

AGUINALDO'S PRESTIGE GONE.

No Longer Has Influence to Keep Insurgents Under His Lead.

Believed That He Will Escape to the Continent When the Insurrection Falls.

The Monadnock and Charleston Again Shell the Rebel Camp Between Calococan and Malabon—Losses to Insurgents in Recent Engagements Fifty to Our One.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Major General Otis had another victory to record this morning, and though the action before Calococan did not result in as heavy loss to the American side as the battle of last Saturday night and Sunday morning, it is believed to have quite important results. Calococan is on the line of the railroad connecting Manila with Malabon, the insurgent capital, and it may be that the capture of the first-named town will make it possible to advance rapidly by rail upon the insurgent headquarters, if it shall be deemed necessary to force the fighting and undertake the capture of Aguinaldo.

The officials here were encouraged today by General Otis' quotation of the opinion of credible persons, Filipinos, it is understood, to the effect that Aguinaldo no longer has the power to keep the insurgents under his lead, as this points to an early submission of the insurgents to the American Government. None will be allowed to come into Manila, however, until they have laid down their arms for good.

As for Aguinaldo, it is now believed that he will refuse to the last to make terms that would meet with the approval of General Otis, and that when the insurrection falls through he will make his escape to the continent, rather than remain in Luzon.

FIGHTING CONTINUES. MANILA, Feb. 12—11:15 a. m.—Yesterday afternoon a reconnoitering party of the fourteenth infantry came upon a large body of the enemy in the jungle near Camp Deodoro. The rebels were attacked and fell back upon the main line of the insurgents. The fourteenth infantry, the North Dakota volunteers and the fourth cavalry then engaged the enemy, and drove them with a fusillade from automatic Colt guns. The enemy's loss is severe, and they are scattered along the beach seeking cover from the fire of the Americans.

Privates Ransom, Hensel and Saunders of Company F, fourteenth infantry, and two troopers of the fourth cavalry were wounded.

The bodies of two members of the California Regiment were subsequently found in the bush to the right of the line. They had been shot by the rebels. One of these bodies was identified as that of Private Abnepham, but the other has not yet been identified.

INSURGENT LOSS FIFTY TO OUR ONE.

MANILA, Feb. 11—2:30 p. m.—Early today the monitor Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston began dropping shells into the rebel camp between Calococan and Malabon. The enemy's sharpshooters in the jungle on the American left had been particularly annoying since daylight. The third artillery drove the rebels out of the jungle at noon. In the meantime a few more of our men were wounded.

Bass, an artist representing "Harper's Weekly," was shot yesterday. The loss of the artist was estimated at fifty killed and wounded to one American killed or wounded.

HEAT THE MOST FORMIDABLE ENEMY. MANILA, Feb. 11—5 p. m.—The heat today knocked out many more of our men than did the Filipino bullets, especially in the lands north of Malabon, where the Kansas Regiment was stationed. Fully a score of them were taken to the hospital.

Among the accidents of the day it is cited that Private Hartley and Fitch of the Minnesota were both wounded by the legs by the same bullet, and Private Mitchell of Company B, First Kansas Regiment, while assisting a couple of men to the rear, was shot in the left arm.

The railroad is now open to Calococan, and supplies for the troops are being forwarded by rail.

LATER PARTICULARS OF CAPTURE OF CALOCOAN.

MANILA, Feb. 11—11:56 a. m.—The following additional particulars regarding the capture of Calococan have been obtained. The insurgents have been concentrating their forces for days at Calococan, and Major General Ellwell S. Otis, the American commander, determined to attack them. He instructed the assistance of the naval force under the command of Rear Admiral Dewey. Major General MacArthur reported that all was ready, and at 3 o'clock he received the following message:

"The commanding General orders you to go ahead with the program."

"BARRY." The attack began immediately. The monitor Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston shelled Calococan and the country north of it for half an hour. General MacArthur's artillery also did effective work from a hill in the rear.

Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis, with his brigade, consisting of the Kansas regiment, the Montana regulars, and the Third Artillery, advanced handily, pushing forward in the face of the Filipino bullets as cheerfully as if they had been snowballs. The enemy was utterly routed, and fled to the mountains. At 6 o'clock "Case firing" and "Recalls" were sounded. The troops were then well through Calococan and north of it. General MacArthur established his left at Calococan and strengthened his lines for the night. By the capture of Calococan the control of much of the rolling stock of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad was obtained. The city is now quieter, and business is better than at any time since the outbreak of hostilities.

The American losses yesterday were

three men killed and thirty-two wounded. Among the wounded are gallant Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Wallace of the Montana regiment and a Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry, who was shot through the lung while leading a charge across the open country. The enemy lost heavily.

EXCELLENCE OF AMERICAN PLANS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Manila, describing the capture of Calococan, dwells upon the excellence of the American plans and the precision with which they were carried out. The dispatch adds:

At 4 p. m. the American ships ceased firing. Then the army fired three guns, at an interval of ten seconds, signalling the advance of the whole line, the Kansas regiment leading through the jungle. The rebels' left wing was diverted by Major Bell and 100 men. It was like clockwork. There was no hitch anywhere.

The rebels, estimated to have numbered 10,000, were demoralized by the shells. The Americans advanced in open order. At 500 yards there was a halt, and the charge was made, the rebels stampeded from their trenches, which were admirably constructed. The Americans refrained from wasting ammunition, but rushed on without firing, and used their bayonets and the butts of their rifles. There was heavy slaughter. The railroad is practically unobstructed.

To-day the ships are shelling Calococan. The Americans will probably reach Malabon to-day, and Malabon in a fortnight.

Dispatches to the "Globe" from Hongkong say the Filipino Junta there has received by mail from Manila fresh news of the recent fighting. The Filipino agents say the Americans placed vessels along the shores of the bays and commenced hostilities unexpectedly at midnight on Saturday, simultaneously bombarding the defenseless towns of Malabon and Malabon.

The agents of the rebels also say: "The slaughter of women and children was frightful, the Americans burning and devastating all before them, conducting a war of extermination and shooting every Filipino."

The Junta of the Philippines declare their intention of appealing to Christendom, and say their indignation against the Americans is intense.

FILIPINO VERSION.

HONGKONG, Feb. 11.—The Filipino Junta has posted the following statement:

Manila steamer has arrived here with American censorship, giving a version of the recent fight which is utterly false. The Americans commenced bombing heavily, and by treachery of General Otis, simultaneously by land and by sea. Aguinaldo possesses a large number of arms and ammunition. Commissioners that there would be no hostility on their part. Hence the Filipino troops were resting, and many of the Filipino officers were at the theater on Saturday night, and were arrested shortly before the outbreak.

The Junta of the Philippines declare their intention of appealing to Christendom, and say their indignation against the Americans is intense.

The conduct of the Americans in the suburbs was outrageous. They compelled the inhabitants to leave their houses and then shot them down regardless of sex.

There is a reign of terror at Manila. Civilians are driven from their streets without being challenged. The Iloilo Commissioners arrived at Manila at the invitation of the Americans, and when they were starting to return the American soldiers were looting and pillaging.

Aguinaldo sent Commissioners to inquire of General Otis the reason for the hostilities, offering summary punishment if the Filipinos were found to be at fault. He received no satisfaction.

The Americans are apparently determined on a war of extermination, similar to their doing in the Carolinas in November, violating the rights of mankind and of civilized warfare and committing a monstrous outrage on civilization.

There is no doubt that the action of General Otis was a political move, to influence the vote of the United States Senate, fearing an exposure of the corruptions at Manila.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The War Department received the following dispatch from General Otis:

MANILA, Feb. 11.—MacArthur's division is north of Pasig River. Yesterday his left wing, Otis' brigade, made a partial wheel to right, resting left brigade on Calococan, where the insurgents, who were in considerable force, were sharply driven, leaving a score many.

KILLED.

Hospital Corps—Private John M. Gibbons.

Twenty-third Kansas—Private Alonzo Ricketts, Company I.

First Montana—Private Fred Hall, Company I.

First Idaho—Private Harry McClure, Company H.

WOUNDED.

First Montana—Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Wallace, Captain W. L. Hill, Company D; Second Lieutenant William Gardner, Company E; Privates John C. Bullian, Company A; Harry Slack, Company B; Everett Metcalf, Company B; Perry G. Bullard, Company C; Seth H. Dibble, Company D; J. M. Box, Company D; Henry G. Reynolds, Company D; Joseph W. Kennedy, Company D; C. B. Belo, Company D; Joseph Craft, Company F; William J. Berwick, Company G; William Kennedy, Company G; Babcock, Company G; Clarence Biggs, Company H; Thomas Malo, Company L; John W. Campbell, Company L; Carl G. Peterson, Company M; G. W. Boardman, Company M; Frank Gilt (missing).

Third United States Artillery—Privates Oscar Portwich, Battery G; Jerry R. Cleveland, Battery H; Leo Heisler, Battery H; Jerry Cramer, Battery H; Bert M. Dorton, Battery K; Davis C. McKelvey, Battery K; James Leonard, Battery K; Rufus B. Burne, Battery K; B. L. Butzker, Battery K.

Twenty-third Kansas—Corporal Edward D. Willing, Company B; Privates Harry S. Harris, Company B; Elmer F. Unie, Company B; S. J. Howard, Company B; James S. Mills, Company B; William C. Barber, Company F; David M. Horkman, Company H; Bert Sanson,

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

LATE PRINCE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG.

Sad Features of His Death Adds Greatly to Grief of Relatives.

The Grandson of Great Britain's Queen the Victim of Evil Companions.

With a Bright Future Before Him, He Became Entangled in Gambling Scandals and Indulged in Other Dissipations Which Undermined His Health and Resulted in His Untimely Demise.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by Associated Press.] LONDON, Feb. 11.—The bright, happy and successful life of Prince Alfred, one of the muggiest Februarys on record, the thermometer during the past week standing at 58 degrees. Similar unusual mildness is reported from the Continent.

There have been severe storms over the south and southwestern part of the British Isles, with floods in many places. The river Thames has risen seriously, and many residents of Windsor have been removing their furniture as a result of inundations.

Influenza has resumed its sway, but it is not of a deadly type. There is a dark tragedy lying behind the death of young Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, only son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, second son of Queen Victoria, which adds greatly to the grief of his relatives. He was handsome, tall and of manly bearing, and his slight, boyish figure, in a brilliant Hussar uniform, was conspicuous during the Jubilee festivities in England. Soon after the Jubilee the Prince returned to his regiment in Berlin, one of the crack guards regiments, but he soon fell into bad habits, and became entangled in gambling scandals, and finally this resulted in his cousin, Emperor William, dismissing him from the guards, and under the guise of promotion, transferring him to a line regiment at Coburg. Two officers who were mixed up in the gambling scandal were cashiered.

But gambling was not the worst feature of the young Prince's case. He indulged in other dissipations, which undermined his health and brought about his untimely death, as it did with Alfonso XIII. of Spain. Early in January the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha's state to be hopeless and his accession to the throne of Coburg out of the question. The Prince, however, had to participate in the silver wedding festivities of his parents, and was carried to the gala performance at the Coburg theater, and he died there a few days before his death the disease from which he was suffering caused inflammation of the brain, bringing an agonizing end. He died without any of his relatives near him, in a delirium, in a sanitarium in the Austrian Tyrol, to which he had fled to escape the doctors who were at his bedside when he expired.

The state of health of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha will bring into prominence the question of the succession to the throne of Coburg, which devolves upon the Duke of Connaught, brother of the Duke of York, and third son of Queen Victoria. Before long the Duke of Connaught may have to decide whether he will leave his native land and take up the sovereignty of Saxe-Coburg. If he chooses the latter he will have to abandon his career in the British army, which has been the most popular General, with the prospect of becoming Commander-in-Chief. The Duchess of Connaught will have an important voice in the question. She is a patriotic German and a Princess of Prussia, and will probably throw her weight in favor of the Duke.

The general belief, however, is that the Duke of Connaught will renounce the title and succession in favor of his son, Prince Arthur, who was born January 13, 1883.

The death of Prince Alfred has been a heavy blow to the London season, as the ball will have to be worn up to Easter. The season began with the opening of the Parliamentary session. The Duke of Devonshire's political reception on Tuesday evening was a brilliant function. The Duchess of Marlborough was taken to the opera, and wore pale pink moire satin and white lace. Mrs. Ronalds was dressed in black tulle and jet. Prominent among the guests was Mrs. Henry White, wife of the United States Charge d'Affaires, who is at present chaperoning Lord Rosebery's daughters.

The most gorgeous festivity of the week, however, was the ball at the Hotel Cecil in aid of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. There was a dazzling display of jewelry and embroidery, and the Duchess of Marlborough was again the center of attraction in white muslin with rich pink ermine. She wore her famous pearls, of which she had fifteen or sixteen rows around her neck, besides a necklace of diamonds and a double tiara in her hair. Lady Randolph Churchill's jewels were almost as splendid.

London is to have another great ball, which is expected to eclipse the successful press affair of last year. It will be held at the Niagara Skating Rink in June, in aid of the Charing Cross Hospital. The arrangements are on a grand scale. Practically every Duchess and every woman of note in London society will aid in some way or other. Mrs. John W. Mackay will take the American stall, assisted by her daughter, Princess Colonna, and Messames Clarence Mackay, Bradley Martin and Ronalds. A rich American has presented the whole American bar outfit, which will be in the hands of Mrs. Brown Potter. The latter was present at the Devonshire reception on Tuesday, and it is whispered that the invitation was sent at the instance of the Prince of Wales.

Correspondence which appears periodically, criticizing the manners of the present day young men, is again agitating in the columns of the "Morning Post." The young men are accused of

neglecting to call after accepting hospitalities, of refusing to dance, and of general lack of manners and breeding. One of the fruits of the Hooley exposure was that the Hon. De la Warr and Albenarle announced this week their intention of returning the £27,000 which Hooley claims they received for becoming Directors of the French Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company. Both, however, repudiated Hooley's accounts of the matter.

The Rev. John Watson (an MacLaren) and Mrs. Watson are passengers on board the White Star steamer Teutonic, which left Liverpool for New York on Wednesday. They will spend three months in the United States.

Advice from Stockholm shows that the health of King Oscar is far from satisfactory. He will go to Biarritz, if he is able to do so, at the end of the month. Thence he will take a trip to North America. The Queen of Sweden and Norway is also still very feeble. She will go to Biarritz, after King Oscar's departure for Biarritz.

Washington's birthday will be brilliantly celebrated at the United States Legation at Stockholm by a ball, which the Crown Prince has promised to attend.

The well-known Polar explorer, Professor Nathorst, has issued an appeal to the Swedish people for funds to equip an expedition to East Greenland for the coming summer, to search for Professor Andree, the missing balloonist, and to engage in scientific exploration. The party will consist of twenty-five men. They will be absent four months, and the cost of the expedition is estimated at 70,000 crowns.

FUERST'S ROUGH VOYAGE. Encounters Terrible Gales in Crossing the Atlantic. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck arrived to-day from Genoa, after the longest passage the steamer ever made across the Atlantic, and one of the roughest in the experience of her officers. The voyage from Gibraltar to New York was made in twelve days and seven hours. Terrible gales were encountered from February 1st to 7th. Enormous seas frequently sweeping over the vessel, shedding rails, doors and other articles, and several crew members were swept overboard, and two boats were carried from their decks. On February 3rd Otto Lore, a sailor, was washed overboard and lost.

For five days the great steamer rolled violently and labored heavily, until the decks were flooded and many of the passengers were violently ill. On approaching the coast intensely cold weather was met, and the spray covered the hull, boats, bridges and rigging far up the masts with a heavy coating of ice.

The Fuerst Bismarck appeared like a veritable iceberg. The outer gangways were so laden with ice that they appeared like tunnels through some ice cave with enormous icicles hanging from the decks above. The bulwarks and rails were settled to enormous proportions while the bridges were one solid mass. The crew had to break the ice from the decks and gangways in order to land the passengers.

WEATHER CONDITIONS. Continues Fair in California Except at Eureka. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 5 p. m.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following are the seasonal rainfalls to date, as compared with those of the same date last season, and rainfalls during the last twenty-four hours:

Table with 4 columns: Stations, Last 24 hours, Season, Last season. Rows include Eureka, Red Bluff, Sacramento, Fresno, San Luis Obispo, San Jose, San Diego, Yuma.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 56 degrees; minimum temperature, 42 degrees; mean temperature, 49 degrees.

An area of high pressure overlies Montana. Continued cold weather prevails east of the Rocky Mountains, and is slowly overlying into Idaho, Utah and Nevada.

Heavy snow, the temperature is 30 degrees below zero, and the highest point reached to-day at that place was 28 degrees below.

Fair weather still continues in California, except at Eureka, where it is cloudy, with northwest wind, and there are indications of an immediate change.

Defiant Pullian. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Lawrence Pullian, the fugitive defaulter and bank cashier of Asheville, N. C., was ordered by Judge De Haven to-day to be taken by a Deputy Marshal to the scene of his crime and surrendered to the local authorities. In 1893 Pullian stole \$8,000 belonging to the National Bank of Asheville and fled to parts unknown. A few weeks ago he gave himself up to the police at Stockton and expressed his willingness to be sent back to North Carolina and stand trial.

Both Japs and Chinese Celebrating. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—In the Japanese calendar to-day is the 2,529th anniversary of the rule of the Mikado's dynasty, and his subjects celebrated the event with fitting ceremonies. The entire Oriental quarter was closed to business to-day, the Chinese celebrating the new year, and the Japanese commemorating the ascension of the Mikado's ancestors to the throne of Japan. Both the Japanese and Chinese Consuls held receptions.

Pugilist Farrell Recovers. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Pugilist Farrell, who was knocked out last night by Jack O'Brien, walked out of the Receiving Hospital to-day, apparently little the worse for his punishment. The surgeons of the hospital stated that Farrell had a weak heart, and that his failure to respond to restoratives when knocked out was due to exhaustion. The physicians advised Farrell to eschew the ring, to which the pugilist very readily agreed.

No New Cases of Smallpox. LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11.—No new cases of smallpox have appeared in this city for a week, and the authorities believe that danger of an epidemic is past. Notwithstanding this, the quarantine is kept up in districts where the disease has appeared, and the free vaccination places are still kept open.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Embassador White Finds Kaiser's Government Conciliatory.

The Samoan Difficulty Will Be Entirely Adjusted Diplomatically.

American Affairs Occupy a Large Space in the German Press—The Recent Events in the Philippines Followed Keenly, and the Comments Plentiful and Varied.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by Associated Press.] BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The United States Ambassador here, Andrew D. White, has now received detailed instructions regarding Samoa, both by mail and cable. He declined to give their nature, but said: "I do not see any reason to change the opinion I have previously expressed, that the difficulties will be entirely adjusted diplomatically. My instructions have not made the task of coming to an amicable understanding more difficult. I have had several conferences with Baron von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, during the week about Samoa and the Philippines and our commercial relations. I found the German Government very conciliatory."

Mr. White utterly disbelieves the reports that Germany has financially supported Aguinaldo and similar stories. With reference to the latter allegations, a high Government official said to the Associated Press correspondent here: "These reports are utterly baseless. It is true that a commercial syndicate for the export of arms and ammunition has existed at Hongkong for years, and is still doing a thriving business. Its members are English, Americans, Japanese and Chinese, but it does not contain a single German. The Consul of Germany certainly does not belong to the syndicate, nor is he in any way interested in the arms and ammunition trade."

American affairs have occupied a large space in the German press during the past week. The events at Manila have been followed keenly, and the press comments are plentiful and varied. Generally speaking, the papers are rather sympathetic to the Americans, but few are expressed the idea of subduing the Filipinos will prove harder than the Americans suppose.

The "Vossische Zeitung," in an article wishing the Americans success, says: "If America insists upon establishing a permanent American rule in the Philippines, Germany stands just on the threshold of a colonial war of whose dangers and expense, blood and money, the American newspaper strategists have probably no adequate idea."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" says: "Whoever looks over the situation calmly must admit that the final victory of the Americans is not only certain, but desirable. The Tagalos, with their Aguinaldo, are certainly incapable of self-government. We are unable to discover in this Aguinaldo, who has played with more hostile intentions between two powers, any traits of real greatness."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" then rejoices that the relations between Germany and the United States are improving, and pays a high tribute to Mr. White for his steady efforts in that direction. The paper next advises a partition of the Samoan Islands, Germany taking the one upon which Apia, the Capital, is situated, and which contains more than half the total population of the entire group, and the United States and Great Britain dividing Savaii, Tutuilla and Manua.

The commercial relations between the United States and Germany have, however, absorbed chief attention, partly on account of the Reichstag's interpellation on the subject to-day, introduced by Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, with the approval of the Government, which hopes thereby to exert pressure on the Washington Government, which it is claimed here, is being backed by Germany.

The Agrarian press this week again abuses the United States, and the Centrists, who backed the interpellation, print in their mouthpiece, the "Volk's Zeitung," a long, aggressive article, referring to "American insolence" in tariff matters. Among other things the paper says: "The German market is equally valuable to the Americans as the American is for us, especially since the American tariff policy succeeded in excluding a large part of German exports from the American market. American bragadoles pretend that America has nothing to lose, and that she can frighten Germany by increasing brutality. But we believe that in the end they will recognize that they have to deal with a people who will not be frightened. First of all, the Reichstag must make plain that German patience in the face of excessive American provocation has its limits, and that we are determined to defend ourselves, unless they learn to behave sensibly. This may fatally influence the negotiations. The Centrists do not intend to rush Germany into a tariff war with the United States. We are aware that such a war hurts both parties, and industries would suffer. But Americans by their total disregard of treaties have already injured our exports so seriously that it seems necessary to show them that we can hit back, otherwise they will behave worse and worse, and injure us more than a tariff war."

The foregoing article from the organ of the dominant faction in the Reichstag is certainly significant. The "Kreuz Zeitung" prints a similar, but more moderate editorial, while the "Deutsche Zeitung" has an extremely aggressive article, concluding: "As pressure upon our own Government, which has always shown weakness toward the United States, and as pres-

sure to be used diplomatically against those gentlemen at Washington, this interpellation is certainly desirable and welcome."

The entire Liberal press takes the opposite view. The "National Zeitung" deems the interpellation untimely; the "Freisigine Zeitung" says it is merely intended to facilitate the policy of agricultural development for the benefit of the Agrarian, and "Tageblatt" strongly opposes a tariff war.

The vexatious application of the German tariff on American imports has in no wise ceased, and during the past few months American fruit has been treated with unfairness as all the tariff stations, particularly Hamburg, Bremen and Emmerich, on the frontier of Holland. The attention of Mr. White has just been called to a case which occurred on January 8th, when a hundred cases of the finest California dried pears consigned to a merchant, called Seldorf, were stopped at Emmerich by the Germans, who advised the consignee that the lot could not pass because the San Jose scale had been found among the pears. The consignee demurred, pointing out that the pears were dried by the approved California method, and that the scales, therefore, must be dead and harmless. The officials replied a week later that an expert had been unable to determine whether the scales were dead or alive, but that in any case it had been decided that American dried pears were not allowed to spread the San Jose scale, unless so dried as to render it "perfectly dry, hard and brittle." The consignee answered that such treatment of choice California fruit would make it valueless and unfit for food, and called attention to the scientific fact that no San Jose scale could survive the California process. His remonstrances, however, had no effect.

The "Cologne Gazette," commenting on the case, says: "It is very desirable that this guerrilla warfare should cease, for it will only increase the feeling of bitterness and estrangement, and it is not necessary to explain what that means to German industries."

The death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has brought the court ball season to an end. Both last Tuesday's ball and the carnival balls have been abandoned.

Emperor William did not attend the opera subscription ball on Wednesday, for the first time during his reign, thus causing intense disappointment to the provincial visitors and Berliners, whose only chance of being on the same floor with the Emperor was thereby destroyed.

There has been astonishment at the fact that the Prussian Diet did not take any official notice of the death of General Count von Caprivi, the former Chancellor. They did not send a delegation to the funeral, and it did not adjourn as a mark of respect to the dead man, as did the Reichstag. This studied neglect is attributed to the fact that the Diet is dominated by the Agrarians, of whom Caprivi was the pet enemy, in consequence of his commercial policy.

An American styling himself Dr. Gustav Sieber, "special military attaché of the American Legation," has been staying at Dresden for the past three months, and has appeared at a number of public entertainments in a brilliant uniform glittering with orders and decorations. He has been seen at the court ball, and is reported to be going to Paris as special American official in charge of the American branch of the exhibition. Consul General Cole apprised the United States Embassy, but the German police have not yet arrested the "special military attaché."

FASTER TRAIN SERVICE. The Burlington to Make a Big Cut in Transcontinental Time.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Burlington officials to-day decided to make a big cut in transcontinental time east of the Rocky Mountains. Only one night on the train between Chicago and Denver is now the rule. It was arranged that the train now leaving for Denver at 10 a. m. should not leave until 6 p. m., and that the train will arrive in Denver at 7:15 the next evening. This allows twenty-six hours and fifteen minutes as the running time of the train. It was also arranged that the train now leaving Chicago at 5:50 p. m. and arriving in Omaha at morning at 8:05, should not leave until 8 p. m. It will nevertheless arrive in Omaha at 8 a. m. Thus the run to Omaha will actually be made in two hours and fifteen minutes less time than it is now. These changes will be put into effect February 19th.

MARK WENTWORTH DUNHAM. The Famous Horse Breeder Passes Away at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Mark Wentworth Dunham, owner of the famous Oaklawn Farm at Wayne, Ill., the most extensive breeder of pure bred horses in the world, died at Mercy Hospital to-day from a complication of diseases.

It was thirty years ago that Mr. Dunham began with the importation of Percheron horses from France. His operations as a breeder and importer assumed gigantic proportions. He subsequently took up the importation of the French coach horses, and collected in France a lot of mares and stallions that as a whole is conceded to be superior to any similar collection in France. He won with his horses more champion prizes in the show ring than any other breeder has ever won in the history of the show yard in America. Mr. Dunham was born in 1842.

GEN. EDMUND SCHRIVER. The Retired Army Officer Dies of Old Age.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—General Edmund Schriver, a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1833, and one of the oldest officers in the army, died here last night from a complication of diseases incident to old age.

General Schriver was a native of Pennsylvania and was appointed cadet at the Military Academy in July, 1829. He served in the Florida Indian war. In 1846 he resigned his army commission to become President of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. He served throughout the civil war, mostly with the Army of the Potomac, and did good service at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and other battles. He rose to the rank of Colonel, with the brevet of Brigadier General. He was retired in 1881, and had lived here since then.

The James Temple Case. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The State Department has been informed by the Mexican authorities that they have delivered to Agent Catherwood of Arizona, the American, James Temple, who has been under arrest in Mexico on the charge of murdering a Mexican. The American Government very graciously recognized the request of the Arizona authorities that Temple be surrendered to them for trial for the same offense, and the Secretary avoided a prolonged controversy between the two governments upon the question of extra territorial jurisdiction.

THE CUBAN CITY OF GUANTANAMO.

One of the Worst Stations in Santiago Province for Troops.

Difficult for Anyone to Stay There Many Weeks and Retain Health.

The City Impregnated With Malaria and Other Fever Germs of One Kind or Another—Sanitary Conditions Improved Since American Control, but Much Yet to Be Done to Make it a Healthful Place.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.] SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 29.—Guantanamo has been more or less in the public eye since last June, when the marines landed at Calmanera in Guantanamo Bay, sixteen miles from the city of Santiago. It is a city of some 20,000 inhabitants, surrounded by sugar and coffee estates, the former being in the majority. It has always been a large garrison town of the Spanish forces, and for many years the district has been considered as the most dangerous one under Spanish rule. In fact, the very first shot of the insurrection four years ago was fired within ten miles of this city.

The merchants are mainly Spanish, with a sprinkling of English, German, French and Italian. The old town itself has all the quaint Moorish aspect about it so familiar to those who have visited Spain or her colonies, and there is a quaintness and picturesqueness about it, surrounded as it is by hills, that reminds one very much of the city of Santiago when seen from certain points. It is on a higher altitude than almost any city in the province, and should for that reason be one of the healthiest in the province, but it seems so impregnated with malaria and fever germs of one kind or another that it is difficult for anyone to stay there many weeks and retain his health. It has proved to be the worst station in the province for troops, but the sickness among the troops is no more in proportion than the sickness among the inhabitants of the city.

There are probably two or three causes combining to make this undesirable state of affairs. In the first place, the water is supplied from house to house in barrels on carts, and very little question but that a good water system would not only be exceedingly useful and a great boon to the inhabitants, but also as a sanitary measure would be invaluable, and with the very many mountain streams in the near neighborhood there should be very little difficulty in supplying the city with all the pure water needed the year round.

Since the Americans have been there sanitation has to a certain extent been carried on as about as an extensive scale as at Santiago. To make the city healthy it would probably take an appropriation of at least a quarter of a million dollars and the temporary services of some sanitary expert like Major Barbour, who has had such signal success here. In three months he could organize a sanitary department there, and have it get in good working order, so that if it did not completely check yellow fever next summer, it would consistently prevent it.

For generations there has been practically no attempt at sanitation of any description, and the city being on level ground, nature has been unable to assist in that respect, as was possible at the city of Santiago, where the heavy rains come down, the majority of the streets being on an incline, all leading down toward the bay are washed by the force of the water and cleaned in a natural way, but in Guantanamo it is practically impossible to get the streets clean, leaving the dirt where it was before, which, when it becomes dry, gradually poisons the atmosphere. This is a state of affairs requiring immediate attention before the spring is well on the