EASTERN CANADA NEWS.

A Sham Battle on Land and Sea to be Fought at Halifax on Monday Next.

Guide Shot Dead in the Woods Near Yarmouth While Out With a Party.

Halifax, Oct. 5.—Orders have been issued for an attack on the city on Monday night, the warships to make the attack supported by the torpedo boats. They will try to steal in without being observed. On previous occasions this proved impossible. The regulars and the militia will be engaged in the defence of the harbor. Special preparations are being made at the forts to receive the enemy's fleet.

Oren Forbes of Kempt, Yarmouth, was accidentally shot dead in the woods. He was with a party of hunters for whom he was acting as guide. One of the party was about to fire at a moose when Forbes received the charge from the rifle behind him and the ball passed through his head killing him instantly.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 5.—With solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Catholic clergy accompanying the party, the Beauce railway from King Junction into the interior of Beauce county, was opened for traffic to-day. Several Quebec ministers were present, and Caron, postmaster-general, represented the Dominion government. The road taps a fertile district and will be a great boon to the Beauce farmers in giving them egress by way of Quebec. The central road to market has hitherto been closed to them.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Frank Duprey, of Rochester, a commercial traveller, was sandbagged and robbed of $1200 on Spadina avenue last night. This morning Duprey was still in a dazed condition and he may die from his injuries.

The electric lighting contract will not be awarded to the Toronto Electric Light Company until its directors tell what they know of the alleged attempt of aldermen to blackmail them.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The cattle exporters seem to take no interest in the proposed government inquiry into freight rates, although they instigated the investigated.

NANAIMO NOTES.

New Electric Light Plant to be Installed—Other News.

Nanaimo, Oct. 5.—J. W. Hunter expects to have the new electric light building completed by the first of the month, and a staff of electricians are engaged fixing up the machinery so that no time may be lost in lighting the city.

The friends of Allen Bros. are somewhat alarmed over their prolonged absence. The brothers, John and James, left the city about ten weeks ago, accompanied by Thos. Milburn, their intention being to take a trip to Gordon and Powell lakes. They were not to be gone more than five weeks and only took provisions for that time. It is now feared that they have met with some misfortune and a party leaves by the Esperenza to-morrow to search for them.

There is every prospect of another race being arranged between A. Hilbert and A. Thompson. The race will be 100 yards even.

The steamer Rapid Transit took another cargo of coal from here yesterday for Seattle, and will make regular trips for a time.

The Thompson-Grey assault case was given a little more airing in the police court yesterday and was then further adjourned.

OLD COUNTRY JOTTINGS.

General Booth's Departure—Trades Union Congress—Rainy Summer.

London, Sept. 15.—The head of the Salvation Army passed through Liverpool on Tuesday on his way to Canada. His entrance and his exit were as devoid of show as it well could be. His admirers in London gave him a farewell greeting on Monday night. The general is going to see how his army is spreading itself over the United States and Canada, and he proposes to be absent from this country for six months. His last trip across the Atlantic was five years ago. He started from London on Tuesday morning, and was on board the Allan line steamer Carthaginian, in the Alexandria Dock, Bootle, at four o'clock in the afternoon. A few of the local officers of the "army" called upon him on board the steamer and bade him Godspeed. The Carthaginian, which sailed in the evening, is due to arrive at St. John's, Nfld., on the 18th or 19th inst., and his programme provides for his addressing two meetings each day while he remains on the American continent. He expects to be back in England about the end of February.

The experiment recently conducted at the Central Meat Market, West Smithfield, with a process for thawing frozen meat makes it more than ever necessary for the housewife to be on the qui vive to prevent the butcher palming off what is supposed to be prime Scotch beef or Southdown mutton the meat of an animal which never saw the color of English pasturage. Beef has been so successfully treated by this process that it has all the appearance of fresh killed meat, the flesh presenting a nice bright color, and it would take the genius of an expert to detect that it had ever been frozen. With mutton, however, the experiments have not been so far as satisfactory, but as the trials are yet in their initial stage it cannot be asserted that the treatment of mutton by this process is a failure.

A parliamentary return yesterday showed that during the six months ended June 30th, 1894, 570 persons were killed and 4074 injured on or in connection with railways in the United Kingdom. Thirty-five fatal and 2226 other accidents, though upon railway premises were not directly connected with the movements of trains. Of the total accidents 243 fatal and 1275 non-fatal were to companies' servants.

In the latest diphtheria returns for London there is matter for encouragement, but at the same time matter for alarm. Encouragement lies in the fact that fatal cases were fewer than in any other seven days of the past two years. Alarm springs from the statement that they were still seven more than the weekly average of the decade. For two years without a break London has had a great excess of this dangerous disease, and the outlook is not hopeful if it be true that the scourge is due to the massing of people in towns and of children consequently in schools.

The supposition that temperance must be promoted by reducing the number of public-houses is shaken by a comparison between two Welsh towns whose circumstances differ widely, namely, Cardiff and Newport. In the former town there is Sunday closing, and the licenses are one to every 413 of the population; in the latter there is not Sunday closing, and the licenses are one to every 278. Yet during the last annual period to which the chief constable's reports are made up, one Cardiff resident in every 96 was summoned for drunkenness, against only one Newport resident in 134. Moreover, 190 shebeeners and 225 persons who had bought beer illegally were summoned at Cardiff, against two at Newport. Similar comparisons have been made in former years, but the differences this year are more emphatic than ever.

I learn that there is no doubt that when the Princess of Wales returns to England she will continue to show a greater personal interest in society life. I am assured that she herself is desirous—indeed she indicated this in the early months of this year—of renouncing the retirement on which she seemed resolved after the death of her eldest son. When she first exhibited a desire for retirement the Princess was in bad health, and the deafness with which she had been afflicted threatened to assume a more serious character. Since then her health has very much improved and her deafness has—though it has not been banished—shown no further tendency to develop. The Princess will now once more be seen in her position as the leader of English society. This fact the engagements already made for her partially indicate.

The Norwich trades union congress is over, and during its brief week's deliberations it has done much useful work. The systematic way in which the agenda papers were successively gone through was an object lesson of the first water for members of parliament, who might well take it to heart and import a little of its business attributes into the big house at Westminster. Messrs. Burns, Tillet and others of that ilk all worked harmoniously together, and the labor questions of the day were discussed tersely and without acrimony. In selecting Mr. Samuel Woods to be the new secretary the conference is to be congratulated heartily on its choice. He is in very truth the beau ideal of a labor leader, for he is both the son and grandson of a pitman, he himself going to work in a mine at the early age of seven, gradually rising from pusher to pony driver, until he attracted the attention of his employers, and at forty-six years of age, after a constant career on the up grade, he has been able to make a sturdy bid for a Lancastrian division and to write M. P. after his name. It is difficult to know whether he himself considers this much of a distinction. He appears to be much prouder of the massive gold watch and chain presented to him by the coal owners for his impartial conduct during the strike.

As one looked on at the Oval and watched the ten miles cycle race for the Surey cup it was impossible to avoid thinking of the records which will be broken next year when the new French invention has been tested by the racing men. The new machine is to be worked both by the hands and feet, and extraordinary results may be anticipated. The statement made, however, by a French paper that a speed of a mile a minute will be attained may safely be taken with a grain of salt, although it is quite probable that the amount of leg force necessary to drive the vehicle will be materially lessened by the hand work.

The building of another man-of-war commenced at the Portsmouth dockyard on Monday last, when the first keel plate of the Prince George was placed on a vacant slip. She is to be a first-class armored twin screw battleship of 14,900 tons burden. She is to carry sixteen guns. It is reported that the Duchess of York will perform the ceremony of naming her.

Miss N. G. Bacon, a young lady who has made something of a name for herself no less as an enthusiastic cyclist than as a devoted apostle of the cult of the "separate cylinder,' has lately achieved a rather noteworthy triumph in the cycle touring line. Starting from London on her bicycle at 4 a.m. on August 3, she accomplished successfully and alone a tour of twelve hundred miles, reaching Glasgow about the 16th and arriving again in London on September 1. She was absolutely companionless, and rode all the way in her "rational costume, choosing the hilly and most trying roads for her journey and carrying luggage weighing about ten pounds.

The new system inaugurated by the board of trade of sending British sailors discharged in foreign ports direct to their homes has been commenced in Dunkirk. An agent of the board of trade boarded the ship when she arrived, ascertained the destination of the men, provided them with railway warrants, and some spare cash, and saw them off by train. Two days after their arrival at their homes they draw the wages due to them less the advance. The rage of the crimps and cutpurses who live by entrapping and robbing the sailors was, it is reported, very great, but they were powerless.

A pair of horses, Duke of York and Lord Bath, belonging to Mr. Arthur E. Evans, J. P., of Bronwylfa, Wrexham (a brother of Mr. Edwad Evans, jr., of Liverpool), has just been sold for one thousand guineas, which is believed to be the highest price ever paid for a pair of carriage horses. They are the winners of upwards of one hundred first prizes, three of which they carried off at the Dublin horse show last week.

A singular suggestion has been made by a local magistrate at the Hastings borough police court. A married woman was charged with drunkenness, and the chairman of the bench, in speaking of her condition, thought that in the future the police should be supplied with a photographic apparatus, so that they might be able to take snap shots of intoxicated persons.

The rain of Thursday and Saturday morning was the climax of a most trying summer. With all the rain we have had since the beginning of July, we have never before had such a merciless, ceaseless downpour as that of Thursday. St. Swithin's curse has been fulfilled. Since the 15th of July there has been rain very nearly, if not quite, every day.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully

FRANCE'S ACQUISITIVENESS

She Would Like to Enlarge Her Protectorate Over Madagascar Island.

The Natives Do Not Take Kindly to French Rule—Serious Trouble Feared.

Antananarivo, Madagascar, Oct. 4.—A blockade of the ports of the island of Madagascar has been proclaimed by France. The resident-general has gone to Tamatave. He has been instructed to take measures to protect the colonists in the event of war.

Washington City, Oct. 3.—The Madagascar issue has been an endless source of contention to the United States ever since the protectorate over that country in 1885. The first American consul after that was Mr. Campbell, who was in a centre of contention between the native government and the consul-general of France, representing the protectorate. He was succeeded by a colored man of Nebraska, Mr. Walker, whose sympathies appear to have been with the native government, although the state department here wished him to accede to the French claim and take his exequatur from the French consul-general. The American consul could not be located, however, until he had treated with the Hovas government, when it was too late to recognize the French claim. The present United States consul was appointed a year ago, but up to the present time his consular office has not been recognized, owing to the conflict between the Hovas and the French government. It has brought about endless correspondence between the French government and the state department. The present move of France is taken to indicate that she, too, is tired of the temporizing, and intends to force her contention to a final settlement. Private advices received here are to the effect that the closing of Madagascar ports will be followed by the landing of two thousand soldiers in Madagascar.

New York, Oct. 3.—The dispute between France and England regarding Madagascar is one of long standing. Madagascar is a large island separated from the southeastern portion of Africa by the Mozambique channel. It is now virtually under a French protectorate, although it is claimed in England that at least one-seventh of the island is held by British capital, but the French embassy in London recently answered a communication from the Madagascar consul in London by a formal statement that, officially, there is no longer such a person in London as a Madagascar consul, and, it was added, the agents of France in various countries represent the Hovas government. Early last month the French government evidently determined upon taking decided action in regard to Madagascar, probably believing that the hands of England were tied by the war between China and Japan. Consequently M. Le Myre de Villiers was sent on a special mission to Madagascar, and it was understood that he was, to all intents and purposes, instructed to demand the abdication of the government and to annex the island to France. The following statement was made regarding the mission of M. Le Myre de Villiers recently:

He will first demand the revision of the treaty of 1885, and will then ask that the territory of France at Diego Suarez be extended to Passandame Bay, on the western side of Madagascar, and to Vohemar bay, on the east side of the island, and that Madajunga and Nossibeh, on the west coast, and Fort Dauphin, Tamatave, Manaboudre and Andovoran, on the eastern shores, with their adjacent territories, be ceded to France. Finally he was instructed to demand that the French residents shall have the right to control all the actions of the government of Madagascar including its foreign policy."

The Cocarde, of Paris, at the time of the departure of M. Le Myre de Villiers, who is just about due at Madagascar, said:

"He will call upon the Hovas government to satisfy all our demands and to respect all the clauses of the war treaty. In case of the Hovas government accepting this demand, a protocol, summarizing our rights and rendering some obscure points clear, will be drawn up. The rights may be summarized as follows: The installation of a French representative who will treat exclusively all questions of foreign policy with the powers; the recognition of the right of Europeans to possess property without any retrocession clause; the right of treaty with the natives for the hire and farming of property; the registration of all deeds concerning the purchase and hire of property at the French residency; the construction of a railway which the Malagasy government till now has refused; the freedom of navigation of the rivers; the establishment of military stations where the French may think fit; the appointment of a French agent to control and secure the financial resources, wasted at the present moment to the detriment of the natives; the installation of a French resident with each of the Malagasy governors, with the object of securing the respect of the treaties and the proper collection of taxes—in a word the effectual application of the protectorate regime, which has, until now, been nothing but nominal. If the Hovas ministers do not give entire satisfaction M. de Villiers will withdraw to one of the vessels of our squadron and the commander of that squadron will then open the sealed instructions sent to him."

The reigning sovereign of Madagascar is Queen Ranavanola III, who was born in 1861. She succeeded to the throne in 1883, and was soon afterwards married to her prime minister, Rainilaiarivony. The queen belongs to the Hova tribe, the most advanced of the Malagasy races. The population of the Island is estimated at from three and a half million to five million souls, but the government will allow no census to be taken. The Malagasan standing army is estimated at 20,000 men, most of whom are armed with modern rifles. A number of Armstrong guns of small calibre are owned by the government. The navy consists of two gunboats which were purchased from France. It would be impossible for an army of any size to march into the interior of the islands, where the principal towns are situated. There are no roads in the country, the only means of communication being by the rivers or by rough paths and the natives are good fighters. In all the world there are only two larger islands than Madagascar, its area being 228,500 square miles.

WAR SONGS GALORE.

Japanese and Chinese Sing Disparaging Songs of Each Other.

London, Oct. 4.—The Post publishes a dispatch from Shanghai saying it is reported there that the Chinese soldiers who escaped from Ping Yang have taken a position at Agan, where they were joined by the troops that were landed on the banks of the Yalu river and by others from the province of Shun King. They are said to be entrenching themselves, and it is possible that a decisive battle may be fought there. The Chinese officials at Shanghai, the dispatch says, made an attempt a day or two ago to arrest a Japanese traveller who had arrived from Manchuria, on suspicion of his being a spy. The police were informed of the fact and the traveller was turned over to the American consul.

A dispatch from Yokohama says: The Japanese Herald announces that the mikado has requested Captain Richter, a German military officer, to pay him a visit. Captain Richter was for several years attached to the Chinese army. The German warships which were assembled at Yokohama during the last few days have been ordered to ports in Northern China.

The governor of Kerin reports that the Japanese have effected a landing in the rear of Lanchun. It is added that the whole province is in a state of consternation, but measures for its defence are being adopted. Another levy has been made upon the Chinese merchants to met the expenses of the war.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—The officials of the Japanese legation received an interesting budget of news and gossip by the last mail from Japan. The spirit of the people is shown in the war songs sung by the Japanese troops as they push toward Pekin. The songs are officially compiled by Prince Arisugawa. They breathe great bitterness against China and declare that now is the time to plant the flag of the rising sun on the walls of Pekin to illustrate its darkness. Each verse of the song begins and ends with "Strike and Chastise China." Various verses describe the Chinese as arrogant and indolent, as an army of cowards. The Chinese troops' war songs say of the Japanese that 'They are an undisciplined rabble, and, however fierce their arms look, they are useless.'

The Japanese minister of finance has officially made an announcement that the war will not be allowed to interrupt the internal improvement of Japan. Consequently railway construction is to proceed with the same vigor as in peaceful times. The ministry has arranged that the treasury shall keep a separate account of the war expenses and those for internal improvements in order that the former may not overshadow the latter.

The Japanese people and press are retorting to the Chinese emperor's proclamation, directing that the Japanese "wojen," meaning pigmies, should be driven to their lairs. The Chinese are being called "chau chau," the word meaning puerility, and "toupi kau," meaning pigtailed vagabonds. China is referred to as 'Heise koku," meaning the country in which people cannot make up their minds. The Japanese theatres are alredy presenting plays showing the routs of the Chinese on land and sea.

PROF. SWING DEAD.

The Celebrated Chicago Preacher. Who Was Tried for "Heresy."

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Prof. David Swing died at 8:10 o'clock to-night of acute blood poisoning brought on by an attack of jaundice. This morning Prof. Swing's temperature was very high. He gave no sign of consciousness, and it was plain that the physicians regarded his condition as being critical, and that there was only the merest shadow of hope for his life. Late in the afternoon the doctors announced that blood poisoning had set in, and that the patient's death could be a matter of only a few hours. Every possible restorative was applied in vain, and at ten minutes after 8 o'clock Prof. Swing was dead. Prof. Swing was at one time pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in Chicago, and became one of the most noted preachers in the city. In 1874 he was charged with "heresy," his trial being held before the Presbytery of Chicago, and Dr. Patton, now principal of Princeton College, being prosecutor. Prof. Swing was acquitted by the presbytery, but upon the case being appealed to the synod he withdrew from the Presbyterian church, with his congregation.

MOHAMMEDANS IN RUSSIA.

Fears af Religious Persecution Driving Them Away.

Although the cry, "Down with the foreigner!" is frequently heard among the Russian middle classes, and the staunchest among the Greek Catholics do not believe that sectarianism should have a place in Russia, the Russian government is not much pleased to see a large portion of its people emigrate. The country is, as yet, very thinly populated, and Russian economists know that every man means so much wealth to the country. At present the officials are seriously confronted with the emigrant question in the south of Russia. The Freie Presse, Vienna, relates the following:

"The undisguised attempts of the Russian government to assimilate the people under its sway by a forcible conversion to the Greek church, as practiced against the Catholics and Protestants, has had an unexpected effect upon the Mohammedan population of the southern provinces. They are emigrating en masse from Ufa and Orenburg to Turkey, and the evident depopulation of those provinces has caused the governors to address a circular letter to the Mohammedan clergy and civil officials. In this letter assurance is given that the freedom of religion shall be inviolable in Russia, and that all rumore to the contrary have been basely circulated by the enemies of the czar.

"These rumors firest began two years ago. It was said that the Faithful of Islam would be forcibly proselyted and that the plans of the government had already been made. The people asked the mullahs (priests) to investigate these rumors and to summon the Faithful to mass metings. The mullahs did not feel justified in allaying their fears, but rather pointed out the danger more vividly. The result was a very lively emigration. Farms and houses were sold by the Moslems for a song, and they turned their backs upon the dominions of the czar."

THAT CABINET MEETING.

Europe Plunged in a Veritable War Panic by the Meeting Ministers.

Material Changes Made in the British Navy on Different Stations.

London, Oct. 4.—"Threatened Eventualities in the East," is the official explanation of the summoning of the emergency cabinet council which plunged all Europe into a veritable war panic yesterday. This explanation will not find ready acceptance in the light of such knowledge of the eastern situation as the public possesses. An order issued by the lords of admiralty to-night will be regarded as of vastly greater importance and significance than the meagre, unsatisfactory announcement which came from official hands after the adjournment of the council. This decree transfers at once the headquarters of the channel squadron navy from Portsmouth to Gibraltar. In other words, the strongest section of the British navy, that designed for the home defence, is suddenly ordered to practically reinforce the British squadron in the Mediterranean. There are so many explanations possible of this action that, in the absence of all definite knowledge, it is perhaps useless to speculate. It is reported to-day from another semi-official source that no issues between France and England are in such an acute stage that they cannot be safely left to diplomacy for adjustment. To-day's strange naval order tends to confirm this statement, for, although in the event of hostilities between France and England, the former power would probably strike the earliest blow against the British Mediterranean fleet, yet Great Britain would never leave her own coast unprotected in order to meet a lesser danger.

Orders for the material reinforcement of the Asiatic squadron were also issued after the cabinet adjourned this afternoon, but these instructoins are by no means sufficiently important to demand cabinet advice or sanction. The first-class cruiser St. George, recently commissioned, will sail immediately from Portsmouth to join Admiral Freemantle in Chinese waters. The second-class cruiser Aeolus and the gunboats Redbrest and Pigeon were transferred from the East Indian to the Asiatic squadron. The small gunboat Bramble will go from the Mediterranean to Aden, and the new torpedo gunboat Hebe from the reserve, will take the Bramble's place. There is not even a hint as yet of the sudden and startling tidings which caused the hasty summons of the cabinet.

It was definitely ascertained to-day that at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning there was nothing in sight to call the cabinet together until the meeting in the ordinary course six weeks hence. Five hours later the most urgent dispatches were sent to the ministers in all directions. The attempt to intercept Harcourt in Paris failed and none of the messages sent to valious ponits of his journey reached him until he was too far away to get back to London in time.

Every effort was made after the adjournment to-day to minimize the importance of the conference and two, or three ministers will leave town again to-morrow. The cabinet was in session a little more than two hours. The most common assumption among members of parliament and other public men to-night is that there has been suddenly discovered a secret plot or international scheme underlying the Japanese-Chinese war, and that a great power, presumably Russia, has anti-English designs dependent upon Chinese defeat. All this is mere speculation. All the excitement for the past two days would have been avoided if the crisis had occurred while the parliament was in session. Special cabinet councils then would have no public significance. When England and France were literally on the verge of war over the Siam difficulty over 14 months ago the matter was dealt with by the cabinet without the public realizing the danger until weeks after the crisis had passed.

The Telegraph, in an article written in a similar strain to that of the Chronicle, remarks that three of the five ships sent to China could not possibly arrive there in time to avert the possible massacre of British subjects, nor would a vessel of the type of the first-class cruiser St. George be needed merely to keep order at the treaty ports. The paper hints that possibly a furthr emergency is being provided for.

The Chronicle says: It is difficult to understand why an act so purely administrative as that of increasing the squadron in Chinese waters could not have been decided without summoning the cabinet in hot haste from all parts of the kingdom and Europe.

The Times will print to-morrow a dispatch from its Paris correspondent stating that Mr. Phelps, secretary of the embassy and charge d'affaires in the absence of Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, had an interview with Mr. Hanotaux, foreign minister, last evening and the intercourse of the two was very cordial. After leaving M. Hanotaux Mr. Phelps expressed his conviction that any difficulties which may have arisen between France and England are perfectly susceptible of settlement.

The Daily News says: There is no reason whatever to believe that the alarming rumors of the last few days were the offspring of any imagination, but that arising from a complete misunderstanding of the actual state of things.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tw&w

Great Discoveries.

The astronomer who discovers a new star, the scientist who finds a new force, or the geologist who alights upon a new species of fossil, becomes deservedly famous, but the actual good such discoveries do is nothing when compared to the finding of a medicine which is an infallible cure for certain diseases. Such a discovery was made nearly half a century ago by an eastern gentleman named Perry Davis, and his preparation is now known to the world as PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. It is a sure cure for Diarrhoea, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, and indeed all bowel complaints. 25c. only for Big 2 oz. bottle.