nero, which on October 5 were ordered to proceed to Hongkong in connection with the recent disturbances at and near Pekin, have arrived at Amoy, on the island of that name in the province of Fo Kien, opposite Formosa, the former short of coal and the latter with her cargo afire.

THE RISKS OF SCIENCE.

Vienna Agitated by Too Successful Cultivation of Plague Bacillus.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—The death of Barishe, the employee in the bacteriological department of Prof. Nothagles' establishment, who contracted the bubonic plague here while assisting in cultivating the plague bacillus for purposes of scientific investigation, has almost created a plague panic in Vienna. The remains were buried to-day with remarkable precaution, the body having been soaked in disinfectants and placed in a double metallic coffin, carefully soldered.

Barishe's two nurses have developed alarming symptoms. They have been isolated.

His duties in Nothagles' establishment were to clean and feed the rabbits, rats and guinea-pigs that were to be subjected to innoculation. His widow says that familiarity with danger made him careless.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET

New Steamship Service to San Francisco Promised for Very Near Future.

Committed on Charge of Defrauding Creditors — Gladys Gravelle's Trouble.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, Oct. 19.—R. A. Muskett, of A. R. Muskett & Son, was to-day formally committed for trial on the charge of attempting to defraud creditors.

Edmund C. Senkler, the new Yukon gold commissioner, arrived to-day from Nelson and will leave on Friday for the Yukon on the Danube.

A. J. Ramsay, managing director and president of the Canada Life Assurance Company, is in the city.

Mr. Frank Richards, of the Vancouver and Dawson City Shipping Agency, is busy interviewing the merchants of Vancouver and New Westminster in regard to the running of the steamer Manauense from Vancouver to San Francisco. He has secured many promises of support and it is probable that the ship will commence to run as soon as she comes off the dock at Esquimalt. Mr. Richards says that Capt. Edwards will put on two more steamers as soon as the busy season commences.

The experiment which Mr. Richards and Capt. Edwards are about to conduct will be watched with much interest and every one wishes them success. Vancouver wants a direct line to San Francisco. The Pacific Coast Steamship company cannot see its way to give the direct service as its letter published yesterday shows.

Additional particulars are published of the forgeries for which Gladys Gravelle has been arrested in Victoria. The girl's father, a French-Canadian, is employed by Atkins & Johnson at their logging camp near Eburne. It has been usual for Atkins & Johnson to cash pay checks given by their foreman, John Taylor, to such men as need ready cash from time to time. Occasionally Churchill & McKay, general storekeepers of Eburne, cashed such cheques, and last week they did so for a $10 pay-cheque, purporting to be signed by J. Taylor in favor of Frank Gravelle. Gladys is reported to have handed in the cheque and also one or two others, which were later disowned by the firm and the police were informed of the alleged forgeries.

Vancouver, Oct. 20.—Another attempt has been made to burglarize J. P. Curtis' store on Westminster avenue. The robbers bored holes in the door last night, but were scared away before they had completed their work.

Gladys Gravelle, charged with forging checks, will probably be let out on suspended sentence.

J. R. Rollins, "Judge" Jones and G. M. Mason, of Seattle, have been hiring men here lately to the number of 30 to go on a secret mining expedition near Skagway, at $15 a day all winter. Because of inability to pay hotel bills, they have changed boarding houses three times in as many days. Sir Cecil E. A. Winston, who was to have arrived here to-day with $50,000 did not come, it is needless to say, and one of the men who were engaged had Rollins arrested this afternoon, and he was not allowed out on bail.

Dr. McGibbon, of Steveston, nearly died last night, as the result of an accidental overdose of Indian hemp.

A party of Mormon missionaries are going by the Warrimoo to hold a conference at Honolulu.

A very small vote was polled to-day on the three city by-laws, to pass which in each case required three-fifths majorities. The loss of the ly-law to purchase small parks throughout the city, by 19 votes, caused genuine surprise. The by-law to build a city wharf was passed by 13 majority, and the one for the repayment of the expenditure of the late D. Oppenheimer of $500 was passed by 10 majority.

The Liberals held a largely attended organization meeting here to-night. Hon. Joseph Martin was elected honorary president and Ald. James McQueen president.

HON. ARTHUR STANLEY.

Fourth Son of the Earl of Derby Elected to the Imperial Commons.

London, Oct. 20.—Hon. Arthur Stanley, third secretary to the British agency in Egypt, was yesterday elected to parliament to fill the seat for the Ormiskirk division of Lancashire, made vacant by the death of Sir Arthur Forwood, Conservative. Mr. Stanley is also a Conservative, and is the fourth son of the Earl of Derby.

CUBAN MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

These Will Be Assumed By United States, As They Largely Represent Present Assets.

New York, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says:

The United States will accept the indebtedness of the Cuban municipalities, but will not agree to pay or guarantee any portion of the Cuban debt.

This statement was made to the World correspondent by the highest authority in Washington City at this time. There can be nod oubt as to its correctness. By this recession from the original instructions to the American commission, the Spanish commission has won its victory. The instructions to the American commission are that they are not to consider or discuss the question of the Cuban or Porto Rican debt, but the debt of municipalities of Cuba will be assumed by the United States and prorated among the municipalities when a permanent government is established.

In making this concession the Americans were actuated by a desire to protect American interests. The water works, electric lighting plants and other municipal improvements were largely constructed by American capital, the bonus being guaranteed by the Spanish government. State officials say that the assumption of the Cuban municipal debt was contemplated from the outset in the event of Spain making the plea that the indebtedness was incurred in improving the conditions of the island.

This view is endorsed by international lawyers. As Spain did not derive benefit from the money expended in improvements in Cuba and will not in the future, jurists say that it is only proper that the United States assume the indebtedness for municipal works. The contracts already made for municipal improvements will also be honored by the American government.

TORPEDO CREW SCALDED.

The Davis Puts Into Astoria with Seven of the Men at Death's Door.

Astoria, Ore., Oct. 20.—The torpedo boat Davis, which started on its official trial to-day was disabled by the bursting of a number of boiler tubes. Eight of the crew were badly scalded. Three of them died soon after reaching here and late to-night four others died.

BLUNT SIR MICHAEL.

London, Oct. 20.—The mo[illegible] pers have cooled down to an ex[illegible] cautious and conservative tone [illegible] ing with the Fashoda question, a[illegible] ly realizing that the public on bo[illegible] of the channel is heated to the [illegible] point. There is a marked effort to [illegible] an offensive tone.

The Times says Sir Michael H[illegible] Beach has gone some way to persu[illegible] our neighbors that we really mean w[illegible] we say. The time has come when it [illegible] absolutely necessary to dispel Frenc[illegible] dreams on this subject unless very dangerous consequences are to result, but the chancellor of the exchequer might have performed the operation more dexterously.

The Daily News, which voices the general feeling, says the country is determined to maintain its rights, but there is no occasion to provoke our opponents or to add fuel to the controversy.

The Trafalgar celebration falling today is a particularly unfortunate coincidence, and may have just the effect of adding the fuel which the Daily News deprecates, if any warm-blooded patriots take advantage of the occasion to get up a Fashoda demonstration.

MANITOBA GRAIN LOST

Wet Weather Has Wrought Calamity in Many of the Wheat Fields.

Harvesting So Long Delayed That Large Proportion of Crop Is Ruined.

(Special to The Colonist.)

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—Under the heading "A Calamity," a city paper editorially has the following:

"The long continuance of the awful weather this country has been experiencing for weeks is nothing short of an absolute calamity. Millions of dollars' worth of actual damage has already been done and the destruction is still going on. Various estimates of the percentage of crop that has either been completely ruined or badly damaged, have been made, and it would seem to be safe to place it at one-half; many conservative people place it higher.

"The difficulty has been that before the harvesting was well under way the rain set in and caused delay. This threw the harvesting late and before any considerable quantity could be cracked the real rainy season began, and has continued intermittently for six weeks or more, so that many farmers have neither been able to complete their stacking nor have their threshing done. Of course a large number were able to get their threshing done and these have been the only fortunate farmers in the country.

"The tremendous downpours of rain that began about the first of the month have wrought immense damage to the stacks, in a great percentage of cases utterly destroyed them. What makes matters worse is the fact that it has never remained clear sufficiently long enough to enable the farmers to pull the stacks down and dry out the grain. In addition to this many farmers thresh from the stook and hundreds of fields are still standing in the stook waiting for the thresher. The grain is practically ruined, owing to its exposed condition.

"Looking at the whole position it seems to us the unpropitious weather has proved nothing short of a calamity to the country."

SHORT DESPATCHES.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Milverton, Oct. 20.—James Roe, aged 60, and long a prominent figure in this section, died on his doorstep.

DREYFUS IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 20.—An evening paper announces that Captain Dreyfus is already in Paris, and is now confined in the fortress at Mont Valarien, to which he was secretly brought.

CHINESE RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Tientsin says that all railroad negotiations have been stopped, the government being disinclined to give further concessions.

FRANCE THREATENS CHINA.

Paris, Oct. 20.—M. Delcasse has instructed M. Gerard to inform the Chinese foreign office that the French government will take action if China does not adopt measures absolutely guaranteeing the lives of missionaries.

MANILA CABLE WORKING.

London, Oct. 20.—The Eastern Telegraph Company says there is no foundation for the report circulated in the United States that the cable between Manila and Hong kong has been cut by Admiral Dewey. The cable is working this morning.

IS ESTERHAZY LIBELLED?

London, Oct. 20.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin d'Esterhazy, who has hitherto not denied the London Observer's assertion that he had claimed to be the author of the Dreyfus bordereau will sue the Observer for libel because of that statement.

WHEAT HIGHER.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—A bulge in wheat at Liverpool to-day sent up the price at Fort William. Transactions on the local exchange were made this morning at 77c. for No. 1 hard, and 73c. for No. 1 Northern D.

THE MANITOBA TRAGEDY.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—Detective Munro returned from Stuartburn to-day. He states that there are no new developments in the murder case. The report of a bullet hole being found in one of the children's heads is not official.

ABERDEEN'S FAREWELL BANQUET.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—Lord Aberdeen has accepted an invitation to a banquet here early next month, when he will also open the new city hall, which is at last on the verge of completion. The date will probably be November 4.

PUGILIST KILLS ANOTHER.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 20.—Bill Walker, the pugilist, who was knocked out by Andy Dupont last Monday night, died at South Omaha to-day, after having been unconscious for 56 hours. The charge against Dupont will be changed from prize-fighting to murder.

THE WARRING INDIANS.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 20.—Eleven of the twenty Indians wanted by the authorities started for Duluth to-night, under a guard of soldiers. Marshal O'Connor is firmly convinced that Chief Bug will never be captured. He said to-night: "I am thoroughly convinced that both he and his son were killed in the battle, and that I am sure is the reason why others wanted have not come in."

MR. TURNER'S VIEWS.

The Ex-Premier Interviewed in Winnipeg on British Columbia Politics.

New Government Plan Is to Angle a Speaker From the Opposition Ranks.

Doomed to Failure and Doubtful Standing Keep Ministers Quiet.

(Special to The Colonist.)

Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—Ex-Premier Turner of British Columbia, was here to-day on his way east to Montreal. Interviewed by the Free Press on the British Columbia political situation, Mr. Turner said: "The new government and the opposition have exactly an equal number of supporters—19 each. The government is counting on the appointment of an opposition supporter to the speakership, but in this it will be disappointed, for none of our men can be induced to accept the honor, great though it may be. We are united and will preserve our full strength throughout the coming struggle.

"The government, I have every reason to believe, is already being strained with internal differences, at the bottom of which in almost every instance is Hon. Joseph Martin, who seems determined to be the master mind in the new government. I don't think—but then my opinion will naturally be considered biassed—that the new government can possibly live through the coming session, which will probably commence in January next."

"Has the government decided upon some definite policy wherewith to make a bid for popularity?" was asked.

"No, I don't think so," was the reply. "They will probably attempt to show that the late government was extravagant in finances. Before our defeat, a large loan was authorized to cover a considerable overdraft incurred in developing the country's resources, its roads and its trails. This loan has not been issued, and consequently the overdraft still stands against the province. Members of the government will hold up their hands in holy horror and exclaim: 'Behold the extravagance of your former rulers.'

"Not many dismissals have taken place yet, but a wholesale clean-up is reported to be in contemplation, the government being afraid to do much at present, owing to its precarious hold upon the reins of power. Its lean and hungry supporters are clamoring loudly for reward in the meantime, and soon the axe must fall on the heads of many civil servants, or the lives of the new ministers will not be worth living.

"One short-sighted act of which the new government has been guilty is that of abolishing the provincial representative at London. We had a man there for three years, and in spite of the fact that he was handicapped by the ridiculously inadequate allowance, he did good work, and kept British Columbia prominently before the British public. At the present time especially it is absolutely suicidal not to take advantage of the attention now directed towards British Columbia."

KLONDIKER ROBBED.

Deprived by Stealth of His Hard-Earned Fortune While Travelling in Pullman Car.

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—Charles B. Montague, who has just returned from the Klondike and is now a guest at the Palace hotel in this city, was robbed of seventy pounds of gold dust, valued at $17,500 an a train coming from Portland.

Montague had all this treasure in a valise which he kept concealed in the section of the Pullman car occupied by his wife and himself. As the train approached Mount Shasta Montague and his wife went out to the platform to view the scenery. When the train arrived at the next station the valise was missing and no clue to the thief has been found.

THE EMPEROR'S TRIP.

A Ceaseless Round of Sightseeing About Constantinople and Enthusiastic Welcomes.

Constantinople, Oct. 20.—Emperor William, usually accompanied by the Empress, is engaged in a ceaseless round of sight seeing, though he adheres closely to the programme of the places to be visited and his route is revealed only to those personally concerned and immediately beforehand.

The strictest police precautions are carried out to insure his safety. To-day he decided to inspect the imperial carpet factory at Heroka and was conveyed there in a train of eight carriages built for his use and luxuriously equipped.

Emperor William and the Sultan again exchanged telegraphic felicitations. Everywhere were great crowds with triumphal arches festooned with German and Turkish colors and bands playing the German anthem.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECK.

Toronto Express in the Grand Trunk Has Narrow Escape Near Brockville.

Brockville, Oct. 20.—A fiendist attempt at train wrecking took place Tuesday evening on the Grand Trunk railway a short distance west of Brockville, and but for successful working of the air brakes many lives would have been lost. The train was the Toronto express, due here at 10:30 p.m. Many Brockville people were on board, returning from the consecration ceremonies at Kingston.

Just as the train reached a point half way between Lynn village and Brockville a sudden shock was experienced. The engineer, John Kane, immediately applied the air brakes and brought the train to a standstill in a few seconds. Then an investigation showed a new steel rail of heavy pattern, twisted and bent into the form of a V lying one side of and still partly on the track. The crossing planks were torn out, but the engine had remained on the track and averted a terrible accident.

Tracks in the sand showed that the work was apparently that of one man. Local trainmen say a similar attempt was made against the same train a few nights ago, and are inclined to believe that the would-be train wrecker is some person who has been put off the train and has a grudge against the crew.

London, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Stephen Crane, wife of the author and newspaper correspondent, was sued by a furniture dealer to-day for supplies. She complained to the court that her husband was suddenly called to Cuba as a war correspondent and did not have time to settle the bill. She promised that full payment would be made on his return. The case was dismissed.