Position Of Troops

How the British Forces Are Distributed Around Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts Advancing Slowly With Success But Not Decisive.

Cavalry Prevented From Completing Proposed Encircling Movement.

London, May 4.—(4:15 a.m.)—Gen. Broadwood's cavalry brigade has reached Isabelfontein, 28 miles north of Thaba N'chu. Gen. Ian Hamilton is bivouacing at Jacobsrust, 15 miles north of Thaba N'chu; Gen. Tucker's division is moving eastward from Karee Siding, and the divisions of Generals French and Rundle are in and near Thaba N'chu. Thus Lord Roberts has 50,000 men operating clear of the railway along a front of forty miles. He is advancing slowly with some successes, but nothing decisive. Yet at all points of concentration the Boers appear in force sufficient to compel the British to proceed with caution. The wide front in a rugged country makes turning movements off-hand difficult.

Observers at headquarters in Bloemfontein seem to think that the Boers are preparing to evacuate Brandfort and Ladybrand. The Boers are still holding Thaba N'chu district and are estimated at 4,000. They have among their guns a forty pounder. One correspondent wiring from Bloemfontein, Wednesday, at 1:15 p.m., said the British hoped to cut off the whole commando.

The correspondents at Kimberley have been forbidden to communicate for several days, the deduction being that a forward movement is under way there.

The Boers in Natal are restless. Two hundred crossed Sundays river Wednesday and tried to engage the British outposts.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard telegraphing May 2, says: "I have just ridden hither from Thaba N'chu along the line of our advance east of Bloemfontein. The distance is fully forty miles, and yet almost every point of concentration is contested by the enemy.

"Gen. Rundle, with the Eighth Division, is posted on our right flank with orders to guard a strong and boldly outlined frontal position in a country of decidedly difficult nature. There the Boers have posted a number of guns of superior weight and range to our own. However, they show no disposition to do more than to keep in touch with us, and to harass our advance.

"Further to the west Gen. Ian Hamilton, with his division of mounted infantry is pressing northward, encountering only a desultory fire. The Highland Brigade from Valkrantz has been engaged, while Gen. Tucker, commanding the Seventh Division, has moved eastward from Karee Siding, and has returned south, followed by the Boers.

"Nevertheless the cavalry, owing to the greater numbers of the enemy, have been prevented from completing the movement that was intended to encircle the Boers on the march to Brandfort, and the enemy are now prepared to offer stubborn opposition on an entrenched hill to the southeast of Kroonstadt.

"They will probably abandon that position as soon as their stores have been moved north.

"Gen. Tucker's attempt to advance on Brandfort showed the enemy to be in considerable strength. The colonial cavalry were engaged, and they lost twenty horses while under fire from pom-poms. The Boers were, however, driven from their position."

BOERS ON RECENT FIGHTING.

Minor Checks to British Reported but Main Advance Reluctantly Admitted.

Pretoria, May 2.—An official war bulletin issued here reports that on April 28 the Federals captured nine prisoners and ten horses eastward of Thaba N'chu, and that on April 30 a British mounted corps appeared near Brandfort. We attacked them on two sides and the British retired. Two Federals were wounded and 11 prisoners were taken.

Another account, semi-official, of this affair says that the Waakerstrom and Ermelo commands had a skirmish with the British near Brandfort. After a sharp fight 11 prisoners were taken and 19 British dead left on the field, including Capt. Liddy.

The heavy bombardment of the British has been resumed at Fourteen Streams.

A correspondent of Reuter's Telegraph Company in the Boer camp at Brandfort wires that when the British appeared 10 miles east of Brandfort, Gen. Delarey ordered a charge, and 500 Boers drove them back to the entrenchments. The Federals found four dead on the field and took 17 prisoners, mostly wounded, including Lieut. Crane. Later in the afternoon Gen. Delarey learned that the British had forced their way 20 miles east of Brandfort and seven north of the Modder.

An American has been arrested in connection with the Begbie explosion.

FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.

Collingwood, Ont., May 3.—John Weldon and his son quarrelled, and while engaged in a fierce fight the mother came between them and was struck. It is not known who struck her, but she is dead. The men are under arrest.

KILLED IN A MILL.

Lindsay, May 2.—Michael Hennessy died to-day from injuries received in a mill where he was employed.

BRUTALITY AT MAFEKING.

Boers Failing to Capture the Troops Vent Their Rage on the Native Women.

London, May 3.—Col. Baden-Powell reports from Mafeking, dated April 20, that all was well there. He adds:

"Thirteen native women tried to get away during the night of April 15. The enemy opened fire on them and killed nine and wounded one. I wrote to Snyman, pointing out that he shells the native Stadt, which is full of women and children, and that when they are trying to escape by day the Boers capture and flog them and send them back, and by night they shoot them down, pretending to mistake them for night attacks. Snyman has not replied. The proportion of killed and wounded above speaks for itself."

Other news from Mafeking details the careful saving of the provisions, and says there are diminished rations for 9,000 souls within the beleaguered town.

ACROSS THE VAAL RIVER.

General Hunter Reports Passage Without Opposition—Advance of Roberts' Troops.

London, May 4.—(11:30 p. m.)—The war office this evening posted the following bulletin from Lord Roberts, dated Brandfort, Friday, May 4:

"The mounted infantry have gone on to the Vet river; the rest of the force will reach there to-morrow. The railway has been repaired to Brandfort. Hunter reports very satisfactory news, that the passage of the Vaal has been carried at Windsorton without opposition."

Heroism Of Gordons

Charge and Defeat Two Hundred and Fifty of the Enemy.

Capt. Towse in Command Blinded by the Boers' Fire.

Announcement From London That British Have Captured Brandfort.

London, May 4.—The Daily News has the following from Thaba N'chu, dated Wednesday. "In yesterday's flanking movement Capt. Towse and fifty Gordon Highlanders were surrounded by 250 Boers, who demanded their surrender. Capt. Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. With a wild cheer the Gordons rushed the enemy and swept them away with great slaughter. Capt. Towse was blinded in both eyes by the enemy's fire and throughout behaved most heroically."

London, May 4.—It is announced that the British have captured Brandfort.

A CAPTAIN'S GRIEVANCE.

American Signals a British Cruiser and Now Complains of the Visit In Response.

London, May 3.—(6:09 p. m.)—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that Ambassador Choate has asked Lord Salisbury for explanations as to the alleged abuse of international rights in the case of the American ship Sea Witch, which, according to the statement of her commander, Capt. Howe, was boarded by the British warship Wasp within the three-mile limit of Portuguese territory in East Africa.

The American ambassador's communication to the British Premier hardly amounts to a protest, and serious complications are not likely to ensue.

The case as transmitted by Secretary Hay to London consists of the captain's allegation that while the Sea Witch was off Delagoa Bay he signalled to the Wasp, which was patrolling, and the Wasp sent a boat to her. The captain of the Sea Witch complains that the visit resembled a warlike boarding party, and that his manifest was examined against his wishes, when palpably within neutral water.

If the latter statement is true a serious offence was committed by the Wasp, which will call for an ample apology from Great Britain, but it is pointed out that the fact of the Sea Witch signalling the Wasp before the warship noticed her invests the case with a curious uncertainty. Apparently both Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury are inclined to believe that there is some mistake, perhaps on both sides.

The Premier has referred the matter to the admiralty, which has no record of the occurrence, but has cabled to South Africa for the Wasp's version of the affair.

In the meantime the incident does not interfere in the least with the diplomatic cordiality existing between the representatives of the two nations interested.

BOERS SUFFERED IN REPULSE.

Officers of Foreign Legion in Casualty List—British Rest for a Day.

London, May 3.—The war office has received the following from Roberts, under date of Bloemfontein, May 2:

"Gen. Hamilton met with considerable success yesterday and drove the enemy from the strong position they had taken up at Houtenek, with comparatively small loss to us.

"The Boers dispersed in several directions, mainly to the east and north, leaving 26 prisoners in our hands, including one commandant and 16 other wounded men.

"Hamilton is now in camp at Jacobsrust. As the men needed rest after fighting for seven out of the last ten days, I ordered them to halt for the day.

"Gen. Broadwood's brigade of cavalry arrived upon the scene to afford valuable assistance by threatening the enemy's rear. During the afternoon Gen. Ian Hamilton was joined by Gen. Bruce Hamilton's brigade of infantry.

"The enemy admit having 12 killed and 40 wounded yesterday. Among the former was Lieut. Gunther, a German officer belonging to the 55th Regiment; and amongst the latter was Maximoff, the Russian commander of the foreign legion. Twenty-one out of the 52 of the enemy's casualties occurred among the members of that legion. Two Frenchmen were among the killed.

"Gen. Hamilton speaks in high terms of the good service performed by the 8th Hussars under Col. Clowes, and made into a regiment of Lancers, which came into Gen. Broadwood's brigade and assisted in making the Boers vacate their positions."

No Censure Of Buller.

Parliamentary Secretary for War Denies That Despatches Reflect on General.

Eulogized as a Great Man Who Has Deserved Well of His Country.

Government's Course Endorsed by Decisive Vote in the Commons.

London, May 4.—In the House of Commons today a variety of war questions were asked.

The parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. Geo. Wyndham, said no further report had been received from Lord Roberts with reference to the Koornspruit disaster.

The government leader in the House of Commons, Mr. J. A. Balfour, replying to questions on the reports of the ill-treatment of British prisoners at Pretoria, said Her Majesty's government was considering the advisability of further representations on the subject through Washington and through the United States consul at Pretoria, Mr. Hay, who has charge of British interests in Transvaal.

Continuing, Mr. Wyndham said he was prepared to discuss the question of the judgment and the discretion, but not of the honor or rectitude of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Many misconceptions in regard to the despatches had already evaporated, including the belief that Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller had criticised Gen. Methuen's operations and that their criticisms had been suppressed, as supposed, by favoritism. The only point at issue was why the criticism of Gen. Buller had been published, if the government intended to leave him in command. Mr. Wyndham contended it was impossible to isolate the Spion Kop disclosures and treat them as no other despatches had been treated in the history of the last hundred years. The war office, he asserted, had acted entirely in accordance with the Queen's Regulations. It was said the publication would shake the confidence of the troops in Natal in their commander, but Mr. Wyndham said that was not the view of the government nor the view of Gen. Buller, who was in the best position to decide.

At this point, Mr. John Dillon, Irish Nationalist member for East Mayo, interrupted, saying he had never asserted that he wanted the despatches published. Mr. Wyndham continued:

"But the gallant General has been applauded for saying he would stick to what he had written, and would have made a great show of candor if he thought no one would know what he had written." This remark was greeted with cries of "Oh! Oh!" Mr. Wyndham then said he thought Gen. Buller had merely been unlucky and that Gen. Warren's services should not be overlooked, adding that while in publishing the despatches the government had acted on its own responsibility, it had been confirmed in so doing by the opinion of Lord Roberts. The case for the government was that the right course was to publish what it had published and no more. He was persuaded that both Gen. Buller and Lord Roberts had sent the despatches home for publication. Did the house suppose harm was done to a commander by a despatch showing his scheme was a good one and ought to have succeeded, or by deciding five points in his favor while one point was criticised? Was it fair to leave 40,000 or 50,000 men in doubt regarding what causes had made their heroism unavailing? Because Gen. Warren failed in a large independent command did not prove that he was unfitted for other work. With regard to Gen. Buller, "to attempt to apologize for him would be a great insult to so great a man, who had deserved well of his country and his troops would be glad to know his strategy was praised by Lord Roberts."

Mr. H. Asquith, Liberal, and others trenchantly averted to the alleged untenable position of the government, confidence in which they asserted had been so grievously shaken.

Mr. John MacNeill, Irish Nationalist, declared the only reason for withholding criticism of Lord Methuen was because he had been ordered to save Mr. Cecil Rhodes at all costs.

Mr. Labouchere, Advanced Liberal, declared the government was charged with deliberately undertaking to "cook despatches for presentation to the British public," adding: "All honor to Buller, who refused to be a party to deceiving the public."

Mr. Balfour said Mr. Labouchere had made it a question of the honor or dishonor of a great public servant. He added that his speech was the culmination of a series of attacks of persons who had discovered the meanest and basest motives in the government's action. The government, he continued, was accused of favoring one General at the expense of another. It was said they meant to prepare the public for the dismissal of Gen. Buller. Such attacks were not worthy of the opponents of the government, which by publishing the despatches simply followed precedent. Was the government to understand as a result of today's criticisms that no further despatches were to be published? He repudiated most earnestly the accusations hurled at the secretary of state for war and said he thought it shocking that such accusations should be made in the House of Commons, claiming that no worse or more scandalously unjust accusations could be made in any assembly of gentlemen.

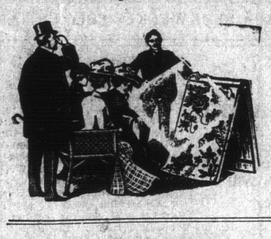
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said all Mr. Balfour could do was to appeal to mere party fidelity. The government, he asserted, had no precedent for its action and had departed from the immemorable practice of the army. He also claimed that its defence was utterly insufficient and that the opposition would now record its vote in condemnation of the conduct of the government. A vote on Mr. Runciman's motion to reduce the war office vote, in censure on the government, was then taken, the motion being lost on division of 116 to 215.

HOSPITAL SHIP AWAY.

London, May 3.—The American hospital ship Maine, after having been inspected by Lady Randolph Churchill and others of the committee, sailed from Southampton for the Cape to-day.

WALLPAPERS.

The most Comprehensive assortment of



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. . .

Spion Kop Despatches.

Buller Declined Invitation to Prepare Revised Version for Publication.

Content That World Should Be Told Whatever His Chiefs Suggested.

London, May 3.—The telegraphic correspondence relating to the Spion Kop despatches was issued to parliament just before midnight Thursday.

Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, wired March 28, asking the advice of Lord Roberts about publishing the despatches, saying, "We cannot publish all the documents enclosed with your despatches of February 13," and suggesting certain despatches which in Lord Lansdowne's opinion might be published. Lord Lansdowne added: "But I would not feel justified in thus editing the papers unless you concur, and you may perhaps think it well to refer to Buller. I suggest as an alternative that we should treat your despatch of February 13 and all its enclosures as confidential, and that Buller should send through you a full narrative of the operations. This you could forward to me, with any observations you desired to make for publication."

Lord Roberts replied to Lord Lansdowne in a despatch dated Bloemfontein, March 31, that he had suggested to Sir Redvers Buller to prepare a full narrative, but that Sir Redvers Buller had answered as follows: "I do not at all like the idea of re-writing a despatch for publication. I much prefer to leave it in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. Let him select for publication whatever he thinks proper."

To this Lord Roberts appended that he would not himself object to publication of a paper edited as Lord Lansdowne had suggested, but that it might perhaps be better to overrule Gen. Buller's objection and to adopt the alternative course suggested by Lord Lansdowne. He asked Lord Lansdowne to wire a reply.

This reply from Lord Lansdowne, dated April 2, said: "In view of Buller's objection I abandon the proposal that the despatches should be re-written, and I propose to publish the selection described in my despatch of March 28."

Lord Roberts answered under date of April 6: "I agree to my despatch of February 13 being published."

The correspondence also contains two despatches referred to in Lord Lansdowne's despatch of March 28. The first is from Lord Lansdowne to Gen. Buller, dated January 5, representing the impossibility of publishing his despatches which "contain views of the situation and forecasts of his intentions," and emphasizing the advisability of sending despatches descriptive of the operations for presentation to parliament. The second is from Lord Wolseley to Lord Roberts, dated February 6 and saying: "You will, I feel sure, agree with me that Methuen's despatch regarding Magersfontein could not be published as sent. There are passages in it inappropriate to such documents, and it also gives information of importance to the enemy. If he likes I will revise the despatch, but I prefer not to undertake this responsibility. I suggest that you should ask him to cancel this despatch and to write another."

The correspondence does not indicate whether Lord Methuen re-wrote the despatch as suggested. The Spion Kop despatches as published were exactly the selections suggested in Lord Lansdowne's despatch of March 28.

CASUALTIES OF CANADIANS.

One Killed and Many Wounded in This Week's Fighting.

Ottawa, May 3.—The following cable was received this morning at the militia department from Lieut.-Col. Otter, commanding the first Canadian contingent:

Killed in action on the 30th April, or 1st May, No. 7468, Pte. Harry Cotton, 43rd Battalion, Ottawa and Carleton Rifles.

Wounded in action on same dates, Lieut. J. M. Ross, 22nd Oxford Rifles; No. 7955, Pte. John Lutz, 74th Battalion, Sussex, N.B.; No. 7952, Pte. J. Letson, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; No. 7486, Pte. P. R. Foster, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa; No. 7204, Pte. R. Irvine, 19th St. Catharines Battalion; No. 7234, Pte. C. Rorison, 21st Essex Fusiliers.

No. 8176, Pte. A. E. Zone, 66th Battalion, Halifax, died of enteric fever on the 1st inst.

Lord Minto has received the following from Sir Alfred Milner, confirming a report published some days ago:

"Capetown, May 2.—Shoeing-smith J. McMillan, one of the 23 artificers sent by the Canadian government at the war office request, died at Bloemfontein of enteric fever. (Signed) Milner."

A MINING SUIT.

Montreal, May 3.—Mr. Heinze is suing Angus et al. for $84,000 in connection with a mining and railway deal.

Invalided And Missing

Three Canadians Not Accounted For and Eighteen Get Sick Leave.

Major Drummond Is Severely Ill—Deaths from Wounds and Fever.

Ottawa, May 4.—Eighteen men of the first contingent are reported as invalided to England. Three men of the First Battalion Mounted Rifles are reported missing.

Major Drummond has arrived in England seriously ill, and is not likely to return to Canada for some time.

Ottawa, May 4.—The militia department to-day received a cablegram from Sir Alfred Milner, dated Capetown, May 2, as follows:

"7165, Pte. H. Barr, Royal Canadian Regiment, died of enteric fever on April 30 at Bloemfontein; and 2551, Gunner E. Picot, 'D' Battery, Canadian Artillery, died of enteric fever at De Aar today."

The officer commanding the first Canadian contingent reports from Bloemfontein the death on the 2nd instant of No. 7063, Pte. B. Liston, 90th Winnipeg Rifles. The cause of death is not given.

A militia order issued to-day has the following: "7833, Pte. J. W. Gulver (or Raymond), 62nd St. John Fusiliers, Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1st Battalion, slightly wounded in action.

"The following have been reported missing since April 23: Sergt. R. H. Ryan; 263, Corp. T. E. Linden, Royal Canadian Dragoons; 276, Pte. P. Hyry, Royal Canadian Dragoons."

Toronto, May 4.—An Evening Telegram cable says Driver Knight, of the Mounted Police, was slightly wounded in the battle at Jacobsrust, in which Cotton, of Ottawa, was reported killed in yesterday's despatches.

BOER LAAGER SHELLED.

British Big Gun Makes Good Practice Though at Very Great Range.

Warrenton, Cape Colony, May 4.—A British six-inch gun opened unexpectedly on the Boer laager yesterday at a distance of 7½ miles, throwing 100-pound shells with wonderful accuracy and causing a hasty retreat of the burghers. The bombardment continued to-day at all points by howitzers and field guns, supported by two companies of the Munster Regiment, the Boers being driven from shelter and their guns being put out of action.

VANCOUVER NEWS NOTES.

Small Fire at the Mills—Loggers Needed—Britannia Mines—Passengers From North.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 4.—The kiln of the Royal City mills took fire this morning. The smoke was very heavy and was plainly seen all over the city. Citizens became alarmed and the entire fire brigade turned out. The flames were soon under control, however, and comparatively little damage was done.

Vancouver's fire relief fund was closed this morning and the amount $2,019.25, remitted to Ottawa. A good sum was realized by the junior lacrosse boys at a concert given in their benefit last night.

The steamer Comox arrived from Northern British Columbia last night, and brought word that loggers were still badly needed in the logging camps.

The steamer City of Seattle touched here this morning on her way to Skagway. She had a good cargo and 250 passengers. Only eight passengers were taken on here.

A report appeared in a local paper yesterday to the effect that the Britannia mines had been sold for $1,500,000. Mr. Walters told a Colonist correspondent this morning that the report was premature; that it was quite likely that the mines would be sold for the figure mentioned, but the deal was not actually closed.

The funeral of the late Thomas Wilson, who died suddenly at Steveston, took place yesterday at New Westminster. A large number followed the remains to the Church of England burying ground at Sapperton.

The customs returns for the port of New Westminster for April are as follows: Total duty collected, $10,078.59; exports, $16,457; imports, $85,188.

SUFFOLKS TOOK PANIC.

Cause Assigned by General French for Disaster in Colesberg District.

London, May 4.—The Gazette this evening contains French's report of the disaster to the Suffolk Regiment in the Colesberg district January 5, which he attributes entirely to the fact that a majority of the four companies of the regiment engaged were seized with panic and retired. He pays a high tribute to the officers of the regiment and the men who remained with them.

Roberts at Brandfort.

British Take Important Step Forward with but Few Casualties.

The Boer Army Again Escape—Large Body Confronting Brabant.

French and Rundle Hovering Near and Enemy's Position Precarious.

London, May 4.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office as follows, under the date of Brandfort, May 3:

"We occupied Brandfort to-day without much opposition, and without, I hope, many casualties.

"The First Brigade and mounted infantry covered the left flank of the Fourteenth Brigade of the Seventh Division, and the right flank was supported by the 15th Brigade.

"Pole-Carew's division advanced directly on Brandfort.

"The Boer army, which was under command of Delarey, retired in a northeasterly direction."

Brabant's Camp, May 1 (by runner to Mafeteng).—Brabant's division now occupies a strong position on a range of hills on the Ladybrand road, about 20 miles from Wepener.

The troops are confronted by a large force of Boers, who recently occupied Wepener, and who have now been located in the mountains known in the Free State as Zwartlapberg.

This morning the Borderers' Horse, under Col. Maxwell, came in contact with the Boer outposts, but returned to camp after locating the enemy.

Later a group of 500 Boers was discovered marching past the Boer position, but the British were unable to whether they were friend or enemy until they had disappeared in a hollow a few miles away, when they proved to be a Boer command.

Thaba N'chu, May 3.—The Boers have evacuated Thaba N'chu hill and are believed to be still trekking, though one gun has shelled the camp indiscriminately.

Scouts report that some of the Boers retired towards Wepener.

They believe the Boers evacuated the position during the night, trekking to the northward in three directions.

Gen. French left to-day. Gen. Rundle is in command here.

It is expected that Gen. Brabant will effect a junction at any moment.

BERLIN TO INDIA'S RELIEF.

Handsome Contribution to Famine Fund With Sympathetic Message From the Kaiser.

Simla, May 4.—Emperor William has telegraphed to Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, as follows:

"Full of the deepest sympathy for the terrible distress in India. Berlin has, with my approval, realized the sum of over half a million marks, and I have ordered it forwarded for your disposal. May India feel that this action on the part of the capital of the German empire is from a deep sense of the sympathetic love for India which has prompted my people, and which emanates from the fact that blood is richer than water."

To this message the viceroy to-day replied as follows:

"I have the honor to receive your imperial Majesty's most gracious telegram, the terms of which will create a thrill of gratitude throughout India for the warm-hearted, sympathetic attitude of your capital, Berlin, acting upon the opportune and noble initiative of your imperial Majesty. It is indeed an illustration of the binding force of kinship by your Majesty that the German people should turn with kindly thought to the work being done by the British government in this country for the relief of the terrible suffering by which the poor Indian people are afflicted. On their behalf I venture to acknowledge the generous action of your Majesty and the munificent contribution of your people."

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

Switch Believed to Have Been Maliciously Opened—Passengers All Escape Injury.

Winnipeg, May 4.—As last night's C. P. R. west-bound express was running into Upsata station, on the Thunder Bay section, a point about 342 miles east of Winnipeg, the engine ran into an open switch and was derailed, taking the baggage car, express car and one colonist car with it. Reports state that no injury resulted to any of the passengers or trainmen. A wrecking gang was despatched at once from Fort William and worked all night in clearing the track. The C. P. R. officials have failed to trace who is responsible for the accident, and the switch is believed to have been opened by some malicious person. Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of Toronto, was among the passengers on board. He is en route to attend the British Columbia Methodist conference. The train reached here late to-night.

LIBERALS' PRETTY QUARREL.

Mr. Greenway Procures Vote of Censure on Dominion Member for Lisgar.

Winnipeg, May 4.—(Special)—At a convention of Liberals of Lisgar held at Morden yesterday, ex-Premier Greenway made a strong speech condemning R. L. Richardson, M. P., of the Winnipeg Tribune. Mr. Frank Williamson, who nominated Mr. Richardson in 1896, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. James McNaughton, who was seconder of Mr. Richardson's nomination in 1896:

"We, the Liberals of Lisgar, hereby repudiate the articles and sentiments lately expressed in the Winnipeg Tribune, believing them to be opposed to the best interests of the Dominion and not in accord with Liberal principles."

The resolution was carried with only two dissenting voices. Nearly 200 delegates were present at the meeting.

STRIKE ENDING.

Some of the Eastern Car Repairers Returning to Work To-day.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 3.—The striking car repairers of the New York Central will return to work in a body to-morrow morning. This was agreed upon at a joint meeting of the Car Repairers Association held at East Buffalo to-night. The other roads did not adjust difficulties with the car repairers to-day, and while amicable negotiations are pending, this may be concluded to-morrow. There were no positive developments in the strike of the freight handlers to-day.

LUMBER CARRIER ASHORE.

One of the British Columbia Fleet in Trouble on African Coast.

Lorenzo Marques, May 3.—The American ship William H. Macey, Capt. Groth, from Vancouver, is ashore at Cockburn shoal. The British warship Forte has gone to her assistance. The William H. Macey is of 2,002 tons. She is 254 feet 9 inches long, 43 feet 2 inches wide and 28 feet 3 inches deep. She is owned by J. C. Eschon & Co. and hails from San Francisco.

VICTIMS OF SMALLPOX.

Two Other Deaths Recorded from the Mysterious Outbreak in the West.

Winnipeg, May 4.—M. Deering, a young man confined in the smallpox hospital, died to-night at 1 Oo'clock. Deceased is supposed to have contracted the disease at the Winnipeg general hospital, where he had gone for treatment. All the other patients at quarantine are reported to be improving.

Arnprior, Ont., May 4.—James W. Tierney, a smallpox victim, died this morning. There are no other cases in town, owing to precautions taken by the board of health. Tierney was C. P. R. agent here and also filled many other positions. He contracted the disease on a recent visit to the Coast.

PEKIN TO BERLIN.

Dowager Empress Sends Felicitations on Occasion of Prince's Birthday.

Berlin, May 3.—The semi-official North German Gazette published to-day the following: "The Chinese minister has received a telegram to the effect that the Dowager Empress and the Emperor are sending congratulatory letters and a present on the occasion of the Crown Prince's birthday. The minister has also been instructed to transmit the very cordial congratulations of their Majesties, expressing the wish that 'a long and happy reign may be the lot of the Kaiser, that the whole imperial house may flourish, that the Crown Prince may inherit the full splendor of the throne of his illustrious forefathers, and that everything may thrive with him according to his desires.'"

UTAH HORROR.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 3.—The latest despatches from Schofield say that 250 will be about the total number of dead. There are not enough coffins in the camp to bury the dead, and to add to the horror of the situation the bodies are rapidly decomposing, and it has been suggested that cremation be resorted to.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Kingston, May 2.—The Queen's convocation passed off successfully to-day. Principal Grant in addressing the graduating class spoke most hopefully of the university and of the prospect of her financial burdens being removed and consequently the spreading out of Queen's and the extension of her influence.

WAGES INCREASED.

New York, May 3.—Employees of the Standard Oil Co. in Williamsburg, Green Point and Long Island City, to the number of fully five thousand, today received an advance in their wages and a reduction of one hour in their working time. The increase of wages is from 5 to 15 per cent.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

Berne, May 3.—The complete Delagoa Bay award, which the secretary of the tribunal assured the United States minister would be delivered April 15 at the latest, is not yet forthcoming, and further considerable delay is probable, as the United States and British governments are unable to determine till they examine the text whether the award is acceptable.

NEW COLLEGE PRINCIPAL.

Toronto, May 2—Rev. J. Maggs, B. A., D. D., rector of a prominent Wesleyan Methodist church in London, Eng., has been appointed principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, in succession to Rev. Principal Shaw, who retired yesterday on account of ill health.

SCHOFIELD MINE DISASTER.

Washington, May 3.—The French ambassador called on President McKinley and Secretary Hay to-day and conveyed the condolence of the President of the French Republic to the President of the United States over the mine disaster at Salt Lake City.

A UNIVERSITY MEMBER.

London, May 3.—Sir John Batty Tuke, vice-president of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, has been elected to represent the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's in the House of Commons, without opposition. James M. Barrie, the novelist, having decided not to contest the seat.

WILL NOT SELL.

London, May 4.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Times says: "The project of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States has been abandoned. There is strong opposition to the idea, and the King himself is opposed to it."

CAPETOWN SUBSCRIBES.

Capetown, May 3.—Within an hour after the opening of the Ottawa relief fund here there were five subscriptions of $500 each recorded. The members of Strathcona's Horse contributed liberally.

WAGES INCREASED.

New York, May 3.—The World tomorrow will say that 20,000 men employed by the Standard Oil Co. all over the country have had their wages raised 10 per cent.

Fire Losses At the Cap

Colonist Correspondent T the Big Blaze of Last Month.

Canadian Cattle Again Placed in Quarantin in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 28.—The sittin liament is suspended by reas calamity, the like of which o cares to see more than once i time. The fire which broke ou on Thursday morning, and the by a strong breeze, was carrie the river into the city of Ottaw ing before it dwellings, churches, schools, stores, etc., its direful effects almost with th city of St. John, N. B., in 1877. St. John fire between 15,000 an people were rendered homeless, to the amount of $22,000,000 tained. Almost an equal nu people in the sister cities here out shelter, while the loss is estimated at from $12,000,000 000,000. The burnt district i the saddest sights that man upon. Especially was it so th ing after the fire, when the ones were searching among t for any little knick-knacks whi might find. The most serious tained is in the quantity of lumber destroyed, but the far effects of the fire will be felt f a day, as between 5,000 and 6, sons are out of employment. importance to the lumber which is the mammoth establishment E. B. Eddy Manufacturing C the pride of industrial Ottawa thing is lost to the firm except phide mill, and the peculiarit situation with regard to Eddy's the insurance policies were ch few weeks ago so that the could only claim $100,000 on any whereas in the former policie were no such restrictions. change alone the company lose 000, an amount large enough to age most firms to start up aga their all is gone. It is not to di the Eddy Company, however, veteran president, although in year, is determined to adopt the of Bruce and "try again." Th sustained by the Ottawa Electr pany, Ottawa Electric Railwa pany, the McKay Milling Compa J. R. Booth and the Canadian Railway were also very great latter company estimates its $250,000, and the McKay Millin pany's loss cannot be much les though the majority of the d destroyed were of a poor clas mostly frame buildings, ther nevertheless a number of fine re wiped out, among them being Hon. George E. Foster, ex-min finance; Mr. J. R. Booth, pres the Canada Atlantic Railway C his son-in-law, Mr. A. W. Fle Levi Crannell, a candidate for toralty four years ago, and othe nent citizens. Late in the afte Thursday, while the fire was progress, the sight looking do the Chaudiere Flats from Ash Hill was an appalling one. Peo making frantic efforts to save longings, and there were stances where furniture was from dwellings to what seeme places of safety, only to be sub devoured by the flames.

Every energy is now being co ed on the work of relief. Me sympathy are coming in from the world. While appreciate people, they are not so effecti actual cash, but it is neverthel esting to know that outside responding nobly to the appeals by the mayor and the newsp Ottawa. The Dominion govern contributed $100,000, and the c Ottawa in their corporate a like sum. The Ontario l unanimously voted $25,000, wh mation received by His Excel day shows that there is a gen sponse to the Lord Mayor's re contributions to a Mansion Ho The executive committee which appointed consists of but elev bers, but several of them hav perience in similar work in The first thing which is eng attention of the committee is the immediate requirements o ferers by providing food an Many of the poor people are c in the open, not knowing wher their household belongings w have saved. Fortunately th has been fine for the last th although the nights have been cold. In Ottawa there was a ter for the unfortunates, but o side the sweep was so clean t been deemed advisable to ere huts. As soon as the urgent of the case have been met, a the burned area is to be take will include the full details of lies rendered homeless, the lo have sustained, the value of t erty before the fire, the amoun ance, and information of a sim acter which will aid the con arriving at a basis of appo Of course this will all take the work will be done syste and outsiders may rest assu any contributions which they be put to good purpose. O aldermen with a practical t mind, when the question of contribution was under con wanted the money to be devo making of roads and the re the sidewalks. He was pr upon and was informed that were not considering that ph question; that that was a the city council to deal with

For some months our people patting themselves on the bac ing good over what they hav wards strengthening the bond within the Empire. This t self-congratulation has certain without reason, and is, presum procated to some extent by th Great Britain. But sentimen ness are only connected very as the Imperial authorities h ly, though reasonably enough us by the orders just issued ence to the slaughter of Ca tle within five days of their ed in England. In some way understand, cattle from t States were shipped to Engl same ship with some from Ar public. These latter were a mouth and foot disease, which States animals contracted fro the voyage. Forthwith is