



WELCOME TO THE TWELFTH CHEERS GREET THE REGIMENT ON ITS RETURN FROM CUBA.

REVIEWED BY THE MAYOR AT MADISON SQUARE THE MEN IN GOOD HEALTH AND HAVE NO COMPLAINTS TO MAKE OF THEIR TREATMENT.

The 12th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, reached home yesterday. One of the first to respond to the President's call for troops when the Spanish War broke out, and one of the first to leave this city for active duty, it was almost the last of the New-York regiments to return. But, while others have preceded it home, none have received a more spontaneous and sincere welcome. Although the 12th had no chance to add to the glories which it has won on the battlefield in the course of something like half a century's career, it will go down in history as one of the best organized and best equipped volunteer regiments that the outbreak of hostilities with Spain called into being, and as a body of men whose faithfulness and patriotism, despite a natural disappointment that they did not have an opportunity to show their hereditary mettle in the face of the enemy, were not excelled by any organization that took part in the war.

The services which the 12th has performed for its country were acknowledged by the people of this city yesterday with the same fervor of enthusiasm as has marked the return of other regiments. Because of the uncertainty as to the probable time of the arrival of the transport Meade, which brought the regiment from Cuba, and because also of the doubt as to whether the regiment would parade until to-day, the waiting crowds along the line of march were not so large as at other homecomings of New-York's fighting men. But whatever may have been lost in numbers was more than made up for by the warmth of the welcome which the regiment received from the throngs who lined the streets through which the regiment passed on its way from the landing-place to the armory, at Columbus-ave. and Sixty-second-st. The cheering was continuous along the whole route, while the display of National colors was particularly attractive in the neighborhood of the armory. In this neighborhood every window had its flag, while inside the armory itself the galleries and walls were almost totally hidden by decorations of flags and banners and floral pieces bearing inscriptions of welcome.

NO COMPLAINTS TO MAKE.

The men of the regiment came home bronzed and healthy-looking and with only three cases of sickness among them. They had absolutely no complaint to make of any kind, and many of the rank and file were heard to express their sorrow at being so quickly mustered out. "We have no kick of any sort to make," Colonel Leonard said yesterday afternoon in the armory to the reporters. "Uncle Sam has looked after us well. Our rations have been plentiful and wholesome and we have been properly provided for in every way."

In saying this much Colonel Leonard was supported by his men. The strength of the regiment as it returned was 40 officers and 934 men. It went away with 1,230 men on its rolls. The difference is accounted for by the leaving behind in Cuba on special duty 5 officers and 61 men. Sixteen have died, while the remainder have found time to be mustered out.

Arrangements had been made for the docking of the Meade at the new pier of the White Star Line at West Tenth-st. She was the first vessel to land passengers at the pier, it is said. The news that the Meade had been sighted was quickly spread over the city, and long before her arrival at the pier the river front was crowded with friends and relatives waiting to welcome the returning men. A detail of policemen under the direction of Inspector Walter Thompson kept the crowd within bounds and only those having passes were allowed on the pier.

GREETED WITH CHEERS.

It was almost 1:30 o'clock when the crowd on the street set up a cheer and the small boys broke through the police line and made for the space of water-front visible between the piers. The bow of the Meade was then just visible between the piers, and as the big white vessel came into view the crowd became more enthusiastic and cheered the leader. In a few moments the transport was hidden by the big sheet iron entrance to the White Star pier and the crowd again became quiet and waited.

It was certainly a happy lot of soldiers that crowded to the rail of the ship, and there were tears in the eyes of many a mother and wife on the pier as she shouted greeting to the object of her affection on the transport.

As soon as the vessel was made fast Colonel Leonard walked down the narrow gangway and greeted his friends. He ordered that the officers' horses be removed first, and this was done. The animals were led down the gangplank without trouble. Then the men, in heavy marching order, were formed into company formation on the long pier, and when the big doors were opened the crowd saw them all formed for the march, with the band at the head. As soon as they caught sight of the returning volunteers they again broke into cheers.

After a short delay Lieutenant-Colonel Seiter, who was in command of the 4th Battalion of the regiment, informed Colonel Leonard that the battalion was waiting, and accordingly the order to march was given. It was then about 2:15 o'clock.

As the men marched from under the low shed on the pier the cheers were renewed. The police with difficulty cleared a way up to Perry-st., and as they passed the 4th Battalion they saluted. The battalion swung in behind the returning soldiers, and they were followed by the veterans.

Just as the column started up Perry-st. the band struck up "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?" and the spectators broke into cheers. The line of march was up Perry-st. to Hudson, to Christopher, to West Fourth, to Washington Place, to MacDougal, to West Fourth-st., through Washington Park, to Fifth-ave., to Fifty-seventh-st., to the Boulevard, to Sixty-second-st., to the armory. At Forty-fourth-st. a detour from Fifth-ave. was made into Sixth-ave. as far as Forty-ninth-st., in order to escape the blockade caused by the Windsor fire.

THE TRIP OF THE MEADE.

The Meade left Matanzas on March 22 and arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, having been detained a few hours by the breaking of a rudder-chain. She was in charge of Captain Wilson, and had on board, in addition to the 12th Regiment, a number of cabin passengers. The transport was detained for more than an hour at Quarantine, and while there she was boarded by Captain Littell, of the Quartermaster's Department, and General Daniel Butterfield, of the Reception Committee. They went down the Bay in the Quartermaster's Department boat. General Meigs, General Butterfield went down to inform Colonel Leonard of the plans of the committee and the arrangements that had been made to receive the regiment. Captain Littell went down to the transport as the representative of the Quartermaster's Department to see what the men needed in the way of winter clothing and overcoats. He found, however, that the regiment had received clothing from the quartermaster at Matanzas before they left.

The General Meigs returned to the Government pier, No. 3 East River, where General Butterfield was landed. The Meigs also brought to

the city General Carey, who went to Cuba with the \$3,000,000; Miss Carey, his daughter; Miss Rochester, Major and Mrs. R. L. Rogers, of the Paymaster's Department; Congressman Parker, of Pennsylvania, and his party; Captain Millis and Lieutenant Howell, of the Engineer Corps, and the detail of men who went to Cuba on the Meade to guard the money to pay the Cuban soldiers, and General Rosas, a division commander of the Cuban Army. General Rosas was dressed in a uniform of cadet blue, with two silver stars on his collar and a sword belt about his waist.

AT THE REVIEWING-STAND.

At Madison Square a large stand had been erected for the reviewing of the regiment by Mayor Van Wyck. It was filled with an enthusiastic crowd. The stand was covered and festooned with the National colors, and directly under the centre, where Mayor Van Wyck stood, was a large floral emblem, inscribed "Welcome 12th Regiment." The people began collecting at the stand, which faced the Worth Monument in Fifth-ave., about 2 o'clock, and from that time rapidly increased, until shortly before the throngs appeared the streets were blocked and dense throngs were on every side. Mayor Van Wyck, General Meigs, General Butterfield, and General Daniel Butterfield, who reviewed, there were among those on the stand. General Meigs, A. Butt, Captain J. Mayhew, Major Wainwright, and General Sicks, Mayor Van Wyck reached the stand shortly after 2:30 o'clock, and was compelled to wait some time before the throngs appeared. He expressed the opinion that he was well repaid for the wait, considering the remarkably perfect marching. The parade passed the reviewing-stand at 3:15 in the following order: Platoon of mounted police, in command of the 1st Battalion; Colonel Leonard and the companies of the regiment in alphabetical order, in three battalions, the Veteran Association of the 12th Regiment, and the Fourth Regiment. As Colonel Leonard appeared the friends and relatives, who were on the reviewing-stand, set up a shout of welcome, that was joined in by General Butterfield and several other officers. All the other officers were also cheered. The marchers that were dragged, carried and induced to follow the throngs caused considerable laughter from the spectators. They were all dressed but varied from large Newfoundlands to small terriers.

SCENES AT THE ARMORY.

It was after 4 o'clock when the regiment reached the armory. The regimental band began playing "Home, Sweet Home," and the band of the 4th Battalion joined in for a second, and then all the music was drowned by a mighty shout that went up from the throats of the troopers. Again and again the men shouted, until it grew to a veritable din, in which the eighteers, who thronged the pavements, joined. There was one perpetual chorus of hurrahs and whoops until the door of the armory, in Sixty-second-st., was reached.

As the other officers went, and into the old stonied drillroom, where each and every one of them at some period or another had first marched out as a raw recruit in the awkward and the grizzled veterans of a hard campaign in a foreign country.

When the men were in the drillroom their shouts died down a moment, and in the centre were the only snowed table, upon which were tempting and steaming dishes, and near by stood several hundred young women and matrons, ready and anxious to serve the men. One glance told the men that the war was over, "cheek" but a real dinner. Again there arose a shout. Colonel Leonard gave the orders that marched each company around to its familiar ground on the drill floor, and then came the company "unloading equipments," and "stack arms," and then "break ranks." The men fairly threw the rifles into stocks and fell into the nearest seats.

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MEN ALLOWED TO GO HOME.

The Colonel issued orders that all the men could go home for the night, except one company, which must remain on guard, to look after the regimental luggage, which had in the mean time reached the armory from the transport. The company agreed on a plan for guard duty, and Company A, commanded by Captain Tilton, with Lieutenants Sney and Hawks, took the guard detail. After that it took only a few moments to empty the armory, even to the officers.

GERMANY YIELDS A POINT.

LONDON, March 27.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Morning Post" says: "In their desire to effect a friendly settlement of the Samoan difficulty, the German authorities have decided to discontinue their support of Mataafa, hoping that this will induce the United States to recall Chief Justice Chambers."

CHINA TO MAKE RESISTANCE.

LONDON, March 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says: "The Dowager Empress has sent orders to the Governors of the maritime provinces of China to resist forcibly any landing of armed foreigners."

THE DOLPHIN TO BLOW UP A WRECK.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 26 (Special).—The United States dispatch-boat Dolphin arrived in Hampton Roads at midnight from Washington. On the Dolphin are Mrs. and Miss Long, wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood that they will remain at Old Point while the Dolphin goes to the North Carolina coast to blow up a wreck which lies directly in the path of coastwise vessels. Several ships have already had collisions with this wreck, and one captain reported that his vessel hounded back like a rubber ball when it struck the wreck.

EMPLOYEES KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—A freight train wreck to-day on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Jack's Run, just below this city, resulted in the death of two men, the probable fatal injury of another, and the complete destruction of an engine and ten freight-cars. The loss to the company is about \$2,000. The dead are: FRICKER, James A., engineer; BOWEN, James R., fireman, both of Pittsburgh.

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GEN. ALGER IN HAVANA.

DELAY CAUSED BY THE TRANSPORT LOSING HER BEARINGS.

SECRETARY CONFERS WITH GENERALS—PLANS FOR TRIP NOT DEFINITELY SETTLED—THE PARIS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Havana, March 26.—Secretary Alger, with a small party of guests, arrived here late this afternoon on the United States transport Ingalis. A stop had been made at Key West, and on approaching Cuba, the Ingalis lost her bearings and headed toward Matanzas, so that the trip across was unduly prolonged. The heads of the military departments, who had assembled here to meet the Secretary of War, spent the morning in cruising off Morro, watching for the Ingalis, but finally returned to the harbor, discouraged. When the Army transport entered about 5 o'clock, the Secretary and his friends were taken on a Government tug for a trip around the inner basin, and after seeing the sights, a short official conference was held. There were present at this, besides the Secretary, Governor-General Brooke and Generals Lee, Ludlow, Hasbrouck, Bates and Wilson.

Secretary Alger did not come ashore this evening, and will probably make his headquarters on the Ingalis while here. His plans for the week are not definitely arranged, but it is considered certain that he will visit Matanzas and Cienfuegos after finishing his inspection in this department and in Pinar del Rio. He may also order the Ingalis ordered to Cienfuegos and steam along the south coast to Manzanillo and Santiago, continuing his trip thereafter to Porto Rico.

Among those in the Secretary's party are Major Hopkins, his military aid; Mr. Henry, of Detroit, his brother-in-law; Colonel Hemphill, of "The Atlanta Constitution," and Colonel Mann, of New-York. The Paris, with a large party of travellers from the United States, is expected here to-morrow, on the way home from a trip through the West Indies.

COLONIAL COMMISSION AT PONCE.

INVESTIGATING THE DISTRICT'S NEEDS—START FOR THE PORT OF GUAYAMA.

Ponce, Porto Rico, March 26.—The United States Colonial Commission, General Robert P. Kennedy, Major Charles W. Watkins and Henry C. Curtis, arrived here yesterday, and in the course of the day received a number of merchants and prominent citizens, who made statements as to the general condition of the district and its particular needs. This morning the Commissioners sailed by the steamer Blake to inspect Puerto de Jolios, the Port of Guayama, and that district. The reported uprising in this district is without significance.

SAMPSON REACHES KINGSTON.

CROWDS CHEER THE VESSELS—VISIT TO SANTIAGO.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 26.—Rear-Admiral Sampson's squadron arrived here to-day from Santiago de Cuba. Crowds gathered along the pier, cheering enthusiastically, and all the shipping in the harbor was decorated with flags. The various public buildings were decorated with the entwined Union Jack and Stars and Stripes.

Guards of honor have been ordered to receive the American Admiral to-morrow. A long series of entertainments for the officers of the squadron is being arranged, and the Governor's and naval annual receptions have been postponed in order to fall within the period of Admiral Sampson's stay.

Santiago de Cuba, March 25.—The United States armored cruiser New-York and the gunboats Vicksburg and Annapolis arrived here this morning. Rear-Admiral Sampson, accompanied by Captain F. E. Chadwick, of the cruiser, called upon Major-General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, a salute being fired in honor of the Admiral. This afternoon General Wood returned the visit, there were further complimentary salutes, and the warships sailed this evening for Kingston, Jamaica.

In the course of the day Admiral Sampson visited Morro Castle, never having explored the interior before. With regard to the discovery of the body of a Spanish officer in an armchair on the beach west of El Morro, the Admiral expressed his opinion that the body was certainly that of Admiral Villamil. Five more bandits have been captured and two others killed. The citizens express satisfaction at the capture of Matamoros and Trucos, well-known brigands, and it is thought that with their capture the backbone of brigandage in this district is broken.

Colonel Juan Vian, the new chief of gendarmerie, is showing much more energy than was displayed by his predecessor, Colonel Francisco Vallentes. General Wood's March estimate has finally been approved by the authorities at Havana, and consequently those who have been unemployed are able to resume work, relieving the strain.

HOW J. TYSON GAINED WEALTH.

FACTS ABOUT THE ECCENTRIC AUSTRALIAN AN OHIO DRUGGIST BELIEVES HE IS ONE OF THE HEIRS TO A GREAT ESTATE.

Toledo, Ohio, March 26 (Special).—In view of the fact that James Tyson, of Australia, lately died intestate, leaving \$1,000,000 to the Government, and \$500,000 for his heirs to fight over, much interest is attached to the claims of Dr. J. B. Tyson, a druggist, of Kenton, Ohio, who shows good proof that he and his two sisters are the heirs. According to him, James Tyson, the wealthy Australian's father, had three brothers. One named Jacob, settled in Baltimore. He was Dr. Tyson's grandfather. Another brother, Nathan, settled at Elkton, Cecil County, Md., and built a flouring mill on Elk River, many years ago, and was the proprietor of the mill at the time of his death.

Dr. Tyson says: "I visited father in 1841, and found my great-uncle dead and all trace of his family lost. It was then that I first heard of James Tyson, of Australia, who was said to have loaned at that time to the Tasmanian Government \$50,000.00. I have engaged F. C. Dougherty, of Kenton, a prominent lawyer in London, and one at Melbourne, to look after my case. It is probable that I will soon take a trip to Baltimore to look up some evidence to substantiate my claim. From my attorney in Melbourne and other sources, I have learned some interesting anecdotes of the eccentricities of my old bachelor relative, who owned so much property he didn't know what to do with it.

"He never wore a white shirt nor a cravat, and his clothes were of the cheapest quality. It is estimated that his clothing bill in his entire life would not exceed \$5. His excess for wearing such poor clothes was that, in case any of his sheep should go under the barn, he would be ready to crawl under after them. He had no use for soap; said it was a useless luxury, preferred to use sand in its place, and it was cheaper and cleaner, and fully answered the purpose. He spent most of his life out of doors, and at night slept out with the cat, he called 'Dry Head' and great with him; also a needle and thread, never asked any favors of anybody.

When asked why he didn't marry, he said he had not time; that his mission in this world was to fight the desert. After forty years of travel he could well be called Australia's greatest benefactor. It seems there was scarcely a spot within one hundred miles of Melbourne that he had not touched in order to beautify or improve it. In 1854 he began with a capital of \$24. He first went into the cattle business, from that he branched into sheep. Everything he touched seemed to turn to money. His money soon doubled, tripled and quadrupled in every industrial enterprise. He owned 50,000 acres of the best land in Australia. He owned 50,000 head of sheep, and an entire

squares in Melbourne. Four miles out of Melbourne he had a 100,000-acre tract of the prettiest land in Australia; he had property in Brisbane, New South Wales and elsewhere; had \$1,000,000 invested in London; his income reached the enormous sum of \$5,000,000 a year. Although miserly in a way yet he was the soul of honor, and never broke his word. He had no religion. He said: "I have no God to worship, nor devil to fear, do not fear the future; do not give it a thought."

MAYOR WON'T LET CARS RUN.

PRETTY FIGHT IN SYRACUSE BETWEEN THE CITY AND STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 26 (Special).—The trouble between the city officials and the Rapid Transit Railway Company, controlling all of the local surface lines, culminated this evening in the stonage of traffic on the entire system. The conflict started last week on account of the refusal of the company to pay certain taxes due the city. The company recently adopted some new rules regarding transfers and the running of cars, which proved unsatisfactory to the public. It was asked by the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce to change these rules, but it paid no attention to the request. The Mayor then gave notice that he would enforce every ordinance touching the speed of the cars and their sanitary condition, and would bring into effect many laws which have for a long time been considered dead letters.

Last night there was a snowfall of over six inches, and this gave the Mayor an unlooked-for opportunity. This morning the company had out its snowploughs, which resulted in the piling of the snow beside the tracks to a considerable height. An ordinance says that the snow shall be carted away, and this not being done, the Commissioner of Public Works was ordered to get out his men and shovel the snow back on the tracks. So effectively was this carried out that in less than an hour after the order was issued almost the entire system was tied up.

When the motormen and conductors attempted to move their cars they were arrested and taken to police headquarters for violating a city ordinance. All of the cars carried small ploughs, which would shove the snow from the track as fast as it was shovelled on. The men were afterward released on bail, and were allowed to run their cars into the various barns, but this was as far as they were allowed to go.

It is now rumored that to-morrow the cars and other property of the company will be attached, and it is possible that traffic may be stopped for several days to come.

PRESIDENT STILL RESTING.

WILL START ON RETURN TO WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON—VISITED BY POSTMASTER-GENERAL SMITH.

Thomasville, Ga., March 26.—President McKinley spent a quiet and restful Sunday, attending to no business save a few arrangements for the return trip to Washington to-morrow afternoon, and listening to what Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith had to say of his observations of conditions in Cuba. The weather was warm, the thermometer registering 85 degrees, but a breeze was blowing.

The President and Miss Hanna were driven to the Methodist Church for the noon service. The church was filled and the President on coming out smilingly returned the salutations of many of the congregation.

In the afternoon, he, with the members of the household, went driving, and later received Postmaster-General Smith, who reached here on a special car from Tampa, and will journey North with the President to-morrow. He was driven from the station to Senator Hanna's home. The Presidential party will leave here late to-morrow afternoon and reach Washington after the close of office hours on Tuesday.

Vice-President Hobart has decided to go North

THE FIGHT GOES ON IN LUZON.

MALINTA CAPTURED BY UNITED STATES FORCES AFTER A FIERCE ENCOUNTER.

MALABON SET ON FIRE—REBELS FLEE TO MALOLOS.

Fierce fighting to the north of Manila continued yesterday. The engagement resulted in the capture of Malinta after a sharp encounter, in which Colonel Henry C. Egbert, of the 22d Infantry was killed.

The losses of the Americans in the two days' battle are estimated at 45 killed and 115 wounded.

General Wheaton's brigade, consisting of the 2d Oregon and the 22d and 23d Infantry, bore the brunt of the fighting.

A stout resistance was made by the insurgents, who were strongly entrenched. The nature of the ground added to the difficulty of the attack.

Malabon was shelled by United States gunboats, the insurgents retreating toward Malolos, after setting the town on fire.

The attack is going on to-day, General MacArthur's division pushing on to Malabon. It is expected that the insurgents will make a stand at Malolos.

MACARTHUR NORTH OF POLO.

DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL OTIS TELL OF AMERICAN ADVANCE CONTINUING THE ATTACK.

Washington, March 26.—The War Department has received the following dispatches from General Otis:

Manila, March 26. "Adjutant-General, Washington: "MacArthur's advance beyond Newcanayan (Meycauayan?), two miles beyond Polo, nine miles from Manila and fifteen miles from Malolos; railroad will be repaired to advance point to-morrow and troops supplied by cars. MacArthur will press on to-morrow, is now in open country. Insurgents stoutly resisting behind succeeding lines of intrenchments, from which troops continually drove them. City perfectly quiet, and native inhabitants appear to be relieved of anxiety and fear of insurgents. Captain Krayenbuh, commissary lieutenant, 3d Artillery, mortally wounded. "OTIS."

"Manila, March 26, 4:30 p. m. "Adjutant-General, Washington: "MacArthur has driven enemy strongly intrenched in large force north of Polo; will continue to press him; insurgents have strong intrenchments from Calocan to Malolos, which have taken them months to construct. "OTIS."

"Manila, March 26. "Adjutant-General, Washington: "Attacks on Hall and pumping station last night easily repulsed. MacArthur with moving column has driven enemy, but cannot gain point north of Polo on account of roughness of country; must strike railway south of that point; this will enable most of Aguinaldo's troops to escape north, still he may oppose, as best of his army, consisting of released prisoners of war,

REBELS FIGHT BRAVELY.

WHEATON'S BRIGADE MEETS STRONG RESISTANCE—DETAILS OF MALINTA'S CAPTURE—ESCAPE TO THE NORTH OPEN.

Manila, March 27, 9:15 a. m.—The Filipinos are burning their stronghold at Malabon, and their forces are fleeing from the city in the direction of Malolos.

General MacArthur's division is pushing toward Malabon.

The insurgents will make their last stand probably at Malolos.

Manila, March 26, 7:30 p. m.—The United States troops under Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Tulaahan River, to-day, after a sharp fight. Colonel Henry C. Egbert, of the 22d Infantry, was killed. Prince Lowenstein, formerly an aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Miller at Iloilo, somehow got in front of the firing line and was shot in the side, dying almost instantly. A German who accompanied him was wounded.

The American casualties to-day were much lighter than those of yesterday, the total losses thus far reported since the engagement began being 45 killed and 115 wounded.

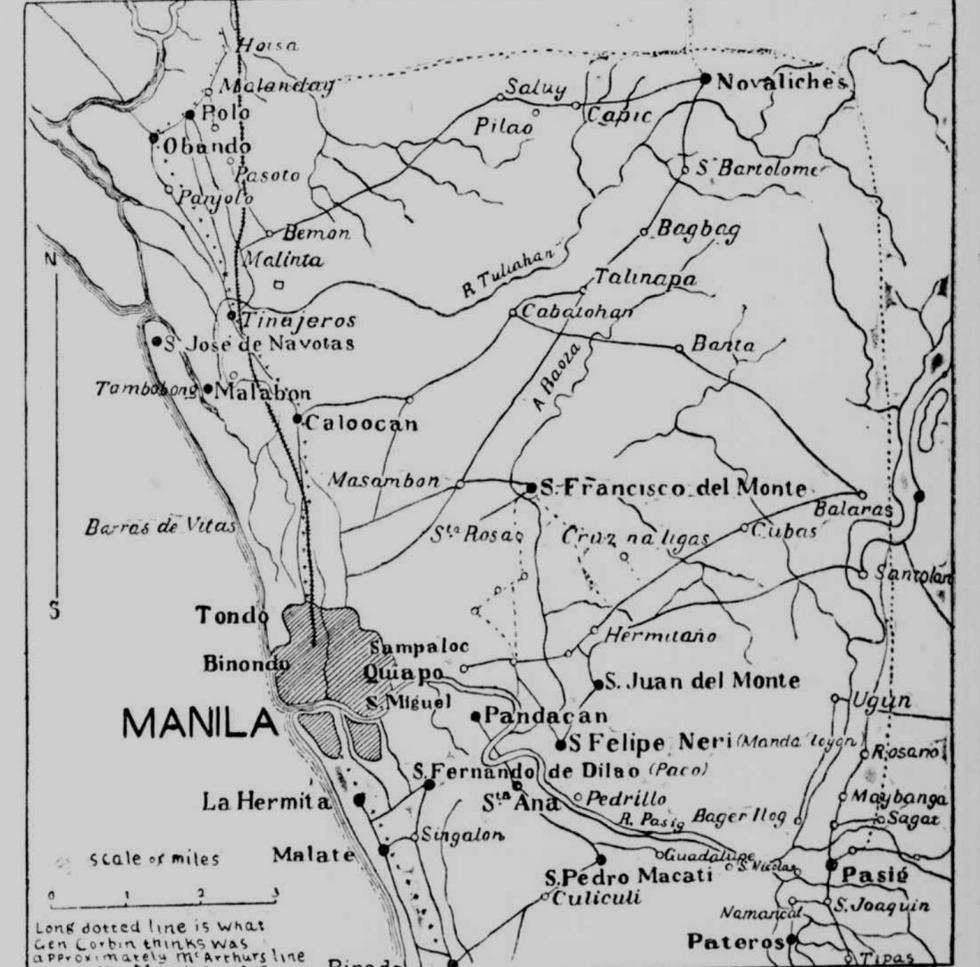
General Wheaton entered Malinta, which is a small village of huts, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The United States gunboat Helena and other gunboats have been shelling Malabon, about a mile northeast of Calocan, for several hours.

The insurgents made a fierce resistance to the American advance up the railroad at Malinta. In addition to the death of Colonel Egbert several men of the 22d Infantry and several of the Oregon and Kansas regiments were killed.

THE BURNING OF MALABON.

Evidently anticipating a bombardment by the



SCENE OF THE FIGHTING NOW GOING ON AROUND MANILA.

Malolos, the seat of the Filipino Government, toward which the rebels are fleeing, lies about fifteen miles by railroad north of Polo. Newcanayan, mentioned in General Otis's dispatch, is probably the town of Meycauayan. It is about two miles to the north of Polo.

former native Spanish troops, concentrated with for the last three or four days as in the early part of his visit, and he believes a cooler and more bracing climate will prove beneficial. He caught a fresh cold on Wednesday night, and this, with some stomach trouble, made it necessary for him to keep quiet and observe his doctor's directions. He has been able to move about the house, however, and this afternoon was feeling slightly better.

ARMY BEEF

may have been tough, but a gas range to cook it by would have made the soldiers contented. To cook by gas means good food improved and poor food made eatable.—Advt.

fleet a thousand rebels vacated Malabon last night, leaving a few to burn the town. General Wheaton's brigade, composed of the 2d Oregon and the 22d and 23d Infantry, stretched out along the railroad from Calocan to the Tulaahan River, was powerless to prevent the withdrawal, owing to the natural obstacles and to the strong opposition. A column of smoke at daybreak was the first intimation of the enemy's intentions, but others followed at various points, all soon blending in a dense balloon-shaped cloud. The flames of the burning rice mills and large

"OTIS."

"Manila, March 26. "Adjutant-General, Washington: "Twenty-five enlisted men killed; eight officers, 142 men wounded. Officer killed, Captain Ste-

Continued on second page.