

NEARING THE GOAL.

The Swift Advance Made by the American Troops

ON THE INSURGENT CAPITAL.

General MacArthur's Forces Within Three Miles of it.

SOME FIERCE FIGHTING DONE

Casualties for the Day Number About Seventy—Troops Made the Crossing of the River by Working Artillery Over the Railroad Bridge by Hand and Swimming Mules against Fierce Resistance—The Country Between, Manila and Bigaa a Scene of Desolation—The Great Struggle Begins To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following advices from Manila were received by the war department to-night: MANILA, MARCH 29.

Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur advanced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Marilao, passed rapidly to Bocaue. At 11:45 he took up the advance for Bigaa, and at 3:15 in the afternoon for Guiguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5. Casualties for the day about seventy. Fierce fighting in the afternoon. Troops made the crossing of the river at Guiguinto by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad to extreme front, which is nearly repaired, and will resupply troops today.

(Signed) OTIS.

STRONG OPPOSITION

To the American Advance—Our Troops Sweep on to Bigaa—A Picture of Desolation.

MANILA, March 29, 7:25 p. m.—At daylight, General MacArthur's division advanced from Marilao along the railroad to Bigaa, five miles distant, with the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments on the right and the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Third artillery on the left. General Wheaton's brigade is in reserve. The American forces met with strong opposition in the jungle. First one Nebraska, then one Pennsylvania, and afterwards two of the Montana regiments were killed. Thirty-five were wounded, including one officer of the Kansas regiment.

The rebels burned the villages as they retreated in bad order towards Malolos. The enemy also tore up sections of the railroad in many places and attempted to burn the bridge at Bigaa; but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americans. The rebels had not finished their trenches along the line of to-day's march, showing they were not prepared for our advance.

It is believed, however, that there will be a hard fight before Malolos is taken. The Minnesota regiments re-entranced the division to-day, marching from the water works during the night to Manila and going to the front by train.

Early Morning Move.

MANILA, March 29.—Noon.—The American army advanced at 6 o'clock this morning, sweeping onward three miles before 10 o'clock and driving the rebels beyond Bocaue, to the west, of Bulacan and on the railroad leading to Malolos. Our troops met with but slight resistance.

The Filipinos fired volleys yesterday evening for the purpose of drawing the American fire and disclosing the locality of our positions.

Two men of the Pennsylvania regiment and one man belonging to the Dakota regiment were wounded. The Americans remained silent. The country between Marilao and Manila presents a picture of desolation. Smoke is curling from hundreds of ash heaps and the remains of trees and fences torn by shrapnel are to be seen everywhere. The general appearance of the country is as if it had been swept by a cyclone. The roads are strewn with furniture and clothing dropped in flight by the Filipinos. The only persons remaining behind are a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camp beside the ruins of the former homes and beg passers-by for any kind of assistance.

The majority of them are living on the generosity of our soldiers, who give them portions of their rations. The dogs of the Filipinos cowering in the bushes, and the wailing and barking, while hundreds of pigs are to be seen busily searching for food.

Bodies of Dead Filipinos.

Bodies of dead Filipinos are stranded in the shallows of the river or in the jungle where they crawled to die or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies give forth a horrible odor, but there is no time at present to bury them.

The inhabitants who fled from Marilao and Meycauayan left in such a panic that on tables our soldiers found spread money and valuables and in the rooms were trunks containing other property of value. This was the case in most of the houses deserted. They were not molested by our soldiers, but the Chinese who slip in between the armies are looting when they can and have taken possession of several houses, over which they raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down.

An old woman was found hidden in a house at Meycauayan yesterday just dead, apparently from fright and hunger.

YESTERDAY'S MOVEMENTS

Of the American Troops—Speculations of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—When General Otis reported to the war department early to-day that at 6 o'clock this morning the American troops, under General MacArthur, again took up their advance, there was renewed expectation of fighting and decisive developments. General Otis' dispatch covered much ground, not only showing the position of our forces, but also the extent of the advance contemplated for the day. The halt and rest of yesterday gave a new aspect to the advance, for instead of a long-continued fight with jaded troops and exhausted supplies, MacArthur began practically a new advance to-day, with his men refreshed and well supplied.

Major Simpson, who is closely following the movement by means of the military map, regarded General Otis' dispatch as showing that the plan to-day was to reach Bigaa, seven miles from Malolos, and there wait until tomorrow for the final advance on Malolos. The march cut out for to-day covers about seven miles. The two towns mentioned, Bocaue and Bigaa, are the only ones along the line of march, and they are small pueblos. There is, however, a constant succession of haciendas and plantations, showing that the road lies through a rather fertile country. There are two natural obstacles lying along the route, first, the Marielao river and further on the Bulacan river. The bridge over the Marielao river has been burned, but all reports indicate that the engineers have succeeded in repairing it. Bigaa is just beyond the Bulacan River, so that General Otis' report that General MacArthur's advance "will continue to Bigaa," was construed at the war department to mean that the two rivers would be passed before to-day's advance closed. Being seven miles from Malolos, our forces can either cover that distance to-morrow or else turn southward to reduce the large city of Bulacan, on the left. The expectation here is that they will keep on to Malolos, and that to-morrow night will see them near the insurgent capital. In the meantime, the indications are that the fighting will not be as severe as it was Saturday and Sunday, for General Otis' dispatch of this morning says: "Enemy's resistance not so vigorous today." This is attributed to the fact that our forces are now in a more open country, where the methods of guerrilla fighting are not so readily executed.

The report that the enemy has destroyed the railway and telegraph lines compels our engineers practically to reconstruct a railroad and telegraph line as our troops advance.

A high official of the war department summed up the military situation as follows: "The troops are in excellent spirits. Full supplies are on hand, and the supply trains are keeping abreast of the men. The enemy is losing heart, and will be falling back, and to-night we will be within seven miles of the enemy's capital."

General Corbin does not credit the report that the insurgents have abandoned their capital, and have moved back to San Fernando. He bases this conclusion on the fact that General Otis has reported no such move, and he doubts whether he is quick to report any move of such vital importance. His reports thus far are considered very comprehensive and intelligent.

THE WAR SITUATION

Discussed by the President and his Advisers and Callers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The President to-day discussed with his advisers and callers the situation in the Philippines. Assistant Secretary of War Melick and Adjutant General Corbin, who have kept close track of the progress of the American army and the condition of the troops were with him for some time. With them he went over the situation and expressed his pleasure at the good progress General Otis and his generals had made, though he regretted the loss of life.

The dispatch of General Otis received early this morning was not supplemented by any later news. The opinion was given at the war department that Gen. Otis had ample force under his command and that when the regulars now on their way to Manila reached their destination, there would be little need of retaining the volunteers in service there. No demand for muster out will hold good until the formal ratification of the peace treaty occurs, and when this will be done is not known. The French ambassador who is acting for Spain, has no information on the subject, and does not know when the treaty will be received here.

Secretary Alger has reported a favorable condition of affairs in Cuba and has expressed the opinion that more troops than are now in the island will not be needed. After the volunteers are sent home, there will be fourteen regiments, with a total of 18,000 men, in Cuba, making two regiments of regulars to each province.

There was some discussion in official circles regarding the proclamation which the Philippine commission may issue. This action, it is said, is entirely discretionary with the commission. It may issue his proclamation after General Otis reaches Malolos or it may delay it until the time seems more opportune. If, as reported in some quarters, the Filipino abandon Malolos as a capitol and go farther north, it is possible that the proclamation may be withheld. It is intended that the proclamation shall declare the purpose of the government of the United States in the island of Luzon and it may seem desirable to establish fully the authority of the United States over the island before any such step is taken.

HEALTH OF TROOPS

In Philippines All Right—British Officer's Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Some time ago an ex-officer of the British army wrote to Secretary Hay regarding the health of troops in the Philippines and making suggestions relative to the preservation of the health of the command. He related the effect of hot climates on the soldiers where the British army had served, and indicated that the troubles which had overtaken the British army would be likely to come to the Americans.

The letter was sent to General Otis and on January 31, he sent it back to the war department with the following endorsement: "Troops here soon become acquainted with and accustomed to the climate. The conditions prevailing and the results of our occupation, in so far as the health of the command is concerned, are not known to the writer of the communication. At present, as affairs are somewhat critical, military duty is exacting. I think, however, that the health of the command will compare favorably with the British troops in India, the best being only about 8 or 9 per cent on sick report for all causes. I do not think it necessary to consider the remarks of the writer further, and the condition of this command is sadly misrepresented in the United States."

A Pastorate of Peace.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARSONS, W. Va., March 29.—Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, chaplain of the First West Virginia Volunteers, has taken up the pastorate work at Thomas, this county.

Senator Gray's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Ex-Senator George Gray, of Delaware, has been appointed United States circuit judge for the Third district.

AWFUL DISASTER.

Steamer Rowena Lee Explodes Her Boilers in the Mississippi River, and Sinks with All on Board Save Two. Probably Sixty Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—A special to the Republic from New Madrid, Mo., says:

The steamer Rowena Lee, with about thirty-one passengers aboard besides her crew, exploded opposite Tyler, Mo., about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately sank with all on board except Captain George Carvellson and one of the crew.

The steamer left Cairo with sixteen passengers aboard, bound for Memphis.

At Caruthersville, Mo., she landed and took aboard fifteen more passengers. It is estimated that with passengers and crew she then had aboard about fifty people.

She made the next landing at Tyler, Mo., and at 4 o'clock this afternoon backed into mid-stream from Tyler to proceed on her journey. The steamer had just reached the middle of the river when she suddenly stopped and lurched as if a snag had been struck. The next moment the boat parted in the middle, a volume of steam and debris arose and the detonation of an explosion thundered over the water.

The river is running very high and the steamer immediately sank with all on board but the captain and one of the crew. They clung to wreckage and were saved by boats.

Excitement at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—The steamer Rowena Lee was owned by the Lee line, of Memphis, and was one of the best passenger steamers in the Mississippi trade. She plied between Memphis and Cairo. News of the sinking of the Lee spread like wildfire in Memphis. Most of the crew lived here. As to the passenger list of the ill-fated vessel, nothing can be obtained at the Memphis office of the company tonight.

An effort has been made to get the names of those passengers who embarked at Cairo, but this list had not been received at a late hour to-night. From local rivermen it was ascertained that the Rowena Lee carried a cabin crew of about fifteen officers and a deck crew numbering about thirty. Taking the figures and a fair number of passengers taken on at Cairo and other points, it can easily be reasoned that at least sixty people were on board the boat when the disaster occurred.

Roster of the Crew.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from St. Louis, Mo., says: The Rowena Lee was manned by the following crew: Captain, George Carvell; first clerk, L. K. Booker; second clerk, Gus Mitchell; third clerk, Sam Lewis; pilots, Sid Smith and F. Banks; mates, John Crasty and Patrick Flanagan; engineers, Albert Calder and Frank Stull; steward, George W. Todd; mail clerk, M. T. Keel.

Most of the crew live in Memphis. The names of her passengers cannot be learned. The boat was the property of the Lees, at Memphis. It is stated that she had sixty people on board, including her deck hands. Tyler is 125 miles below here.

WINDSOR HOTEL FIRE.

Another Body Found—List of Casualties to Date.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Another body was found to-day in the Windsor hotel ruins and was sent to the morgue, numbered "Body 27." This was the most complete body yet found, consisting of the almost complete skeleton with portions of the head, arms and legs attached. It was the body of a woman.

The record of dead and missing is now as follows: Killed during the fire and died subsequently from injuries, 11; unidentified bodies at the morgue, 27; total number of dead, 38; total number of missing, 43. The big office safe was opened this afternoon and the contents were found to be unharmed. Mr. Leland said that the safe contained many packages of valuables belonging to the guests, and it was stated that the value of the contents reached nearly \$200,000.

FUGITIVE KEENER

Located by Chance—He is Living Near the City of Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 29.—If mere chance the detectives have been put on the trail of J. L. Keener, the defaulting cattle dealer of this place, and have located him near the city of Mexico, where he is living under the name of Charles Vandergrift.

The discovery was made through a telegram sent to his wife, who had gone to Pittsburgh to open some negotiations for him. The telegram was opened in mistake by another party. Keener has attorneys at work trying to settle with his creditors. Two of the large ones have accepted fifty cents on the dollar, but there is still \$40,000 due.

Wheeling Man Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 29.—Governor Atkinson to-day appointed Dr. D. H. Taylor, of Wheeling, a member of the state board of health to fill the unexpired term of Dr. John H. Pipes, deceased, beginning with this date, and ending May 31, 1901.

Proved to be a Duster.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, O., March 29.—The Ault & Company well on the Reed farm, at Bloomfield tunnel, drilled in to-day and is a duster. There was a showing of gas and strong odor of petroleum. Meldren & Company are drilling three-fourths of a mile east of the Blackburn farm.

State House Electric Plant.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 29.—The state board of public works appointed E. R. Roberts, of Cleveland, O., to furnish plans and specifications and superintend the construction of a \$4,000 electric light plant for the state house.

Farmer's Dwelling Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARSONS, W. Va., March 29.—Albert Nester, a farmer living near Hannasville, this county, had his dwelling house and all its contents totally destroyed by fire.

THE SERIOUS TURN

That Affairs in the Samoan Islands Have Taken

OVER ELECTION OF A KING.

The American and British Naval Forces Unite

IN FORCING THE TREATY

After the German Consul Attempts to Counteract the Decision of Admiral Kautz in Dismissing the Provisional Government—The Rebel King Mataafa, Encouraged by Herr Rose's Action, Attacks British and American Consulates—Rebel Towns Bombarded—English and American Loss—Several Villages Burned.

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APIA, Samoan Islands, March 23, via Auckland, N. Z., March 29.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken on a more serious turn, and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned, and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on the subject of the situation. The whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government, and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes.

Mataafa evacuated Mullinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

German Consul's Action.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation, supplementing the one he had issued several weeks ago, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this the Matafaans assembled in large force and hemmed in the town.

The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malletoa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government.

The Americans then fortified Mullinu, where 2,200 Malletoans took refuge. The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barred the roads within the municipality, and seized the British houses.

An ultimatum was then sent to them, ordering them to evacuate, and threatening them in the event of refusal, with bombardment to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15.

Attacked the Consulates.

This was ignored, and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages, with great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate, and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Rudge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation.

The Germans then traversed the German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke.

Americans and British Killed.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his party. Another was shot in the foot and an American sentry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel. Many people are leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist urging them to go, so as not to interfere with the military operations.

The Porpoise has shelled the villages east and west of Apia, and captured many boats.

The Americans and British are fighting splendidly together, but there is a bitter feeling against the Germans.

Two men, a British and a German subject, have been arrested as spies. The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

THE BRITISH PRESS

On the Samoan Affairs—Spilling of English and American Blood May Bring Solution of the Crisis.

LONDON, March 29.—The morning papers comment on the serious news from Samoa, the presumption being that the cruiser Tauranga was stopped at the Fiji Islands by the admiral because required for service at Samoa.

The Standard says: "The rebellious chiefs must be coerced and punished, and something more than a nominal penalty will be required for the blood of British and American sailors. The German authorities at Apia have incurred a heavy responsibility. We cannot believe that Berlin will uphold their action, as it is not worth Germany's while to quarrel with England and America over Samoa."

The Daily Chronicle says: "There is only one alternative: Germany must remove her consul (Herr Rose) or go out of the protectorate."

The Morning Post commenting upon the "mystery surrounding the affair," and the "impossibility of reconciling the events in Samoa with diplomatic assurances lately given by Berlin and Washington," says: "Admiral Kautz and his coadjutors were not competent to dismiss the provisional government. The single bright spot in this dark business is that the Americans and British fought splendidly together."

The Daily Mail says: "It is a consolation to think that, as in Crete, the spilling of British and American blood

will bring a solution of the crisis. All three powers should recall their consuls, and as the friendship of Germany is the pivot of our foreign policy her wishes should be respected in the final settlement."

STARTLED WASHINGTON.

News From Samoa of Intense Interest in Official Circles.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The news from Samoa that the United States cruiser Philadelphia and the British cruiser Porpoise and Royalist had bombarded the towns held by Mataafa, who has thus far had the official support of the German government, came with startling suddenness to officials here and displaced for the time being the attention given to the fighting around Manila.

The shelling of Mataafa was looked upon as of secondary importance, but the deepest interest attaches to the attitude of the German government. At first apprehensions were felt that grave international complications might ensue. But those most intimately familiar with the latest official exchanges between Washington, London and Berlin did not take such a gloomy view of the outlook. While recognizing that the bloodshed at Samoa created a very serious and delicate situation, yet it was said to be a situation which had been clearly apprehended and had been discussed in advance between the representatives of the three governments.

The real crisis, from an international standpoint, occurred last week when this apprehended outbreak was discussed. Although relations were greatly strained it was possible to secure an understanding, which is said to make sure that the outbreak now reported will not cause a rupture in the relations between the United States and Germany, or between Great Britain and Germany.

A German Opinion.

BERLIN, March 29.—The Neueste Nachrichten, which disapproves the attitude of the jingo papers in accusing the government of a lack of vigor regarding Samoan affairs says: "Germany's position in Europe is not so secure that any strength should be wasted in an attempt to treat trans-oceanic problems in accordance with the dictates of a lively political fancy."

NO MORE TROOPS

To be Mustered in Under the Army Reorganization Bill at Present—Rumor Started by Place Hunches.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It is stated at the war department that the subject of mustering in the 35,000 volunteers, as permitted in the army reorganization bill, has not been mentioned to the President either by Acting Secretary of War Melick or by Adjutant General Corbin. There is no intention to bring forward this question at present, as with the troops already ordered to Manila, and which it will take some months to transport thither, that General Otis has all the force necessary to accomplish what is desired of him in the Philippines.

It is stated at the war department that the greatest demand for the organization of the 35,000 volunteers comes from the men, and the friends of men who desire success as officers. There are already many applications on file and not only men who served with the state troops, but those who have served in staff positions and have been mustered out are anxious to again enter the service.

The authoritative announcement has been made that the President will not organize this provisional army unless it is needed. So far there is no demand from General Otis for more troops than are now on their way to Manila. His last call was for three batteries of light artillery.

For three batteries at once under orders for Manila and are on their way to San Francisco. They will sail about the 16th of April.

Those who insist that the provisional army must be organized say that they have information from the Philippines which indicates that a volunteer army cannot be enlisted for six months, as provided for in the bill, from the volunteers who will be mustered out. So the ratifications of peace are exchanged. It is claimed that these volunteers will demand transportation home at once and that there will not be enough regulars in the Philippines to carry on the war with the Filipinos.

Adjutant General Corbin says that information received direct from General Otis is to the effect that the volunteer troops now in the Philippines have remonstrated against being sent home while the active operations are in progress. General Otis said that the volunteers had patriotically declined to take advantage of that privilege and had expressed the desire to continue in service as long as there was any fighting to be done. He added that they were in excellent health and spirits and were rendering most efficient service.

Pennsylvania Bribery Inquiry.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29.—The bribery investigation committee to-day resumed its inquiry into the charges of alleged bribery in connection with the United States senatorship, and the consideration of the McCarroll jury bill in the house.

Representative O'Brien, of Schuylkill, testified that immediately after the house adjourned to prevent a reconsideration of the McCarroll bill he was told by Representative Criste, of Northumberland, that there were lots of money in the house that night and that there was \$1,000 for some one. This is the day Mr. Criste is alleged to have refused an offer of \$1,000 to move to reconsider the bill. Twenty-five additional members were called and answered the list of formal questions in the negative. The committee adjourned until this afternoon.

Quay Coming Home.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29.—State Treasurer Beacom, who is assisting in the management of Senator Quay's campaign for re-election to the United States senate, said to-day that the senator was coming north from Florida to personally direct his campaign. Mr. Beacom says it is Mr. Quay's purpose to stand as a candidate for delegate to the next state Republican convention from Beaver county, and to lead his forces on the floor of the convention.

Kulp Denies Bribery.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 29.—Ex-Congressman M. H. Kulp, of this place, this afternoon wired Chairman Fow, of the bribery investigating committee, at Harrisburg, that he denied the charges of attempted bribery made against him in Northumberland, and requested an early opportunity to appear before the committee.

Sticking to Dalzell.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29.—The sixty-first ballot for United States senator to-day resulted: Quay, 91; Jenks, 75; Dalzell, 53; total vote, 220; necessary to a choice 111; paired or not voting, 55. The anti-Quay Republicans again cast their vote for Congressman Dalzell.

GRUESOME CARGO

Of the United States Transport Ship Crook,

WHICH ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

She has on Board the Dead Bodies of 686 Regular and Volunteer Soldiers who Perished in the Santiago Campaign—The Ship Now in Quarantine, and Will not Dock Until To-day—Many Disappointed Relatives at the Pier—Cause of the Delay.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The dead bodies of 686 American soldiers, regulars and volunteers, arrived in this harbor to-day on board the United States transport Crook, and they will remain there until to-morrow morning before the army authorities will try to land them on native soil.

In the gray mist which hung over the lower bay this morning the United States transport Crook stole silently up to quarantine station and after being duly passed by the health officer steamed up the bay and anchored east of Governor's island.

It was the intention of Quartermaster Kimball and his aides to dock the vessel at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn, at once, but wind and tide were more than the mariners in charge could combat, and it was finally decided not to make the dock until to-morrow.

Captain Charles A. Temon, who commands the transport, sent word to army headquarters that with the aid of four or five tugs he would be able to get alongside of the pier. But when these accessories were sent him he decided that the risk was too great and he said he would await more favorable auspices for landing.

Meanwhile relatives and friends of the dead had assembled on the Brooklyn wharf awaiting the arrival of the transport, and many of them tried in various ways to gain admittance to the pier. Captain Ira Harris, who has charge of the United States army transport pier, with his assistant, Lieutenant Harry W. Jackson, met all the applicants with a kindly greeting, but with very few exceptions the people were kept outside the big wooden gates.

The United States navy yard tug Nina arrived at the government pier about noon. She had no guard of honor on board, and those most closely interested wondered at the fact, as it was understood that a guard of United States marines was to receive the remains of the sailors and marines supposed to be on board the Crook.

After a brief talk between Captain Harris and the naval officers in command, the latter was informed that the transport had not called at Guantanamo, and consequently there were no bodies of marines or naval men on board. After hearing this the navy tug's commander ordered a reversal of the engines and the naval craft went back to the Brooklyn yard.

Captain Buck, with a company of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, arrived on a tug from Governor's island and stationed his men on the pier as a guard of honor.

The soldiers remained on the dock for over two hours, but when Captain Buck ascertained that there was no possibility of the Crook's arriving this afternoon he ordered his men back to their barracks.

Late in the afternoon a representative of the Associated Press went aboard the transport.

Down a narrow gangway, scarcely reaching twelve feet below the main deck, the coffins were laid four deep. The deck at which they were placed was called the troop deck, and is similar to what is known on a man-of-war as the gun deck.

Each casket was enclosed in a pine wood box, on one end of which the name of the deceased and his regiment was stenciled in black letters.

In addition to this was marked the number of the grave, plot or trench from which the body had been disinterred.

If the weather is favorable to-morrow morning the Crook will reach her dock by 9 o'clock and the work of taking off the bodies at once begun. No delay in transferring them will be permitted by Captain Harris, and he said to-night that he expected to have every casket disposed of by Friday night.

Sherman at Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman is again at his residence in this city. He reached here at 7 o'clock from Old Point Comfort. During the night he had rested fairly well and was feeling no worse for the journey. Mr. Sherman was brought from his state-room in a chair and carefully carried to a carriage which was waiting. The party was driven directly to Mr. Sherman's home on K street. With Mrs. Sherman were Mrs. McCallum of this city, his daughter, Dr. McGill and Messrs. Wilborg and Brobasco, of Ohio, relatives. At the house the patient was