

MORE HARD FIGHTING. THE MARKETS

2,000 of Mad Mullah's Forces Fell Before the British Guns.

A London despatch says: The war office on Thursday received from Brigadier General Manning, in command of the British forces in Somaliland, a despatch dated twenty miles westward of Galadi, Somaliland, April 18, in which a serious British reverse is reported.

A flying column under Col. Cobbe, left Galadi, April 10th to reconnoitre the road to Walwal but owing to difficulty in finding the road and shortness of water he was about to leave his protected camp when firing was heard in the direction of a party under Capt. Olivey which was also reconnoitering.

SENT TO THE RESCUE.

Col. Plunkett with 160 men of the second battalion of the King's African Rifles, 48 men of the second Sikhs and two Maxim guns were at once despatched to his relief. It turned out that Olivey had not been attacked, but Col. Plunkett on joining him continued to press onward to the open country seven miles westward of Gumburra, where he was attacked by a very strong force of mounted troops and the enemy's infantry, who attacked at close quarters. He kept back the enemy until he had no more ammunition, when he formed a square and charged with bayonets in the direction of Col. Cobbe's protected camp. He moved some distance in this manner, but a great many men, including Col. Plunkett himself, were killed or wounded by the pursuing enemy.

ANNIHILATED THEM ALL.

"At last the enemy's infantry overwhelmed the square and annihilated them all, with the exception of 37 fugitives above mentioned."

The despatch closes with a list of the "officers and men missing, and no doubt killed in action," namely Col. A. W. V. Plunkett, Captains Johnston, Stewart, Olivey, Morris and McKinnon, and Lieuts. Gaynor and Bell, all of the King's African Rifles; Capt. Vizey of the second Sikhs, Capt. Sime of the Indian Medical staff, two white privates, 48 men of the second Sikhs and 124 men of the African Rifles. The two Maxim guns also were lost.

General Manning added that he was about to march to the relief of Col. Cobbe.

A London despatch says: Word has been received here that General Manning, on hearing of the slaughter of Col. Cobbe's forces on April 17 in Somaliland by the Mad Mullah's followers, started at once to relieve Cobbe with 380 men. He sent Major Kenna with 100 mounted infantrymen in advance. Major Kenna reached Col. Cobbe on the afternoon of April 18 without meeting any opposition. Gen. Manning, on the route, engaged the Mullah's forces and killed 2,000 of them. The British losses are not given. Col. Cobbe's force was relieved.

Further details have been received of the fighting between the British and the forces of the Mad Mullah in Somaliland before the action in which the British suffered so severely.

These show that on April 14 the enemy, who were completely concealed, attacked Col. Cobbe's forces in the thick brush. The guide had led the British forces sixteen miles out of the way. The British camel battery went into action and the enemy retired.

Col. Cobbe, however, was without water, and was compelled to retreat toward Galadi. On April 16 the enemy surrounded a patrol of riflemen under command of Capt. Shakerley. A lieutenant was killed and three men were wounded. The enemy suffered a loss of fifteen.

The dervishes who wiped out the little force of Col. Plunkett and Capt. Olivey on April 17 numbered 2,000 horsemen and 10,000 spearmen.

ANOTHER SEVERE FIGHT.

The British Somaliland expedition has had another severe engagement with the followers of the Mad Mullah. A small column under Major Gough, which was moving towards Walwal from Bohotele in the north-east, concurrently with Gen. Manning's advance upon Walwal, was surrounded by the enemy in the thick brush. The fighting lasted until almost all the ammunition of the British was gone, when they retired fighting to Danop. They lost two officers and thirteen men killed, and four officers and 28 men wounded, all natives except the officers. The fighting lasted from 7.30 in the morning until 5.45 in the evening on April 22. Much of the fighting was at close quarters. The enemy, who were recklessly brave, were frequently repulsed. It is estimated that more than a hundred of them were killed. The British made four bayonet charges.

According to later official details of the disaster that befell Col. Plunkett's column, the enemy, despite their overwhelming numbers, horse and foot, who repeatedly charged with fanatical bravery, were kept off until Col. Plunkett's ammunition was gone. His square was then broken, and the survivors tried to cut their way through the enemy. Survivors say that dead

followers of the Mullah were piled up in heaps in front of the Maxim guns. The British force used ordinary service bullets instead of dum-dums or similar expanding bullets, and were consequently at a disadvantage, the service bullets, as has been often proved, failed to stop the rushes of the fanatical savages. Nevertheless, at least two thousand of them were killed, chiefly by the Maxim fire. The statement that Gen. Manning's force killed 2,000 of the enemy in their recent engagement was evidently an error. The report referred to Gen. Plunkett's engagement.

FOUR KILLED.

Gas Was Ignited as They Were Going to Work.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch says:—Four miners were killed at Reserve Mines on Friday night, as a result of a terrific explosion in the Reserve pit at about half-past seven in the morning, and one man lies at St. Joseph's Hospital, suffering terrible agony from bad burns sustained, but he will recover.

The dead are Michael S. McNeil, William King, Joseph King, and Henry Jackson. The man at the hospital is William Whiteaway. McNeil formerly belonged to Big Ponds, but he had been living at Reserve for some years. He leaves a widow and family of four. The three others killed belonged to Western Bay, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

The explosion took place in the face of No. 5 level, in the French slope, at a point nearly a mile from the entrance to the pit. The men had entered the pit, and were proceeding to their rooms when they were apprised of the presence of gas. McNeil carried a safety lamp, which he was to use while cleaning out the gas in his room before beginning his work. He was a machine runner. Exactly how the accident occurred is not known. Whiteaway, who survived the damp, was not with the four men killed, but was walking some distance behind them. He was in a dazed condition when brought to the surface.

KING EDWARD AT NAPLES.

Welcome on Behalf of King Emmanuel of Italy.

A Naples, Italy, despatch says:—The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board, arrived here on Thursday and received an enthusiastic welcome. The Italian squadron saluted and the crews manned ship and cheered warmly. After the yacht had anchored King Edward received the Duke of Abruzzi, the newly appointed Foreign Minister Morin, and others, who welcomed his Majesty in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

The Royal yacht was escorted by ten British warships, which answered the salutes of the Italian ships and land batteries. The German Crown Prince, Frederick William, his brother, Prince Eitel, and Crown Prince Louis of Portugal, visited King Edward. The town was gaily decorated with flags, but rainy weather marred the festivities. King Edward subsequently visited the Queen of Portugal on board the yacht Amelia, the German Princes on Board the Sapphire and the Duke of Abruzzi on board the Italian cruiser Liguria. Later the King landed and visited the museum.

GERM OF SMALLPOX.

Important Discovery by a Professor at Harvard.

A Boston despatch says:—The Globe announces that Dr. Wm. Thomas Councilman, the Shattuck professor of pathological anatomy in the Harvard medical school, has discovered the germ that causes smallpox. The discovery is pronounced by physicians who have been made aware of Dr. Councilman's achievements as one of the really great ones in medical history, and the most important made in Boston, rivalling the discovery of either as an anaesthetic. The details of the investigation, how each successive step was taken, together with valuable information concerning the protozoa, the organism that produces that highly contagious disease, will on Tuesday evening be furnished to medical men by the discoverer, who refrains from making a public announcement of it until he has enlightened the scientific world.

LIMB TO BE AMPUTATED.

Hon. Joseph Martin to Undergo an Operation.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says:—Joseph Martin, M.P.P., has decided to submit to amputation of his leg above the knee. The trouble which makes the amputation necessary has recurred at intervals ever since childhood. It is expected Mr. Martin will be retired from active life for the session at least.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Toronto, April 28. — The market is quiet and firm. No. 2 white and red quoted at 71 to 71½ low freight. No. 2 spring nominal at 70c on Midland, and No. 2 goose at 66c on Midland. Manitoba wheat firm; No. 1 hard quoted at 81½c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 80c Goderich. No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, 87½c lake ports, and No. 1 Northern, 86c.

Oats — Market is quiet and firm. No. 1 white quoted at 31½c east. No. 2 white quoted at 30c high freight, and at 30½c middle freight. Barley — Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 43 to 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 40 to 41c middle freight.

Rye — The market is quiet at 51c middle freights. Corn — Market is firm. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41c west, and at 47c here. No. 3 American yellow at 49½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 49c.

Peas — No. 2 white is quoted at 64 to 65c west, and at 66c east. Buckwheat — The market is dull, with prices nominal at 41 to 42c east for No. 2.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at \$2.67½, middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.35 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20, and seconds, \$3.90 to \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.80 to \$4, bags included, Toronto. Millfeed — Bran is firm at \$18 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$16.50 to \$17, and shorts at \$18. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$19, and shorts at \$20 to \$21 here.

THE DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter — Receipts moderate, with prices as a rule unchanged. Fresh, large rolls, 18 to 19c; choice 1-lb. rolls, 19 to 20c; selected dairy tubs, 17 to 18c; secondary grades, rolls and tubs, 15 to 16c; creamery prints, 23 to 24c; solids, 20 to 22c.

Eggs — The market is firm, with good demand. Sales to-day at 12½c per dozen. Cheese — Market continued steady. Old cheese, 14 to 14½c; new, 13½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are nominal. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Pork — Mess, \$21.50; do., short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.

Smoked meats — Hams, 13 to 13½c; rolls, 11½ to 12c; shoulders, 14c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard — The market is firm, with good demand. We quote: Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11½c; compound, 8½ to 9½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 28. — Grain—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c, April or May delivery; No. 2 oats in store here, at 37 to 37½c; rye, 51c east; buckwheat, 48½ to 49c east, for May delivery; peas, 64c high freights, 74 to 74½c afloat here; rye, 57½ to 58c; buckwheat, 56 to 57c; No. 2 oats, 35c afloat here; flaxseed, \$1.20 on track here. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$4 to \$4.20; seconds, at \$3.80 to \$4; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.35 to \$3.50, in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70, patents, \$3.70 to \$4. Rolled oats — Millers' prices, \$1.90 bags, and \$4 per bbl. Feed — Manitoba bran, \$19 to \$20, and shorts, \$20 to \$21, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17.50 to \$18; shorts, in bulk, \$20 to \$21. Beans—in cars, on track, \$1.90. Provisions — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$24; short cut back, \$23.50; light short cut, \$23; compound refined lard, 8½ to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 10½ to 11c; finest lard, 11 to 11½c; hams, 12½ to 13c; bacon, 14 to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$8.75 to \$9. Eggs — New laid, 11½ to 12c. Butter — Strictly fresh, 20c. Cheese — Ontario, 12½c; Townships, 12½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, April 28. — Wheat — Firm; No. 1 Northern, 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 77 to 79½c; May, 77½c bid. Rye — Steady; No. 1, 52c. Barley — Steady; No. 2, 60c; sample, 40 to 55c. Corn—May, 44½c. Duluth, April 28. — Wheat — To arrive, No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; May, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; May, 78½c; July, 76½c. Oats — May, 33½c. Buffalo, April 28. — Flour — Steady. Wheat — Spring easy; No. 1 Northern offered at 82½c; winter, active enquiry, firm; No. 2 white, 81c; No. 2 red, 80c. Corn — Quiet; No. 3 yellow, 51½c; No. 2 corn, 51c. Oats — Quiet; No. 3 white, 39c. No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley—Track, 52 to 56c. Rye—No. 1, 57 to 58c asked. Minneapolis, April 28. — Wheat — Cash, 76½c; May, 74½c; July, 74½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; No. 3 Northern, 73½ to 77c. Flour — First patents, \$4.05 to \$4.15; second patents, \$3.95 to \$4.05; first clears, \$2.45 to \$3.05; second clears, \$2.45. Bran—in bulk, \$10 to \$10.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, April 28. — There were

not many choice exporters' offered at the Western Cattle Market to-day, but prices were maintained. There were a good many loads, 1,200 to 1,275 lbs. each, offered, and sold at \$4.35 to \$4.50. They were not as fat as they have been. In butchers' buying was animated, and prices were firm at the advance previously reported. There was not enough of these offered to supply the demand. The market for sheep was steady to strong, and spring lambs were firm. The poorer description of calves were not wanted, but there was a firm tone prevalent in those of good quality.

The prices of hogs remained steady and unchanged. The run amounted to 68 cars, containing 1,057 cattle, 226 sheep, 2,000 hogs, and 39 calves.

The following is the range of quotations:

| Exporters' cattle— | Per 100 lbs. |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Extra to choice | \$4.50 |
| Bulls | 3.75 |
| Butchers— | |
| Picked lots | 4.35 |
| Good loads | 3.70 |
| Medium | 3.70 |
| Bulls | 3.00 |
| Cows | 3.50 |
| Heifers | 3.50 |
| Feeders, light | 4.00 |
| Feeders, short keeps | 4.40 |
| Stockers | 3.00 |
| Sheep— | |
| Export ewes, light | 4.50 |
| Do., bucks | 3.50 |
| Grain-fed lambs | 5.50 |
| Do., bucks | 5.00 |
| Barnyard lambs | 3.50 |
| Calves, each | 2.00 |
| Hogs— | |
| Sows | 4.50 |
| Stags | 3.00 |
| Selects, 160 to 200 | |
| lbs. | 6.40 |
| Thick fats | 6.15 |
| Lights | 6.15 |

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Mixture of Eucalyptus Oil, Sulphur and Charcoal.

A Berlin despatch says:—What is claimed by its inventor as an entirely new remedial treatment for consumption is attracting the attention of lung specialists and the medical profession generally. It consists of the inhalation of a vapor produced by heating a mixture of eucalyptus oil, sulphur, and charcoal, and it is stated that it is more effective than any serum or other remedy hitherto tried. Robert Schneider, a druggist, of Berlin, conceived the idea while travelling in parts of Australia where the eucalyptus tree grows luxuriantly. Consumption is practically unknown among the inhabitants of these districts, and sufferers from the disease who go there speedily improve.

Herr Schneider, upon returning to Berlin, communicated his idea to Prof. Sommerfeld, a physician of repute, who experimented in several hospitals for six months. As a result, sixty out of 100 patients treated by him were completely cured. The inhalation of the vapor kills the bacilli. In some cases the patients were kept in an atmosphere impregnated with the fumes night and day until they showed signs of relief.

Dr. Sommerfeld will read a paper on the subject before the Berlin Medical Society, asserting that the new curative agent, which is called sanosin, constitutes an enormous advance in the treatment of tuberculosis.

FUNERAL FIREWORKS.

Oriental Ceremonies at the Grave of the Late Lee Yung.

A Toronto despatch says: The funeral of Lee Yung, the Chinaman who died at the General Hospital on Sunday, attracted considerable interest on Tuesday afternoon. Relatives were present from London and Owen Sound. It occurred from Matthew's undertaking establishment. Mr. Williams, of the Metropolitan Church, conducted a brief service. The rest of the funeral was Oriental. At the grave gaily-colored papers, bearing Chinese characters, were distributed, and while the earth was being thrown in on the coffin the Chinamen set off firecrackers. This was followed by the lighting of a bonfire and joss sticks, the placing of candles, cigarettes, raisins and a roast chicken on the grave.

LIBRARY FOR THE NATIONS

Mr. Carnegie Offers \$1,500,000 for Its Erection.

A Washington despatch says:—Andrew Carnegie has offered \$1,500,000 to the Government of the Netherlands for the establishment at The Hague of an International Library and Temple of Peace. All the diplomatic exchanges on the subject have taken place. Forman announcement of Mr. Carnegie's gift and its acceptance will be made within a few days.

MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE

Train Wrecker Sentenced to Fifteen Years.

A Fairfax, Va., despatch says: The jury in the case of Robert Hamilton, charged with wrecking the New York and Florida express on the Southern Railway at Ravenswood, Va., February 15, when two people were killed, has brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree and fixed the punishment at fifteen years in the penitentiary.

AGAINST RUSSIA.

Britain, Japan, and United States Will Combine.

A London despatch says:—It is learned that there is in contemplation a forcible joint protest on the part of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan against the Russian demands in the matter of the sovereignty of Manchuria.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to China, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, has confirmed the published synopsis of the note addressed to China by M. Plancon, Russian Charge d'Affairs at Peking. Further official advices regarding the intentions of the Chinese Government, and explanations from St. Petersburg, are awaited anxiously. In the meantime the British Government is not taking active measures, although Foreign Secretary Lansdowne intends to circulate pour parlers looking to joint action from Washington, London, and Tokio, provided further information sustains the present abstract of the Russian demands.

The Foreign Office states that if the Chinese Government correctly represents Russia's claims, these claims constitute an absolute breach of all the undertakings given in connection with Manchuria, and utterly abrogates the principles of the open door, territorial division, and international comity to which the British Government constantly and publicly has committed itself.

In official circles here there is a frank expression of the belief that Russia has no intention of evacuating Manchuria, and that she hopes, after demanding the maximum, to secure a compromise.

EFFECT OF COAL STRIKE.

Report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: The annual report for 1902 of James E. Roderick, chief of the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Mines, issued on Wednesday shows that the total production of anthracite coal last year was 36,911,551 tons. This is a decrease of 22,994,400 tons, compared with the production of 1901, due to the five and a half months' strike. To mine this coal 300 lives were lost and 640 men were injured out of a total of 148,141 men employed. In 1901, working full time, 513 men were killed and 1,245 injured. The total production of bituminous coal last year was 98,947,170 tons, an increase over the previous year of 18,032,934 tons, which was principally due to the great demand for fuel during the anthracite strike. The report also shows total number of employes in soft coal regions as 135,386, an increase of 17,784 compared with the year 1901; persons killed, 456; increase, 155; injured, 861; increase, 202.

A MURDERER CRUCIFIED.

Chinese Desperado Confessed to Having Killed 60 People.

A Vancouver despatch says:—Advices were received by the Empress of China of the crucifixion of a Chinese desperado in Kwangtung, who confessed to sixty murders. This murderer, Manling Jin, was decoyed into Shunthek-Hsien by a man whose father he had murdered, and when he confessed to so many crimes it was decided that decapitation was too lenient a punishment, and he was crucified. He was nailed by the hands and feet to a wooden cross, and placed on one of the city bridges as a warning to malefactors. He lingered for three days, when he succumbed to his terrible sufferings.

BRITISH BUDGET.

A Reduction of Four Pence in the Income Tax.

A despatch from London says:—The features of the British budget, introduced by Mr. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Thursday, are:—Income tax reduced from 1s 3d to 11d in the pound. The abolition of the duty on grain. Taxes on sugar and coal remain unchanged. Estimated expenditure, \$719,770,000. Estimated revenue, \$773,850,000. Cost of the wars in South Africa and China—four years—\$1,085,000,000, of which \$340,000,000 has been defrayed by revenue. National debt, including the war debt, \$3,991,745,000.

HE TORTURED CHILDREN.

John Earl, a St. Louis Showman Sent to Workhouse.

A St. Louis despatch says:—John Earl, who was arrested for torturing two children whom he had adopted, has been fined \$1,000, and in default, was sent to the workhouse. Testimony showed that Earl, who is a showman, beat with sticks and straps and burned with a hot iron a boy and girl whom he attempted to train for an acrobatic show. The children were in a horrible condition when rescued by the police.