

THE STORM HAS BURST

The Long Pending Conflict at Bulawayo Has at Last Occurred.

The British Forces Attack the Matabeles and Inflict Great Loss Upon Them.

Graphic Account of the Great Battle—Heroes of the British Troops.

Cape Town, April 24.—The telegraphic communication with Bulawayo was re-established for a time to-day, then there was another break, believed, however, to be only a temporary interruption.

During the time the wire was working dispatches were received from several sources in the besieged town. The news flashed south is somewhat conflicting, but the main facts seem well established that the British have made a sortie in force, encountered large numbers of Matabeles, inflicted mortal loss upon them, and suffered some loss in return. They were at one time in danger of annihilation, and finally retreated. Under the circumstances, the story of the battle must be divided into two chapters—the official report and the unofficial account.

The official version of the sortie says the British force, shortly after midnight, were quietly called to arms, and without alarming the native part of the town, a force of about 300 men, under Captains Napier and Duncan, with one Maxim rapid firing gun and a Hotchkiss quick firing gun belonging to the ship St. George, mustered outside the barbed wire defenses. They were ordered with a ration of rum, and saddled up for a dash at the enemies' lines. Swords and all clattering accoutrements were slung over their shoulders, and the hoofs were covered with strong packing.

Owing to the precautions that it was necessary to take, a considerable delay occurred in getting off, and the first streak of grey on the horizon could be seen when the column arrived within striking distance of the enemy. The latter had quietly camped behind stone-topped earthworks, between 17 and 200 yards from the British position. This was kept up until broad daylight, when a retreat was ordered in view of the fact that too much ammunition was being wasted.

Up to this time the loss on either side had not been heavy, although the Matabeles had by far the worst of it, especially when the Maxim and Hotchkiss guns were brought into play to cover the retreat. An advance was again made on the Matabele position and two rapid firing guns were set to work, and for about a quarter of an hour were made to sweep the Matabele position in front of the British force.

When the right moment had seemed to arrive a charge was ordered and there was a prolonged period of sharp fighting at close quarters. Pistols, rifles, shot guns, assegais, war clubs, spears and knives clashed prettily. The use of the rapid firing guns, sent to the rear for fear of their being captured, having ceased. Both sides fought bravely. It was a case of a handful of well armed whites against a small army of badly armed Matabeles. The former were fighting for the helpless women and children in the beleaguered town of Bulawayo, the latter were fighting for what they considered to be their own, their native land, for Bulawayo, the old capital of King Lobengula, now the Mecca of the Matabeles. Gradually the Matabeles pressed forward, and by sheer force of numbers almost surrounded the British, who, to avoid being encircled, retreated, fighting foot by foot. Being driven steadily backward, one squad for a time was quite cut off, and only extricated

itself by a brilliant charge through the Matabele cordon. Eventually the British were very hard pressed, losing ground fast, then, rallied by Napier and Duncan, they again assumed the offensive and drove back the swarms of natives under a slow but well directed fire. Then it was the turn of the Matabeles to give ground, and a sound of troopers, thrumming with a ringing cheer, threw them into confusion, and the British were apparently getting the upper hand by slowly forcing the enemy backward, when suddenly the retreat was ordered, the British began to fall back, and finally returned towards Bulawayo, which place they reached considerably the worse for wear and tear.

Much heroism was displayed by individual British troopers and volunteers in rescuing their wounded comrades. One trooper is said to have charged alone close up to the Matabele works, to have picked up a wounded stranger, dragged him up on his saddle and retreated with his comrade, emptying his magazine rifle at the enemy. Another trooper stood over a fallen comrade and with the stock of his rifle beat off the natives until both he and his friend were rescued by a charge of their comrades. The loss of the enemy is said to have been very great. No correct estimate could be made, but the reports place the number of Matabeles killed at anywhere between four hundred and one thousand. However, it is believed to be more severe than the commanders at Bulawayo are willing to admit. The unofficial report of the sortie places matters in a somewhat different light. It says there was a great deal of unnecessary delay in getting the troops away from Bulawayo and that it was almost daylight when they started, consequently when they encountered the Matabeles they found the latter fully prepared to receive them. Determined fighting on both sides at close range occurred, and the British, when almost surrounded, retreated, fighting stubbornly, with a loss of many killed and wounded. In a word, the sortie was a failure, a defeat for the British, and what is worse under the circumstances, an expenditure of much of the stock of ammunition remaining at Bulawayo. The sortie, in any case, has not done any good, and has nearly resulted in the annihilation of the British force.

On the other hand, the Matabeles, believed to be flushed with victory, have driven back into Bulawayo a strong force, about half the garrison of that place. Though they succeeded severely in their attack, and ammunition to the British is much more scarce, C. Selous, the explorer, with a squad of fifty troopers, was last reported on his way to Mangwe to complete repairs to the telegraph line at Fig Tree, and protect the wires as far as possible from the Marauding bands of Matabeles.

Rinderpest is still causing terrible ravages in Bechuanaland, where the natives are killing the balance of their herds to provide a supply of "biltong" (lean meat cut into strips and dried in the sun) with which to sustain themselves. A famine is in progress, as the herds are, in one way or another, being wiped out of existence. To make matters worse, the plague is attacking the sheep and goats. Politically, there seems to be a slight change for the better, no doubt due to the influence of Berlin. It is rumored the members of the reform committee are to be leniently dealt with on consideration that they plead guilty to conspiring against the government of Pretoria. It is added that the reformers are only too glad to escape at any cost from the tight fix in which they are. The chances of England being improved the last few days.

News from England that reinforcements of British troops are to be hurried to the Cape has given satisfaction to the British portion of the population, and may have a good effect on others.

GETTING IN LINE.

Numerous Nominations Made—Martin To Be Banqueted.

Toronto, April 24.—A table of the candidates so far nominated is printed in the Globe, and shows as follows: In 213 constituencies there are now nominated 95 Conservatives, 142 Liberals, 42 Patrons, 5 McCarthyites and 6 Independents. Of the Liberals 36 are as yet unopposed, while only 3 Conservatives and 1 Patron are in a similar position. In 49 constituencies the fight is a straight one between Conservatives and Liberals. In 27 there are three contending parties; in eight there are contests between a Liberal and a Patron, in 12 between a Conservative and a Patron, and in one between a Conservative and a McCarthyite.

Winnipeg, April 24.—The citizens have decided to give Hon. Joseph Martin a rousing reception on his return from Ottawa. There will be a mass meeting and torch-light procession in his honor.

At the Conservative caucus last night it was decided to have Hugh John Macdonald oppose Hon. Joseph Martin in the city. Other conservative candidates in the province are: Selkirk, Hugh Armstrong; Provancher, A. A. C. Lavigne, M.P.; Brandon, Hon. Thos. Daly; Lisgar, R. Rogers; Macdonald, N. Boyd, M.P.; and Marquette, Dr. Leach.

The rate payers yesterday ratified the by-law authorizing a loan of thirty thousand dollars to the Exhibition Association.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

TUPPER ON TOP

The Blustering Tyrant Will Take the Reins of the Leadership To-Morrow.

Chief Justice Meredith of Ontario is to Join the Ottawa Government.

Public Reception to Hon. Joseph Martin—A List of the Nominations.

Ottawa, April 24.—Parliament was prorogued at 8 o'clock last evening. His Excellency read the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am glad to relieve you from further attendance in parliament. I desire to express my regret that the mission which my government recently dispatched to confer with the local authorities of Manitoba has been unproductive of any immediate result, and in question relating to schools in that province still awaits settlement. I thank you for the appropriations which you have made towards providing for the better arming and equipment of the militia forces of the country.

The powers which you have entrusted to the commissioners appointed under the Behring Sea claims convention will, I trust, facilitate the investigations of that tribunal and hasten a just settlement of these long-standing claims. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have to thank you for the supplementary provision you have made for carrying on the service of the current year.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Inasmuch as in the opinion of my advisers it is desirable that the judgment of the people upon the questions which now engage public attention should be obtained at an early date, I have to announce my intention to cause this parliament to be immediately dissolved.

The proclamation was issued to-day dissolving parliament. The writs for a new election have also been issued. The date of nomination is the 10th of June and the day of election the 23rd of June. The writs are made returnable on the 15th day of July. It was customary in the past to summon parliament to meet the same day as the writs were returnable.

Private information from Toronto received here to-day is to the effect that Mr. Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, is to join the Ottawa government. Sir Mackenzie Bowell will resign to-day or to-morrow and Sir Charles Tupper will take hold of the premiership, Meredith replacing Bowell in Ontario. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau will also re-enter the government.

The bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Prior for the subdivision of the polling districts in Victoria district did not pass.

FIEND HOLMES' LATEST.

Absurd Story of his Hopes to Cheat the Gallows.

Philadelphia, April 24.—The North American to-day prints a story to the effect that Mander Holmes has evolved a new scheme in a last desperate effort to cheat the gallows. Upon what is said to be authoritative information it is declared he means to ask Mrs. Pietzel, the widow of the man for the murder of whom Holmes is under the death sentence, to intercede for a commutation by the board of pardons.

Knowing the woman's penniless situation, Holmes, it is asserted, had brought her from her Illinois home and will pay her the \$10,000 he recently obtained for his alleged confessions. Thus, working upon her feelings, so the story goes, he will get forgiveness, and should he win her over, perhaps induce her to plead for his life. Mrs. Pietzel admits she is ignorant of any preparations to call her to this city, but, by lawyers' advice, she will say nothing further.

IN THE DEATH CHAIR.

Two Murderers Pay the Penalty at Sing Sing.

Sing Sing, April 23.—Louis Hermann and Charles Pustalka, two wife murderers, were executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison this morning.

Hermann was the first to be taken from the death house into the execution chamber. At 11:17 was in the chair and the first shock turned on. After being on a short time it was turned off at 11:19. The second shock was turned on for a short time and Hermann was pronounced dead at 11:21. Two contacts of the current were necessary, owing to the attending physician stated, the pressure of air in his lungs. Pustalka entered the chamber at

11:41. He was placed in the chair and the current turned on at 11:42 for one minute and twenty seconds' duration. It was turned, on the second time at 11:44. At 11:46 Pustalka was pronounced dead. Just 1820 volts were used to kill each man.

MINISTER WILLIS ARRIVES.

Hawaiian Minister Will Visit His Old Home for Three Months.

San Francisco, April 24.—Albert S. Willis, minister from this country to the Hawaiian Islands, arrived from Honolulu to-day. He says he is in ill health and with his family will go to his old home in Louisville and spend his three months' leave of absence. He denied absolutely the story that is persistent in some quarters with the Hawaiian people or government. He says he is not summoned to Washington upon any complaint of the Hawaiian government and that no reason has been given by Secretary Olney arising from any act of his in Honolulu. Minister Willis declares he has received nothing but kindness from the Hawaiians, and declares positively that he will return to his post at the expiration of his furlough.

JINGOISM A BOOMERANG.

President Cleveland Severely Scored for His Foreign Policy.

Washington, April 24.—The conference for international arbitration, which has been very harmonious, closed last night with a mass meeting in Allen's opera house, in the course of which President Elliott, of Harvard University, severely arraigned the foreign policy of President Cleveland. The personalities which President Elliott uttered in cool and measured tones were so pointed that they created a decided sensation. "The country has been surprised and discouraged at the immense war spirit it has encountered," he said. "We have seen the new phenomena of men being employed as cabinet officers who have absolutely no experience in public affairs. This introduction into our public offices is a new danger; men should not be brought from the family room, contentions of profession of law into cabinet offices."

"There has recently been an importation from Europe of an idea utterly repugnant to us, called 'jingoism,'" he said. "This is a detestable word for detestable things."

Some applause followed these remarks, but there was great applause when Bishop Kenn, rector of the Catholic university, also spoke. He began: "I am not here to blame the president. I am here to praise him for the purpose of our right to blame either of them. But we, as American citizens, are free to say that it is a pity that things are as they are, compelling the president and congress to talk over war with another civilized nation."

Other speakers were J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, and President Hatton, of Princeton university, who declared that international arbitration will be enforced by the "gradual evolution of international conscience."

THE PEARL BRYAN MURDER.

Examination of a Number of Witnesses To-Day.

Newport, Ky., April 25.—The examination of witnesses in the Scott Jackson trial proceeded to-day. Private Soldier Weaver, of Fort Thomas, testified concerning some human hair which was found in a clot of blood on the ground where the body of Pearl Bryan was found when he visited the place shortly after the murder. Mr. Bryan recalled, mentioned the lock of Pearl Bryan's hair mentioned by Weaver and found the two alike. Judge Bennett, formerly a soldier in the United States army, testified in regard to the amount of blood which flows from the body of a person killed by Indians. From his observation, it is estimated that there were about two quarts of blood where the body of Pearl Bryan was found. William Newell, a newspaper man, produced the bloody leaf which he found on the scene of the murder. Thomas Boyce testified to having seen the mole hole where the body was found in such a position that it would assist in draining away any blood. W. D. Pinkard, who had become acquainted with Jackson and Wallin, testified that on the 31st of January last, in the afternoon, he saw Walling and a woman come out of the Atlantic garden into College street, and the three stood together some little time. The woman seemed distressed and hesitating. Jackson was talking and cackling earnestly. The woman's manner indicated a hesitation, while Jackson seemed to overcome her objection. They finally went out together towards Sixth street. Mrs. Plymouth Weeks, of Cincinnati, a spiritualist, testified that in the last week of January Pearl Bryan and Jackson came to her place. In the course of her conversation with Pearl Bryan, Pearl told her her condition, and witness advised her to go home. Witness described the dress which Pearl wore, showing she was not mistaken. Mr. Foertmeyer, of Belleville, Ky., told of seeing Jackson and Walling, with a blonde woman, call in at a drug store in Belleville. On the Thursday or Friday before the finding of the body, and asking forries to Walnut Hill. Miss Kate Holmes, of Belleville, testified to seeing this woman and two men at the ferry the same day talking to Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster testified he talked with these people, and that it was on Thursday or Friday between 11 and 11:30 o'clock.

—Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who came to him complaining of gloomy and despondent feelings, that what he needed most was a good cathartic, meaning, of course, such a medicine as Ayer's Cathartic Pills, every dose being effective.

LIKE RATS IN A TRAP

Slaughter of One Hundred Moplan Fanatics in a Temple at Manjara, India.

A Frightful and Revolting Scene of Carnage and Unexampled Cruelty.

Corpses Strwn All Over the Place, and in Ghastly Heaps.

San Francisco, April 25.—Papers received from the Orient by the steamer China, which has just arrived, give a vivid description of the slaughter of nearly one hundred Moplan fanatics in a temple at Manjara, in Southern India, on April 5th.

The Moplans were caught like rats in a trap. Volley after volley was sent into them by the Rajah's followers, and in a short time a large majority were down. The remainder, with a courage born of fanaticism which astonished the on-lookers, kept firing off their guns in the direction of the attacking party but did no damage.

A most revolting spectacle was to see the wounded having their throats cut by their comrades who were able to stand.

The scene inside the temple was frightful. Corpses were strewn all over the place, and in one fifty-three bodies were lying heaped one on top of the other.

LEAVING FOR HOME.

Overworked Representatives Through With Their Labors.

Ottawa, April 25.—Messrs. Earle, Davis and Davin left to-day for home. Mr. Chapleau will arrive this afternoon to confer with Sir Charles Tupper about his entering the cabinet. Sir Mackenzie Bowell will resign on Monday.

TO SUCCEED SATOLLI.

Mgr. Averadi, Nuncio to Mexico, May Go to America.

St. Paul, April 25.—Apostolic Delegate, Cardinal Satolli, may be succeeded in this country by Mgr. Averadi, at present nuncio to Mexico. The news is sent to the United States by Thomas Govanova, a merchant of Venice, who, it is said, while in Mexico met Mgr. Averadi on several occasions, and had several conversations with him. During one of them he asked the prelate when he expected to return to Rome and he was told that he did not expect to see the Eternal City inside of three years. He expected to come to the United States as soon as his mission in Mexico ended, and become the apostolic delegate to the hierarchy of the United States.

THE USUAL BATTLE.

Another of the Long List of Engagements in Cuba.

Madrid, April 25.—A dispatch from Havana says three thousand insurgents were besieging Fort Casca, near Manzanillo, with artillery. The attack was defended by General Manoz. The insurgents are said to have lost a hundred killed.

A BIGAMIST CAUGHT.

An Ohioan Who Loved Not Wisely But Too Well.

Ironton, O., April 25.—Harvey G. Salter, alias Frank Bailey, was brought here from Portsmouth yesterday, and jailed for bigamy. Fifteen years ago Salter married Nancy Fields of Scioto county, Ohio, from whom he was divorced. Five years later at McArthur, O., he married Christina Oaks, whom he deserted. Two years ago, in Floyd county, Kentucky, he was married to Ellen Osborne, but deserted her within a week. November 14, 1885, under the name of Frank Bailey, he eloped to this city with Rosa Stafford, a 17-year-old girl of Richardson, Ky., and they were married. With his last wife Salter has been living at Quincy, Ky., and while on a visit to Portsmouth was recognized and arrested. He confessed.

M. MELINE THE MAN.

Public Opinion in France Favors His Selection.

Paris, April 25.—Public opinion favors M. Meline as the man to whom the task of forming a new cabinet should be entrusted. A Radical organ declared that yesterday evening's manifestations are only the prelude to an agitation which will sweep away the senate and secure the triumph of democracy. Conservative journals think the Tivoli meeting and subsequent manifestations are a very bad augury and may have serious results. The Autrite confirms the report that revolutionary committees have decided to organize

for a great political demonstration on the streets on May Day. It is reported at 3 o'clock this afternoon that M. Sarrien, minister for the interior in Bourgeois' cabinet, is to be entrusted with the task of forming a new ministry.

FIGHTS ON EVERY HAND.

Report of a Conflict in German South Africa.

Berlin, April 25.—The Cologne Gazette reports that there has been fighting in German South Africa, during which two German officers and six men were killed.

AT A STANDSTILL.

The Venezuelan Arbitration Commission is Not Working Quite Properly.

New York Correspondent of Times Criticizes Mr. Curzon's Statement.

London, April 25.—The New York correspondent of the Times criticizes the statement in parliament by the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, that negotiations with the United States with regard to Venezuela are still proceeding:

"No doubt it is in accord with diplomatic usage," says the Times correspondent, "to speak of negotiations as proceeding when they have not actually been broken off by one party or the other. To say that negotiations about Venezuela are still proceeding is therefore to use a phrase which may be described as diplomatic or at the option of the reader, as Pickwickian. It is now some weeks since there have been any negotiations on the subject."

The government was reluctant to accept Lord Salisbury's rejection of its last proposal as final. It entered gladly upon the discussion of his proposal for general arbitration, impracticable though the scheme suggested was deemed. But having received and undertaken to consider that scheme on its merits, it then put the question whether or not it was more wise to be said about Venezuela and its own proposal, or whether no counter proposal or suggestion was to be expected. The answer was "No," but Lord Salisbury hoped that progress might be made with the general arbitration scheme.

"It was pointed out in reply that from this general arbitration scheme Venezuela was excluded. But this had no effect in promoting any further progress or discussion or suggestion or offer of negotiation of any kind whatever relating to Venezuela. There has been none since that date—rather more than a month ago. The subject has not been mentioned. Now if in these circumstances Mr. Curzon prefers to say that negotiations about Venezuela are still proceeding between Great Britain and the United States I do not dispute that he is justified by diplomatic precedent in using these words. But I think to those unfamiliar with diplomacy a clearer meaning is conveyed and a more accurate account of the situation given by saying that negotiations are at a standstill.

"Of the statements made in the United States, also claiming that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily, the Times correspondent says: 'Some of these statements are credited to the state department. None of them do, in fact proceed from the state department. The views of the executive branch of this government, which includes the state department, I stated them with moderation. I might have used much stronger language without exaggerating the apprehension which exists, both with reference to the interruption of negotiations about Venezuela and to the possible nature of the report by the American commission.'"

The Times in an editorial says: "We are confident that the foreign explanation will result in the removal of the deadlock. The American reply to Lord Salisbury's project for a general court of arbitration only reached the foreign office yesterday. Its contents are undisclosed, but everybody is aware that it is a counter proposal. With regard to direct negotiations Sir Julian Pamecote (the British ambassador at Washington) has full power to discuss with Senator Andrade (the Venezuelan minister in Washington) whenever the like powers are granted to the latter. When so much has been done on our part it is not easy to see why Mr. Curzon's hopeful account of the present state of things between the countries should be accepted. The American commission is really a matter of purely domestic concern, and cannot be sacrificed to influence our policy."

Washington, April 25.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Venezuelan boundary commission yesterday a number of documents were presented on behalf of Venezuela, to supplement her cause. Among them was a pamphlet on the "Limits of Guayana" comprising a number of special articles from the pen of Dr. Siesja, a Venezuelan expert and statesman, which had been published from time to time and now gathered together and re-printed. Mr. Scruggs, counsel for Venezuela, submitted a long brief, analyzing in critical and controversial spirit the British blue book.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

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