

FIERCE FIGHTING

Done by American Forces Under General Wheaton.

TOWN OF MALANTA CAPTURED.

The Filipinos Made a Very Stubborn Resistance.

ENEMY HAD THE ADVANTAGE

Owing to the Character of the Country—Our Loss 45 Killed and Many Wounded—Among the Killed was Col. Egbert of the Twenty-second Regulars—General MacArthur's Forces are now Pushing Toward Malabon, Which the Insurgents Have Burned—The Rebels Will Make Their Last Ditch Stand at Malalos—Prince Loewenstein Got in Front of the Firing Line and was Killed—A Man of Mystery.

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 Malalos.

General MacArthur's division is pushing toward Malabon.

The insurgents will make their last stand probably at Malalos.

The Americans Advance.

MANILA, March 27.—7:40 a. m.—The Americans have advanced along the line of the Dagupan railroad, driving the Filipinos from Malinta and Newcanayan, where there were three thousand inhabitants. Last night the brigades of Generals Harrison, Gray, Otis and Gen. Hale encamped in the enemy's trenches at Newcanayan and that of General Wheaton at Malinta.

General Wheaton's brigade formed a junction with the remains of General MacArthur's division at Malinta, and the two, leaving General Wheaton in the rear, marched along the road to Newcanayan. This place was fortified, and for three hundred yards from it there were trenches on each side of the track. These were taken possession of by the Americans.

The movement of the Americans will be pushed in this direction. The railroad is the crucial line here constructed row after row of trenches, running diagonally on both sides of the track at a distance of a few hundred yards apart. This work was designed most intelligently and has evidently been done under the direction of experts. It represents an enormous amount of labor. Most of the rebel works are protected by the thick earth works, a majority of them topped with stones and provided with loop-holes. Some have sheet iron roofs.

The day's work of the United States troops consisted of storming the successive trenches. The Filipinos occupying them were completely hidden. The enemy poured a strong fire from every trench until they were driven by a flanking volley, when they would disappear into the woods and jungle, only to make a stand at the next line.

The American loss was remarkably small, seven being reported killed and twenty-five wounded. It is known that the Filipinos were so protected that they suffered little. No dead insurgents were found in the trenches. Forty prisoners were taken by the Americans and it is estimated that the rebel casualties numbered twenty.

The insurgents broke their runs when they were compelled to abandon them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—

General Otis' dispatch received at 10 o'clock last night, recording MacArthur's advance to Newcanayan, marked a distinct and important step by the American troops. In the opinion of Acting Secretary Melkjohn, and Adjutant General Corbin, both expressed their satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The former dispatches regarding this branch of the operations, had not been so promising, inasmuch as they had stated that General MacArthur, although he had driven the enemy, could not gain a point north of Polo on account of the roughness of the country. With easy railroad communication to the advanced point, the difficulty in forwarding commissary supplies will be considerably lessened. Every step forward is regarded as so much ground gained, and an approach nearer the insurgent headquarters at Malalos—now stated to be but fifteen miles from the vanguard of the American army. The tenacity of the Filipinos in the past few days' fighting has somewhat surprised the war officials here, who did not think them capable of putting up and maintaining the contest they have. The Associated Press bulletin dated at 9:15 the morning of the 27th, was the first news of Monday's fighting received by the war department, to that time having been confined to the previous day's operations.

Favorable News.

The fact that the insurgents had been forced to retire from Malabon so early in the day was regarded as very encouraging, and acting secretary Melkjohn remarked:

"That is good; very favorable indeed."

Secretary Long said to-night that nothing had come from Admiral Dewey during the day respecting the American operations at Manila.

Word is hourly expected at the war department of the arrival of the transport Sheridan at Manila with 1,500 reinforcements for General Otis. This will be a formidable addition to his fighting strength. They include one full regiment and the headquarters and one battalion of another, and if the experience of these taken aboard the Grant and Sherman is repeated, they will be fighting trim as soon as they land and ready to be pushed immediately to the front. Six regiments of infantry and artillery, comprising approximately 8,000 men, one regiment of which sailed from San Francisco yesterday, are under orders for Manila. Their movement will be pushed as rapidly as possible with a view to the reinforcement of General Otis at the earliest day practicable.

Agninaldo's Deception.

MANILA, March 23, Via HONG KONG, March 26.—Insurgent papers received here from Malabon show that Agninaldo is endeavoring to deceive his followers into the belief that they are winning great victories. All the recent engagements are proclaimed as Ameri-

can defeats. The papers describe the insurgents meeting with the American forces at various points and end their accounts with the assertion that the Americans retired to their original lines after suffering great slaughter.

STORY OF THE FIGHT.

General Wheaton's Forces Capture the Town of Malinta—American Losses so far 45 Killed and 145 Wounded—Col. Egbert Among the Killed.

MANILA, March 26, 7:30 p. m.—The United States troops under Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Tullahan river, to-day, after a sharp fight. Col. Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second Regular infantry, was killed. Prince Loewenstein, former 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 commenced being forty-five killed and 145 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 northwest of Calococan, for several hours.

The insurgents made a fierce resistance to the American advance up the railroad at Malinta. In addition to the fact wounding of Col. Egbert, several men of the Twenty-second infantry and several of the Oregon and Kansas regiments were killed.

Evidently anticipating a bombardment by the fleet, a thousand rebels vacated Malabon last night, leaving a few to burn the town. General Wheaton's brigade, composed of the Second Oregon regiment and the Twenty-second and Twenty-third infantry, stretched out along the railroad from Calococan to the Tullahan river, was powerless to prevent the withdrawal, owing to the natural obstacles and to the strong opposition.

Malabon Burned.

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 buildings could be plainly seen from Calococan despite the strong sunlight.

By 11 o'clock in the morning the only building of importance not destroyed in the center of the town, was a large stone church, but even at noon fresh fires were started among the native huts in the outskirts of Malabon, although the general exodus took place early in the afternoon.

General Wheaton's headquarters, last night was a half mile south of the river on the railroad. The opposite bank was protected by a blockhouse and intrenchments. Occasionally the artillery and infantry fired across the stream. Finally the engineers moved a construction train up to the bridge, the engine frame work of which remained, and began to replace the floor.

While this was going on the Second Oregon regiment crossed the river on the left and the Twenty-second on the right with four companies of the Twenty-third infantry supporting the latter regiment. A rising clear ground stretched away a distance of half a mile to Malinta, situated on its crest.

A Hot Fight.

In front of the village were strong Filipino intrenchments, but no Filipinos were to be seen. Apparently they had fled.

The Twenty-second regiment approached diagonally with Gen. Wheaton and his staff close behind and scouts closely observing the ground.

When the Americans were within about 300 yards of the intrenchments, the Filipinos suddenly volleyed heavily. The Twenty-second, which was holding the center, suffered considerably, but the Kansasans on the left and the Kansasans on the right in the woods, the fighting was kept up for half an hour, the Twenty-second infantry advancing up the slope, through the thick grass under the hottest fire.

General Wheaton and his staff were all the time under a rain of bullets. Col. Egbert, who was in the thickest of the fighting, was shot in the abdomen. He was placed on a stretcher and an attempt was made to carry him to the cars, but he died on the way.

It was a most affecting scene. General Wheaton, braving his head, said: "You have done nobly." Colonel Egbert gasped in reply: "I must die; I am too old."

No Filipinos were found in the trenches.

Though apparently their force was much smaller than that of the Americans, they had an immense advantage in position and in opportunity to retreat.

General MacArthur's advance guard, the Third artillery, and the Twentieth Kansas regiment, joined General Wheaton's brigade shortly after Malinta was taken, approaching along the Navaliches road westerly.

Advance on Polo.

The soldiers were much exhausted and there were several prostrations from the heat, which was intense. The dead and wounded were collected in the shade of the trees and carried on stretchers by Chinese across the river to the train.

After lunch General MacArthur's division advanced toward Polo.

The Second Oregon regiment encountered a thousand Filipinos west of Malinta, who were retreating from Malabon. The enemy had taken up a position behind four rows of entrenchment, but was driven out after an hour's heavy firing. One Oregonian was killed and five were wounded.

The Third artillery, acting as infantry with two guns of the Utah artillery and the Kansas had a sharp fight east of Malinta. The Americans had but slight losses. Five Filipinos were found dead and several were taken prisoners. General MacArthur's division is advancing upon Polo along the railroad. As the bridge is destroyed and the river

cannot be forded the advance is temporarily checked to-night.

In the fighting west of Malinta the Oregonians captured a Spaniard, but he denied that he was taking part in the battle.

The surgeons from the fleet and the British cruiser Powerful volunteered their assistance and were indefatigable in their services at the front.

OTIS' DISPATCHES

Scanned With the Keenest Interest by War Department Officials—General MacArthur's Advance—List of Killed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Advices from General Otis were watched with keenest interest by war department officials and Assistant Secretary Melkjohn, who in the absence of Secretary Alger is acting secretary of war, remained in his office throughout the day in order to keep in close touch with the progress of the fighting. Many army officials were also at the department and the President was kept advised as to the developments as indicated in Gen. Otis' dispatches. Early this morning the first message from General Otis was received and was soon followed by others whose contents gave the officials here their first general idea of the operations of the last two days.

The list of killed and wounded, which General Otis had promised, was waited anxiously by the department and the friends and relatives here of the officers and men in the Philippines, but it was not late in the afternoon before it was received. Much regret was expressed at the death of Colonel Egbert, the only regular officer among the killed. He was among those who distinguished themselves at Santiago, being wounded at San Juan and brevetted for his conspicuous gallantry in that engagement. Following cablegram was received from General Otis to-day:

MANILA, March 26. To Adjutant General, Washington: Entire casualties yesterday, one officer, twenty-five enlisted men killed; eight officers and one hundred and forty-two men wounded. Officer killed was Captain Stewart, First Colorado. List cabled immediately. To-day's fighting south and around Polo determined. MacArthur with three brigades united, being met by the Twenty-second infantry killed. Our loss thus far moderate; enemy's heavy. Army gunboat on coast and in estuaries west and north of Polo very efficient; troops in excellent condition and spirits.

(Signed.) OTIS.

Killed and Wounded. The following list of casualties has just been given out at the war department:

MANILA, March 26. To Adjutant General, Washington.

Casualties, March 24, 25 and 26: Killed—Twenty-third Kansas, Company E, Privates H. S. Plumer, Curran C. Craig; Company G, A. S. Anibal; Third artillery, Battery H, Privates William Patton, James O'Neill, Sergeant F. O'Carry; G. Privates Herbert Ross; K. Thompson; Clarence Watts; Second Oregon, Company B, Privates H. B. Adams; D. William M. Cook; L. Charles Herbert, Guy Millard; First Montana, Company F, Privates Joseph Biekman; G. Percy Lockhart, Steve Stevens; M. William Mitzchke; Third infantry, Company M, Private Morrell, Corporal Cummings; Tenth Pennsylvania, Private Aliz Newall; First Nebraska, Company A, Sergeant Walter Peor; First Colorado, Company E, Captain John S. Stewart; Twenty-second infantry, Colonel H. C. Egbert.

Wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania, Company C, Privates Charles O. Walker, back, severe; D. Eugene Morgan, foot, slight; Frost, K. Vernon Kelly, hand, severe.

The war department to-night received the following:

MANILA, March 26. Adjutant General, Washington.

MacArthur advanced beyond Newcanayan, two miles beyond Polo, nine miles from Manila, and fifteen miles from Malalos; 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 drive them. They perfectly quiet and native inhabitants appear to be relieved of anxiety and fear of insurgents. Captain Kray, enbuh, commissary lieutenant, Third artillery, mortally wounded.

(Signed.) OTIS.

DEATH OF LOWENSTEIN.

His Movements Were Mysterious, and Caused Some Speculation—Said to Have Been Germany's Confidential Agent.

MANILA, March 26.—Prince Loewenstein, formerly honorary aide de camp on the staff of General Miller at Iloilo, somehow got in front of the firing line to-day and was killed.

The death of Prince Ludwig Karl Loewenstein-Wertheim, in yesterday's fighting, ends a career, which of late had seemed mysterious, and gives rise to no little speculation.

According to a dispatch from London to the Associated Press, on March 4, the prince, who married Lady Anne Saville, a daughter of the Earl of Mexborough, had been lost sight of by his friends, and an advertisement inquiring as to his whereabouts had appeared in the London newspapers.

This elicited a dispatch from Manila saying that the missing prince was in the Philippines, had been there for many months, was present at the destruction of Montejo's fleet, and was a member of the European club. The dispatch asserted also that his behavior tends to give rise to a suspicion that he was acting as the confidential agent of the German government. It was also alleged that before Manila surrendered he was allowed to pass in and out of the Spanish and insurgent lines, each party apparently regarding him as favorable to themselves. For a few days, it was even asserted he had acted as a volunteer on the staff of Brigadier General Miller.

The London Daily Mail about the same time, said it had information that Prince Ludwig was in Iloilo, in January of this year, and with other papers, it asked the meaning of these "mysterious movements."

British Interest Revived.

LONDON, March 27.—The Philippine campaign of late had rather lost interest for British readers, but to-day there is an entire change. All the dispatches are printed prominently and at length. A number of papers contain editorials expressing admiration for the bravery of the American troops and sympathy with them in the difficulties they have encountered. The general opinion is that the American victories are not conclusive, since the Filipinos have not yet learned the lesson of the hopelessness of resisting the United States.

IMPRESSIVE RITES.

Services Over the Remains of Ex-Governor F. H. Pierpont

AT HIS DAUGHTER'S RESIDENCE

In Pittsburgh Yesterday Afternoon. Many Floral Remembrances and Testimonials to the Memory of the Last of the War Governors—Telegraphic Tributes of Senators Elkins and Scott—Honors to be Paid to His Memory at Fairmont To-day, Where the Remains Will lie in State—Business Houses Will Close During the Funeral Services.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 26.—Services over the remains of ex-Governor Francis Harrison Pierpont, were held this afternoon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Siviter, on Dithridge street, Oakland, where the famous old character passed peacefully away last Friday evening. Hundreds of friends were there to pay tribute of their presence to the distinguished dead. There were many floral offerings from friends far and near, in grateful remembrance of him, whose rectitude of conduct and pure patriotism will ever be an example for emulation.

Rev. Robert J. Young, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church, Shady Side, and Rev. David R. Breed, D. D., professor of sacred rhetoric and elocution, at Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, jointly conducted the service. Dr. Breed bore testimony to Governor Pierpont's character as a statesman, patriot, churchman, and in the home circle, and Dr. Young treated of his Christian life. A quartette from the choir of the First Methodist Protestant church rendered a selection from "Saul."

The body will be removed to-morrow morning to Fairmont, where it will arrive about noon, and be taken in charge by citizens, the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic organizations.

The family here had almost overwhelmed with condoling letters and messages from those who knew the governor in life. The following telegram from United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, dated Washington, was among those received:

"Accept for yourself, and express to the entire family my sincerest sympathy on the death of your distinguished father, Governor Pierpont. West Virginia mourns the loss of one of her most gifted sons, and greatest statesmen, and the nation loses the last of the war governors. The people of West Virginia will ever keep his memory dear, because they owe more to him than any other man for the foundation and organization of the state."

A telegram from United States senator-elect N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, to Mrs. Siviter, was as follows: "You have my heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your distinguished father. His name will go down in history as a man more than any other who made it possible for West Virginia to become a state."

LAST SAD RITES

To-day Over the Remains of Governor Pierpont at Fairmont—Will Lie in State—Business Will be Suspended as a Mark of Respect by his Fellow Citizens.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., March 26.—The death of Ex-Senator Pierpont, who was for the greater part of his life a resident of this town, was the cause of universal regret. The remains will arrive here from Pittsburgh about 1 p. m. to-morrow and be taken in charge of a committee of citizens and conveyed to the Methodist Protestant church, of which he was so long a prominent member, where they will lie in state until 3 o'clock, the time of the funeral, guarded by a detachment from Meade Post G. A. R., of which he was an honorary member.

The city council, in special session last night, issued an order requesting all business houses and banks to close during the funeral services, and in token of respect the State Normal School and the city schools will attend the services.

A GALLANT OFFICER.

Sketch of Col. Egbert who was Killed in Yesterday's Battle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Colonel Henry C. Egbert, whom General Otis reports among the killed, was born in Pennsylvania and appointed a first lieutenant in the army from civil life on September 23, 1862. He served continuously as a line officer for nearly forty years. He was more closely identified with the Twenty infantry than any other organization, having served with distinction in that regiment during the battle of Gettysburg, but escaped and rejoined his command and was severely wounded on June 3, 1864, in the battle of Bethesda Church, Va. He was major of the Seventeenth infantry from 1869 to 1873, when he became lieutenant colonel of the Sixth infantry. This regiment he commanded in the Santiago campaign until disabled by a shot through the body on July 1, 1898. For his distinguished service in battle he was promoted a brigadier general of volunteers, which grade he held until December 1, 1898, when in the reduction of the volunteer army he was honorably discharged. He was promoted colonel in the regular establishment on July 1, 1898, and assigned to the Twenty-second infantry, whose colonel, Charles A. Wikoff, was killed at San Juan Hill.

He joined the Twenty-second infantry January 29, 1898, sailed with it for Manila, February 1, and arrived at Manila, March 4, 1898. Col. Egbert was well known throughout the army as an officer of a high order of ability and as a man of sterling qualities. In the death of Col. Egbert the services lose one of its best commanders.

Kipling Again Improving.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The condition of Rudyard Kipling, who was reported to have suffered a slight relapse a few days ago, is again improving and he is better than at any time since his illness began. Mr. Doubleday said this afternoon that Mr. Kipling was sitting up in bed reading the morning papers.

DESPERATE DEED

Of a Jealous Husband—Fatally Wounds his Wife and Then Makes Away With Himself.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 26.—At McKeesport to-day, Frederick T. Clark shot and fatally wounded his wife at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Richard Moyle, and then killed himself. The man died shortly after the shooting and the wife can hardly survive the night. The shooting was the result of jealousy. The couple had not been living together for some time, and Mrs. Clark had applied for divorce because of Clark's alleged neglect and drunkenness. He had made threats several times, saying to his wife: "If we cannot live together we shall die together," yet when the west to the Moyle residence Saturday night and announced his intention of remaining all night, he was given a room. This morning he went to church with one of his children and in the afternoon went to his wife's room from whence in a short time screams were heard, and two shots. Mrs. Moyle rushed to her daughter's room, where she was met by Clark, who fired at her, but missed. Clark then went to his room and after drinking the contents of a bottle of laudanum, put two bullets into his breast, one immediately below the heart.

DR. KNAPP'S REPORT

On the Agricultural Conditions of China, Japan and the Philippines Important Observations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Dr. S. A. Knapp, who was sent by the department of agriculture to Japan, China and the Philippines as an agricultural explorer, has returned to Washington and reported to Secretary Wilson the results of his labors. He was instructed to investigate such products of the farms, fields and forests of those countries as might be of advantage to the agricultural industries of the United States.

Some of the observations of Dr. Knapp relating to the products of Japan already have been published in a preliminary report.

On this branch of investigation, however, he has the following additional to say:

"All fear of competition from Japan along agricultural lines may be dismissed. On the contrary, it must be regarded as a large consumer of farm products drawn from the United States. The diffusion of knowledge and the introduction of new industries in Japan have had the effect of more than doubling the cost of labor in the last ten years, and, in proportion, of stimulating consumption by the common people. Future progress must be mainly made in the direction of manufactures. In such event the food for the operatives, the cotton and other fiber material for the factories, the lumber and iron for the construction of the factories and machinery will be drawn from the United States.

"Of the fabrics, cotton and wool alone have made much progress under the factory system, and this is owing to the fact that they were not produced to any extent in the empire, and hence no home system of manufacture had been established for them.

"The principal agricultural products imported into Japan are wheat, flour, sugar, cotton, butter, cheese and meat. The annual value of these articles is at present between twenty-four and twenty-five million dollars in gold. Under favorable treaty regulations, Japan will import from the United States nearly all her flour, butter, cheese and meat, three-fourths of the raw cotton required for her mills from the Philippines nearly their entire surplus output of sugar."

Regarding China, the report says: "The great area, the large per cent of fertile lands and the enormous population of China, stagger the observer on the threshold of investigation. Here, however, as in Japan, radical changes in agricultural methods or products must be made slowly, if at all, because the food supply cannot be materially reduced or even changed with safety.

Large areas devoted to fiber plants for the promotion of manufactures would be a dangerous invasion of the acres necessary for the food supply and must be speedily followed by importations from the United States. Dr. Knapp was strongly impressed by the alert, industrious and frugal character of the Chinese.

The Philippines.

From China, Dr. Knapp proceeded to the Philippines. Arriving at Manila, he went by rail as far as San Fernando, passing through the rice section to the east and north of Manila to the sugar lands to the north. The yield per acre, according to the best authorities is about 1,000 pounds of hulled rice on lands under rainfall irrigation, solely, and 2,000 on lands artificially irrigated. This shows very careless husbandry. The rice clay loam soil about San Fernando is well adapted to sugar cane. In Luzon the methods of sugar farming are quite different from those practiced in the United States, while the factories are the crudest conceivable. The sugar is drained upon the open kettle and the proprietor furnishes land and factory and the tenant furnishes the seed, does all the work in the field, delivers the cane to the mill and supplies most of the hands for making the sugar. The proprietor receives one-half the sugar and all the molasses. The tenant, in theory, is allowed the remainder, but in practice, he usually receives about two-fifths of the sugar. Dr. Knapp was informed that in the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu, the sugar farms and factories are much more improved than in Luzon. Sugar lands produce from 3,000 to 3,500 pounds per acre, depending upon the cultivation and the factory.

The Philippines as far as he observed, do not give as much attention to the production of nitrogenous foods as the Japanese, hence are less muscular. Spanish statistical reports and interviews with Manila exporters satisfied the doctor of the prosperity of the tobacco and hemp industries under normal conditions.

Millet, maize, sago and indigo do well, and are ordinarily profitable crops. Philippine coffee, of which there were formerly many plantations, has a peculiarly rich and pleasant flavor. Coconuts, pineapples, oranges, bananas, grapes, figs and many other fruits grow almost spontaneously.

The Philippines are abundant in valuable wood for building furniture, dye woods, and some yielding costly perfumes.

According to the highest authority, nearly two-thirds of the land is still public and passes to the United States with the title. If opened for settlement to soldiers, many of our young men will remain and become permanent settlers. Some associations of this kind have already been organized. The price of improved land ranges from \$4 to \$20 per acre (gold), depending upon the location and value of the improvements.

DASTARDLY DEEDS

Of the Zeltners, who Brutally Murdered Lawyer Westenhaver

AND THEN DEFIED ARREST.

Are Finally Landed in Jail—They Were Entrenched in Their Home Where They Resisted the Sheriff for Eighteen Hours—One of the Sheriff's Posse Killed—The Murder of Westenhaver was Deliberately Planned—He had Been the Legal Adviser of the Zeltners, and had Sued for his Fees—No Hostile Demonstration at Bowling Green Where the Prisoners Were Imprisoned.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, March 26.—The surrender this morning of Paul and John Zeltner, the murderers of Lawyer Westenhaver, who for eighteen hours defied arrest, at their home, at Hoyt's Corners, has been attended by an almost complete subsidence of the excitement, and it now appears that the whole affair has been somewhat exaggerated. The situation was for a time critical, but the extent of the excitement was magnified. At no time was there any danger of a clash between the citizens and the militia. When the Bloomdale Rifles arrived at Hoyt's Corners, the greater part of the crowd had dispersed, and the excitement had subsided. In fact, before the militia arrived at the scene of the trouble the guard around Zeltner's home had been so relaxed that they could have easily escaped.

There was no demonstration when the fugitives surrendered this morning, the people apparently being satisfied to permit the law to take its course. The Zeltners had to be assured by the sheriff, however, before they agreed to surrender, that they would be fully protected. Small crowds of people gathered at the stations along the railroad as the special train which brought the prisoners to Bowling Green whirled by but there was no hostile demonstrations. A large crowd gathered at the railroad station in this city, and followed the prisoners, escorted by the militia, to the jail, but there was no disorder, and no threats of summary justice. It is not believed here that there will be an attempt to lynch the prisoners. The services of Company H, of North Baltimore, which was taken aboard the special train, were not needed, and the company was sent to recover the train. The sheriff concluded this afternoon that the presence of militia here was unnecessary, and the Bloomdale Rifles were sent home this evening.

A Deliberate Deed. Developments since the capture of John and Paul Zeltner in Wood county, indicate that they not only deliberated over the bloody defiance of law, but also prepared for it by saving a large stock of ammunition in their residence, two miles from Hoyt's Corners. E. H. Westenhaver, ex-solicitor of North Baltimore, had been their attorney in numerous cases, and sued them for his fees. The jury and witnesses had been sworn yesterday before Justice Burgoon in the township house at Hoyt's Corners, in Westenhaver's residence. When Paul Zeltner demanded some papers from Westenhaver and attempted to take them from his pocket, John Zeltner then joined in demanding the papers, and immediately fired the fatal shot that killed Westenhaver. As the Zeltners had their horses ready for mounting and escape, it is believed that they had arranged to get Westenhaver into a fight for the purpose of "doing him," although they did not give the victim time to make any demonstration towards them. The Zeltners kept up their firing till they mounted their horses, and continued it as hundreds of citizens pursued them for two miles to their residence. After they reached their house, they kept up constant firing the rest of the day and during the night. They not only went to the trial fully armed, but they had ammunition at home for continued fusillades.

While the feeling is intense around North Baltimore on account of the murder of Westenhaver, it is equally intense around Hoyt's Corners on account of the killing of their neighbor, Clarence Smith, who was with the sheriff's posse last night.

Killing of Weidmeyer.

When Weidmeyer fell volley after volley was poured into the crowd from the upper story of the Zeltners' house, and the Zeltners knew that they were firing on their neighbors as well as on the sheriff and his posse. Before the arrival of troops during the night a cannon used in shooting oil tanks when they are on fire, and a large quantity of nitro-glycerine had been secured, so that there would have been trouble after sunrise if the troops had not arrived.

The Zeltner brothers and their families were no doubt saved by the prompt arrival of troops, under the orders of Governor Bushnell. The troops stood between the enraged crowds, and not only captured the desperadoes, but protected them from violence all the way from the southern boundary of this county to the jail here, a distance of over twenty miles, with excitement at the highest pitch all along the route.

In connection with the participation of the two women and four children in the Zeltner barricaded houses, it is stated as further proof of deliberation that the Zeltners transferred their farms and other property on Friday to Mrs. John Zeltner.

Last night, the prisoners were interviewed in the jail. The older brother, Paul, said:

"I am glad I killed him," (meaning Westenhaver), while the younger brother, John, refused to say anything on the subject. The town is quiet to-night and there are no fears of an attempt at lynching. The jail was crowded with visitors, who were permitted to see the prisoners this evening.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, cloudy; probably rain; northerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, cloudy; probably rain in southern portion; fresh northerly winds.

For Ohio, cloudy; probably rain in southern portion; fresh northerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 51
9 a. m. 51
11 a. m. 51
1 p. m. 51
3 p. m. 51
5 p. m. 51
7 p. m. 51
9 p. m. 51
11 p. m. 51
Weather, Changeable.