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# The Daily Morning Astorian.

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## PREPARING FOR BATTLE

### Activity in French and English Military Departments Continues.

### GREAT BRITAIN PREPARED

### Officials Feel That She Is Able to Cope With Any Emergency That May Arise.

### MARCHAND IS TO WITHDRAW

### Said That He Will Return to Fashoda From Khartoum and Retire From the Disputed Territory.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The war office has issued a semi-official notification, in which it says it does not object to the papers announcing the military and naval preparations in general terms, but points out that it would be unpatriotic to publish specific details that might be useful to a possible foe.

There is no noticeable cessation in England's preparations, and officials are confident of the country's ability to meet all emergencies. There were large shipments of guns, shells, and war stores to Malta and Gibraltar yesterday.

Dispatches from France announce great activity at Toulon, Brest, Marseilles, and elsewhere.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "France is making preparations at Bizorta, about 40 miles northwest of Tunis. Guns and ammunition arrive daily and men are strengthening the forts, working day and night."

MARCHAND TO WITHDRAW.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily Graphic says this morning:

We learn from official sources in Paris that Captain Baratier bears instructions to Major Marchand to return to Fashoda and then withdraw his expedition in the direction of the Upper Ubanghi river, north of Congo, evacuating Fashoda and the five posts established by him east of the frontier indicated in the Anglo-German agreement.

William Hayes Fisher, one of the juntor lords of the treasury, member of parliament for Fulham, and a ministerial whip, speaking in London this evening, said he had seen dispatches which enabled him to assert that the French government had decided to recall the Marchand expedition from Fashoda.

IMPERIEUS TO SAIL.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1.—The Imperieus, a flagship of the British North Pacific squadron, is expected to sail tomorrow, following the Amphion southward. A rush order for 40 tons of provisions was placed with one of the leading merchants today. The Imperieus will sail under sealed orders, not to be opened until the vessel is out of sight of land. The Amphion took on board one of the fastest torpedo-boats in the station, and the Leander, now in drydock, has also taken one on board.

This is the first time this has been done in three years. When the Leander comes out of drydock it is believed she will also go south. The torpedo-boat destroyer Sparrowhawk, now a long time out of commission, will be recommissioned at once. The torpedo-boat destroyer Dirigo is provisioned and coaled and it is thought will accompany the flag-ship.

ACTIVITY AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Nov. 1.—Not since the Trent affair has such activity been displayed in military and naval circles here. After an order had been received to have the battleship Renown put in thorough repair, an order was received, the purport of which was not known until this morning, when eight large double teams and about 800 men were put to work transferring powder, ammunition and small arms of every description from the magazines at the dock-yards to the warships in port.

SCOTS WOULD AID.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 1.—The Scotchmen of Vancouver, at a meeting last night, instructed Chairman McLagan to telegraph through the governor-general, to Lord Sallsbury the following: "The Scotchmen of Vancouver, recognizing the gravity of the situation, offer to equip a regiment and place the same at the disposal of our country for service either at home or abroad."

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The monthly statement of government receipts and expenditures shows the receipts for October amounted to $39,630,051, and the disbursements to $33,962,276.

The treasury statement of the public debt shows that, at the close of business October 31, the debt, less the net cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,110,968,922, an increase for the month of $43,487,717.

The increase is accounted for by the issue during the month of about $36,680,000 new 3-per cent bonds.

BUILDING OF NICARAGUA CANAL VERY PROBABLE.

The Central American States Will Aid in Its Construction as Soon as Contract With Maritime Co. Expires.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

There appears to have been good reason for the prompt action of the Nicaraguan congress in ratifying the new agreement entered into between President Zelaya and Messrs. Eyre and Cragin for the Nicaraguan canal concession.

Nicaragua will cease today to exist as a republic and any future action respecting foreign concessions will have to be taken by the "United States of Central America," comprising what will hereafter be known as the states of Honduras.

Any further negotiations between the United States government in regard to the Nicaraguan canal will therefore have to be with this new republic. The recent activity of Messrs. Eyre and Cragin in securing the agreement with the president of Nicaragua and the promptness displayed by the Nicaraguan congress in ratifying the administration can therefore be well understood.

As understood here these gentlemen have not actually obtained the concession for building the canal—this is not admissible under the present terms of the contract with the Maritime Canal Company—but an option, which gives them the right to construct the canal, when the contract now held by the Maritime Canal Company lapses. But whatever may be the technical name for the agreement which has been recently entered into, there seems little doubt that Messrs. Eyre and Cragin have obtained from the Nicaraguan government an important and valuable privilege which will have to be considered when the time comes for the United States government to take hold of the project.

After today the national and international affairs of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador will be conducted by a provisional government. This government will be inaugurated today and will be located at Amapala, Honduras.

In accordance with the new constitution recently agreed upon by the three countries, a provisional government comprising a delegate from each of the three states to sit at the point named, is to have control of all national and international affairs until March 15 next when a president of "Estados Unidos de Centro America" is to be elected. The delegates from the three countries which will hereafter be known as states are Dr. Callago, Salvador, Dr. Coronel, Matus, Nicaragua and Dr. Ugarte, Honduras. The presidents respectively of Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua will hereafter be known as governors and congresses will become legislatures, as with our own states.

The granting of another company the right to build the Nicaraguan canal provided the contract now held by the Maritime Canal Company lapses as a result of failure to carry out its terms, Nicaragua has greatly embarrassed the administration.

Through minister Merry, stationed at San Jose, and the American consul at Managua, the authorities have learned of the presentation of the agreement entered into by him with Messrs. Eyre and Cragin to the Nicaraguan legislature and of the resulting developments. No details, however, have yet come offically. The embarrassment of the administration lies in the fact that it has indorsed the project of the Maritime Canal Company and that bills are now pending in congress providing government aid in the construction of the canal, one of which it is expected will pass during the coming session.

From the way the authorities talk, it is evident to their minds that the new company interested in the canal has simply come in and complicated the situation and one of the officials said that he believed it could be brought out and that it was to obtain such a result that it negotiated the agreement it had made with the Nicaraguan government. Article 48 of the concessions given to the Nicaraguan Canal Company provides that if at the expiration of ten years "The work shall not be completed so as to have the maritime communication between the two oceans opened, in consideration of the great capital the company may have invested in the enterprise and of the good will and ability it may have shown and the difficulties encountered, the republic binds itself to concede a new extension."

Furthermore the contract provides that "The state binds itself to make any subsequent concession for the opening of the canal between the two oceans during the terms of the present concessions."

AMERICANS TAKE POSSESSION OF GIBARA.

Municipal Officers at Once Given Oath of Allegiance—The Health of the Troops is Good.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santiago says:

Colonel Hood's regiment has arrived safely at Gibara, where the Americans quietly took possession of the town. To the municipal officers was given the alternative of signing the oath of allegiance or of being dismissed. All of them signed the oath.

A second transport with Spanish troops aboard left for Spain yesterday. There are now 7,500 Spaniards at Holquin, who will leave here this week.

Colonel Hood's six companies are in good health. Four of them will go to Holguin this week, where there will be the same proceeding with regard to civil government as at Gibara.

Twenty-five thousand rations were sent to Manzanillo last night on the Bessie. The health of the troops there is good.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1.—The past season has been very severe on the fishing fleet. The reckoning of the year is 14 vessels total loss, 82 men drowned, 23 wives widowed, and 55 children made orphans. The loss will approximate $170,000.

PRESIDENT WILL VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President McKinley will go to Canton next week to cast his vote.

## OPPOSED TO EXPANSION

### Such Policy Does Not Meet the Approval of Senator Hoar, of Mass.

### WRONG IDEA OF VICTORY

### United States Should Not Be Carried Away by Greed of Power or Gain, He Says.

### COUNTRY IN GREAT DANGER

### He Thinks It May Be Transformed Into a Vulgar, Commonplace Empire, Founded Upon Force.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1.—Senator Hoar, in a political speech tonight, discussed the question of territorial expansion at length and declared his opposition to that policy. Speaking of the Spanish war he said.

"Let us not accept the duties and responsibilities of this victory in any temper of vulgar, vainglory, still less of vulgar greed of power or gain. The United States comes to these oppressed people, east and west, as a great deliverer. To deal with this occasion by talking about coaling stations and trade advantages degrades and belittles it. We have not overthrown Spain, we have not imperiled the precious lives of our sons, that we may add to our possessions, or that we may take money out of our new relations, but yet the first duty of the American people is to themselves, and when I say this I say in no spirit of selfishness, nor of indifference to the welfare of mankind.

"On the contrary, I believe that the highest service the American people can render to mankind and to liberty is to preserve the untainted and unchanged republic as it came to us from the fathers.

"In my opinion we are today in a great danger—a greater danger than we have encountered since the pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The danger is that we are to be transformed from a republic, founded on a declaration of independence, and guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire, founded upon physical force.

"I for one am not dazzled by the example of England. The invitations of England, which have enabled her to cover successfully distant colonies and subject states, are founded, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, on the doctrine of equality. If we are to outstrip England in national power, it must be by pursuing our own path, and not by following in hers.

"It is said that Porto Rico is already ours. It may be that Porto Rico is to become ours. But there is no authority from under the Constitution of the United States to acquire any foreign territory save by a treaty approved by the senate by a two-thirds-vote, or by an act of legislation in which the president and house of representatives and senate must unite."

CRAZY MAN RAN AMUCK, WOUNDING SEVERAL PERSONS.

Someone Placed Tacks on the Stool of Adam Hammer, Enraging Him, and He Used a Shotgun Extensively.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., Nov. 1.—Adam Hammer, of this city, became suddenly insane today and, securing a gun, wounded nine men and was finally shot himself to prevent his doing further injury.

Hammer was employed in the machine shops of the J. S. Rowell Manufacturing Company. He was a good workman, but at times had spells of supposed insanity, the result, it is said, of religious excitement. His peculiar ways made him the butt for practical jokes.

Today someone placed some tacks on a stool where he worked, and this angered him. He went to a hardware store, rented a shotgun and, taking up his position south of the main building of the plant, kept everyone at bay for over an hour, shooting several employes through the windows. Finally Lieutenant Tibbetts, of company K, Second regiment, shot Hammer in the right shoulder with a 32-caliber rifle, when he dropped. He was taken to jail, where his wounds were dressed. They are not serious.

The list of wounded follows:

Theodore B. Powell, shot in face and head.

William Chatfield, shot in leg.

Marshal Edward Powderly, shot in the face.

Michael Neimann, shot twice at close range; dangerously wounded.

C. W. Schleabitz, shot in head.

Justice E. F. Lyons, shot in right eye; may lose eye.

John Gerg, shot in face.

William Geise, shot in face.

Carl Voorpahl, shot in leg.

Two others received slight scratches.

FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The whaling bark Haratio has reached port from the Arctic ocean with 840 barrels of sperm oil, 350 barrels of whale oil and 4,300 pounds of bone, the whole being valued at over $35,000. It is estimated that the whaling fleet will put over a million and a half dollars in circulation in San Francisco this winter.

SENATORS WHO OPPOSE BUYING THE PHILIPPINES.

Eleven United States Senators Unalterably Opposed to Paying Spain for the Philippine Islands.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—In answer to the query:

"Do you favor the proposition to pay Spain $40,000,000 for the Philippines?" 11 United States senators have telegraphed the World expressing their unalterable opposition to any such plan. The senators are Jones, and Berry, of Arkansas; Harris, of Kansas; Hale, of Maine; Burroughs, of Michigan; Roach, of North Dakota; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Tillman, of South Carolina; Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Sullivan, of Mississippi; Daniel, of Virginia.

Senator Hale says:

"I would not take the Philippines if Spain would give us $40,000,000 with them. The sooner we drop them, the better."

Senator Chandler: "If Spain will pay us $400,000,000 war indemnity I am willing to have her deduct therefrom $40,000,000 for surrendering sovereignty in the Philippines, to which we ought to give, if possible, the blessings of religious liberty and self-government, as we have given them to Cuba."

Senator Tillman says:

"I am opposed to paying any sum of money to Spain for the Philippines and am equally opposed to holding them as conquered territory. But if we demand their concession, we should not assume any debts on that account, and we could then sell them to help pay the expenses of the war."

Senator Pettigrew says:

"I am not in favor of acquiring the Philippine islands at any price. They should be allowed to form a government of their own. All governments derive their just powers from the contest of the governed."

Senator Sullivan says:

"The retention of the Philippines which I approve, can be justified only as a legitimate result of Spanish outrage and American victory, aside from the original question of humanity. I would pay Spain not one dollar more for those islands than she has paid for them. Spain necessitated this war; let her pay for it. The Philippines are ours by conquest, not by purchase."

METHODIST CHURCH TO RAISE LARGE FUND.

Twenty Million Dollars to Be Collected for Educational Purposes—Contributions to Be Asked.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1.—Bishops from the M. E. church, who have been holding a semi-annual conference in this city voted to call for a "Twentieth century offering" of $20,000,000 from the members of the Methodish church. The funds will be collected at intervals before January 1st, 1901, and the sum wanted is expected to be received by that date.

It was voted to devote the money to the improvement of educational and charitable institutions now maintained by the M. E. church. None of it will be used for the establishment of new institutions. The call for the fund will be issued soon. It is not intended to make the collections at one stated time, but to make them so gradual that they will not be a burden.

The bishops are confiden that the fund will be secured.

One of them said that the membership of the M. E. church is 2,500,000, and that of the Sunday schools nearly equal. Contributions will be asked for in all quarters of the globe where the denomination has a membership.

The offering in intended as an expression of thanks for the completion of 19 centuries of Christianity, and will be the greatest effort of its character ever undertaken by any religious denomination.

RESTRICTION APPLIES TO HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Joshua K. Brown, who was sent from Detroit to this port as a Chinese inspector, has been ordered to Honolulu as Chinese inspector to carry out the restriction laws. These laws, as well as the treaty now in force between this country and China will apply to the territory of Hawaii, and the Chinese residents of Hawaii are not entitled to citizenship by reason of Hawaiian annexation.

CASES IN HOSPITAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—At the military division hospital there are now 300 patients including the sick who came from Manila on the Rio de Janeiro. The port hospital contains 36 and the convalescent hospital 20 patients, making 356 in all. Only a few of the cases are regarded as dangerous.

HUNT MONUMENT UNVEILED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The monument erected to the memory of Richard Morris Hunt, the famous architect, has been unveiled with simple ceremonies.

The monument is the work of Daniel C. French, the sculptor and Bruce Price, president of the Architectural league.