

A BRILLIANT VICTORY

Anglo Egyptian Troops Storm a Zareba and Utterly Rout Mahmound's Army.

Signal Gallantly Displayed by All Troops and Many Promotions on the Field.

A Weird Night March Ending in a Glorious Charge in Face of a Terrible Fire.

Cairo, Egypt, April 9.—The British and Egyptian brigade has defeated the devishes at Athara and has captured Mahmound, the British commander, and 4,000 of his followers, with loss in officers and rank and file of many killed and wounded. The Egyptians lost 51 men killed and 14 officers and 319 men wounded. The devishes lost about 2,000 men killed.

The Anglo-Egyptian force returned to Aladar last evening and the wounded were all placed in hospitals under tents. All the troops will return to their quarters in the Nile. The force of Mahmound is completely broken up, part of them fleeing towards the Nile and the rest in the direction of the Nile. The thickness of the brush rendered pursuit of them by the Egyptian cavalry and horse battery difficult. The bodies of 2,000 devishes, including the twelve important emirs, were counted. Notable among the number of Emirs who were slain is Wadibonah, formerly Emir of Dongola. It is believed that 1,000 other members of Mahmound's army were killed. Ten guns and a quantity of rifles were captured. Mahmound says his army consisted of 12,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry.

Mahmound's zareba, rifle pits and entrenchments are literally chock full of dead, while the ground outside is covered with hundreds of bodies. The most striking feature of the zareba was the picturesque storming of the zareba. General Hunter himself, cheering with helmet in hand, led the Soudanese and Egyptian troops against the zareba. They lost heavily in the rush.

In recognition of their signal gallantry, the sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, personally promoted on the field the close of the battle the sergeant-major of each native battalion which crossed the zareba, to a subaltern rank. The sirdar also promoted the British brigade, and accompanied by Private Cross of the Cameron Highlanders was first to reach the zareba. Private Cross was the first to enter the zareba, and the aim of the point blank at General Cateere.

Piper Stewart, while leading the Cameron Highlanders, Private Cross and other officers, through his body, Piper Mackenzie of the Seaforth Highlanders bears the marks of six bullets, but is practically unharmed. Numbers of officers among them Colonel Money of the Cameron Highlanders had bullets through their helmets.

The last word from Capt. Urquhart of the Cameron Highlanders were "Never mind me, lads, go on." The sirdar after the battle said to Colonel Money and the other officers: "I have been over the zareba and the devishes. It was one of the finest feats of arms performed in many years. You ought to be proud of such a victory."

There was an impressive scene when three British officers and eighteen men were buried in front of the Zareba where they fell. All the available officers and detachments from the various battalions were in attendance. The Highland pipers played a lament. The Soudanese troops celebrated the victory by singing and dancing and drum-beating.

The British and Egyptian troops cheered each other until late last night over the capture of the zareba. The river bed and the thick brush down the river are full of the devish dead. Late Thursday night the sirdar issued orders that he was sending a man of his force to do his duty, but he hoped they would all remember God.

The devish fire was very heavy, but too high, and the zareba was mostly before reaching the zareba. Colonel Murray had his horse killed under him and was wounded in the arm. The enemy behaved with the greatest coolness and British strove to be first in the glorious rush. The devishes claim the honor. The enemy opened with such terrific fire that our men dropped on all sides. It was as venomous a fusillade as troops were ever called upon to face. Mahmound's army was practically wiped out. Four thousand of his followers have been taken prisoners, and he himself has been caught hiding in a hole under a bed. He is tall, dignified, sensuous-looking black Baggara, about 35 years old, with shaven head. When taken he was dressed in a richly embroidered robe.

The rockets set the enemy's camp on fire in many places. The enemy were in deep trenches in rows behind the zareba. Kinshair Reed fell at the head of his men. Ten muskets were captured. The prisoners say that Osman Digna fled early during the bombardment. The authorities call yesterday's battle the most brilliant ever fought in the Soudan, everything having been carried straight through without hitch or check. While the position was shelled by Maxim's, No. 4s and Snappers, the devishes hardly attempted a reply.

AN EARLY OPENING. Slickie Steamers Expected To Be In Operation by the 15th Instant.

Wrasel to-day is very lively and businesslike. Though the weather is not the sure-thing men who make it their business to meet every boat and escort them all arrivals around town, showing their points of interest, generally their sorrow. Wharves are being erected, new buildings are present everywhere, and the means point to a thriving city. At the present time the river is navigable for twenty-five miles above Cottonwood Island at the mouth

of the Stickine, seven miles from Wrangel. Mr. Neal Keal, superintendent of construction for the Mackenzie & Mann railroad, has returned to replenish stock at the various camps and reports having their supplies to its destination. He says the river has every indication of opening and expects to see the boats plying between Wrangel and Telegraph Creek by the 15th instant.

ports that all save three hundred or four hundred of the four thousand Klondikers reported to have been camped at the island are advancing remarkably well, being stretched along the trail all the way to the boundary. There is also a great deal of provisions abandoned by miners who have overhauled themselves, estimated at several tons.

Mr. W. C. Robinson left by the Ningchow with 200 tons of provisions 150 horses and 6 men for Mackenzie & Mann and succeeded in landing his supplies safely at Cottonwood where he is stationed to superintend supplies. He states that the rails and balance of provisions are en route and expected daily.

Mr. Allan, paymaster for Mackenzie & Mann, having completed his pay roll and returned in eight days, which is remarkable. He says that the river is fast becoming navigable, and that the warm rains and balmy breezes of the last few days. He also predicts a great future for Wrangel.

The sanitary condition here is excellent compared with that of the other northern ports. The worst of the cholera is the sure-thing men, who meet every boat and fleece the unwary. Mr. George Barker of Stockton, Cal., died here on February 28th, and was buried in the old Russian cemetery. Barker and two nephews were bound for the interior when stricken with pneumonia. The deceased leaves a wife and two daughters at Stockton.

The elegant new Howe scales were destroyed by a cable breaking while unloading coal from Spratt's Ark, precipitating two tons of coal and iron upon it. Messrs. Dredge & Co.'s river steamer Romona arrived on April 4th and is expected to be at work on the Stickine in a few days.

The steamer Alki on her arrival on her last trip got her propeller tangled in a hawser from one of the ships lying at anchor, necessitating the delay of a day for men to cut the rope.

The steamer Cottage City had a narrow escape on her last trip. When leaving Reid & Sylvester's dock she ran aground at an eight mile an hour gait, making straight for the McKinnon wharf, breaking aside a schooner and dashing in between Spratt's Ark and the dock. No serious damage was done.

A TAME AFFAIR. Meeting of the Champions of the Sword Falls to Thrill as Anticipated.

With the anticipation of witnessing a thrilling and skillful sword combat a large number of people attended the exhibition given by Sergt-Major Elliott and Baron de Malchin in Caledonia park yesterday afternoon, but for the most part this affair was sadly disappointing. The combatants rode into the ring about an hour after the announced time for starting and proceeded to go through fifteen attacks on horseback, but only got nicely started when the whole business fizzled. At the first order the swordsmen spurred their horses to the centre of the ring and struck at each other, but no score was made.

The second time Elliott raced for his opponent as if he intended to cut him all to pieces, and succeeded in doing so, that impression at least on de Malchin's horse, which opened its mouth with a look of ghastly fear, and flying to the ropes knocked over three or four spectators. His feet tangled up in a bench and then threw his rider to the ground. The third time the referee called a halt, de Malchin couldn't get his horse out of the corner, and when Elliott's steed rider once more, and got outside the ropes. The fourth attack resulted something as the third, and it then being plainly evident that de Malchin had no possible show the judges gave the decision to Elliott. Although the spectators would have liked something for the price of admission they approved the decision, not wishing to witness so one-sided an affair. Elliott managed his horse well and went into the combat with an air of confidence which nobly sustained. He had his opponent at his mercy and scored 2 to 0.

On the last contest was different. Here de Malchin proved himself the superior swordsman, scoring 12 points to Elliott's 9. The exhibition, however, was not what the spectators had a right to expect. It simply consisted of a number of slashes at each other. In one of these Elliott had his wrist scratched. The judges were Captain Thompson and R. A. Humphrey; referee, Captain Olive Phillips-Wolley.

MR. SEMLIN'S DENIAL. He Laughs at the Canard That He Has Been Asked to Form a Coalition Government.

In reference to a report in a Mainland paper which last week stated that Mr. Semlin, leader of the opposition, was to join the government in a coalition, Mr. Semlin stated yesterday that he wished to give the whole story an unqualified denial. There was not a particle of truth in it and for his part he could not see how the story originated. The leader of the opposition laughed good-naturedly over the matter and wondered how anyone who pretended to know anything about provincial politics could be so foolish as to print the story or to put any credence in it.

Mrs. Dearborn—Do you remember how many times Miss Marion had when she was a child?—
Mrs. Wash—Yes; I think she had six or seven.
"Did she marry any of them?"
"She's married all of them," I believe."
Yonkers Statesman.

Grand Millinery Opening on Thursday and following days at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

SKIN DISEASES RELIEVED BY ONE APPLICATION OF Dr. Agnew's Ointment, 35 CENTS. Mr. James Gaston, merchant, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes:—For nine years I have been afflicted with a skin disease, generally known as "Itch." I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. My skin is now moist and soft and free from every blemish. The first application gave relief.

AWFUL STATE OF CUBA

Women and Children Herded Like Cattle and Left to Die in the Ditches.

Tens of Thousands in the Provinces Facing Starvation Without Prospect of Relief.

Brutal Order by General Weyler—Doomed to Misery a Self-Supporting Population.

Washington, April 11.—Accompanying the President's message to congress to-day was the consular correspondence with regard to the situation in Cuba, which was prepared in response to the resolution of inquiry adopted for transmission to congress just before the blowing up of the Maine and has been held, now includes communications to April 12th. It is from Consul-General Leve of Havana; Consul MacCar of Cienfuegos; Consul Bruce at Matanzas; Consul Hyatte at Santiago de Cuba; and Consul Nerken at Sagua la Grande. The communications make about 60,000 words. They deal largely with the distress and suffering which exists in all the districts, General Lee deals quite fully upon the decrees of the government with regard to autonomy and other political phases of the situation. In preparing the correspondence for transmission to congress considerable portions of the important communications, and especially those marked confidential, are omitted. The resolutions to which they are the response in each instance asked only for such communications as it was deemed inadvisable to bring to the public interest to make public.

On November 27 General Lee sent to the department the communications of two gentlemen whose names he says are suppressed for obvious reason, but whom he knows personally, standing high in the community, concerning the condition in the foros (the ditches in Havana). One of these communications, among other things, says: "Four hundred and sixty women and children were thrown on the ground heaped pell mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others in a state of insensibility, and the slightest cleanliness or the least help, not even able to give water to the thirsty, without religious or social help, each one dying wherever chance laid him." The communication goes on to state that the deaths among these reconcentrados averaged forty or fifty daily and that on an average there was but ten days of life for each person. It says that these unhappy creatures received no medical attention, and that they were crowded into the ditches during which time they were obliged to subsist upon the bad food which the ditches afforded. Some horrible instances of the distress witnessed are given:

"Among the many we saw," says the communication "there was one impossible to forget. There is still alive the only witness, a young girl of eighteen, whose father, a man of some means on the ground. On her right side was the body of a young mother cold and rigid but with her young child still clinging to her breast in her left side was the corpse of a dead woman holding her son in a dead embrace. A little further on a dying woman having in her arms a daughter of thirteen years with pain, who, after twelve or fourteen days, died in spite of the care she received. If anyone snoring came in, she was so attractive or nice looking she was infamously condemned to the most abominable of traffic. The communication says that 15,000 persons were crowded into the foros since August and that 243 were then living. It states the number of deaths among the reconcentrados at 77 per cent.

Under date of December 7 General Lee sent a communication to the department regarding the measures for relief of the reconcentrados, much of which is not made public. In the portion in which the progress made since no effect of the governmental distribution to the reconcentrados. I am informed that only \$12,500 in Spanish silver had been allocated to the Havana province out of the \$100,000 said to have been set aside for the purpose of relief on the island, and that reports from all parts of that province show that 50 per cent. have already died and that many of those left will die and most of the women and children. I am informed an order has been issued in parts of the island suspending the distribution of reconcentrados. The condition of these people is simply terrible. I hear also that the Spanish merchants in parts of the island are placing their establishments in the name of foreigners in preference to having their provisions purchased by the military administration. In some parts of the island I am told there is scarcely food for soldiers or citizens and that even cats are used for food purposes, selling for 30 cents a pair. It is a fair inference to draw from existing conditions that it is impossible for the Governor-General to relieve the present situation with the means at his disposal.

December 13 came the following: "The contest for or against autonomy is most unequal. Indeed there is the greatest disparity concerning autonomy in any form. I don't see now it could be even put into operation by force, because as long as the insurgents decline to accept it no progress made among them during the past few years, and the building up of many new branches of industry in the island, and the comparatively small the constructive ability of the inhabitants are untruly their interest achievement in this direction being the introduction of the telephone, whereby communication through this process may be had over the whole district.

A political infusion of new blood will be introduced during the coming campaign in the North Victoria district, the new aspirant for parliamentary honors being Mr. Alex. Hamilton, of New Westminster, who was elected to the House of Commons meeting held on Pender Island last Friday.

The schooner Atlanta, of Seattle, having on board the passengers, the best of the party being H. J. Willard, of Washington, will be taken to the coast on Monday. They will proceed to Mary Island, Alaska, where they intend leaving the schooner to travel inland.

A Nanaimo special to the Colonist states that the Islander was dispatched by anchor off Skagway wharf when the Willamette put in to make dock and found the Islander discharging in her work-wood timbers. The damage done to the Canadian boat is not of a very serious nature, although it will cost about \$200 to repair. The accident was brought down from Skagway regarding the recent avalanche is no more than already published, with the exception of the fact that the Islander was in collision with the Islander had a plate broken below the water line and was making water fast when the Topeka

porting. A daily average of ten cents worth of food for 200,000 people would be an expenditure of \$200,000 per day, and, of course, the most humane efforts upon the part of our citizens cannot hope to secure a steady relief. It is estimated that a great portion of these people will have to be abandoned to their fate."

On February 31 Gen. Lee sent to the state department a statement of the condition of the people in the towns in the neighborhood of Havana, made by a person he had sent to these places for the purpose of inspecting the number and condition of the starving. The statement covers four towns in the neighborhood of Havana and is largely a repetition of the pitiful tales of suffering in other portions of the island. There are other towns in the same condition, for example, Guines, Cabaña and Nadruga, whose situation could be in some degree relieved if the country people would supply to these places as freely in search of food. In some towns it is entirely prohibited; in others they are subjected to a tax. Not having anything to eat, the people are dying. In every town the first thing noticed is the unhealthy condition of the men and the lack of physical strength. In these districts, General Lee deals quite fully upon the decrees of the government with regard to autonomy and other political phases of the situation. In preparing the correspondence for transmission to congress considerable portions of the important communications, and especially those marked confidential, are omitted. The resolutions to which they are the response in each instance asked only for such communications as it was deemed inadvisable to bring to the public interest to make public.

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EUROPE THE ARBITER.

Spain Granted the Armistice at the Powers' Suggestion and now looks to them.

United States Intervention Therefore Has Become a More Involved Proposition.

Madrid Asserting That New Turn of Affairs Secures Her in Possession of Cuba.

Washington, April 12.—The diplomatic phase of the Spanish situation is in status quo. There are no new negotiations and no further developments in the old ones. There is the expectation that this status will continue at least until congress considers the subject. A definite understanding has been reached by the representatives of the six great powers that no action from that quarter would be opportune at this time. This is not the result of any meeting of the plenipotentiaries for the powers, but their personal exchanges have been productive of a common understanding, and their advice sent to the capitals of Europe are that the situation calls for no further movement by the powers.

The armistice has gone into effect in Cuba but up to a late hour to-day no word had come as to the attitude of the insurgents. If they accept, the so-called appears to be strong. If they do not accept it, the expectation of the Spanish government will be made manifest within the next few days by the commencement of hostilities by the forces of Gomez and others. It developed to-day that Gen. Blanco's proclamation of the armistice specifically stated that the plenipotentiaries for the Pope and the great powers of Europe. The text made available referred to the Pope, but omitted the great powers of Europe. The text was, however, exactly as received. It had the effect of creating some feeling among the plenipotentiaries of the powers, who led to the development that Blanco's proclamation had in fact specified the influences of the great powers as well as those of the Pope and that the omission was through inadvertence.

General Blanco's language is regarded as suggestive of his respectability in showing that Spain yielded to the great powers and the Pope; second, that the United States was not included in the influences which brought about the concession.

Word reached here to-day that the Spanish consul at Key West had retired from the consulate there because of threats said to have been made against his life. The consul at Key West retired to the consulate at Havana, and the Spanish minister at Washington, and said the feeling extended beyond the consul and included those Spaniards at Key West who supported the home government. As a result the consul and some Spaniards who have been living in the United States have been arrested. The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, feels that his prediction of a more hopeful future for the home government, and there are no signs of the impending departure of the minister and his staff.

GENERAL LEE'S RETURN. Washington, April 12.—Consul-General Lee arrived here from Havana at 10 o'clock. Large crowds of enthusiastic admirers gathered at the Pennsylvania station, and when the General stepped down from the train he was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. Women waved their handkerchiefs, men their hats, and all the while the General was a notable one. Washington crowds as a rule are undemonstrative but this occasion was a conspicuous exception. By the time the General was alight the crowd was so dense about the train that even with the assistance of a platoon of police it was with difficulty he reached the platform. Several personal friends of the General, among them some ladies, pressed forward and succeeded in grasping him by the hand. One of the ladies presented him with a bouquet of roses tied together by ribbons of national colors and bearing a message of welcome. Immediately the crowd began to cheer and round after round of applause greeted him as he stepped from the train. The General was rapidly driven up the avenue. The three vehicles which were driven to the platform were quickly driven to the White House. General Lee receiving an ovation on his way to the White House.

The White House the party was shown at once to the library, where the President accorded a hearty reception. The General and the President were with the President fully an hour Judge Day and General Lee took their departure, the latter going to his hotel. An immense crowd augmented by a number of ladies, who had attended Mrs. McKinley's reception, was on the porch when the two came down stairs and General Lee was given a tremendous ovation. As the carriage was being driven away some one fastened a Cuban flag to the front of the vehicle. This was the cause of additional enthusiasm.

THE MESSAGE IN HAVANA. Havana, April 12.—The city (full of political rumors, warfare and otherwise) and decidedly conflicting in tone. The newspapers of Havana print extracts from the President's message on the Cuban question and comment on it from various standpoints.

The Diario de Marina, in an article concerning the armistice, generally referred to as an armistice, says this action upon the part of the Spaniards has removed the pretext for the intervention of the United States in Cuba which now, it says, would be arbitrary and impossible to tolerate from physical condition and being massed in the proposed to intervene, with no definite date fixed, instead of intervening immediately, demonstrates that the suspension of the hostilities has disrupted the United States has been avoided by the suspension of the hostilities—brought about the mediation of the great powers which represent a failure for the United States.

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the annexationist and separatist policy of the United States are false and were only produced to injure and to injure Spain. The attitude of the President does not surprise us. We could not believe he would follow the usual way of agitation, forgetting the traditions and examples of Washington, and treat a friendly nation with great injustice."

OPINIONS OF EUROPE. London, April 12.—Yesterday's Continental telegrams of to-day's morning papers all welcome the armistice as giving at least a prospect of peace, but it is the general belief, looking to the difficulties involved, that there is only a delay of war, as the United States will refuse to be party to further negotiations.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The European cabinets are exchanging ideas as to the further mode of procedure to secure peace. The negotiations will be very difficult, owing to the susceptibilities of both parties."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times, with regard to the German government's protest of absolute neutrality, says: "Scruples of neutrality on the part of the government does not, however, prevent the Hamburger Nachrichten from comparing the United States to an in-country, who, after settling the house on fire, strives to demonstrate his innocence by seconding the efforts of the fire brigade. This organ of Prince Bismarck, the hero of German-American speaks of a republic of evil repute which poses as the censor of morals of an European monarchy and state, where through the reality of the situation the brutal and hypocritical democracy is led to fraudulent appropriation of public money and rowdism and Lynch law are the order of the day. The Indian paigons of the United States are described as furnishing instances of guile, knavery, cruelty and bloodshed as numerous as can be chronicled in the conduct of the war in Cuba now denounced with such pharisaical accent. There is every reason to believe that neither the Emperor nor any one else of the slightest importance inspires these tirades, but Continued on Page Two.

FIGHTING FOR THE CROSS. Anti-Ritualists in a London Congregation Interrupt an Imitation of the Passion Play.

London, April 9.—The anti-Ritualistic crusade of John Kenit, the layman who on June 15, 1887, caused a sensation by reading a protest against the election of Dr. Meade Creighton, as Bishop of London in succession to the late Rev. Frederick Temple, now Archbishop of Canterbury, on the ground of Dr. Creighton's alleged desire to "undo the work of the reformation by introducing trinkets of Rome," has been exceeded in vigor during Holy Week, culminating in extraordinary scenes in St. Cuthbert's church yesterday, Good Friday, where as customary the service consisted in chanting St. John's story of the passion on the same lines as the Oberammergau play, the officiating clergy in white robes, and the choir in black, and the crucifix being raised from the altar to the steps, where the clergy knelt, and the choir knelt in pairs, prostrate themselves and kiss the cross. Mr. Kenit, surrounded by a body of friends, advanced to the altar steps, but instead of kneeling, Kenit horrified the congregation by suddenly seizing the crucifix, raising it aloft and fracturing the cross, and shouting in the name of God, I denounce the home government in the Church of England. May God help me.

The pain that sometimes strikes a man at the most opportune moment is due to indigestion. It may come in the midst of a dinner and make the feast a mockery. It is a reminder that he may not eat as he chooses, but he chooses. He is a slave to the weakness of his stomach. A man's health and strength depend upon what he gets out of his food. This depends on his digestion. Remove the obstruction by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are a positive cure for indigestion, constipation, flatulence, biliousness and heartburn. The "Pellets" are very gentle in their action. They are a natural nature. They give no violent wrench to the system. They cause no pain, nor griping.

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TWEDDLE DUM AND TWEDDLE DEE. (From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

"I'm sorry," he said, "that you're badly bruised after that nasty fall, but you know I always warned you against riding a wild horse. You need not sympathize with me at all," groaned she of the splints and bandages. "I'm sorry," he said, "that you're badly bruised after that nasty fall, but you know I always warned you against riding a wild horse. You need not sympathize with me at all," groaned she of the splints and bandages. "I'm sorry," he said, "that you're badly bruised after that nasty fall, but you know I always warned you against riding a wild horse. You need not sympathize with me at all," groaned she of the splints and bandages.

HIS PREFERENCE EXPLAINED. (From the Atlanta Constitution.)

"Kneel," said a colored veteran, "in case we win war, kin' lo