

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The wheat crop of Manitoba is now estimated to be 32,000,000 bushels. Dr. Ryan is a candidate for the Mayoralty of Kingston for 1899.

The estate of Sir J. Adolphe Chapleau has been probated at \$225,000. Hamilton's assessment returns are expected to show an increase of 1,000 in population.

Wolves are destroying sheep in large numbers in the Plevna district, Adirondack County.

The Department of Fisheries will stock with black bass a number of lakes along the Parry Sound Railway. The town of West Selkirk, Man., proposes to consolidate its indebtedness by a new issue of debentures.

An English syndicate have leased Mr. James Mispico's mine at Actinolite, Ont., and will operate it for arsenic.

Mr. C. Knox of Calgary has been appointed stock inspector of the Northwest Government, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Joseph McShane, a youth, may lose his eyesight as a result of placing a fog signal on the track at Hamilton to let a train run over it.

Convict Murphy, an inmate of the Inmate department of the Kingston penitentiary, attacked and seriously injured Guard Hennessy.

There is said to be a movement on foot to invite the Marquis of Dufferin to come to Canada to unveil the Mackenzie monument at Ottawa on the completion thereof.

A rich find of molibdenite has been made on the Grand Calumet mining property, near Fort Coulonge, Que. Molibdenite is used in hardening steel and also in shooting silk.

It is reported at Halifax that the Dominion Steamship Line has secured the subsidy for carrying the English mails between Canada and England for the season of 1898-99.

The Toronto City Council has decided to petition the Ontario Government to appoint a royal commission to investigate the charges of Mr. E. A. Macdonald as to the manner in which the Toronto Street Railway Company obtained its charter.

Mr. A. A. Clarke, of London, Eng., who secured a charter from the Federal Parliament for a tramway along Miles Canyon, has floated a scheme, and is now in Ottawa on the way to the Pacific coast. The line is now in operation and is doing a good business.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir George Grey, former Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, is dead at London.

McDonough's flour mill and other warehouses on Millwall dock, London, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000.

Mr. George N. Curzon, the new Viceroy of India, has been elevated to the Peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

The British steamer Milwaukee, from the Tyne for New Orleans, stranded at Portes Rock, Scotland, is likely to be a total wreck.

The unexpected return of Dr. Jameson to England from the Cape gives rise to a rumour that he has quarrelled with Cecil Rhodes.

A telegram has been received by the British Foreign Office stating that Capt. Cooke has been shot dead in East Africa. He was a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

A gas explosion took place on Friday in a mine at Brownville, Pa. Fifty-four men were entombed, of whom 27 found their way out by an opening on the river. Eight dead bodies have been recovered, and it is thought the other miners will be suffocated.

UNITED STATES.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, has had his term extended to April next.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, has been re-nominated by acclamation by the Republican State convention.

Forty thousand United States soldiers are to be sent to Cuba to do garrison duty, in addition to those now at Santiago under General Lewton.

Andrew Cassaque was strangled to death by three burglars in New York on Tuesday morning after he had been robbed of \$500, all his savings.

A number of workmen were injured, some perhaps fatally, by an attempt of non-union men to enter the American Wire Company's works at Cleveland, O., on Monday morning.

Nearly one-tenth of the entire population of Plainville, a little village in Allegan County, Mich., is ill from eating canned pressed beef at a church social. Fifty-five persons were poisoned, twenty are dangerously ill and four are expected to die.

A cable message from Dr. Kranz, of Boston, announces the discovery of a star-like condensation in the centre of nebulae of Andromeda by Seraphim of Pulkova. If this indicates change in the condition of the well known object, the discovery will be of importance.

GENERAL.

The Queen Regent of Spain has promised to send a delegate to the Peace conference.

About 2,000 of the United States soldiers in Porto Rico are officially reported to be sick.

The Governor of Buda Pest has resolved to expel all Anarchists, who are not citizens of Hungary.

Late despatches from Pekin say the Emperor of China is in danger of his life from a strong conspiracy.

The French wheat crop is estimated at 123,000,000 hectoliteres, the largest since 1874, when the yield was 136,000,000 hectoliteres.

Twelve hundred women and children, and one thousand sick soldiers sailed from Havana for Spain on Wednesday.

FAVOURS PROHIBITION.

ALL THE PROVINCES HAVE DECLARED IN ITS FAVOUR.

Except Quebec and Perhaps British Columbia—Great change of sentiment in Ontario.

The returns of the vote cast in the plebiscite taken on Thursday last throughout Canada are still incomplete, but it would appear that every province in the Dominion has pronounced in favor of prohibition with the exception of Quebec, and perhaps, British Columbia. In Quebec the sentiment was overwhelmingly adverse to the principle, the large majority of 30,000 being recorded against it. British Columbia also seems to have spoken against prohibition.

The Maritimes are true to their record in voting for the abolition of the liquor traffic. They have always favored restrictive legislation, and it was a foregone conclusion that they would give majorities for prohibition. Ontario has also declared against the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor. The sentiment was strongest in the rural districts, in the large centres of population the feeling was not favourable to prohibition, every city in Ontario giving a majority against it excepting Brantford, Manitoba followed in the same course as Ontario and the Lower Provinces, and endorsed the proposition.

The vote in Toronto shows a remarkable change in sentiment. In January, 1894, when the provincial plebiscite was taken Toronto gave a majority of 2,500 in support of prohibition. On Thursday the vote was entirely reversed, and the people pronounced against the principle by a majority of 3,700, the aggregate vote being larger than on the previous occasion. In other cities throughout the province a similar reversal of opinion took place.

Thursday was the first time a vote on prohibition was taken in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. The former province spoke with an uncertainty, the city of Montreal contributing an adverse majority of over 12,000. It is noteworthy that in every province where a plebiscite had previously been taken the majority for prohibition was reduced. The vote in Ontario was very close, evidencing that since 1894 there has been a most remarkable change in popular feeling. The smallness of Thursday's vote for prohibition in Ontario is attributed by some to the fact that women did not vote in the plebiscite in 1894, which was held at the same time as the municipal elections, they were allowed to poll their ballots. The absence of women from the polls does not, however, furnish a satisfactory explanation of the reduced prohibition majority, as the total number of the votes polled by women in 1894 was but a very small proportion of the whole.

QUEEN LOUISE IS DEAD.

Passed Away at Copenhagen After a Long Illness.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Queen Louise of Denmark died on Thursday morning.

The Queen had been dangerously ill for several months, but an effort had been made to keep the condition of the royal sufferer from the public. Her daughter, the Princess of Wales, was summoned to Denmark in haste a few weeks ago.

The end of the Queen of Denmark was peaceful. At her bedside were the King of Denmark, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the King and Queen of Greece, the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, and all the other members of the royal family.

SOMETHING OF HER LIFE.

Queen Louise of Denmark was born on September 7, 1817. She was a daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel, and was married on May 26th, 1842, to Christian, fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. Christian was appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. He succeeded to the throne as Christian II. on the death of King Frederick VII. on November 15, 1863.

For the last thirty years of her life the Queen exercised such influence on the politics of Europe that she was sometimes called the mother-law of the Continent. Another title which was sometimes given her was the "Royal match-maker."

The children of King Christian and Queen Louise are Prince Frederick, the heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843, who married Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl VI. of Sweden and Norway; Princess Alexandra, born December 1, 1844, who was married March 10, 1863, to the Prince of Wales; Prince Wilhelm, born December 24, 1845, elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of George I., by the Greek National Assembly in 1863, and who married Olga Constantinovna, Grand Duchess of Russia, in 1867; Princess Marie Dagmar (Empress Maria Feodorovna), born November 26, 1847, who was married November 9, 1866 to Alexander III., the late Emperor of Russia; Princess Thyra, born Sept. 29, 1853, who was married December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Waldemar, born October 27th, 1853, who married in 1885 the Princess Marie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

BERESFORD ON THE EAST.

Waterways Should be Developed Under Military Protection.

A despatch from Singapore says:—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who is en route to China as the representative of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, has arrived here. In a speech made by him on Monday before the Chamber of Commerce and the Straits Settlement Association, he urged that commercial treaties between Great Britain, Germany, the United States and Japan, would insure peace.

He declared that the waterways of China should be developed under the protection of military police, and then railroads would follow. In conclusion, Lord Charles urged Great Britain to take a firmer and more definite attitude in regard to China.

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Toronto	3,176
Victoria, North	385
Victoria, South	509
Waterloo, North	200
Waterloo, South	540
Wellington, Centre	800
Welland	605
Wellington, North	115
Wellington, South	19
Wentworth, North	93
Wentworth, South	159
York, East	105
York, North	87
York, West	40

Brantford 3,716
Ottawa 686
Chatham 150
Kingston 417
St. Thomas 985
London 62
Guelph 1,235
Hamilton 68
Belleville 298
Stratford 649
St. Catharines 649
Windsor 649

SIRDAR BACK FROM FASHODA.

Marchand Declined to Retire, and Kitchener Left Him There.

A despatch from Cairo says:—General Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, has returned to Omdurman, having established posts at Fashoda and on the Sobat river. The troops did no fighting except with a dervish steamer on the way south, which was captured.

MARCHAND DECLINED TO LEAVE.

The London Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent, telegraphing on Monday says:—"General Kitchener found the French at Fashoda. He notified Major Marchand that he had express instructions that the territory was British, and that the French must retire, and offered them passage to Cairo. Major Marchand absolutely declined to retire unless ordered to do so by his Government. No fighting occurred. Major Marchand was given clearly to understand that the British insisted upon their claims, and the rest has been left to be settled by diplomacy between the respective Governments.

HOISTED THE UNION JACK.

"General Kitchener sent a long official despatch to London, hoisted the Union Jack and Egyptian ensign, and left as a garrison the 11th and 13th Sudanese battalions and the Cameron Highlanders to protect the British flag. Colonel Jackson commands the garrison."

DERVISH REMNANT DEFEATED.

A despatch from Suakin, says:—The only organized remnant of the dervish army was defeated and its last stronghold, Gedaref, captured on September 22nd, after three hours' hard fighting, when an Egyptian force, the Kassala garrison, with a cavalry corps, numbering 1,300, under the command of Col. Parsons, routed 3,000 dervishes, of whom 500 were killed.

Three Egyptian officers were wounded and 37 Egyptian soldiers killed and 59 wounded.

The dervish forces at Gedaref was under Ahmed Fedil, a cousin of the Khalifa. It formed no part of the army that was defeated at Omdurman, and had always been a separate command.

Gedaref lies about 100 miles to the south of Kassala, between the River Atbara and the River Rahad, a tributary of the Blue Nile.

Ahmed Fedil succeeded to the command of the Gedaref army after the death of the dervish leader Ahmed Wad Ali, who was killed at Agordat by the Italians in November, 1893.

HEROES OF OMDURMAN.

A despatch from London, says:—It is reported that the War Office has granted to the Twenty-first Lancers a short furlough in recognition of its bravery at Omdurman. Otherwise the regiment would have gone direct from Egypt to India for a two years' stay.

According to report it has now been arranged that the regiment shall first come to London, and march with full equipment from the docks to the Knightsbridge barracks, receiving an ovation throughout the march. A committee composed of all branches of the military service is making arrangements to present the regiment with a gold shield commemorative of the famous charge at Omdurman.

HUNDREDS KILLED.

China and Japan Visited by Terrible Storms.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—Advices from the Orient by the steamer Empress of India, state that China and Japan have been visited by thunderstorms and disastrous floods; which many hundreds of people have lost their lives. The region north of the An Shung mountains has been in the deepest distress, and many into absolute penury, which local authorities are unable to alleviate.

WILL LOSE HIS ARM.

Surprise For a Man Who Twisted a Lion's Tail.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says:—Wm. Roelker, a German iron-worker, twisted a lion's tail on Tuesday at East St. Louis, and will lose his left arm. Hummel's circus was to give an exhibition. The animal wagons were lined up, preparatory to the parade. Among the animals were a pair of African lions. The male was lying at the front of the cage with one of his paws and his tail hanging outside the bars. Roelker began stroking the paw with his left hand. The lion watched Roelker's procedure. Then the iron-worker grabbed the tail with his right hand, giving it a sharp twist. There was a roar, and one of the lion's paws caught Roelker by the left shoulder and stripped off the flesh of the arm down to the hand. Two fingers of which were torn off.

THE KHALIFA'S TREASURE.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS FOUND IN THE DESERT.

Gen. Kitchener to Retire—Regards His Work as Completed and Will Return to England.

The Cairo correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says:—"It is stated on good authority that General Kitchener intends to retire from the Egyptian service. He regards his work as completed, and will return to England with the middle of October. It is rumored that his eyesight is affected.

"Upon arriving at Fashoda the Sirdar shook hands with Major Marchand, and they dined together the same evening. Major Marchand lacked supplies. A story is current that he has left Fashoda. He received help from a local chief who is now our adherent.

THE KHALIFA'S TREASURE.

"It is stated that the Khalifa's treasure \$10,000,000 in value, which was hidden in the desert, has been found, and forwarded here. Lord Edward Cecil will take Fashoda despatches to London.

"The British Government has offered £12 sterling to each reserve or time-expired man who is willing to re-engage with the expedition."

SIRDAR'S REPORT INTERESTING.

A despatch from London says:—"The newspapers of the country are clamorously demanding that the Government take the public into confidence in regard to the Fashoda affair, having been informed that General Kitchener's report has reached the Foreign Office, and that it shows interesting developments. They appear to be deeply disappointed that diplomatists are to have the settlement of the question.

The Foreign Office has issued a formal refusal to make public any further details of the affair, some of which, however, are leaking out.

The Sirdar, according to these, after Major Marchand refused to furl the French flag, formally announced that he had come to raise the Egyptian flag, but before doing so, desired to know whether Major Marchand wished to enter a protest. The Frenchman replied in the negative, and the Sirdar then planted the Egyptian flag, and not the Egyptian and British, as at first reported—500 metres from the French flagstaff.

Negotiations relative to the matter were begun at Paris on Wednesday, the British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Edmund J. Monson, calling upon M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister.

FIVE KILLED IN A WRECK.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

A Special and a Coal Train Collide on the Pictou Branch This Morning—Names of the Dead—A Number Injured.

A despatch from Stellarton, N. S., says:—"A collision occurred near there on the Pictou branch of the Inter-colonial railway on Wednesday morning, five men being killed.

The disaster was caused by a misunderstanding of orders, which has not yet been explained. A special from Matamouche under Conductor A. R. McLeod, with a coal train in charge of Conductor W. Gordon, at a point between Westville and Stellarton, known as Adam's cut.

The killed include one passenger who was on the special, and the engineers and firemen on each train. They are: Jas. Sproul, engineer; Michael O'Brien, engineer; W. G. Henderson, fireman; J. H. McKenzie, fireman, and a passenger named Cameron, from Scotch Hill.

TWO PASSENGERS.

were seriously injured and a number slightly injured. One of the two badly hurt is John McMillan, of Pictou. The special was an excursion train of seven cars, crowded with people bound for Halifax by the Provincial Fair. The other train was going to Westville with about sixty miners, who were on their way to work the Acadia Colliery. The collision occurred at a sharp curve, and the two trains, which were running at high speed, came together without warning. The four men on the locomotives were killed outright, and their badly mangled bodies were found in the debris. Martin McDonald, of Lyons Brook, a passenger, who was on the car next to the engine of the special, was also killed. The front half of this car was completely demolished. One of the miners had his jaw broken. Wrecking trains and doctors are at the scene.

IT WAS MIRACULOUS.

That there were not more killed, as the accident occurred in one of the most dangerous places on the Pictou branch. The men in the cars had probably no time to jump to save their lives, and if they did, they were instantly buried in the wreckage, which piled high by the sides of the fatal blind curve. Their bodies were found among the debris of the wreck, mangled and lacerated almost beyond recognition. The news of the terrible accident was soon communicated to Stellarton, and thence spread quickly to the other towns and surrounding country.

People flocked to the scene in thousands, eager to render assistance. Doctors were speedily summoned, and they were working vigorously to alleviate the suffering of the wounded passengers and trainmen.

TO HONOUR KITCHENER.

Freedom of the City of London to be Conferred.

A despatch from London, says:—"At a meeting of the Common Council of London at the Guildhall it was resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, and also to present him with a sword of honour.

HIS CHIEF WIFE CAPTURED.

OMDURMAN WILL PROBABLY BE LEVELLED TO THE GROUND.

Trade Follows the Flag—Scores of Traders and Thousands of Tons of Merchandise Reach Khartoum.

A despatch from Omdurman, says:—"The Camel corps which accompanied the expedition to fetch the Khalifa's camels captured Abdullah's principal wife, the mother of his eldest son, a fine old lady, his partner and adviser from the days of obscurity before the Mahdi till now.

It is to be hoped that the remnants of the Baggara now in Omdurman will be deported in the interests of the more inoffensive inhabitants. To permit these reprobates, accustomed for years to exercise their gross and versatile wickedness, to remain here would be equivalent to pulling down the walls of Broadmoor. In any case, both policy and health cry aloud for the utter demolition of Omdurman, doomed by its limestone subsoil to perpetual arid infertility, and for the transfer of the town to Khartoum.

So confident was the Khalifa of victory that a few days before the fight he ordered a quantity of red bricks to be brought across from Khartoum to build himself a new palace.

ASTONISHING RECOVERIES.

Some of the most astonishing recoveries from wounds which would kill any European within an hour have taken place among the dervishes. On the battlefield, three days after the fight, was a gray-headed dervish with a shattered leg, who when first relieved drank six quarts of water and ate biscuits heartily, and is now doing well.

A strange sight was seen in the Sudanese camp the day after the victory. Some thousands of the dervish prisoners were sitting in rows on the ground waiting their turn to be examined by the doctor as to their fitness to serve in the Egyptian army. About 40 per cent. were found sound, and immediately enlisted.

SIRDAR'S LETTER TO KHALIFA.

It is deeply interesting to know that in the cause of humanity the Sirdar sent a letter to the Khalifa three days before the bombardment, advising him to withdraw all the women and children from Omdurman to a place of safety. Apparently the Khalifa was so confident of success that he treated the message with scorn.

No sympathy must be felt for these fiends incarnate. Dervish wanderers about the battlefield have already disinterred and mutilated our dead. If the Sirdar errs at all it is on the side of leniency.

TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

Although so far from the usual run of civilization, Khartoum already presents a somewhat different appearance to that which greeted the victors on their entry into the city. Three well-known English, two German, two Belgian, and one French trader are already ready well near to the front with a total of over 300 tons of merchandise. The English houses are represented by two well-known European and one Australian travellers, who have instructions to wire for anything they may require from their agents in Alexandria or Cairo houses. One gentleman has strict instructions to keep a sharp lookout for every point favourable to an advertiser, so that, ere Tommy Atkins returns, he will be able to gaze on all the well-known placards, and if he stays long enough, not only will he be able to buy British goods, but he will at the same time be in the position of being served by his fellow-countrymen.

ABYSSINIANS WITH MARCHAND.

A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from St. Petersburg says it is regarded as possible, in the light of recent information, that not only the French expedition under Marchand, but a force of Abyssinian troops, is at Fashoda. It is expected that King Menelek will refuse to relinquish his old claim, to the Nile border of his empire, and accordingly may plant his flag and assemble a considerable force opposite Fashoda.

THREATENS PEKIN.

Great Britain's Formidable Squadron Put to Sea.

A despatch from Wei-Hai-Wei, says:—"The battleship Centurion, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward E. Seymour, the commander of the British fleet in Chinese waters, sailed suddenly Friday under sealed orders accompanied from Che-Foo by the battleship Victorious, the first-class cruiser Narcisus, the second-class cruiser Hermione, the torpedo-boat destroyer Fame, the torpedo-boat destroyer Hart, and the despatch-boat Alacrity.

It is supposed the destination of the fleet is Ta-Ku, at the entrance of the river leading to Tien-Sin; the Port of Pekin, for the purpose of making a naval demonstration there.

MAY LAND FORCES.

A despatch from Shanghai, says:—"It is reported that Kang-Juwei, the Cantonese reformer, who is accused by the Dowager Empress of being implicated in designs on the Emperor's life, and who recently fled from Pekin, arrived at Woo-Sung, near here, Saturday, and too refuge on board a British gunboat.

The British Consul has entered a protest against the action of the Chinese officials in stopping the steamer Eldorado