

Harder than Expected.

Americans Work Their Way to Calumpit but Rest Before Assault.

Bravery in Advance Upon Well Sheltered and Desperate Enemy.

Filipinos Exacting Terrible Price for Surrender of Their Liberty.

By Associated Press. Manila, April 25.—10:30 p. m.—Gen. MacArthur's division fought to the trenches before Calumpit to-day, advancing four miles through woods and jungle and crossing the Bagbag river. Six Americans were killed and twenty-eight wounded.

The South Dakota regiment pursued the insurgents to the outskirts of Calumpit, which was so strongly protected that Gen. MacArthur deemed it best to withdraw his tired fighters and to camp for a night's rest before assaulting the town.

The largest buildings of Calumpit were on fire when the Americans crossed the river a mile away, indicating the intention of the insurgents to abandon the place.

The insurgents seem to have adopted a settled policy of retiring from one position to another after inflicting the greatest possible damage upon the advancing army.

The government was not without success, but they have been obliged to retreat there the charges. (Hear-

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BERS. by Law Remit- to Actual

21.—The Ken- many negroes have been sold

of years in pun- been at last The decision in the case of

Debasing The Service.

Liberals Reserve Salary Increases for Favorites of the Ministers.

Solicitor-General's Private Practice and the Pardon of Criminals.

Timidity as to Gerrymander-Sleeping on Fast Atlantic Project.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, April 25.—The house spent to-day in committee of supply. The first items taken up were those relating to civil government.

The Conservatives made a determined and partially successful attempt to secure from the government an explanation of their policy with reference to the increase of salaries in the civil service.

The estimates for this year contain allowance for increased salaries to a number of government employees while others who so far as known are equally deserving receive no increase.

Under the Conservative regime the practice was to advance employees \$50 per annum until the maximum of their class was reached.

The Liberals, however, have substituted an arrangement of their own which makes the increases go by favor, each minister advancing those in his own department whom he sees fit.

Mr. Fielding stated definitely that the government would not give the statutory increase yearly and would not recognize that clerks had any more claim to such increase but would exercise its best judgment in each case.

At the evening session it was stated that the increases are given most unfairly, many deserving employees being ignored.

An Uninformed Minister. Mr. Sifton's estimates were allowed to stand as he could not give desired information regarding the appointment of a man named Ferguson.

In answer to Col. Hughes, Mr. Sifton said the government intended erecting a new geological survey building this year.

Liberals Lawyers Takings. Mr. McMillen defended the large payments made to Liberal lawyers for legal services during the year.

When in opposition Mr. McMillen stoutly contended that all legal work should be done by the staff of the department.

The house watched him availing himself of the opportunity to enjoy the spectacle, even members of the government laughing heartily over it.

Some disservice was done to the property of the Solicitor-General appearing in court as counsel for private citizens and principally in criminal cases.

The Solicitor-General appeared for persons charged with crime and where leniency was afterwards exercised at the instance of the department of justice.

Mr. Fitzpatrick explained that as a matter of fact he never had anything to do with the exercise of leniency.

He admitted that he was willing of opinion as to the propriety of his appearing for the accused in criminal cases.

The government is not negotiating this matter, but is leaving to the judgment of his colleagues in the government.

Dawson's Condition. Senator Macdonald will ask if the government has issued orders for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Dawson City.

Atlantic Service Neglected. There was considerable talk in the lobby this afternoon over a report from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he had awarded the contract for the fast Atlantic service to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

While a positive announcement of the government would be gratifying to the country as showing that at last the project had been placed in responsible hands, yet the correspondent is authorized to say that there is absolutely no truth in the report.

The American terminus is expected to be at New York. This will be the first cable ever laid between Germany and the United States, and will be the only one not touching on British soil.

ACCEPTS THE CALL. Toronto, April 25.—The clerk of session of St. Andrew's church has received word from Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, of London, Eng., that Dr. Black of Birkenhead will probably accept the call extended to him by St. Andrew's congregation to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Rev. Mr. McCaughan to Chicago.

A Colonel Bounced.

Gen. Hutton Puts Troublesome Cavalry Officer on Permanent Leave.

Yukon Military Force to Stay There—Fraternal Societies Incorporation.

Mr. M'Innes' Labor Bill Side-Tracked—Going Back on Exodus.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, April 25.—Col. Donville, M. P., commander of the 6th New Brunswick Hussars, has to quote the semi-official communication sent to him, been given "permanent leave of absence."

For years Col. Donville has been at loggerheads with his officers. He has been in command for 19 years and should have been retired long ago both under the regulations regarding length of command and the age limit.

Matters had reached such a climax that General Hutton decided to let the Colonel down easy by giving him leave preliminary to retiring him.

Importing an Officer. Major Stone, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Canadian artillery for a period of 18 months.

The government has reconsidered its decision to withdraw the military force from Yukon and will not do so this year.

Denying the Exodus. There was an animated discussion in the Senate on the question of the exodus to the States. Messrs. Perley and Bouché were in opposition to the exodus.

Mr. Mills, who maintained that there was not any exodus, Sir Mackenzie Bowell contrasted the position taken by Mr. Laurier with his attitude a few years ago.

The newspapers, he pointed out, are full of paragraphs about people going to the States and the record of settlers' effects entered outwards confirmed these statements.

Mr. Templeman said the increase of population in British Columbia was enormous. He did not believe there was any exodus.

Insurance Safeguards. At the evening session public bills were introduced, the principal one being that of Mr. McInnes to amend the naturalization law.

He desired that the courts be empowered to examine applicants for naturalization as to qualifications for citizenship.

Messrs. Monk, Davin and Davies strenuously opposed the bill, which was shelved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier moving the adjournment of the debate.

Minor Notes. A lengthy discussion took place regarding the importation and storage of coal oil. Sir Henri Joly promised at the earliest date possible to revise the oil regulations.

Such assurances that no portion of the Champ de Mars, Montreal, is likely to be granted to the corporation for market purposes.

The government propose to establish illustration stations as object lessons for the farmers.

Mr. Borden informed Col. Hughes that medals for the Red River expedition and Fenian Raid will be issued only to participants who are still living.

HAIRLS FROM THIS PROVINCE. Such the Account Given of Morphine Patient in New York.

New York, April 25.—A well-dressed woman of refined appearance, who refused to tell who she was, called to-day on Mrs. Van Auken, a morphine patient at the Bellevue who was found in the street.

She said that the patient had been a Miss Adelaide Barnard of British Columbia, and that her father, a wealthy man, had come from Buffalo.

The woman, according to the stranger, had been the wife of a son of the first wife of Judge Andrews of this city.

This man, the woman said, was Harry Van Auken, who had had a good deal of money, but had spent it all and had died. He had left Mrs. Van Auken a little property which was a litigation and this had affected the woman a good deal.

She had been addicted to cocaine and then had taken to morphine. Mrs. Van Auken said this afternoon that she had come from Buffalo. She tried to say more but began to talk incoherently again.

COGHLAN'S TOO FREE TALK.

He Meant No Insult to High Germans, and His Remarks Were Not For Provocation.

Washington, April 25.—At the cabinet meeting to-day the recent utterances of Capt. Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh were informally discussed.

Secretary Long said that he received a letter on the subject from Capt. Coghlan. The Captain disclaimed any intention of insulting the German Emperor or Admiral von Dittelich, and said that his remarks on the occasion of the Union League Club banquet were made in the most informal manner, in the company of his friends, without any thought that they would be repeated in the public press.

As they did appear, he said, they were exaggerated and distorted and he was made to say things he did not utter. He claims that under the circumstances his remarks should be regarded as privileged.

After the cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Long and Secretary Hay returned to the office and Secretary Long to further discuss the matter. It is understood that the Captain will soon re-strict his remarks through the regular channel and it is thought in view of this fact and further that he rendered distinguished services at the naval maneuvers, that the authorities will show him as much consideration as is consistent.

According to arrangements made some days ago for the President's visit to Philadelphia, he should go aboard the Raleigh next Friday morning as a special compliment to Captain Coghlan. Whether, under the circumstances, this part of the programme will be changed, cannot now be stated.

FILIPINOS' AMMUNITION. Strict Patrol About Luzon in Hope That Supply May Be Cut Off.

Washington, April 25.—Army officials have advised that since Manila fell the Philippines have been obtaining supplies of ammunition from Hongkong and Singapore, as well as from Europe.

A large quantity of the ammunition of Luzon has been established, and the belief is expressed that the supply of ammunition will now be cut off.

Territories Demand Money.

Grant from Ottawa Too Small for Requirements of Government.

Special to the Colonist. Winnipeg, April 25.—In the Northwest assembly at Regina to-day Mr. Ross, minister of public works, introduced the budget. He said that the federal government's subsidy last year was \$282,979 but this year they had asked for an increase.

His revenue, he estimated at \$235,000, including from local sources \$49,460.

Mr. Ross said that the requirements of the Territories were increasing so rapidly that the federal government must meet the time as it had when they must consider their position.

They could not be empowered to examine applicants for naturalization as to qualifications for citizenship.

Messrs. Monk, Davin and Davies strenuously opposed the bill, which was shelved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier moving the adjournment of the debate.

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MR. LUDGATE'S MILL.

Corporation Devising Plans for Figuring Legally in the Transaction.

From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, April 25.—Mr. Ludgate and his counsel, Hon. Jos. Martin, were in conference with the city council from 4 to 6 and from 8 to 10 this evening endeavoring to arrive at an agreement regarding the erection of a saw mill on Deadman's island.

The city solicitor advises that unless a lease is granted to Mr. Ludgate by the city no agreement regarding the employment of white labor, etc., will hold.

The council have wired Ottawa asking them to agree to a lease of Deadman's island to the city, the corporation in turn binding themselves to release to Mr. Ludgate who assents to this agreement.

COUNTESS ESTERHAZY Finds Divorce Imperative After Her Husband's Recent Disclosures.

Paris, April 25.—Countess Esterhazy, who to-day began proceedings for a divorce, says that the publication of her husband's letters to M. Jules Roche left her no other course. She would have forgiven him her recent intrigues, but she had so undeservedly brought upon herself and her daughters, but now that he had published degrading groundless details of her bodily infirmities as an excuse for his own dissipation, and had linked her name with that of General Giacomelli, she could no longer refrain from taking the present step.

By Associated Press. Montreal, April 25.—The stock market was greatly excited this morning over the rapid advance in Canadian Pacific and 2400 shares changed hands in 10 hours, 93% being the highest price paid here, while New York bought at 93% and the market was up to 96. This is the highest price ever reached for Canadian Pacific, and wagers were made here that the stock would be at par by Queen's Birthday and 110 a month later.

New York, April 25.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The markets here were irregular to-day, the features being Canadian Pacific and Copper."

New York, April 25.—Dealing in stocks was rather dull. The market was generally heavy in the afternoon, while in the afternoon strength appeared, especially among those stocks which were most depressed early.

The Grangers started the movement, coincident with the weakness in wheat. London was a seller of the Internationals, particularly of Louisville & Southern.

As soon as H. Doty's body was found of Heikeman and Rader at the foot of Heikeman, civil engineer of this city, W. T. Rader, a timber locator of Portland and A. J. Cloutier, of Seaside, who was the guide.

Indian Louis has returned and states that they found the dead bodies of Heikeman and Rader at the foot of Sugar Loaf mountain, some distance apart and about three miles from where Doty's body was found. It is supposed death resulted from eating poisoned or canned vegetables.

GRADUATES OF ROME. Canadian and American Ecclesiastics Have a Reunion at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 26.—The annual meeting of the American Alumni of the Propaganda in Rome was held here to-day. The Alumni association consists of the graduates of the Catholic College in Rome. The meeting to-day was brief and was followed by a banquet.

Later Monsignor Martini, papal delegate, and Archbishop Ryan held a reception. Rev. Dr. Jas. F. Laughlin being the guest of honor. Dr. Laughlin will to-morrow be invested with the monsignorate at the cathedral. To-night Dr. Laughlin was tendered a reception by the arch-diocesan Reading Circle Union.

Among the members of the Alumni present at to-day's reunion were Rev. James Edward Quigley, Bishop of Buffalo; Very Rev. Dean Cannon of Lockport; Rev. James P. Keenan of Rochester; Rev. W. G. Boland of Toronto; Rev. W. P. Harris, St. Catharines, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES IN OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., April 25.—The rise of the Missouri river at this point has resulted in driving 100 people from their homes and the submerging of 12 square miles of bottom land. The water is in the ice-house of Swift & Co. and doing much damage.

All the manufacturing plants of the bottoms are flooded, and the Union Pacific and terminal companies' tracks cannot be used.

A force of men armed with Winchester patrol the dyke on the north side of East Locust street, to prevent a possible attempt to cut it. The water is now within about four inches of the top of the dyke, which protects thousands of dollars' worth of railroad property.

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Black Men In Despair.

"What Are We to Do But Fight and Die?" Asks Methodist Bishop.

Tyranny of Southern Whites Leading to Another Bloody Struggle.

Government Unable to Protect Against Lynchings by Bloodthirsty Mobs.

By Associated Press. New York, April 26.—At the New Jersey annual conference of the African Methodist Zion church, which opened at Jersey City to-day, Bishop Leander Walters, D. D., bitterly denounced the Georgia lynchings and made some startling assertions.

He said: "It is generally believed by the fair-minded that if C. D. Hose did kill Cranford, it was to avenge the killing of five colored men by a mob said to have been led by Cranford at Palmetto, March 18."

After referring to newspaper statements that Hose did not outrage Mrs. Cranford, the speaker continued: "The lynchings of late have been severely condemned by the press because they were not the outcome of the crime of rape, for which crime lynching is usually condoned by both black and white.

Knowing this, the people of that section, who have some regard for the reputation of the South, raise the cry in order to save themselves from everlasting disgrace, and the baser sort to justify their awful crime. Ere another fortnight shall have passed over our heads, this subtle scheme will be laid bare to the world.

This is the ignis fatuus that is leading us on to another bloody struggle. It is the Southern white man's subterfuge to satiate his implacable hatred for the negro. Some years ago it was thought that as the negro became intelligent and cultured, this race prejudice would disappear. But alas! in some sections of the country it has only intensified this feeling. The passage of 'Jim Crow' laws in several of the Southern States; the disfranchisement of negroes, regardless of qualification; the shutting out of them from hotels, restaurants and places of amusement, are all manifestations of race hatred."

"We are censured as a race for not exhibiting many qualities, we are considered impudent niggers, we are presumed to assert our manhood; we are truly between the upper and the nether millstone. If the white man's conclusion that nothing but manly resistance on the part of Afro-Americans against the wrongs of the federal government have shown themselves impotent to convict the murderers of federal citizens. In the name of Almighty God, what are we to do but fight and die?"

"We have pledged ourselves in race organizations and ecclesiastical councils to do in our power to improve the morals of our people; but we are forced to confess that the example set by the whites at Palmetto is not of the most encouraging character."

"The Cubans and Filipinos, on whom we have spent so much money and shed so much blood, have never treated so barbarously in time of peace by that government as some negroes have been treated in the states of Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. It is also rather amusing to intelligent Afro-Americans to read in the great dailies and weeklies in some sections of the Americas giving to the Cubans and Filipinos an equitable and beneficent government, when they are powerless to even secure life and liberty to their citizens at the moment."

"The greatest problem of Americans to-day is not the currency question, nor their colonial possessions, but how to avoid the racial war at home. You cannot forever keep the negro out of his rights. Slavery made a coward of him. For 250 years he was taught to fear the white man, but he is rapidly emerging from such slavish fear, and before long will contend for his rights as bravely as any other man."

One of two things must be done in order to avoid trouble. The negro must be treated fairly or furnished with sufficient money to return to the land from whence his ancestors were stolen. It would be a burning shame on the boasted Christian civilization of America to be obliged to confess before the nations of the world that she was unable to overcome her prejudice against the negro, and therefore expatriated him. The great negro Walter White is at a just one, and if those in authority, and the press and pulpit, would cease to cater to prejudice, and speak out boldly for equitability for all American citizens, this could easily be accomplished. Those who speak flippantly of our extermination will find taken to the negroes that all the white people of America must be against the negro, any more than they were during the civil war.

"Why will not the intelligent and far-seeing white people call a halt to these injustices before it is too late? Have they so soon forgotten the history of the termination of the policy of conciliation and the condoning of the sin of slavery that led to the loss of so much blood and treasure? Will they not be wiser to say before the conflict: 'I tremble for the future of my country when I remember that God is just.'"