

Mataafa Was Defiant

But Circumstances Soon Convicted That Resistance Was Useless.

Brought to His Senses by Action of British and American Commanders.

The Rebels Suffer Heavily in the Recent Fighting With the Friendlies.

Auckland, N.Z., May 4.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, to April 27th, state that the rebel loss by the shelling of the Matafaan stronghold at Vaillima by the warships of Great Britain and the United States was quite heavy. Many rebels were wounded.

The house in which the late R. L. Stevenson lived was riddled with shot.

On April 22 there was a skirmish between the rebels and Lieut. R. A. Gaunt's brigade near the town of Vaillima. In this one Matafaan was killed.

The friendlies were attacked in the darkness at two points, but none were killed. On April 23 there was some bush fighting. Lieut. Gaunt's brigade, numbering 900 men, advanced under a hot fire. The enemy lost several men, the bodies being dragged away. Of the friendlies, one was killed and three wounded. British Lieutenants Innes, Hickman, Shuter and Heathcote under Lieutenant Gaunt.

Lead the Royalists.

The New Zealand government steamer Tuiroka arrived at Apia with despatches announcing the request of the internal peace commissioners that the inhabitants peacefully wait their arrival from San Francisco. In view of this message a meeting of the three consuls was held, but without result, the German Consul dissenting from the proposals of the other two consuls.

Admiral Albert Kautz, United States navy, and Captain Stuart of the British cruiser Tauranga, sent through a French priest to Matafaa ordering him to withdraw his forces outside of a line ten miles long and six miles broad. Matafaa replied defiantly refusing to withdraw unless the German consul and the captain of the German cruiser Falke agreed. Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart thereupon

Sent an Ultimatum to Matafaa, threatening to compel him to withdraw his forces. In support of this ultimatum a plan of action was drawn up upon which Lieut. Gaunt's brigade was strengthened by a heavy gun landed at Mulina, and war rockets were placed in readiness. Being informed of these preparations Matafaa made a prompt reply, agreeing to withdraw immediately.

On April 25 an important meeting of the king and his chiefs was held. Hufnagel, manager of the plantation upon which the attack was made on the British and American sailors, which resulted in the death of Lieut. Freeman, of the British navy, Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia and two others, are still

Detained on the Cruiser Falke.

The gun carriage from the Philadelphia, lost at the time of the engagement, has been recovered, but the rig is still in the hands of the rebels.

Officials and leading residents of Samoa who have been interviewed unite in saying that the charges of inhumanity on the part of the British, made by a man named Laroeh, are untrue.

A majority of the inhabitants are highly dissatisfied with the cessation of hostilities. They say Matafaa is beaten now, and the trouble would be ended in a week or ten days were the advantage pushed. The rebels are delighted at the delay, which gives them time to refill cartridges, shells and build more forts. It is the general opinion that the islands will be uninhabitable

except for Germans and Frenchmen unless Matafaa and the rebel chiefs are severely punished. It is doubtful whether British or American subjects will give much evidence before the international commission, owing to the fear that to express themselves candidly would interfere with trade relations. For this reason the evidence before the commission is likely to be one-sided.

The statement by the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, that Matafaa was unanimously elected king of the Samoan Islands, is denied in Samoa.

The rebels admit that the result of the battles at Vaillima was the greatest reverse they ever experienced. They were astonished by the manner in which Gaunt's brigade sustained its position in face of the continuous firing. They were also astonished at the final shelling of Vaillima by which many rebels were wounded.

A German View.

Berlin, May 4.—The National Zeitung publishes today a despatch from Apia, Samoa, dated April 22, which says: "The orders from London and Washington to suspend hostilities have brought back tranquility and peace. In compliance with the demand of the German Consul, Matafaa has gone back a long distance westward into the interior so that there is no danger of a collision with his troops. We Germans are naturally not at all to those patients and impartiality have finally triumphed."

Truce Agreed Upon.

Washington, May 4.—A cablegram has just been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Kautz dated Apia, Samoa, April 27. It confirms the press report that a truce has been agreed upon in Samoa, and that there will be no more hostilities pending the reaching of a conclusion by the commission now on the way to the islands, and due there in about two weeks.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Halifax, May 3.—The gunboat Buzzard, which will go into service for the protection of Newfoundland fisheries, has arrived here.

Montreal, May 3.—The coroner's jury in the case of the shooting of Jake Lee, the St. Regis Indian, to-day exonerated Lieut. G. Sherwood, chief of Dominion police, the verdict being justifiable homicide.

Winnipeg, May 3.—A commission has been appointed to examine into the sanity of Simeon Czuby, now under sentence of death, along with Guszczak for the St. Martin murder. He breaks dishes, throws things out of windows, and generally conducts himself in a very crazy manner.

Napawee, May 3.—No trace has been found of Pare and Holden. An expert has examined the keys in Pare's coat and says they could not have been made in the goal without tools, because they are false with the keys show signs of considerable use.

Toronto, May 3.—The death is announced of Geo. Henry Smith, the well-known lawyer.

A tinworker named John W. Hollman, aged 56, shot himself at his home here with an old pistol.

St. John, May 2.—The death is announced of G. F. Baird, ex-M.P. for Queen's County.

Peterborough, May 2.—On Monday night John Webster, aged 60, engineer at the waterworks pumping station, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself in the right temple, dying instantly.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Reports received from various districts indicate that seedling is rather backward this year compared to last, bad weather being the cause. There will probably be a decrease of about 15 per cent. in the wheat acreage sown, but a corresponding increase in oats and barley.

Toronto, May 2.—From various parts of the country come reports of damage done by lightning. Barns were fired and stock and grain burnt at some points. The places most affected were Almonte, Bradford, Midland, Odessa, Sunderland and Brantford.

Owen Sound, May 2.—Last night Robert Crawford, a farmer near Anna, was killed by being thrown out of his wagon in a runaway.

Another Daring Burglary—Yesterday's Fracas—Five Tailors Charged With Assault.

Vancouver, May 4.—A few evenings ago the store of R. C. Landen was entered and \$50 worth of watches stolen. Last night a Chinaman was noticed trying the door and was arrested. He had a number of filed keys in his pockets and one of the watches previously stolen.

C. Whaler, C. Kendall, Edgar Wilkinson, W. Harris and G. Burdick, striking tailors, who are alleged to have assaulted two men imported from Seattle yesterday, have been served with warrants and are out on bail.

A new phase in the Deadman's Island case is a rumor that well-known citizens, opposed to the saw mill, will offer to buy the island outright for \$20,000 or lease it at \$1,000 annually from the provincial government.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

One Hundred and Four Rioters Have Been Captured by Soldiers at Wadsworth—Imprisoned in a Barn.

Wardner, Idaho, May 4.—One hundred and four prisoners, captured by the regulars, are under guard in a barn that has been turned into a jail for their detention. Among them are many rioters in the neighborhood. Many of the chief dynamiters, however, are now getting out of the country, but their capture is believed to be only a matter of time.

ITALIAN MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Rome, May 3.—The Italian ministry has resigned.

Immediately upon the opening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day General Pelloux, the Premier, arose and addressed an attentive house. He said: "In consequence of interpellations touching the Chinese question, the government has been forced to consider the gravity of the situation. Yesterday's debate showed a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies against our action in China. The interruptions yesterday united in disapproving of the method followed by the government on this occasion, and therefore there could be no useful result from further discussion."

King Humbert has reserved his decision relative to the resignation of the ministry, but the cabinet will remain in office for the despatch of current business.

An adjournment of the house having been moved, a number of deputies protested loudly against the habit of ministers resigning on the eve of an adverse vote. Finally, amid considerable uproar, the chairman declared the session closed, and the chamber adjourned.

General Pelloux said he wondered how a modest commercial initiative in China could justify the fears of military expansion in Fyrtzhorn. The government, he said, could not consent to withdraw the Italian warships from the Yellow sea and therefore resigned.

The Prime Minister's statement was greeted by loud murmurs from the Leftists.

General Pelloux concluded by announcing the resignation of the cabinet.

A GOVERNMENT "SCOOP."

Warsaw, May 4.—The editor and St. Petersburg correspondent of the Warsaw Courier, arrested last week for political intrigues, has been sent to Siberia. The direct cause of his arrest was the publication of a secret government document, which was his first and last "scoop" in Warsaw.

Side-Tracked by the U.P.R.

Grand Forks Receives but Little Consideration From the Company.

Swedes and Italians Are Being Employed in Railway Construction.

Legislation Regarding the Locating of Stations Is To Be Introduced.

Ottawa, May 4.—(Special)—Another case of the Canadian Pacific Railway exploiting townships in British Columbia was brought up at the railway committee to-day.

Hewitt Bostock called attention to it on the Columbia and Western Bill, which is a Canadian Pacific Railway charter asking for bonding privileges of \$35,000 per mile.

Mr. Bostock pointed out that the road was originally surveyed to pass through the town of Grand Forks, which had a population of 1,200, but the Canadian Pacific Railway had now changed the route to side-track that town. He asked that Mr. R. Armstrong, president of the Board of Trade, Grand Forks, be heard.

Mr. Armstrong complained of the severity of the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He said that they did not employ any Canadians, Swedes and Italians from Chicago were employed in building the road, and it would just as well to have Chinese on the work. In this case the town of Grand Forks was being side-tracked because the people would not give about one-third of all they had to the Canadian Pacific Railway. All that Grand Forks wanted was just justice.

Hon. A. G. Blair said that the bonding privileges were not too heavy, and as far as side-tracking the town was concerned he reaffirmed his declaration of the other day to see as to the locating stations, and if necessary to make the law retroactive.

The bill, after some debate, was passed.

The Speaker announced when the House met that the returns of the elections of Mr. Comstock, Brockville, had been received.

W. W. B. McInnes introduced a bill respecting the Bedington &