

the Hudson Bay Company had a party with Big Bear, who assured him it was the intention of the Indians to leave the fort in safety. Anxious about the women and children, McLean accepted Big Bear's terms and left about thirty civilians of all ages, now with the Indians. The remainder of the garrison, outnumbered by the enemy, retreated down a river on a scow, taking the guns and ammunition of the fort with them.

WINNIPEG, 24.—A Clark's Crossing messenger, just returned from the front, brings the following particulars of an engagement with the rebels, which occurred at 9.15 a.m., 15 miles north of Batouche: The insurgents taken ground on the edge of a ravine, from which they poured a deadly fire into the advancing column. When the messenger left the fight was raging. Three houses of the enemy were shelled and many rebels were driven from them and took refuge in a ravine. The Indian allies of the rebels fought vigorously in Indian fashion. The whole number in the ranks is estimated at 300.

Middleton's hat was shot through, he escaped uninjured. Capt. Wise, D. C., had his horse shot under him. The ravine is entirely surrounded, and there is no possibility that the rebels will escape. The Tenth Royals on the west bank had just arrived as a messenger was leaving. Casualties, three killed and ten or fifteen wounded.

2.30 p.m.—Several others are wounded, but have not been brought in. One party of rebels has just been lodged. The artillery is still shelling the rebels in the ravine. Several Indian ponies have been captured. The rebel loss is not yet known. The Indians set the prairie on fire, but a heavy hail storm extinguished it.

OTTAWA, Ont., 24.—The receipt of a dispatch, announcing a battle between Gen. Middleton's advance detachment and the rebels, caused great excitement in the House. Members shed excitedly about the corridors besieged the telegraph office for information. Debate on the franchise was for a time interrupted by the statement which prevailed. The government has as yet received no information regarding the fight.

ST. LOUIS, 24.—A special from San Jose, Chihuahua, Mexico, to the *Globe*, says there can be no doubt that the Apaches are again on the march in the Sierra Madre Mountains. On Monday last a band of 60 of them attacked a few Mexicans at Pena and killed Odongo and Leonries. A courier was at once sent from the nearest mine to the governor to notify him of the raid and tell him there were no troops that locality. The entire surrounding country is aroused in arms. There has also been a large number of cattle stolen by the Indians.

PANAMA, 24.—This morning strong barricades were being erected in the streets near the cable company's office, which would have cut all communication off had not the same been summarily removed, as the cable office is situated in that part of the town near the battery and quarters. Seven hundred troops left Buena Ventura under Gen. Villa this morning at 7 o'clock by the Colombian gunboat *Boyaca*, and on a schooner towed by the canal company's tugboat. An attack would have taken place immediately on the arrival of these troops Sunday night or Monday morning, but at 2:30 in the afternoon United States troops appeared on the scene as if by magic, three taps of the drum being the signal by which they started. Three columns entered the city and had full possession in about ten minutes, knocking down the barricades as they passed through the streets. At the call of the bugle the Colombian guards withdrew into the barracks. This splendid *coup de main* was undoubtedly prevented another disaster similar to that of Colon.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Red Cloud and Gen. McGillivuddy faced each other in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day. The old chief had prepared a number of charges against the agent, relating to misappropriation of money, maladministration of agency affairs and attempts to crush him (Red Cloud) and destroy his influence. At the request of the Commissioner they were reduced to writing. McGillivuddy made a brief denial of the charges, and after some general discussion further proceedings were postponed until to-morrow.

Attorney-General Garland has requested Solicitor-General Phillips to remain in office during the present term of the United States Supreme Court, which will not be closed until May 4th. Judge Phillips sent in his resignation March 6th.

The Marine hospital Bureau is informed that smallpox still prevails at Trieste, Austria, but has as yet received no confirmation of the reports that cholera prevails in Spain. On the contrary, the Bureau has received emphatic denials of the report. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into this country. The quarantines at Ship Island and Sapolo are already in operation, and those at Cape Charles and Delaware breakwater will be opened May 15th.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given orders for the immediate repair of the revenue steamer *Manhattan*, now at Baltimore, with the view of utilizing it as a quarantine boat at Cape Charles.

NEW YORK, 25.—General Grant, after a long sleep, slept at intervals. The sore on the base of the tongue appeared

angry last night, and his restlessness may have been the result. Between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning the patient slept most of the time, and when he awoke and his throat was examined, there were more favorable indications than yesterday. When Dr. Douglas left at 8.30 a.m. he said General Grant passed a very quiet night, though his sleep was somewhat broken. So far as his physical condition is concerned, General Grant might with safety be removed to the mountains or seaside to-morrow. That the General will survive the summer is the belief of those in a position to know.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 25.—At 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Hawley, who occupies a room in the Palace Hotel block at Sixth and Vine Streets, was awakened by a noise resembling the pushing of paper under her door. She called to ask if it was a telegraph messenger, but had no reply. She then heard someone walk away. Her room soon filled with smoke, and going to the door, she found a paper saturated with coal oil and burning against her door. Other doors on the same floor were similarly treated, only the paper had not been ignited. The fire was soon extinguished without disturbing the guests of the hotel. E. H. Johnson, of St. Louis was arrested on suspicion.

NEW YORK, 25.—Kiernan's news agency says: "The Union Pacific has just been served with an injunction restraining the company from leasing the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company."

CLARK'S CROSSING, N. W. T., 25.—The engagement yesterday between the halfbreeds and General Middleton's command was opened by the halfbreeds firing on Boulton's horse, who were scouting in front, and with whom Gen. Middleton was riding. The enemy occupied two small bluffs, and opened fire, killing several of the scouts and wounding a number of men. Between the bluffs runs a ravine. The advanced guard of the 90th battalion, under Capt. Clarke was ordered up and also battery A. The battery opened fire and the halfbreeds retired to a ravine, the remainder of the Ninetieth were then ordered up and also Company C of the Infantry School of Toronto, which occupied the extreme right, had two or three hot skirmishes for the possession of a knoll in front of the ravine. A company of the Ninetieth and battery made a dash across the opening and gained ground commanding the ravine. The fight continued till toward evening when a company of the 10th Grenadiers crossed the river and relieved some of the Infantry which had been in action all day.

The killed in addition to those already reported, are Gunner Cook, of battery A, Private Wheeler, of No. 2 company, of the 90th, Capt. Clarke and Lieut. Swinford of the 90th will die of their wounds. The enemy left no dead on the field.

WASHINGTON, 25.—United States Consul James W. Taylor, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, sent the following to-day to Secretary Bayard: "The battle with Riel's forces at Fish Creek continued all day Friday. The Canadian loss was twelve killed and forty-seven wounded. Middleton retired about a mile to an open space on the northeast bank of the Saskatchewan river. He was reinforced by a column from the other side of the river, but the number of his troops still does not exceed six hundred. The rebel forces engaged numbered probably 300, but there are rumors of hostile Indians in the rear of Middleton. The situation is very grave. There was a storm of rain and high wind last night. There is hope of the arrival of the steamer *Northcote*, from Swift Current with a Gatling gun, but there is danger of her being interrupted or getting aground on the sandbars of South Saskatchewan. The rebel loss is unknown on account of their advantageous position of Fish Creek in a wooded ravine. The insurgents were led by Gabriel Dumont. The fire was most deadly. Nearly all who were killed were shot through the head or heart. There is a hospital for the wounded at Clark's Crossing. The occupation of Battleford by other troops relieving the garrison and the settlers, may check further hostilities by the North Saskatchewan Indians. There is telegraphic communication with Battleford, but the battle-field is 25 miles from the nearest station. News comes only by courier to Clark's Crossing. General Middleton announces his purpose to the Ottawa authorities to advance immediately on Riel's headquarters and Batouche Crossing. His rear is now east or south of south Saskatchewan."

DENVER, Col., 25.—A *Tribune-Republican* special from Tennessee Pass says: News reached here at midnight of a snowslide, in which eleven miners are supposed to have perished. The men had been working in the Homestake mine, and nothing having been heard from them for a fortnight, a man named Frank Sanderson started out to ascertain if any harm had come to the men. On arriving at the flat where the two cabins had stood in which the men lived, Sanderson found everything buried by a snowslide that evidently came down in the dead of night. Not a sign of life was to be seen in any direction. No doubt the whole party were buried alive. A large rescuing party is now leaving for the scene.

A *Tribune-Republican* Leadville special says: A special train carrying a relief party left Leadville within an hour for the scene of the disaster. On reaching a point nearest the mine, the party was met by a crowd of excited miners who informed them that it was useless to attempt to reach the mine

through the wilderness of soft snow, even with snowshoes, at that time of day. The party then returned to Leadville and will repeat the trip early in the morning, when it is hoped the snow will bear the weight of the men.

The missing men are Martin Borden and his brother Sylvester, of Nova Scotia; Horace W. Matthews and his brother Joseph, of Iowa; John Lock and John Burns, England; Charles Richards, Nova Scotia; Chris. Harvey, Leadville; Robert Campbell, Red Cliff; John Burns, San Francisco, and one unknown.

VICKSBURG, Miss., 25.—The list of those killed by falling walls at the recent fire increases hourly. The remains of 18 more persons have been taken from the ruins, making 32 bodies found thus far. It is now feared that many more are buried beneath the ruins, as the city was full of strangers to witness the firemen's parade.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—Advices from Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, Mo., are to the effect that John A. Tennis and George H. Moore, old and well known citizens, between whom a bitter feud of several years standing has existed, met on the street yesterday evening and immediately drew revolvers and commenced firing. Tennis was shot through the head and Moore through the heart, and both died in five minutes.

DENVER, Col., 26.—A large rescuing party left early this morning for the scene of the snowslide in the Homestake mountain, and are now working with desperate earnestness to reach the victims. Up to dark this evening two bodies had been recovered. The fate of the other buried miners will probably not be known before some time to-morrow, as a great mountain of snow must first be removed. The Homestake mountain is the highest in that part of the State. The side of the mountain on which the men were situated was very precipitous, and a great avalanche must have literally fallen on the cabin full of unsuspecting miners, crushing it to atoms.

PANAMA, 26.—All the troops were withdrawn last night. The consequences cannot be foreseen, but that there will be serious trouble on the arrival of the Colombian troops, due here to-night, seems certain. Gen. Aizpura has proposed to the commander of the U. S. forces here to withdraw his troops to the station of the Panama Railway Company, and guarantee the security of the city. Gen. Aizpura, however, though well disposed, will not be able to prevent the destruction of property and life. Barricades are being erected in the streets and sandbag defences are being constructed on balconies. This shows the insurgents are determined to fight in the town. The native feeling here is strong. It is considered cruel for U. S. troops to occupy the town and then withdraw, leaving the people helpless and the city in the control of a lawless mob.

Prest. Ferguson, of the Central and South American Telegraph Company to-day telegraphed as follows:

"Hon. F. B. Bayard, Secretary of State, Washington:

All the American troops were withdrawn from Panama last night. The town is in the hands of rebels. The streets are barricaded and the consequences cannot be foreseen. I have telegraphed as follows to the superintendent of the company at Panama: 'I demand in writing from the American Consular Commandant of the U. S. forces, protecting our property and men. At present the U. S. Government has, by treaty, all the rights and obligations that Colombia has, and must be held responsible for the damage done to American property, or for any failure to keep open communication.'

Similar dispatches have also been sent to the Secretary of the Navy, Whitney, and manager of the company at Galveston.

NOGALES, Arizona, 26.—A recent arrival from Sonora states that a battle has occurred between the Yaqui Indians and Mexicans, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of ninety killed and wounded. Among the latter was Colonel Torres. The Mexicans are preparing to attack the Yaquis with two Gatling guns. In Hermosillo and Magdalena every man who has not fled has been drafted. It is reported that many Mexicans from the neighboring States are joining the Yaquis.

NEW YORK, 27.—A special from Panama to the *Tribune* dated April 26th, says: The American troops, under the command of McCalla, began to withdraw from the city last night under an agreement with Aizpura to the French consul. The evacuation of the city destroys American prestige here. There has been wild rejoicing among the insurgents and sympathizers with them, and property owners anticipate serious trouble. Americans are called cowards and threats are heard on every side to-day. The American troops withdrew to the Panama railway station. Gen. Aizpura guaranteed to preserve order in the city, but the insurgents again began the work of barricading the streets.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Admiral Jouett and Commander McCalla informed the navy department that the American forces were withdrawn from Panama yesterday because of promises made by the rebel Aizpura that he would not interfere with American interest in that city and that he would not erect barricades in the streets. The American troops were marched a short distance from the city to the Panama railroad company's property where they were stationed at the time the telegrams were sent to Washington.

NEW YORK, 27.—Beginning at 11 o'clock last night, General Grant slept at intervals until 2 o'clock, after which

his slumber was almost continuous until 8 o'clock. Flags are flying and bunting displayed on the street on which General Grant lives in commemoration of his birthday. The General to-day is sixty-three years old.

FOREIGN.

CAIRO via Paris, 24.—M. Barrere, Consul-General of France to Egypt, has been instructed by his government to suspend official relations with Egypt and make a declaration to the government of Egypt that France declines to sanction Egypt's financial convention and reserves to herself complete liberty of action.

Cairo, 24.—M. Barrere has delayed his departure from Cairo. It is stated that Egypt now offers to compromise the dispute with France concerning the suppression of the *Bosphore-Egyptien*, by making an apology and by admitting that her officials violated the right of domicile of the publishers. The apology however is to contain "no allusion to the seizure of the *Bosphore-Egyptien*."

London, 24.—A telegram from Alexandria to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that the French consul general has informed the Khedive and Nubar Pasha, Egyptian foreign minister, of instructions to suspend official relations with the government of Egypt. The same telegram also states that the consul-general left Cairo for Alexandria to embark for Europe.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Gladstone announced that the French Consul General had left Cairo to-day.

LONDON, 24.—The Armstrong Works at Newcastle, having received an order from Russia for a large quantity of war material, declined to fill it and have given notice to the British Admiralty of the nature of the order.

SUAKIM, 24.—The Suakim-Berber Railway has been extended three miles beyond Handoub. A force of five hundred of the enemy was discovered between Tamboug and Essibie. The troops are daily engaged in scouting expeditions.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24.—It is stated here that naval officers who have retired on half pay have been ordered upon the active list, pending the issue of the controversy between England and Russia.

LONDON, 24.—The telegraph line between Meshed and Teheran (Persia) is broken. Sir Peter Lumsden is thus prevented from communicating direct with London.

Mr. Swainson, who was severely wounded by the explosion at the Admiralty office yesterday, continues to make favorable progress.

Detectives have obtained little evidence likely to afford a clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

BELFAST, 24.—The Prince and Princess of Wales landed from the royal yacht to-day. Notwithstanding that the rain was falling steadily, vast crowds assembled to welcome the royal visitors, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

PARIS, 24.—The breaking off of official relations between France and Egypt, the announcement of which rupture was made here this morning in a dispatch from Cairo, was entirely unexpected by the people, and the news has created a great sensation. This act of France is considered an unmistakable evidence that there is an understanding between France and Russia.

PARIS, 24.—Abbe Ganahat was executed by guillotine this morning, for the murder, last fall, of Madam Balberich.

LONDON, 24.—In the House of Commons this afternoon M. Labouchere and Mr. Richard, both radicals, asked whether or not the government, before deciding to go to war with Russia, would seek the offices of a friendly power to effect a peaceable settlement.

Gladstone replied that never, during the present correspondence with Russia or the discussion of the serious questions at present before Parliament, had the government said anything in prejudice of the idea advanced by the questioners. As, however, every answer made by the government to interrogatories put in the House of Commons was an announcement to Russia, the Government Gladstone said, had decided that it was neither advisable nor convenient to make declarations to Russia through Parliament.

In the House of Lords this afternoon the Egyptian loan bill passed in committee without amendment.

In the lobbies of the House of Commons this afternoon it was said that Gladstone, pale and agitated, made an almost pathetic appeal to members of Parliament not to press upon the government questions concerning the situation in Egypt or the condition of the correspondence with Russia upon the Afghan boundary and the collision of Russian and Afghan troops. Mr. Gladstone, it was claimed, was much disturbed by the news from Cairo this morning, of a rupture by France of her relations with Egypt.

LONDON, 25.—There was much excitement over the government defeat. Before division Gladstone stated that the government would reserve freedom of action if the amendment carried. Its adoption entails a charge of £130,000 yearly on a consolidated fund, with similar relief to local taxes. It is believed that government will decide to go on with the bill and endeavor to reverse the vote with a fuller house. Government in the meantime, it is thought, will proceed with the English and Scotch bills and test the same question.

CAIRO, 25.—The Egyptian govern-

ment has tendered no offers of compromise to the French government. On the contrary the Egyptian ministry are firm in the belief that their action in suppressing the French newspaper is fully justified, nevertheless it is hoped that an amicable settlement may be reached.

PARIS, 25.—The morning papers are all loud in praise of the energetic action of government in the Egyptian difficulty. The *Gaulois* reports France and England have agreed upon a compromise, but official circles declare that France is determined to demand the fullest reparation. France is evidently acting with a desire to overthrow Nubar Pasha.

LONDON, 25.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, received here this afternoon states that the Czar has issued an imperial ukase sanctioning the raising of a large force of Turcoman militia by General Komaroff.

CRONSTADT, 25.—Workmen are busy night and day loading all the Whitehead torpedoes in the arsenal. Orders have been given that the moment hostilities begin stationary torpedoes shall be placed outside all the Russian ports on the Baltic. The ironclads *Admiral Greig*, *Duc D'Edinburg* and *Kremler*, and the monitors *Typhon*, *Iatnik* and *Bronenoiets* have already completed their armaments and are ready for immediate action.

VIENNA, 25.—It is reported that Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs has expressed the gravest fears that war will be the issue of the strained relations existing between Great Britain and Russia. Austrian newspapers are of the opinion that England will obtain an alliance with Turkey in the event of war with Russia.

BOMBAY, 25.—The Duke of Connaught who had started home has been suddenly recalled to Simla.

SIMLA, 25.—The recall of the Duke of Connaught was due to the receipt of a telegram from England indicating that the political outlook is extremely critical. Earl Dufferin of India, held a prolonged military council. It is believed he has resolved to concentrate the Indian forces at Quetta immediately.

LONDON, 25.—British transports at Woolwich have been ordered to load, until otherwise instructed, all their war stores for India instead of Suakim. Government has ordered the immediate construction of 40 gunboats. These gunboats are to be according to admiralty specifications of a new type of naval architecture. They will carry light shell guns for the purpose of destroying torpedo boats.

LONDON, 25.—To-night the situation appears to be very serious. It looks as if Russia desires war, and as if England will be compelled to accept a challenge to fight. The common people of England—that is, those who read or gossip at the "pubs" and know what is going on—seem to believe that there will be war, but they are not enthusiastic about it. Gladstone, more than any premier England ever had, is a development of the British populace. He don't believe in war unless it is absolutely necessary. He does not think a diplomatic insult, for instance, or a mere brush against prestige, is sufficient cause for war. His enemies even go so far as to say that Mr. Gladstone would have allowed the Soudan to slip away rather than fight for it, but for Gordon, and that he does not consider the retention of India worth the cost of a war with Russia. The English people believe he values a soldier's life higher than does any other statesman in Europe. It is this characteristic of the British premier, coupled with his supreme reticence during the past few days, which makes thoughtful men believe that war is imminent.

It is everywhere taken for granted that the Russians' expected reply to England's recent remonstrance concerning General Komaroff's account of his conduct at Penjdeh will be at least evasive. It is even thought the Czar will endeavor to justify Komaroff's action and establish its rectitude from the very text of Sir Peter Lumsden's account of the conduct of the Afghans. The attitude of money in Europe to-day is one of doubt and uncertainty concerning the Anglo-Russian situation. The financial market may be described as stagnant. There seems to be an inability on the part of even the greatest financiers to divine the exact intention of England; hence there are no large market operations in progress or even in contemplation. So far as known, capitalists are at present lending their money from day to day. They get good terms on these call loans, and seem afraid to lend for longer periods. The holders of Russian securities, both in England and in Germany, are slow to part with their investments. It may be the small investors are imitating the large holders, who, they suppose, are "on the inside," and keep what they have on some supposed superior information. Possibly also the steadiness maintained by Russian stocks in the markets is mainly due to the refusal of holders to offer freely for fear of causing too rapid declines. Certain it is, however, that Russian securities have been steadier than the seriousness of the situation has apparently warranted.

The enervation and lassitude of spring time are but indications of the sluggish action of the blood, overloaded with carbonates accumulated by the use of heating food in winter. This condition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known.