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KAIZER AT CARMEL.

The Emperor of Germany Tracing the Footprints of the Prophet Elijah.

HAIFA, Palestine, October 26.—The emperor and empress of Germany arrived here at noon to-day and landed during the afternoon. The town was decorated profusely, everybody wore German and Turkish flags.

Turkish troops lined the streets and the band of a cavalry regiment played the German anthem as the emperor and empress landed. After landing their majesties entered carriages and were driven direct to Mount Carmel, at the foot of which the German-American mission colony is situated.

Divine Billy.

Silly Billy is Emperor of Germany, not because he has any national gifts, not because he is great, good, or wise, but because he is the son of the old man. The tribal instinct must be very strong among the German people when they can submit to be ruled by an hereditary chief who is such a nincompoop as their Emperor. The last exhibition of folly on the part of Silly Billy, has been his preparation of a bill providing that persons inciting workmen to strike shall be punished with long terms of imprisonment. Under Silly Billy's bill, to express approval of a workman's strike will be a criminal offence. These proposals of the Emperor have incited such hostility as to make it certain that there will be grave disturbances both in the Reichstag and throughout the country, if their enactment is forced.

The Emperor Billy is making many the airal preparations for a visit to Palestine. He has so often declared that he is Emperor by divine right, that he wants to go to the Holy Land. He says he is about to Germanize Asia Minor. He said something similar about the Transvaal, also about South Brazil, likewise about parts of Africa but nobody took any more notice of his sayings than they would of the sputterings of an imbecile. Nothing was done in either of the places named, and nothing will be done in Asia Minor. It is really very strange that so sensible a people as the Germans do not bounce their Silly Billy Emperor, who is constantly exposing them to the world's ridicule. Bobaygon Independent.

A FRENCH RETORT

Yellow Book Tells the Story.

OUR CLAIMS DENIED

France Asserts That Marchand Has Same Right as Kitchener to Make Conquests on the Nile—Press Comments.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The Fashoda yellow book just issued is voluminous, but it does not include Major Marchand's report, which will be published later. The despatches were largely anticipated by the English Fashoda blue book.

The diplomatic conversations recorded show a curious endeavour on the French side to represent that Marchand's mission was quite as important as General Kitchener's on the ground that the struggle was against the Khalifa and barbarism.

On September 18, M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, informed the British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund Monson, in explicit language that France did not regard Lord Salisbury's claim to the Sudan by virtue of conquest as applying to Fashoda, on the ground that the Marchand expedition went to the relief of the French expedition under Captain Lottard, which dated from a period long before the declaration in the House of Commons, by Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet as to the policy of the British Government towards the Sudan and at a time when the equatorial provinces were lost to civilization. In fact M. Delcasse argued that unless Great Britain possessed the Sultan's mandate as well as the Khedive's to acquire all former Egyptian provinces, France considered herself equally entitled with England to possession at any point occupied by officers.

Judging from the yellow book despatches the foregoing represents the French standpoint, and M. Delcasse contends that as Marchand had reached first England has no right to demand an evacuation of Fashoda prior to negotiations. On September 30, M. Delcasse declared to Sir Edward Monson that such demand would be equivalent to an ultimatum and while he could afford to sacrifice France's material interests, so long as her honour was intact, for the sake of the Anglo-French entente, no one could doubt what would be the reply of France to such a demand.

The subsequent despatches appearing in the yellow book relate to conversations between Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador in London and Lord Salisbury, the latter contending that the capture of Khartoum entitled England to the possession of all the Mahdi's dominions, and the French ambassador arguing that Major Marchand had captured Fashoda before General Kitchener took Khartoum and that France had for a long time held several posts in the Bahr-el-Gazal.

Lord Salisbury reported that the French forces in the regions referred to were too weak to constitute effective occupation.

A despatch dated October 12 from Baron de Courcel to M. Delcasse records a conversation with Lord Salisbury in which the French Ambassador claimed access to the Nile through the Bahr-el-Gazal and asked an amicable delimitation of the respective spheres of interest of the two powers, in reply to which Lord Salisbury indicated that it would be necessary for him to consult his colleagues.

Baron de Courcel having represented that it would be impossible for Major Marchand to retire until it was settled where he should go and how the evacuation was to be effected, Lord Salisbury after reflecting very seriously, said he was not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of Africa to reply for the present regarding the delimitation and, moreover, that he could not enter into projects of that nature without consulting with his colleague. Baron de Courcel concludes the despatch of October 12 by saying: "I quoted him on these explanations, which were pronounced in a conciliatory and friendly tone."

PRESS COMMENTS.

London, October 24.—The Yellow Book seems to indicate an intention on the part of the French Government to utilize the Marchand affair as a means of raising the whole Egyptian question. This impression is confirmed by the comments of most Paris papers this morning.

The London press admits the gravity of the situation revealed by the Yellow Book; but the papers are unanimous in declaring that it is impossible for Lord Salisbury to consent to any negotiations until Fashoda is evacuated.

As, however, the French Foreign Minister with equal firmness declines to withdraw Marchand without previous negotiation, the situation has an ominous look.

The Times, in its editorial says Lord Salisbury has not replied to Baron de Courcel's pretensions with the decision which might have been hoped for.

DOES THIS MEAN PEACE?

Baron de Courcel, after a long conference with M. Delcasse, left Paris for London yesterday. According to Le Temps he had an important conversation with Lord Salisbury before he left London and will have another on returning here.

Another despatch from Paris says it is rumored there that he is bringing to London definite proposals for the evacuation of Fashoda on condition that France be granted a Nile outlet on the River Bahr-el-Gazal, one of the tributaries of the Nile entering it about 150 miles south west of Fashoda at Bokrem-El-Buhur.

Most of the special despatches to the London morning papers say that yesterday the feeling in Paris was decidedly more hopeful, owing to the widespread idea—which the Yellow Books confirm—that Lord Salisbury had not fully refused to entertain Baron de Courcel's suggestion of compensation for the evacuation of Fashoda.

Paris, October 24.—New papers here to-day warmly praise the exposition of the French side of the Fashoda question presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, in the Yellow Book.

The Figaro says: "If the British Government rejects France's just proposals it can only be because the Government of Great Britain desires before everything else the humiliation of France." The general tone of the French press

comments is reflected by the Eclair, which remarks: "An agreement regarding Fashoda can be arrived at, providing Great Britain does not persist in asking for the immediate recall of Major Marchand. But, as to an outlet on the Nile, we have an absolute right thereto, and will brook no refusal."

LONDON IS VERY ANXIOUS.

LONDON, October 24.—The afternoon newspapers here to-day discuss the report of the French ambassador, Baron de Courcel, on the subject of the conversation he had with the Marquis of Salisbury, regarding the proposed French outlet on the Nile, as being the leading feature of the yellow book on the Fashoda question issued yesterday by the French Government.

The Conservative organs scout the idea of the Marquis of Salisbury entertaining the surrender of the Bahr-el-Chazal valley to the French, and the Pall Mall Gazette and the Globe suggest that the ambassador misunderstood the Premier, and call upon the latter to make some explanation.

The Liberal and Radical papers are not displeased at the prospect of a compromise being arrived at and they believe that, provided Major Marchand is recalled, the dispute is susceptible to an arrangement by which France will receive some satisfaction in the Bahr-el-Chazal district.

WOULD AVOID WAR.

PARIS, October 24.—The English papers try to make a great capital out of the statement that Fashoda is in what was formerly Egyptian territory. This, however, seems to be purely an academic argument. The Egyptian Sudan was voluntarily evacuated, so far as Europe is concerned, and was left res nullius. Major Marchand was intrepid or lucky enough to arrive at Fashoda about two months before the victory at Omdurman brought the Nile Valley under British control. This virtually constituted a discovery, and consequently possession. The British Empire itself has been built up on the same principles.

At any rate this fait accompli deserves recognition and compensation in the eyes of France. As M. Delcasse said: "Sir Edmund Monson, you must not ask impossibilities of us." The English press is asking that very thing in demanding immediate recall of Major Marchand. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Liberte should say "if England persists in maintaining such an indefensible demand, we are quite as much prepared to run the risks of refusal as she is and to abide by the consequences of the attitude she has adopted."

The same tone is struck in the Solcil's leader. "Everything should bedone to avoid war," it says. "Still to desire to humiliate us by demanding the evacuation of Fashoda without demur is asking an impossibility. French pride could not accept such an ultimatum. Luckily the matter seems capable of arrangement. War between England and France would be the worst calamity that could visit the civilized world. It would be a great misfortune for France, but not less unfortunate for England. All sensible men in both countries realize this. We are therefore convinced that each side will make the concessions necessary for a peaceful arrangement." This exactly epitomes the French feeling. Peace, but not peace at any price!

The Figaro declares that there is not a single statesman worthy of the name in Europe who believes in the possibility of a conflict between England and France. "When England finds an equivalent for Fashoda," the paper adds, "the trouble will no longer exist."

The best way to avoid sickness is to keep yourself healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

OTTAWA ECHOES

Ministers Preparing Their Measures.

TRADE WITH JAMAICA

Increasing Rapidly—Annexation to Canada Favoured—Telegraph Line to Dawson—An Office Abolished.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—The cabinet was in session for seven hours to-day, the sessional programme being under discussion. The ministers are anxious to call parliament early in the new year, but everything is contingent upon the progress made by the international commission at Washington.

The meeting to-day was to discuss generally legislation to be brought forward, and especially to elicit the views of three knights who will be absent from the capital for some weeks. The idea is that other ministers, in the absence of their colleagues, will thrash out the details of the measures after their colleagues have gone, and also prepare estimates for submission to parliament.

Papers in connection with the two years' mail contract are before the cabinet, but a decision has not yet been reached and will not be until the details of the winter service are settled.

The department of trade and commerce has just received an interesting report from Mr. Burke, commercial

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agent for Canada at Kingston, Ja., in which he says the colony has greatly profited by the Spanish-American war.

He says there is a profitable market in Jamaica for Canadian lumber, and recommends direct shipments. The preferential tariff is already having its effect. Jamaica is commencing to export to Canada certain lines of products which previously were not sent to this country. The export of rum, however, is falling off.

George Johnson's letter favoring annexation of the West Indies to Canada has been widely and favorably commented upon by the island press and thoughtful people.

Cable advices from England to-day state that a syndicate, of which J. Morris Cotton is head, and which got a charter from the Dominion parliament last session, will immediately commence the construction of a telegraph line to Dawson. The first portion will be a cable from Vancouver to Skagway.

The office of chief post office inspector, held by M. Sweetman, of Toronto, is to be abolished.

WAR MUST COME

Joseph Chamberlain Credited With Warlike Statements.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Current rumors credit Mr. Chamberlain, minister of the colonies, with a statement in the course of a conversation on the steamship Majestic, to the effect that a war with France is inevitable within a few years, and might as well come now, when England is ready and has a good cause.

Mr. Chamberlain is said to have added that there are several disputes with France which war alone will definitely settle, among them being the future ownership of Egypt and Morocco and the French shore question in Newfoundland.

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