

## BRITISH HEROISM.

Great Gallantry Displayed by the  
Small Body of British Troops  
in Yesterday's Conflict.

One Officer Gives Up His Life to  
Save a Wounded  
Comrade.

General Result of the Engagement  
Apparently a Reverse for  
the British.

Cape Town, April 25.—Every additional item of news from Bulawayo shows that the small body of British troops, comprising three hundred men, which sortied on Friday morning from that town and engaged the Matabele army, occupying about four miles of the bank of the Unga river, displayed the greatest gallantry.

Several remarkable examples of heroism were reported upon the part of the officers and troops, in saving the lives of wounded comrades at the risk of their own lives.

The general result of the engagement appears to have been a reverse for the British, who were surrounded.

The Matabele showed a much superior knowledge of fighting than they did while fighting many years ago.

They threw themselves on the ground when they saw the machine guns going into action and repeatedly tried to outflank the troops. The evidence points to the Matabele having an intention of endeavoring to surround the town and cut off communication from it.

A patrol was in order to ascertain if the route to Salisbury is still open for the advance of the relief column dispatched from Mafeking, upon which body the men rests the hope of those living in Bulawayo.

The advance guard of this column is expected to reach the outposts of Bulawayo during the first week in May, and the main body, it is hoped, will reach the besieged town soon afterwards.

## NEWS OF CANADA.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau Refuses to be  
Led Like a Lamb to the  
Slaughter.

Two Suicides in Winnipeg—Flooding  
in Quebec—News of the  
Dominion.

Winnipeg, April 25.—A legal firm of this city has in hand, through information placed in their possession by a special agent employed by Walker & Sons, distillers, authority to proceed against a number of Winnipeg houses for infringements upon the official marks upon packages of spirits sold by Walker & Sons.

A Port Arthur dispatch says: The first boat of the season is in sight to-day. She is about ten miles out and does not appear to be making any headway. From appearances she is the Wilson Transit Company's steamer Spokane.

Weather permitting, the first steamer of the Canadian Pacific lake steamship line will leave Owen Sound on Saturday, May 2. Freight is being sent out for Manitoba and Northwestern points.

Hugh J. Macdonald to-night authorized the statement that he had finally consented, if selected at the convention, to be the Conservative candidate for Winnipeg.

Toronto, April 25.—The World says Sir Oliver Mowat will give a definite reply to Mr. Laurier's invitation to join him in Dominion politics on Wednesday next, though the question was discussed at length at yesterday's council meeting.

In the event of his accepting, says the World, Sir Oliver Mowat will resign the premiership of Ontario and throw the weight of his influence into the Dominion campaign.

Montreal, April 25.—At the request of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper, the Club Conservateur banquet to have been held on Monday next has been postponed till Monday, May 4, in order to have the event coincide with the opening of the new Conservative association rooms.

Toronto, April 25.—Bradstreet says: Retail trade is fair at Montreal, Ottawa, and Kingston, but general trade throughout the province of Quebec is less active, owing to the damage done by floods and the consequent bad roads.

In some instances, commercial travelers have been recalled. Toronto jobbers report business as fair, and at Halifax there is an improvement in the movement of merchandise, with the better country roadways and the opening of ports to navigation. The latter influence is also having a favorable effect on business in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

There are 37 failures in business reported from the Dominion of Canada, against 34 last week, 32 one year ago, 20 two years ago and 35 three years ago.

The total bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada are: Montreal, \$9,417,186, decrease 6.9 per cent.; Toronto, \$8,704,842, increase 3.5 per cent.; Halifax, \$1,128,851, increase 13.3 per cent.; Winnipeg, \$87,108, increase 21.8; Hamilton, \$823,515, increase 8.7. Totals, \$17,725,502, compared with \$19,156,000 last week, \$17,934,000 in the

same week a year ago, and \$15,885,000 in the corresponding week of 1894.

St. John, N. B., April 25.—The big tea jam on the river St. John north of St. Leonard's broke yesterday, carrying away one pier of the Canadian Pacific bridge at Grand Falls and causing a big washout. At Green River, on the Grand Falls branch, the track is submerged for a hundred yards to the depth of five feet.

Montreal, April 25.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau will not, it is announced, consent to enter the federal cabinet in the face of certain defeat at the coming elections. A dispatch from Atlantic City, where Mr. Chapleau now is, conveys this information.

At last night's Liberal meeting, Hon. Mr. Laurier, after discussing the proceedings of last session, said regarding the school question: "There were two factions in the government. Half the members were against coercing Manitoba and half in favor of it. But no government could settle this question in any other way than he had marked out, namely, by pursuing a policy of conciliation."

Winnipeg, April 27.—There were two suicides here on Saturday. William Thompson, a laborer, deliberately walked into the Red river and drowned himself, and an unknown man threw himself in front of an engine at Beaseau.

Quebec, April 27.—News has reached here from St. Bartholomew that inundations have devastated that village, which extends from the railway track to the mountain northwards, and the flood is described as a bonfire of water.

Montreal, April 27.—The St. Lawrence and Saguenay canal will be opened on the 1st of May, and it is possible the Welland canal will be opened a few days earlier.

Toronto, April 27.—Harry Ennes, a son of Dr. Ennes, Niagara Falls, was arrested on Saturday, charged with committing a criminal operation on Minnie Minchin, of Glenora, Ont., at her father's house and causing her death.

Chatham, April 27.—Rev. J. H. Best, of Vancouver, has accepted a call to the William street Baptist church.

Toronto, April 27.—A deputation of Anglican clergymen will wait on the minister of education, Hon. George W. Ross, this week, and urge a request for half an hour daily for the public schools, and that the Bible be made a text book and a subject of examination.

Winnipeg, April 27.—Hon. Joseph Martin was met at the station by a monster turnout on Saturday afternoon, and royally welcomed back from Ottawa.

A large public meeting was also held at Selkirk hall.

St. John, N. B., April 27.—Advices from St. John's, Nfld., say: The steamer Glenview arrived from Cadiz with cargo of salt, her bow having been stove in by an iceberg. She was leaking considerably. The men had been kept constantly working at the pumps for three days and three nights.

The sealer Nimrod has arrived with 38,000 skins. The ship was caught in an ice floe and compelled to remain in the ice all winter. The steamer Iceland reports 17,000 seal-skins having been taken by the crew of that boat.

According to the programme already arranged the crown propose to begin the trial of Bank Manager Cook to-morrow.

The trial of the directors of both of the banks will follow the trial of the bank manager.

### THE COUNTRY PAYS FOR IT.

Sessional Clerks Addressing Conservative Campaign Literature.

Ottawa, April 20.—In the house of commons this afternoon, Mr. Edgar asked whether it was true that in the department of agriculture thirty or thirty-five sessional clerks are at work addressing Conservative campaign literature?

Mr. Foster answered that the statement was entirely unfounded, that there were twenty or thirty clerks sending out election literature. "I am not aware of one who is doing so," said Mr. Foster.

"I am," put in Casey.

"Liberal literature is being sent out," said Foster.

"At our own expense," said McMullen.

"Then is it wrong to send out literature?" asked Foster.

"No," answered Gibson. "It is wrong to make the country pay for it."

"Then I deny absolutely that the country is paying for it."

"Are ten, or fifteen, or twenty young women sending out literature for the department?" asked Mr. Laurier.

"Some young ladies are doing so," answered Mr. Foster. "We are paying the bills."

"Is a permanent officer directing the work?" asked Richard.

"No," answered Foster.

Dr. Landerkin attempted to read one of the pamphlets. "They've tried to give it respectability," said he.

"Order," roared the Conservatives. "By putting Sir Donald Smith's picture in it," shouted the doctor, finishing his sentence.

"Orders of the day," said the Speaker, and the house went into committee on Mr. Boyd's Hudson Bay Canal bill.

## MR. KNAPP MADE FREE

After Much Fuss and Redtapeism  
the American Missionary  
is at Liberty.

His Way to the Coast Was Paved  
With Many Turkish Ob-  
stacles.

Which Were Only Removed When  
an American Warship Was  
Telegraphed For.

Constantinople, April 27.—Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, the American missionary, who was expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities without trial on a charge of having incited Armenians to rebellion against Turkish rule, was surrendered to the United States consul at Alexandretta on Saturday last.

The details of the affair show there was considerable trouble brewing and that the step was not taken until a United States warship was telegraphed for. It is stated that the missionary had been a prisoner throughout the journey to the coast and that the Vail of Aleppo detained him at that place for five days while making futile efforts to force the American to sign an agreement not to return to Bitlis under Turkish government.

Mr. Knapp steadily refused to sign such an agreement on the ground that the charges brought against him were entirely unfounded. When the Vail saw it was useless to continue his attempts to get Knapp to sign the agreement, mentioned in the Turkish papers, he was allowed to proceed, but was still treated as a prisoner, to Alexandretta.

It had been agreed upon between Mr. John W. Riddle, United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, and the Turkish government that the American missionary upon his arrival at Alexandretta was to be delivered to the United States consul there, and that the latter was to see that Mr. Knapp came to this city for trial before a representative of the United States.

But when the missionary reached Alexandretta on April 23rd, in spite of the Porte's protestations, the Turkish authorities refused to deliver the prisoner to the United States consul. The latter entered a formal protest against the detention, and the missionary communicated by wire with Mr. Riddle informing the latter that the Turkish officials intended to expel Mr. Knapp from Turkish territory by compelling him to embark on board the steamer sailing for Europe on April 24th.

Thereupon Mr. Riddle made most energetic representations to the Turkish government, demanding that the latter respect its engagements, and in order to give more emphasis to his remarks the charge d'affaires telegraphed to Messrs. Smith and Marblehead is at anchor, asking the commander of that vessel to immediately place a cruiser at the disposal of the United States consul at that port.

This prompt action upon the part of Mr. Riddle had a decidedly calming effect upon the Porte, and the latter soon became aware that the Marbled had been telegraphed for than others were sent from here to Alexandretta for the release of Mr. Knapp.

The American missionary is now free, and will probably be the guest of the United States representative at this city, and offer to have his conduct at Bitlis thoroughly investigated before the United States charge d'affaires.

Those who are in a position to know inside history of the case assert that the charges against Mr. Knapp are groundless.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Ship Massachusetts Earns the Contractors a Premium—More Vessels.

Washington, April 27.—The battleship Massachusetts did even better on her official trial trip than at first supposed. Her speed, corrected for tidal currents, was 16.27.9 knots. This means that the contractors earn a premium of \$125,000.

In the senate today a naval appropriation bill was taken up. The main features of the bill are the items for four sea-going coast line battleships, designed to carry the heaviest armor, the most powerful ordnance, at a cost of \$3,750,000; three torpedo boats having a speed of 30 knots, to cost \$800,000; and ten torpedo boats to cost \$500,000.

These provisions are the same as the house provided for, except that the number of first class torpedo boats as the bill came from the house is reduced from five to three, and the speed increased from 26 to 30 knots.

CRIPPLE CREEK REBUILDING.

Saturday Night's Big Fire Burned Up a Million Dollars.

Cripple Creek, April 27.—Already the work of rebuilding the district burned on Saturday night has begun. At a special meeting of the city council last night, a resolution was passed allowing the erection of temporary buildings within the fire limits, with a provision that they must be removed within sixty days to give place to buildings of stone and brick. This morning, the work of clearing commenced, and before midnight fully twenty-five buildings were under way. With 3000 people rendered homeless in a day, lodging houses were in great demand. Fortunately the weather is remarkably fine, so that sleeping in the open air does not entail any suffering. The best order prevails.

Yesterday telegrams began coming in to the mayor from the various towns of the state offering financial aid. These were turned over to the committee who replied with thanks, but declining the kindly offers. Cripple Creek will take care of her own.

This morning the work of opening the safes, and vaults began. In most cases

the contents were found to be intact. The steel lined vaults of the postoffice had to be blown open with dynamite, but all the valuable government property was safe. A vast amount of mail matter, estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000 pieces, was destroyed, as was the furniture of the office. No estimate can be put on the value of the mail. In six days more Cripple Creek would have had a new postoffice, but this, too, was destroyed. None of the losses are as great as would appear from the burning of so large an area in most substantially built cities, but the aggregate will not be far from \$1,000,000.

## THE BERMUDA AGAIN

Successful in One Flustering Ex-  
pedition, She Embarks in  
Another.

How Spanish Prisoners Fare in Cuba  
—Confined for Two Months in  
a Small Room.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 27.—The steamship Bermuda arrived in port at six o'clock last evening and anchored mid-stream, directly opposite the Clyde dock. Tugs having a covered-in barge in tow, loaded with arms and ammunition, at once put out for the steamer. The barge was taken to the far side of the steamer, where it was concealed from the view of the city. The hoisting machinery was at once set to work unloading boxes from the barge to the Bermuda. This was completed about 11 o'clock. Six large life boats, capable of holding fifty men each, which arrived from New York, were also put aboard the Bermuda. In the meantime the Cubans in the city took about fifty foreign Cubans to the dock, where they were transported in naphtha launches and row boats to the steamer.

Tampa, Fla., April 27.—W. C. Dygert, of Greenwood, Ill., has arrived here from Cuba, where he has just been released from prison. He was confined for two months in the city of Havana on February 13, and, without getting a passport, went to Havana.

On February 28th he was arrested in the province of Havana and placed in prison at that city. The charges against him being that the Spanish soldiers found an old gun near where he was arrested. The gun was of a very ancient make, and no cartridges are now made to fit it. It was of very large calibre, and given several to call it a cannon. Permission to write to his friends or the United States consul was refused. When searched, the soldiers failed to discover \$100 paper money concealed on his person, so that his guard to report the case to the American consul, paying twenty dollars and promising another eighty to be paid on receipt of information that the case had been reported. On March 20, the guard handed him a piece of a Spanish newspaper, from which he learned that the case had been reported. On March 28th, Consul Williams notified him that his release had been requested. On April 23rd, he was carried to Havana, taken before a judge at 9 o'clock at night and informed that if he would sign a paper written in Spanish he would be released. He found that the things taken from him were not to be returned, so he refused to sign. Consul Williams came down about 10 o'clock and released him. Dygert says that during the time he was imprisoned he was confined in a room about 18 by 18 feet with thirty-two other prisoners.

Washington, April 27.—Officials of the treasury department have heard nothing of the reported departure from Jacksonville, Fla., of the steamer Bermuda with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

EXECUTED IN SING SING.

Carl Feigenbaum Pays the Penalty  
for a Cowardly Murder.

New York, April 27.—Carl Feigenbaum paid the extreme penalty of the law today.

The crime for which Carl Feigenbaum, alias Antoin Lahn, was executed, was for the murder in New York of Mrs. Julia Hoffman, with whom he boarded. There was apparently no motive for killing, as Feigenbaum had boarded with Mrs. Hoffman scarcely a week when, early on the morning of September 1st, 1894, he entered the room where she and her son Michael were sleeping, and stabbed the woman to death. The son Michael attempted to defend his mother, but was driven off by the murderer, who tried to escape through a rear window. The shouts of Michael, however, caused Feigenbaum's capture a short distance from the house. During the trial Feigenbaum tried to lay the crime upon a Jacob Weibel, who, according to the murderer's story, spent part of the night with him in his room. He claimed that it was while pursuing this man along Sixth street that he was taken into custody.

SHIPBUILDERS STRIKE.

For an Increase of Wages and an  
Eight Hour Day.

Chicago, April 27.—About one thousand men employed by the Chicago ship building company struck to-day for an increase of wages. Trouble has been brewing for some time over the question of wages and an eight-hour day. The firm employs about 1500 men. It is not thought that other firms will be affected.

TROOPS TURNED THEM OUT.

Washington State National Guards Ordered  
Off of San Juan Island.

Astoria, April 27.—The Washington State National Guards from Seattle, which have been occupying San Juan Island since April 9, by order of Governor McGraw, were ordered off the island yesterday. The guards were turned out at midnight Wednesday by United States troops and given 20 minutes to leave, under threat of being placed under arrest. They hurriedly packed their belongings and left. The island is a government reserve and the national troops will hereafter patrol the island and prevent trouble.

## BOWELL HAS GONE DOWN

And Sir Charles Tupper Will Take  
the Helm of the Badly Bat-  
tered Tory Ship.

Sir Mackenzie Formally Tendered  
His Resignation to Lord  
Aberdeen To-day.

And Will Sail for England Next  
Month—Preparing a Val-  
dictory to Canada.

Ottawa, April 27.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell has taken this morning with his official uniform on, so as to give it to their excellencies for a group which is being got up in connection with the recent historical ball in the senate chamber.

At 1 o'clock Sir Mackenzie said goodbye to the privy council department and left for Rideau Hall, where he tendered his resignation of the premiership to Lord Aberdeen, and there was a meeting of the ministers afterwards in the council chambers.

There is supposed to be no doubt but His Excellency will send for Sir Charles Tupper.

It is rumored that William Smith, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, has been superannuated, and Major Gourdeau, the accountant of the department, promoted to that office. It is also understood that at the same time Joseph Pope, formerly private secretary to Sir John Macdonald, was appointed under secretary of state, while his office of assistant clerk of the Privy Council falls to Mr. J. J. Lambert Payne, private secretary to Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell returned from Rideau hall at 4 o'clock, his resignation having been accepted.

Among other appointments which, it is said, were made on Saturday, but which yet require official confirmation, are the following: John McDougall, ex-member for Pictou, N. S., as commissioner of customs; D. W. Davis, ex-member for Albert, collector of customs for the Yukon district, with headquarters at Cadzay on the Yukon river; Alex. McKay, retiring member for Hamilton, inspector of customs for the ports of Western Ontario; Alfred Boulton, the present inspector, being assigned to Eastern Canada.

WAR CLOUDS GATHER

Present Indications Point to a Re-  
vival of the European  
War Scare.

General Opinion That a Serious Con-  
flict Between British and  
Boers Must Come.

London, April 27.—All signs point to a revival of the European war scare with renewed force and vigour, attending the coronation of the Czar are.

Another coup d'etat is believed to be preparing in Bulgaria, and by general consent the intention of taking the initiative is ascribed to Russia. Hence the undoubted anxiety in England to get the continental complications before the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Curzon, is to make common sense regarding the progress of negotiations with the United States on the subject of Venezuela.

In the meantime the Times editorial accurately reflects the government view. Since a plan for a general arbitration has been proposed in England it is considered in Washington that the proposals for arbitrating the Venezuelan frontier dispute were merged in it.

With the South African, Egyptian, Venezuelan and far Eastern complications on his hands, to say nothing of European entanglements, the Marquis of Salisbury can hardly be said to be free from care to regularly enjoy his sleep undisturbed by nightmares.

The Saturday Review, to which periodical the Marquis of Salisbury at one time contributed, referring to the question, says: "It is incumbent upon us to reach an understanding on the general question of arbitration before the American commission reports, and we can only hope that the Marquis of Salisbury will not allow the accepted time to slip away unused."

The Speaker remarks: "It is incredible that the ministers are willing to risk further difficulties with America when the difficulties elsewhere show no signs of diminishing."

President Kruger's declaration of the invitation of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to visit England, on the ground that his presence in the Transvaal has cast a damper over the Volksraad, has cast a damper over the South African negotiations, and though it is said this morning that the Anglo-Transvaal relations will be greatly benefited by the decision of the Johannesburg "Reformers" to plead guilty. It is declared here that this deter-

mination was arrived at by advice from high quarters and in order not to give the Transvaal any further annoyance. The "Reformers" that could count against the president have been abandoned by the authorities have accepted the prisoners' plea as an apology. President Kruger's refusal, however, has caused a great deal of irritation, and it is felt that the Boer statesman is simply "following" Mr. Chamberlain in his dailying around. The latter is severely blamed for the passage in his recent speech which described the Transvaal government as being defective and corrupt. This is classed as being unnecessarily offensive to the Transvaal at this juncture, and the explanation of the secretary of state for the colonies that it was a matter of common report, is regarded as rather tame.

The English newspapers continue to publish stories of the German-Transvaal entente, the arming of the burghers and the erection of forts, make calculations of the numbers in South Africa who could take the field, and the estimate of how many British troops would be required in case of war.

In brief, it is the general opinion that a serious conflict between the British and the Boers must come, and the Transvaal will delay the movement until fully armed, and Great Britain will delay until the memory of Dr. Jameson's raid is effaced from the minds of the Afrikaners and the younger men of the Transvaal are ready to turn against the so-called antiquated clique at the head of affairs.

The news of the sortle from Bulawayo and the heroism of several officers and troops in risking their lives to save their comrades has aroused much enthusiasm here and this feeling will be increased when it becomes generally known that half of the number of wounded received their injuries while assisting their wounded companions in arms. One officer was killed after giving his horse to a severely wounded friend.

The news from Egypt shows that the Derwishes along the Nile are unusually inactive. It was thought that they would have already attacked the lines of communication, but apparently they are waiting for the Khalifa's orders or are planning a combined attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces. There is no let up in the work of forwarding ammunition and supplies to the front, and the most untiring activity is witnessed on all sides. A special fleet of light draft steamers will soon be placed on the upper Nile.

The Saturday Review says that Lord Rosbery, the Liberal leader, regards his life as almost uncertain, and has chosen as heir to all his parliamentary dignities and authority Sir Edward Grey, who was under secretary of state for the foreign office in the Rosbery administration, but his desire in this respect has added to the general confusion already existing in the Liberal party. Sir Edward Grey was undoubtedly a success as an under foreign secretary, but he is only 33 years old, and to put him above Mr. Henry Asquith, Sir William Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Saturday Review thinks, be "a piece of cynical insolence, only explained by Lord Rosbery's incapacity to weigh men."

Edward Grey is an athlete, a wonderful racquet player, a good golfer and a salmon fisher. He is much liked on both sides of the house, and forms one of the small group of Oxford men who entered parliament in 1885, all of whom have distinguished themselves.

Cape Town, April 27.—The announcement that President Kruger has definitely declined to accept the invitation of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to visit England, was no surprise here. Despite all statements to the contrary, the situation has narrowed itself down to preparing for a struggle between Great Britain and the Transvaal, the latter backed by Germany, for preeminence in South Africa, and up to the present the Boers have the best of it. While Mr. Chamberlain has been dickerer President Kruger has gone straight to the front and is openly arming and fortifying for the grand struggle to come. Transvaal troops could be placed in the field to the number of about 60,000 in a week or two, although there is yet much to be done in the way of preparation.

Mr. Chamberlain has lost four months of valuable time. Mr. Kruger has not lost four hours of the same time, in preparation for the great South African campaign, and it is claimed in Boer circles here that the Transvaal leaders will open the eyes of the British considerably when the right moment arrives.

New York, April 27.—A special to the World from London says: "The trend of events is toward a serious crisis in South Africa, in the opinion of the best informed British politicians. The refusal of President Kruger will subject Mr. Chamberlain to great pressure to compel Mr. Kruger to grant immediate reforms to the Uitlanders in the South African republic."

A large British force would have been landed before now at Cape Town had not Mr. Chamberlain been solemnly warned by Sir Hercules Robinson that such action would certainly provoke a race war throughout the colony. One of the first acts of the Cape Town parliament, the government here learns, would be to call for the revocation of the charter of the British South African Company. It is likely, moreover, that a resolution expressing sympathy with President Kruger will be adopted. The plea of guilty of treason entered at Pretoria by the leaders of the Johannesburg reform union is well understood here to have been made in order to hush up an inquiry which would have resulted in disclosures that would have rendered the continuance of the company's charter impossible. It is now deemed highly probable that, with the same object in view, Jameson and his confederates here will also plead guilty.

COINS FOR CALIFORNIA.

Another Attempt to Circulate Copper Mon-  
ey on the Coast.

Washington City, April 27.—Secretary Carlisle has issued an order to the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia for coin \$50,000 in pennies, nickels and dimes for distribution on the Pacific coast. The object is to introduce these smaller coins in California, and the order was made at the request of the sub-treasurer at San Francisco.

Lucy-Mamma, may I go over there to the bridge? Mamma—Why do you want to go over there dear? Lucy—Oh, I just want to gargle my feet in the brook.—Truth.