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GREAT EXCITEMENT.

In Chicago in Fear of Another Indian Outbreak.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—[Special]—There is again danger of trouble with the Indians at Walker. Great excitement prevails.

ECHOES FROM OTTAWA.

Sir Louis Davies Will Banquet Lord Herschell Tonight.

OTTAWA, Oct. 24. (Special)—Hon. Mr. Fielding has gone to the Maritime provinces.

Sir Wilfred Laurier entertained Lord Herschell at the Rideau Club, all the ministers being present.

Sir Louis Davies gives him a banquet tomorrow.

CANADIANS DID WELL.

Many Fortunate Ones Returned to Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 24.—[Special]—The Rosalie brings 200 men from Yukon. All have done well and there are many Canadians among the number.

Capt. Garland and Messrs. Warburton, Tracey, Hibbert, Cross, and Bowler, all Canadians are among the most fortunate of the returned miners.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, October 24.—[Special]—The following are the closing rates:—
Oct. wheat, 70½; corn, 32½; oats, 23½; port, 7.97.
Dec. wheat, 70½; corn, 32½; oats, 23½; port, 8.00.
May wheat, 70½; corn, 34½; oats, 24½; port, 9.25.
July wheat, —.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—[Special]—Fair and warmer, increasing cloudiness, with showers, brisk southerly winds.

FASHODA QUARREL

How it All Came About.

Kitchener's Correspondence With Marchand Salisbury's Declaration to Delcasse.

From the British blue book, the publication of which has created a war scare between Great Britain and France, the following extracts are interesting:—

SIRDAE'S REPORT.
Sir Herbert Kitchener's Fashoda report, which was received at Cairo on the morning of September 25, and telegraphed to Lord Salisbury, is as follows:—

'I found at Fashoda, whence I have just returned, M. Marchand with eight officers and a hundred and twenty men. The French flag has been hoisted over the old government buildings in which they were located. I sent a letter announcing my approach on the day before my arrival at Fashoda. On the following morning, Sept. 19, a report was brought to me from Marchand, by a small rowing boat carrying the French flag.

'It is stated that he had arrived at Fashoda on July 10, having been instructed by his government to occupy the Bahr-el-Ghazal up to the confluence of the Bahr-el-Jebel, and also the Shilluk country on the left bank of the White Nile as far as Fashoda. It went on to say that he had concluded a treaty with the Shilluk chiefs by which they agreed the country under the protection of France, and that he had sent this treaty to his government for ratification by way of Abissina, as well as by the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

'He described his fight with the Darvishes on Aug. 25, and stated that, in anticipation of a second and more serious attack, he had sent his steamer south for reinforcements, but that our arrival had

prevented a further attack. When we arrived at Fashoda M. Marchand and M. Gorman came on board our steamer, and I at once informed them that the presence of a French party at Fashoda and in the Nile valley must be considered as a direct infringement of the rights of Egypt and of the British government, and I protested in the strongest terms against the occupation of Fashoda by M. Marchand and his party and the hoisting of the French flag in the dominions of His Highness the Khedive.

'M. Marchand stated, in reply, that he had received precise orders for the occupation of the country and the hoisting of the French flag over the government buildings at Fashoda, and added that, without the orders of his government, which, however, he expected would not be delayed, it was impossible for him to retire from the place. I then enquired of him whether, in view of the fact that I was accompanied by a superior force, he was prepared to resist the hoisting of the Egyptian flag at Fashoda. He hesitated, and replied that he could not resist.

'The Egyptian flag was then hoisted, about five hundred yards south of the French flag, on a ruined bastion of the old Egyptian fortifications, commanding the only road which leads into the interior from the French position. The latter is entirely surrounded to the north by impassable marshes.

'Before leaving for the south I handed to M. Marchand a formal written protest on the part of the Governments of Great Britain and Egypt against any occupation of any part of the Nile valley by France, as being an infringement of the rights of these governments. I added that I could not recognize the occupation by France of any part of the Nile valley.

'I left at Fashoda a garrison of one Soudanese battalion, four guns, and a gunboat under Major Jackson, whom I appointed commandant of the Fashoda district, and I proceeded to Sobat, where the flag was hoisted and a post established on Sept. 20. We did not see or hear anything of the Abyssinians on the Sobat, but were informed that their nearest post was about 220 miles up that river. The Bahr-el-Jebel being entirely blocked by floating weed, I gave orders for a gunboat to patrol up the Bahr-el-Ghazal in the direction of Meshur-er-Rek.

'As we passed Fashoda on the return journey north, I sent M. Marchand a letter stating that all transport of war material on the Nile was absolutely prohibited, as the country was under military law. The chief of the Shilluk tribe, accompanied by a large number of followers, has come into Major Jackson's camp. He entirely denied having made any treaty with the French and the entire tribe express the greatest delight at returning to allegiance to us.

M. Marchand is in want of ammunition and supplies, and any that may be sent to him must take months to arrive at their destination. He is cut off from the interior, and is quite inadequately provided with water transport. Moreover, he has no following in the country, and nothing could have saved his expedition from being annihilated by the Darvishes if we had been a fortnight later in crushing the Khalifa.

Lord Salisbury transmitted the Sirdar's reports by telegraph to Sir E. Monson, whom he instructed to read them to the French Foreign Minister, and to inform him that the Sirdar's proceedings and language are entirely approved by Her Majesty's Government.

To the Sirdar himself Lord Salisbury's message, conveying the approval of the government.

When Sir E. Monson showed the Sirdar's telegrams to M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister read them carefully twice over, and stated that he

FRANCE IS DEFIANT

And Will Remain on the Nile.

War Preparations Continue—Spain Leaves Porto Rico—Spanish Minister of War Resigns—Emperor of China Dead Again.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 24.—(Special)—Members of the new cabinet here on Sunday took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

General Ortega in leaving for Spain said he surrendered under orders from Madrid. The last detachment of Spanish troops sailed to-day.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—(Special)—It is understood that General Correa, Minister of War, has resigned.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.—(Special)—It is now reported that the Emperor of China was assassinated on Sunday last.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—(Special)—The military and naval preparations continue.

The schools at Toulon have been closed, the buildings to be used to lodge the troops.

The French press declare France will remain on the Nile and will brook no interference.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—(Special)—The papers here all discuss the situation and call upon Lord Salisbury to make an explanation of his interview with Baron De Codreel.

could say nothing without consulting his colleagues.

LORD SALISBURY'S DECLARATION.
Lord Salisbury, on Sept. 9, wired to Sir E. Monson from Schlucht, in the Vosges Mountains, where he was spending his holidays:—

'If M. Delcasse should revert to this subject, I request you to point out to him that by the military events of last week, all the territories which were subjected to the Khalifa passed by right of conquest to the British and Egyptian Governments. Her Majesty's Government does not consider that this right is open to discussion, but they would be prepared to deal in the manner suggested by His Excellency with any territorial controversies now existing in regard to those regions which are not affected by this assertion.

Sir E. Monson did not wait for M. Delcasse's usual reception day to com-

municate Lord Salisbury's telegram, but when he read on Sept. 10 the telegrams from Cairo that Sirdar was starting up the White Nile with troops and gunboats, communicated with the Foreign Minister at once the message from Lord Salisbury.

M. Delcasse made no immediate reply. He read the paper over three or four times in silence, and then he said the expression, 'territories subject to the Khalifa' was vague, and he professed not to have any accurate knowledge of their extent. A week afterwards (Sept. 18) the French Minister had various questions to ask and pleas to put forward. Was he to understand that the British Government said M. Marchand had

NO RIGHT TO BE AT FASHODA.

Fashoda (replied Sir E. Monson), as a dependency of the Khalifa, had now passed into the hands of Great Britain and Egypt. As to the question of M. Marchand's right to be there, M. Delcasse was well aware that Her Majesty's Government had very openly let France understand that any incursion of them into the Upper Nile Basin would be considered by us as an unfriendly act. Why, then, did they send the mission, when they must know what serious results its success in reaching this point must inevitably produce?

To this M. Delcasse answered that France had never recognized the British sphere of influence in the Upper Nile region. He then gave the explanation of M. Marchand's position, which we have already quoted under the heading, 'Who is M. Marchand?' Fashoda, he also said, had not been an occupied post of the Egyptian Government when taken possession of by M. Marchand.

Then came the following declaration in reply by Sir E. Monson:—

I say to His Excellency that I must tell him very frankly that the situation on the Upper Nile is a dangerous one. I must refer him again to your Lordship's telegram of the 9th instant and I must state distinctly that Fashoda falls within the territories therein designated as dependencies of the Khalifa, and that Her Majesty's Government are determined to hold to the decision already announced to him categorically that they would.

NOT CONSENT TO A COMPROMISE ON THIS POINT.

'For the rest we had no wish to pick a quarrel; but having long ago given a warning, I could not see how we could now cause surprise if we resent a step which we had cautioned France not to take.'

In a detailed report of this conversation, written to confirm and supplement his telegraphic report just quoted Sir E. Monson says:—

'I told him, as emphatically as I could, that I looked upon the situation at Fashoda, if M. Marchand had occupied that town, as very serious inasmuch as Her Majesty's Government would certainly not acquiesce in his remaining

there, nor would they consent to relinquishing the claims of Egypt to the restoration of all the country, latterly subject to the Khalifa, which had heretofore been a portion of her territory. I felt it to be my duty, I said, to speak with extreme frankness, and to assure him that on this point no compromise would be possible.

'M. Delcasse listened to me with grave attention, but his reply was chiefly to the effect that if the two governments discussed the matter with calmness and a sincere desire to avoid a conflict, there could be no doubt of our arriving at a peaceable and satisfactory solution.'

France, added M. Delcasse, does not desire a quarrel. If this anxiety were reciprocated on the other side of the Channel (and the tone of the English press inspired him with doubts of this) there could be no danger.

Sir E. Monson rejoined that the British government had no desire to pick a quarrel with France, but nothing would be gained by his concealing the gravity of the situation or the fixed determination of Her Majesty's Government. It was impossible for the French to be allowed to remain at Fashoda.

TELEGRAMS TO MARCHAND.
The documents communicated to the French Government included also the following telegram from the Sirdar, dated Sept. 25:—

'If telegram instruction can be at once given by the French Government for the explorer, M. Marchand, and his expedition to quit Fashoda and come down the Nile, a special steamer can now be sent with these orders, and with instructions to bring down the whole party.'

'In view of the unpleasant position in which M. Marchand and his officers are at present placed, I am quite sure that no one would be more pleased at this arrangement for their release than they would themselves be.'

The answer of the French Cabinet, on Sept. 27, took the form of a desire that they should have a report from M. Marchand, and a request that a telegram might be forwarded to him to send at once one of the French officers serving on his mission to Cairo with a copy of the report he had despatched via Abyssinia.

Sir E. Monson thereupon told M. Delcasse that he must conclude from this that the French Government had decided that it would not recall M. Marchand before receiving his report.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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