

BULUWAYO'S DANGER.

The Circle Drawing Closer and Closer Every Day—Matabeles Confident

Big Engagement—Defeat of the Hostiles—Movements of Boers Directed by Berlin.

CAPE TOWN, April 28.—The relief of Buluwayo is the main point of interest. The besiegers have drawn their lines still closer to the town. The besiegers have been still further reinforced, while another large body of men was leaving Matoppos hills in order to effect a junction with the other bodies of hostile natives, and so completely surround the place from all sides, at the same time keeping south of the fortified pass which is the key to the situation in that direction. In addition a further strong force of hostile natives has gone in the direction of the route followed by the relief corps. About 600 men with nine Maxim guns are advancing from the north. Consequently it is believed that there is severe work cut out for the advancing force, the advance guard of which, it was hoped, would be able to reach Matoppos to-day.

It seems that the history of Matoppos, because so many of the remedies have been opposed, I cannot help the people in the people's constitution and compact, they will be of remedial value they may take, who are considered would honor to their own hurt, they should support a compact by a sympathy ought rather than to Matoppos. In these days of the provisions allowing separate schools were demanded and justified in doing.

THE BRANCH.

C. Galletly, manager of the Bank and telegram stating that selected the depository, the architectural parliament at suitable places suited to them for erected by the proposed to construct the foundations commenced as the new building a basement will on Government street, on the Easton, lunch room and use of the bank with the vaults the steam heating is occupied by will be a fine apart- 16 feet broad and 16 feet high, and a covered ceiling, of course, of the th the manager's dated.

will be at the lower end of the Easton street, the building will be, well lighted and a first and second floor to make these very desirable and the work of every a best.

building it has been a picturesque solidly, relieved the work, the exterior is to be in the lower part of the interior roof, with steel no wood entering in any part. The to into the corner at and Traunce

land and Bechuana and any com- column and for Buluwayo. and thus, it is understood, will be done in the event of serious complications. The Boers would promptly occupy Mafeking from their camp near Lichtenburg, which is only a short distance from the present British base of operations for relief of Buluwayo.

LONDON, April 28.—The Mashonaland (South Africa) agency here has received the following despatch from Buluwayo, dated April 27: "A big engagement took place this morning, but we defeated the enemy with great loss."

The supplies of grain and forage on the road are ample for both the relief column and for Buluwayo. Hon. Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Enkelborn, and he is well. An officer has telegraphed to the Chartered Company from Gwelo that everything has been looted and burnt except Carnegie's place and Hope Fountain. Five hundred of the rebels were killed in the Umguza battle. The Maxim gun fired 4,000 rounds and the Hotchkiss gun, 150 shells. The victory was dated April 27. The rebels broke up the rebels' circles in that direction.

BULUWAYO, April 28.—Yesterday's fight was visible from the town and was the most determined that has occurred. The relief column, which is now in the Matabeles evidently intended to crush the whites and to attack the town. The whites were equally determined to be ready for them. A body of 500 Matabeles came within half a mile of the town and cut off some of the pickets, killing two. Maxim guns were placed upon the roofs of the buildings to play upon them. The fighting was desperate, and the enemy retreated in disorder. The friendly Matabeles completed the rout of the enemy with assegais and axes. Captain MacFarlane and Administrator Duncan, who assisted in the fight, complimented the troops, who were greeted with wild cheers and the singing of "God Save the Queen" while returning home.

PALMAY, April 28.—Earl Grey, Capt. White and Starker and Gen. Willoughby started for Buluwayo to-night. Earl Grey has had two long intervals with the friendly chief, Khama, through whose country the road from Mafeking to Buluwayo runs. Reports from persons leaving Buluwayo should be suspended, as the position is exaggerated to justify their departure. Earl Grey's arrival in Buluwayo will restore confidence.

LONDON, April 28.—The text of President Kruger's reply to the invitation of the British government to visit England and discuss matters connected with the Transvaal and its future, is a voluminous document, and plainly indicates the firm attitude assumed by the Boer statesman. The President begins by stating that his visit to England always depended upon a settlement of the basis of discussion. He regrets that that basis has not been reached.

Numerous persons and members of the House of Commons have formed a South African Association for the purpose of offering support to Mr. Chamberlain's South African plans. PAERTORIA, April 28.—President Kruger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's diplomatic masterpiece. He says that the Transvaal government objects to the discussion of reforms on the ground that England admittedly cannot interfere with internal affairs. At the same time private suggestions from the British government will always receive consideration. If the revision of the London convention and the superseding of it by a treaty of amity and commerce containing a most favored nation clause cannot be discussed unless the alleged grievances of the Uitlanders are also discussed, the Transvaal government prefers to leave matters in statu quo and will limit its demands to an indemnity for the Jameson raid.

The President points to the necessity of his presence at the meeting of the Volksraad as an objection to his visiting England, and suggests that matters should not be pressed until the Volksraad meets in St. Louis. It is doubtful if all these will go to the polls. Mayor R. Wilson Smith is likely now to have to field to himself on the government side in the election which will be held in St. Louis. Mr. Lepage will contest Hochelaga. Mr. Lepage will be the government standard-bearer in St. Mary's once more, and it is about certain that Mr. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., will be the Conservative candidate in Montreal.

Sir Donald A. Smith being interviewed regarding his assumption of the High Commissionership, said he was not prepared to say when he would leave for London. His plans for the immediate future action had not been matured. In answer to a question whether he would resign the presidency of the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Pacific, he said he did not think the commissionership would seriously interfere with his private affairs. He hoped to be of some service to Canada in the event of a war, and the fast Atlantic service and the scheduling of Canadian cattle, which last he considered of vital importance.

IN MATABELELAND.

Health of Buluwayo Excellent—Good News of the Salisbury Relief Column.

The Enemy Largely Reinforced From the South—Cannot Be Drawn Off.

LONDON, April 28.—The Times has a despatch from Buluwayo, dated Monday, which says that a small band of Matabeles attacked the coolie garden outside the town, killing five coolies. The Times correspondent asserts that the Matabeles are retiring towards the hills and declare that they have had enough of fighting. Many of the wounded are said to be dying. The health of the town of Buluwayo is excellent, and water is plentiful.

CAPE TOWN, April 28.—Word has been received from Buluwayo that the Salisbury relief column which is on its way to Buluwayo with Cecil Rhodes, lagged safely on Tuesday afternoon on the Sekake river, just over the Matabeleland border. The relief column, consisting of 500 men, is now in the neighborhood of Buluwayo and has inspired the beleaguered inhabitants. It was several days since this relief column and Cecil Rhodes had been heard from, and the much apprehension was beginning to be felt for their safety. The burghers at Enkelborn did not join the column, and the troops, who were greeted with wild cheers and the singing of "God Save the Queen" while returning home.

F. I. Selous and Mr. Dawson are engaged in building forts designed to protect the roads running southward to Buluwayo by the constant encroachments of the Matabeles on positions to the southward of the town. The occasional attacks which have been made in the neighborhood of the town have resulted in the wholesale slaughter of natives have apparently made an impression on their spirits. They have not been driven from their positions, and it is felt certain that if they were to be driven from their positions, it would be almost impossible to dislodge them. Their acquisitions in the making of entrenchments and breastworks would stand them in good stead in the event of a communication between Buluwayo and the South.

The Matabele to the west of the town have been heavily reinforced from the southeast, a region which has been regarded as friendly. It has been learned in Buluwayo that the native god Milimo has promised the Matabele (through what medium is not known) that all the horses in Buluwayo will be killed, and that the Matabele will attempt to enter the laager. It is supposed that his intention was to hamstring the horses in accordance with Milimo's promise.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, April 27.—(Special)—Donald McMaster, Q. C., has been asked to come forward in the Conservative interest in St. Antoine district for Sir Donald Smith's seat. Mr. McMaster has not yet come to a decision. Robert McKay, the well known merchant and capitalist, has been offered the Liberal nomination for the St. Lawrence district; Madore, in Hochelaga; Charbonneau, in Jacques Cartier; McShane, in St. Anne; Burnett, in St. James; and in St. Lawrence, in St. Lawrence. His plans for the immediate future action had not been matured.

In answer to a question whether he would resign the presidency of the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Pacific, he said he did not think the commissionership would seriously interfere with his private affairs. He hoped to be of some service to Canada in the event of a war, and the fast Atlantic service and the scheduling of Canadian cattle, which last he considered of vital importance.

FRENCH CABINET FORMED.

PARIS, April 28.—The announcement was made to-night that M. Meline had succeeded in forming his cabinet as follows: M. Meline, premier and minister of agriculture; M. Barthou, minister of the interior; M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs; M. Vallé, minister of war; M. Darlan, minister of justice; Admiral Besnard, minister of marine; M. Lacombe, minister of public works; M. Rambaud, minister of public instruction.

His Trouble Was in the Kidneys.

This was the case with Mr. D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, Que. He suffered for three years from a complicated kidney disease, and spent over one hundred dollars for treatment, but never received marked relief until, four bottles completely cured me. My kidneys were fastened his fangs on my kidneys and I was cured, effective and speedy, in South America. I began to feel better, and I was cured, effective and speedy, in South America. I began to feel better, and I was cured, effective and speedy, in South America.

MINISTRY MAKING.

The Premier Has Not Yet Completed His Cabinet—Some Possible Changes.

Sir Mackenzie Will Not Issue a Valedictory—Victims of the "Janet Cowan."

OTTAWA, April 28.—The personnel of Sir Charles Tupper's cabinet cannot be given to-night. When seen late this afternoon the Premier stated that possibly to-morrow or the next day he would be in a position to make an announcement. Public opinion points to Mr. Chapleau as coming in of a certainty, but under what conditions remains to be seen. To-day both Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Oimmet sent messages to him at Atlantic City, but up to a late hour no reply had been received from him. Then Sir Charles Tupper sent a telegram asking him to come to Ottawa to-night. It appears that the suit of Messrs. Nantel, Dansereau and Bergeron to Atlantic City was entirely unsuccessful.

Hugh John Macdonald will be here about 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Winnipeg train coming about thirteen hours late. It is said to be definitely settled that he is to be minister of the interior. Whether this means Mr. Daly's stepping out altogether or being given a new department is not yet clear. The hope is generally expressed in Ottawa that Mr. Daly will not leave federal politics. In the past five years he has governed the three departments of which he has had charge remarkably well, and demonstrated his capacity as a minister. If a place in the cabinet is not found for him, he will doubtless receive a judgeship. The general opinion is that Mr. Daly will take a seat in the Court of Queen's Bench at Manitoba, and that Judge Killam will succeed Judge Gwynn of the Supreme Court here.

The appointment of Hugh John Macdonald to a seat in the Supreme Court is a matter of some interest. To know him is to love him. He is a chip of the old block, and once the public people they will realize that the grand old man is typified in his countenance and in his hair, the same features, the same wag of the head, and the same smack of the lips with which old campaigners were so familiar in the old chieftain.

The talk of Chief Justice Meredith entering the new cabinet is pretty well disposed of and it is taken for granted that he will not go into politics. Some of his friends say that he never had any intention of doing so, and that he has settled down in his new sphere of life. To contradict the rumor Mr. Meredith's friends say would be to admit that he had been approached in the matter, and that given as a reason why the story has been allowed to go into circulation. The chances are that Lieut.-Col. Tisdale will be the man from Ontario to fill the place vacated by Sir Mackenzie Bowell. As for Lieut.-Governor Kirk, he has been asked to go to California on a pleasure trip, and is not expected back for a month at the least; his name may therefore be placed on one side. Late this afternoon Sir Charles Tupper sent a telegram asking Mr. Montague and Wood, with whom he discussed the situation from an Ontario standpoint. The three named favor Mr. Tisdale as their colleagues.

Mackenzie Bowell had intended issuing a valedictory in the shape of a manifesto to the Canadian people, but on further consideration he decided not to do so. Mr. O'Brien, of Toronto, a nephew of Col. O'Brien, Mr. McCarty's henchman, has been appointed assistant law clerk of the House of Commons. Hon. E. G. Prior, as acting minister of marine, has written Capt. Gaudin to have the bodies of the shipwrecked Janet Cowan's captain and sailors brought from where they were buried and interred in the cemetery with proper religious ceremonies. The electric railway to the experimental farm will be in operation on Saturday. The Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen will entertain the local ratepayers and their wives at a garden party at Government House on Saturday.

Mr. Fletcher, entomologist of the experimental farm, has been created LL.D. of Queen's for services to science. It is reported that Mr. Jones, ex-M.P. for Gaspe, will be appointed agent of the marine department at Quebec. OTTAWA, April 28.—To-night your correspondent received from the Premier the following official announcement: "Mr. Chapleau has decided that the condition of his health renders it impossible for him to undertake to assist in the reconstruction of the government."

Beyond this statement Sir Charles Tupper had nothing further to announce to-night. Mr. Tisdale seems to be the new man from Ontario. It is said the Premier telegraphed for him to-day. Hugh John Macdonald will not arrive here till late to-morrow, the train on which he left Winnipeg having been cancelled. The crash on the C.P.R. near Nepegin is said to have been very serious. Much campaign literature still goes out from the House of Commons. It was mailed before prorogation day, but as every individual missive must be stamped, the staff will be busy for some days yet.

Dr. Lechappelle, J. D. Rolland, Charles McLean and F. Van Bruseel, of Montreal, representing the Franco-Belge Steamship Company, closed a contract to-day with the government to transport the steamer between Canada, France and Belgium. The subsidy voted during the late session is \$50,000 per annum. It is not unlikely that when Sir Mackenzie Bowell completes his mission in London he will proceed to Australia on a holiday trip to renew the friendships formed when there three years ago. The Supreme Court has decided to accept a superannuation allowance, he to be appointed chairman of the commission to revise and consolidate the Federal

statutes. It is ten years since the statutes were last revised. Wauata has been created an outpost of customs and a warehousing port under Nelson. Comox has been taken off the list of offices where customs parcels may be received, and Courtenay has been added to it.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

LONDON, April 28.—First Lord of the Treasury A. J. Balfour, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, said in the House of Commons yesterday that arrangements for arbitration respecting Venezuela and other questions were matters of Great Britain and the United States had in view during the recent negotiations. Mr. Balfour added that the last communication from the United States arrived on Friday and was now under consideration. Mr. Balfour said the government would deal with both the general question of arbitration and also with the special question connected with Venezuela, and it was confidently hoped that by patience and tact on both sides a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the matters would be attained.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Now that a statement has been made in the House of Commons by Mr. Balfour disclosing that negotiations are pending with the U. S., looking to the adoption of a general plan of arbitration with reference to the Venezuelan question, but without reference thereto by name, thus affording a method in which Lord Salisbury may easily reach a settlement of that vexing dispute without too directly humbling his pride. The negotiations, which had been carried up to the making of this general arbitration proposal by the U. S., were substantially as follows: The first proposition came from Lord Salisbury and contemplated a settlement either by direct negotiation with Venezuela or by arbitration arranged between Great Britain and Venezuela, but with the proposition that the territory now actually occupied by British subjects should not be included, but should be regarded as the property of the crown. This was unsatisfactory to the United States, and was rejected, Secretary Olney proposing in his reply that the whole question, settled district and all, be submitted to arbitration with power in the hands of the arbitrators to deal with the settled district question according to their judgment. This was not acceptable to Lord Salisbury.

Perceiving that a matter of pride was probably standing in the way of a settlement, he was in his note of last December taken such strong ground against the arbitration of the disputed territory in Guiana, Secretary Olney made a counter-proposal to Lord Salisbury in which he suggested a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of peacefully settling all questions affecting the Southern and Central American States, in which the United States are interested. The Venezuelan boundary question was not specifically mentioned, but of course would be included if such a treaty as proposed should be entered into. The fact that the President has proposed a general arbitration treaty shows that the United States as well as Great Britain is disposed to make concessions and that a conciliatory spirit has characterized the negotiations which have been in progress. No official answer has yet been made by Great Britain to Secretary Olney's proposition for a general arbitration scheme, though Mr. Balfour's statement indicates that it is being seriously considered. It may be said, however, that the authorities are scarcely expecting its acceptance. They expect instead that a counter plan will be submitted, and may be such as they may accept.

A PROMISING MINE.

The last issue of the Roseland Miner contains the following particulars of the Delaware mineral claim: "It looks very much as if most of Roseland's mining operators had overlooked a big prospect which has now been taken up by Spokane purchasers. We refer to the Delaware, a claim lying on the west slope of Gold Hill, close to the Junbo and near the summit of the mountain. At one time last year the property was quite an excitement over this prospect, but the high price which the owners asked for it, \$75,000, soon caused most people to lose interest in it. The property has, however, now been sold.

Upon hearing of the sale a Miner representative called on Mr. Glass and asked him for some particulars about the property. He said: "I have had some most satisfactory assays from three samples taken from different places in the tunnel. They went \$40, \$54 and \$56 in gold respectively, as you see from these certificates. I sent two men up to get these samples and they check out with some I obtained myself from one which I broke off the walls when I visited the mine about a fortnight ago. We have bought the property not to sell, but to keep permanently and will incorporate it as the Delaware Gold Mining Co., Ltd. From what I am told we have the biggest ore body in the camp. The ledge is 90 feet wide and extends for 4,000 feet in a northeasterly direction up the hillside, which slopes at an angle of 45 degrees.

"The expert who reported on the property states in his report that from what he saw of the surface and the extent of the ore body opened up by the surface cut and tunnel he considers the Delaware to contain the biggest body of solid ore in the camp. Many who visited the claim agree as to the enormous size of the ledge on the surface."

The Junbo, the near neighbor of the Delaware, is now recognized as having the largest and richest body of ore in Trail Creek camp, not even excepting the Le Roi. Mr. A. Finch, a large owner in the War Eagle, is the chief owner in the Junbo. It is understood that some Delaware stock will be offered at Victoria.

The parties who have bonded the Star claim are expected in next week, when work will be commenced.

Odessa, April 28.—Dr. Booth, of Odessa, was stricken with apoplexy while walking on his farm, and dropped dead.

SIR HENRY PARKES.

Death of This Foremost Australian Public Man After a Truly Remarkable Career.

Devotion to British Interests Secured Him in Affection of the Fickle Public.

SYDNEY, April 28.—Sir Henry Parkes, for many years Premier of New South Wales, is dead.

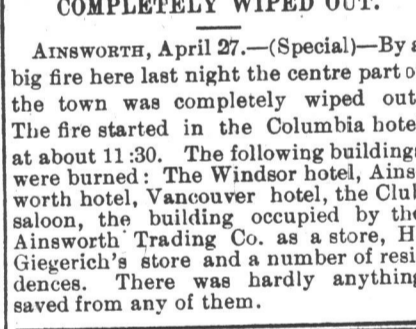
Sir Henry Parkes had reached his eighty-first year, having been born in Warwickshire, England, in 1815. He went to New South Wales in 1839, following at Sydney for several years the trade of a mechanic which he had learned at home, and gradually working his way forward until in 1848 he was found taking an active part in political affairs; soon afterwards establishing the Empire, a daily newspaper that he conducted for seven years, during which period, in 1854, he first entered public life, as a member for Sydney in the legislative council of the colony. It was not until 1866, however, that he was appointed to office in the government, then becoming Colonial Secretary in the second Martin ministry, which went out of office in 1868, a month after Mr. Parkes had resigned to accept the newly created position of President of the Council of Education, which he held for two years. In 1872 he first became Premier. Government in New South Wales are short-lived, and the first Parkes ministry lasted less than three years. On four subsequent occasions he was the head of governments, whose terms of office were respectively: March, 1877, to August same year; December, 1878, to January, 1883; January, 1887, to January, 1889; and March, 1889, to October, 1891.

Eight other ministries, under five other premiers, had held office between his first and his last; but while other leaders rose and vanished from the public eye Mr. Parkes became as the years went on a more and more prominent figure. He was from his earliest appearance in public life until the end, an earnest advocate of the federation of the Australian colonies, and of the Empire—neither of these projects being brought to successful issue, but the latter, in particular, the colonial statesman a popularity with the British public akin to that which his project of colonial union had won for him throughout Australia. Mr. Parkes became a K. C. M. G. in 1877, and in the following year had conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Grand Cross of that order. He was regarded as easily the foremost of Australian public men during his long public career, and outside of the Colonies none was so widely known, Sir Henry having visited Europe and America in 1881 and on this continent being publicly entertained in San Francisco, Boston, New York and Washington. He was three times married; his third wife, whom he married only a few years ago, surviving him, with an infant son the result of the union, while Sir Henry's eldest son, Varney Parkes, is a grey-haired member of the New South Wales assembly. In his extreme old age his political fortune deserted him, and the last general elections took from Sir Henry even the seat in the opposition which he had held since 1891.

COMPLETELY WIRED OUT.

AINSWORTH, April 27.—(Special)—By a big fire here last night the centre part of the town was completely wiped out. The fire started in the Columbia hotel at about 11:30. The following buildings were burned: The Windsor hotel, Ainsworth hotel, Vancouver hotel, the Club saloon, the building occupied by the Ainsworth Trading Co. as a store, H. Giegerich's store and a number of residences. There was hardly anything saved from any of them.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



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