TROOPS RESTING

At Malolos After Their Recent Hard Fighting.

DESULTORY

Between Insurgents and Soldiers Forming the Lines of

GENERALS LAWTON AND HALL

Which Compelthemen and Officers to Sleep in Trenches in Readiness to Repel Possible Attacks - Rumors Pointing to the Collapse of the Rebellion-Aguinaldo's Force Want to Quit-Only Kept in Line by Their Officers-People who Fled From the Insurgent Capital Returning. Agoneillo Talking Again.

MANILA, April 2, 6:30 p. m.-Th American troops under General Mac Arthur, are still resting at Malolos where everything has been quiet to-day Hostilities elsewhere, so far as officially reported, have been limited during th last twenty-four hours to an occasiona exchange of shots between the insur gents and the troops forming the line of General Lawton and General Hall extending from the water works to La Lonia. But this shooting has been just active enough to make the lives of the officers to sleep in trenches, clothed and

in readiness to repel possible attacks Most of the Americans are becoming convinced that the backbone of the insurgent opposition is broken. numerous rumors pointing to a carly collapse of the insurrection. One of these is that General Pio de Pilar, the best fighter among the Filipino officers, will desert Aguinaldo and give his support to the Americans.

Spanish Predictions.

experience of the natives, refuse to be lieve that the rebellion is anywher near put down. They declare that the Filipinos will not take their defeat at Malolos with the loss of the city and the removal of their so-called government, seriously to heart. On the contrary the Spanlards predict that the instruction will have near the American traty the Spaniards predict that the instrugents will hove near the American lines, bothering them as much as possible, and when attacked in force, dissolve only to reappear at other points. This sort of tacties, the Spaniards cay, will be followed until the wet season compels the Americans to be housed in barracks and then the Fillplace will return and reoccupy such towns because the United States troops do not garrison.

do not garrison.

With the next dry season a repetition With the next dry season a repetition of the present operation, will begin. Time alone will show how much there is in this theory; but as against it, it must be beene in mind that the Spaniards in all their domination of the Philippines never gave the inhabitants a demonstration of power comparable in effectiveness to that given them by the United States.

A priest and two members of the so-called Filipino congress who hid them selves in the woods during the fighting which preceded the capture of Malolos returned there this merning and declared that 2.000 of the Pilipino soldier were anxious to give up fighting an would do so but for their officers, who keep them timber are

would do so but for their officers, who keep them under arms.

The whole country between Malolos and Calocan is now full of friendles, women, children and old people who are returning to their homes, carrying white flars. The Americans are trying The Americans are tryin watte flags. The Americans are trying to gain the confidence of the inhabitants by proving to them that if they will return and attend to their ordinary work peacefully no harm will befall them. Two hundred and fifty civillans came back to their homes in Malolos last evening. Two thousand women and children with a sprinkling of unarmed men, supposed to be warriors, came to the outskirts of Malolos on the sea side of the city and afterwards sea side of the city and afterwards ie of the city and afterwards

sea side of the city and afterwards sneaked away, carrying all the goods they could.

There has been no little good natured rivalry as to which regiment, the First Montana or the Twentieth Kansas, is entitled to the honor of having raised its flag first in Malolos. Colonel Funston and twenty members of Company L, of the Twentieth Kansas, claim the distinction, on the ground as already cabled, of having entered the town at double quick and raised the company's flag, but the first flag to be recognized officially, was that of Company G, of the Montana Infantry.

AGONCILLO'S PREDICTION.

That War Will Continue as Long as Single Filipino Remains.

PARIS, April 2.-Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview published to-day in La Patrie

portant as the Americans are trying to make it appear. The Filipino governmake it appear. The Filipino government had already determined upon removal to San Fernando and a small detachment of troops was left with orders to burn the town and thus to draw the Americans inland.
"Two months of roin and fever will save the Filipinos their ammunition and a good deal of trouble and the war will not end while a single Filipino remains to bear arms."

He charges Major General Otis with opening the hostilities, and holds the American responsible for the

rie charges major General Otis with opening the hostillites, and holds the Americans responsible for the transfer of the Spanish prisoners and for preventing the Filipinos negotiating a treaty with Spain.

Agonello is confined to his room with the influenza.

CASUALTY LIST.

Gen. Otis' Report of Deaths Among

Troops in Philippines. WASHINGTON, April 2.-Following is General Otis' casualty report from Manila to-day:

To Adjutant General, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred blace last report:
March 25—Thomas F. Whiteside, private, Company M., First Colorado; dys-

vate, Company an, entery,
March 28—Adolph Koplen, private,
Company A., First North Dakota,
drewned, accidental.
Deaths from smallpox:
March 25—Edward Pratt, private,
Company L., Thirteenth Minnesota;
Wallace Bolin, quartermaster sergeant,
Fifty-first Iowa.

Company I., Twenty-third infantry.

March 27—Nelson McKellar, private, Jompany F., First Sbuth Dakota. March 28—James O. Stevall, private, Jompany D., Sixth artillery.

Company D., Sixth artillery.
From wounds in action:
March 29—David Campbell, private,
Company M., First Washington.
March 28—Robert Brown, private,
Company G., First Montana; John Miller, private, Company I., Twenty-second Infantry; William G. Courtenay,
private, Company B., First Washington; George H. Fortson, captain Company B., First Washington.
March 28—Mat Summers, private;
Company M., First Nebraska; Lee Forby, captain, Company G. First Nebraska.

ka.

March 31—Charles Preachers, first sergeant, Company M., First south Dakota; Will May, private, Company I., First Dakota; William Heasperling, corporal, Company G. Third infantry; Fred H. Wheaton, private, Company H., First Montana; Joseph Wahl, private, Company H., Twentleth Kansas.

April 1—George A. Taylor, private, Company R., Tenth Pennsylvania.

(Signed)

OTIS.

ADMIRAL'S SUICIDE.

Rear Admiral Carpenter, Retired, Takes His Own Life at a Sanitarium Near Boston—Was in Ill-Health.

BOSTON, April 2.-Rear Admira Charles C. Carpenter, United States navy, retired, committed suicide at sanitarium in one of the suburban districts of this city, yesterday. The admir al had been in ill-health for some time

Charles C. Carpenter, was born in Greenfield, Mass., February 27, 1834. He was appointed a midshipman from this

was appointed a midshipman from this state October 1, 1859, and was attached to the sloop Portsmouth, of the Pacific squadron, from 1851 to 1855. He was in the naval academy from 1855 to 1855, was promoted to passed midshipman on June 29, of the latter year.

After leaving the naval academy, he served on the steam frigates Merrimac, Colorado and Dolphin, of the home squadron for two years, and while on the Dolphin, assisted in the capture of the slave brig Echo, with three hundred slaves aboard. After being made a lieutenant in 1858, he was attached to the steatner Mohawk, which captured the slaver Wildfire off the coast of Cuba, with five hundred slaves on board.

His War Record.

His War Record. After the breaking out of the war, th Mohawk was placed in the Texas and East Gulf blockade, but Carpenter was transferred in 1862 to the steamer Flag of the South Atlantic squadron, and on July 16, of that year, was promoted to lieutenant commander. He next saw service on the monitor Catakill, of the service on the monitor Catekill, of the South Atlantic blockading fleet and was on board during the operations and attacks upon the defences of Charleston on April 7, July 10 and August 17, 1863. During the latter part of the war he was at the naval academy and after the close went to the Asiatic station with the sloop Hartford, the flagship.

His first command was the steamer Wyoming, of the same squadron and after being on her for a year, came back to this city and for two years was sta-

to this city and for two years was sta-tioned at the Portsmouth navy yard, during which time he was commissionadring which time he was commission-ed commander. Sea duty alternated with duty at Portsmouth for ten years following. In 1883 he was commander of the Eartford, which carried the English and American celipse expedi-tion of 1883 to the Caroline atoll. His Later Work.

For three years-1888 to 1890-he com manded the receiving ship Wabash at the Charlestown navy yard, and in June of the latter year, was transferred to later as commandant. He received his ommission as commodore in 1892 and as rear admiral a year later. As com mander of the Asiatic squadron in 1894 he saw many of the naval movements of the China-Japanese war. Under his orders was fired the first and only shot by an American man of war at a Chinese ship, thereby enforcing demands of this government and averting the impending breach of relations between the United States

ish war was recalled from retirement to act as commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard in place of Commodore Remey, who had holsted his flag on the receiving ship Lancaster at Key West.

Admiral Carpenter leaves a widow and family, one son being assistant surgeon D. M. Carpenter, who was on the Raleigh during the operations against Manila, and who has been transferred to the Olympia. Another son is with the Cramp shipbuilding company and a third son lives with Mrs. Carpenter and her two daughters at Portsmouth.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION

Of the Samoan Difficulty-Regarded

as a Triumph for Diplomacy. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.-The opinion is expressed in official circles here that the outlook for a satisfactory

here that the outlook for a satisfactory and peaceful final adjustment of Samoan affairs is decidedly hopeful.

The statement was made to-day in a well informed quarter that it is altogether likely that the Joint high commission, by virtue of the plenary powers vested in its individual members, will be able to conclude a settlement of the Samoan question satisfactory to all the powers concerned, and that there is such an understanding between the three powers as almost certainly will prevent any disagreement such as would make it necessary to ask King Oscar of Sweden and Norway to act as umpire.

The peaceful solution of this delicate question, full of of possibilities of serious trouble, is regarded as a triumph

is trouble, is regarded as a triumph ous trouble, is regarded as a triming of diplomacy, and as furnishing the strongest kind of evidence of a desire on the part of Germany, as well as of the bther two powers, to maintain the most amicable relations, one with the other.

An English Suggestion.

LONDON, April 2.-The Times in an editorial on the Samoan controversy

"We do not suppose that England wil offer an objection to the joint commis-sion proposal. Although Admiral Kauiz's downright fashion of saying what he means is ill-adapted to sooth the susceptibilities of others, his dis-patch has the merit of raising a direct issue. Probably the best way of secur-ing a modus vivendi would be a general change in personnel until a more per-manent arangement can be made."

Implicates Another.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., April 2.-Hor ace Keck, who is in jail charged with the murder of his father-in-law, Solomon Adams, at Woodsnull, two years ago, has made a confession to the authorities. He implicates another person whose identity the police will not reveal. Keck says he laid in wait for Adams in the latters' barn and brained him with a club.

CERVERA'S DEFEAT

Seen Through a German Naval Officer's Eyes.

SPANIARDS WERE WHIPPED

Before a Single Shot was Fired at our Flect.

THEY FELT THEIR IMPOTENCE

Against the Well Equipped Vessels of Sampson's Squadron - The Mistake of the Spanish Admiral was in Coming out of the Harbor in Day. light-Lack or Training on Spanish Ships - Americans Conscious of Power and Confident of Victory. Porto Rican Campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.- The bureau of naval intelligence of the navy department has issued the last of the series of the sketches of the Spanish-American war by Commander Jacobson, of the German protected cruiser Geler. The last of this interesting sertes deals with the condition of the Spanish ships after the battle of Santiago. This portion of the sketch contains a number of observations regarding the technical effect of our gun fire which will interest naval officers. The most interesting observations to the laymen are those upon the strategy, or lack of it, displayed by Cervera. The Spanish admiral having been ordered to leave the harbor, to remove the main object of the attack upon Santiago, Com-mander Jacobson gays his position was

of the attack upon Santiago, Commander Jacobson says his position was most difficult. He did not dare make the attempt at night and so decided to go out in broad das lisht.

"The whole crew," he says, "fell a vicilin to this fatal decision. Instructions for the sortle and the western course were issued. The admiral was entirely convinced of the impossibility of defeating the enemy, or of reaching another Cuban harbor; even if he should succeed in Steaming right through the hostile fleet. It is to this feeling of helplessness and impotence as against the American mayal forces more than to anything else that I attribute the defeat. The Spanish ships had spent a month and a half in the harbor without ever attempting to attack the olockading fleet when a favorable opportunity presented it. If, or even of harassing it. The two for head boat destroyers were not used for the purpose for which they were intended. This inactivity and lack of initiative must have had a very demoralizing effect on the officers and men. If we add to this the certain knowledge that the opposing forces were much stronger, it will be readily understood that the idea—of general flight after comins out of the harbor entrance was the only acceptable one, especially in view of the possibility of beaching and torped boat destroyers. It is mainly due to these deficiencies that the defeat was hastened and that the American ships sustained so few losses.

Lack of Training.
"The training of the engine personnel also was totally unreliable, which is not

"The training of the engine personne also was totally unreliable, which is no surprising in view of the fact that the out on extensive cruises. The bottoms of the Spanish ships had not been cleaned for a long time, as they had been lying in Santiago harbor for a month and a half they were considerably fouled. Thus the cruisers Maria Teresa. Oquendo and Viscaya which in all official books are credited with 18.5 knots speed, went into the battle with a speed of from 10 to 12 knots at most and the Cristobal Colon, which is the latest ship and was to run 20 knots, hardly attained a speed of 13.5. Under these circumstances, in every way unfavorable for the Spanish, whose crews were insufficiently trained and physically and morally enervated by long inactivity, whose ships were inferior in number, speed and tighting efficiency, it is no wonder that the Victory of the Ameriout on extensive cruises. The bottoms

sangs sangs were interior in number, speed and fightling efficiency. It is no wonder that the victory of the Americans was easy and paid for with insignificant sacringes.

"There was only one chance for the success of the sortie. It should have been made at night in scattered formation. After a personal investigation of the locality, it is my opinion that it is entirely practicable for a fleet to leave Santiaso harbor at night. The wreck of the Merrimac did not constitute an obstruction. It is true that Admiral Sampson's report on the night blockade states that the lightships were lying from one to two miles from Morro Castle, according to the state of the atfrom one to two miles from Morro Cas-tle, according to the state of the at-mosphere, and that they lighted up the channel for half a mile inside. Even the best searchlight, however, does not reach farther than one mile. Therefore, the illumination could not have been very effective. Moreover, the shore batteries, by opening fire upon the lightships, could have compelled them to chalke their bookilons but streame of change their positions, but strange to asy this was never done. The dark alights at the time of the new moon thout the middle of June would have been best suited for the enterprise, the ships, thereby rendering them unsertiseable and eventually services. ships, thereby rendering them unserviceable, and eventually rescuing the crews. From the very moment that this feeling of impotence took possession of the Spanish and led to the above reflections, their fate, pseychologically speaking, was sealed. We do not mean to disparage their valor and tenacity, in the midst of the hostile fire, but on the other hand it is quite natural that the admiral, seeing that everything was happening as he had foreseen, was the one who set the example of running his ship ashore. All the other commanders followed this example.

Americans Conscious of Power. "On the American side the situation was just the reverse. Admiral Sampwas Just the reverse. Admiral Sampson's fleet was fully conscious of its power. The blockade was being conducted in accordance with carefully prepared plans, as were olso the arrangements in case of the enemy's attempt to escape. Frequent engagements with the Spanish forts had given commanders and crews that calm and assurance in the handling of their weapons which guarantees success. The long blockade service, exhaustive and monotonous, hardly interrupted by any action on the part of the Spanish had strung the part of the Spanish had strung the nerves to the highest pitch, and every-body was anxious for the end to come. Suddenly the enemy attempts to escape. All the passions that had been smoldering under the ashes break forth. The welcome apportunity for settlers. All the passions that had been smoldering under the askes break forth. The welcome opportunity for settling accounts with the enemy had come at last and with a wild rush the American ships fell upon their victims. At the beginning, the American fire, owing to the excitement of the personnel and wages 10 per cent.

the great distance, was probably not very effective; but when the Spanish admiral turned to westward and the other ships followed him the moral superiority of the Americans reasserted itself, The commanders, calm and cool-headed, had their ships follow the same ceutes and the Americans hav-

and Massacre Every

cool-headed, had their ships follow the same course, and the Americans, having every advantage on their side, recommenced the fire on the ficeing ships, which soon resulted in their total annihilation.

"I have clready spoken of the lack of training of the Spanish crews, the neglect of gun and torpedo target practice, the inadequate education of the commanders of the ships.

"If the fleet idd not fare attemnt a

manders of the ships.
"If the fleet did not dare attempt a night sortic and was nevertheless compelled to leave the harbor in obedience to orders, then the ships should have been headed straight at the enemy. All weapons, including the torpedo and the ram, should have been used. A bold attack in class formation was the only ram, should have been used. A bold at-tack in close formation was the only chance of success against the superior hostile fighting forces who would hard-ly have found time to form their lines." The lessons Commander Jacobson de-

rives from the battle briefly stated, are Abolition of all wood work; no unpro-tected torpedo tubes; protection for all gun crews against shell fire; protec-tion of the fire extinguishing apparatus tion of the fire extinguishing apparatus against shell fire; smokeless powder; greatest possible simplicity in the service of the guns and the greatest possible rapidity of fire; good speed of vessels under normal conditions, and thorough training of the crews in all branches of the service.

Commander Jacobson also gives some of his observations of the Porto Rican campaign, but these contain nothing of special moment except an account of the attack of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror, and the gunboat

account of the attack of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror, and the gunboat Isabel II, upon the St. Paul outside of San Juan harbor, Jupe 22, 1898, concerning which many conflicting accounts may have been published. This was may have been published. This was the only attempt made during the war to torpedo one of our vessels. Comman-der Jacobson gives the following ac-count of the occurrence which he ob-tained from the commander of the Ter-

"At 9 a. m. on June 22 the lookout a: the fort signalled a suspicious vessel The commander gave orders for the Isthe Terror to be ready for action. By 11:30 the vessel had come closer and the Isabel II went out.

Upon sighting her the hostile cruise immediately hoisted her flag and waited. The Isabel II opened fire on the ed. The Isabel II opened are on the foe. The destroyer then received orders to go out and assist the Isabel. The Terror, which had been left by her fleet at Martinique, had not been able to recover her guns and ammunition, which during the voyage had been transferred to the Maria Teresa in order to make room for coal. The Terror therefore had no other weapons than her torpedoes and two fifts-seven-millimetre guns, no other weapons than her torpedoe and two fifty-seven-millimetre guns with little ammunition. The Isabe fought the St. Paul at a range of froi 10,000 to 12,000 metres. As the utmos range of our guns was only 4,000 metre. fere with the Isabel firing north on the enemy. When we were sufficiently clear of her and had the open sea before us, I headed straight for the St. Paul at a speed of from twenty to twenty-on knots.

"The enemy, who hitherto had been firing on the Isabel, now directed upon us the well aimed rapid fire of both he ed fire with our guns in order to keep up the spirit of the crew during the long interval between the beginning of the rate; at the first shot we saw the shell explode on the stern. Several othe shots also hit their target, and our me-were wild with joy. We had approach ed to within 1,200 metres and were abou to launch the torpedo when the port side into the engine room, where it burst. The engine room became flooded and the engine appeared to have been disabled. We just managed to steam in-

to the harbor."

From an inspection of the Terror say's Commander Jacobson, it appears that the fatal shell, ranging oblique downward, had passed through the that the fatal shell, ranging obliquedy downward, had passed through the ship's side, torn off a steam gauge, killed three men and struck the lower edge of the main steam pipe, tearing off its covering. This had deflected the shell, and it had passed out through the starboard side. It was through the hole made by the projectile in passing out that the engine room had been flooded up to the lower edge of the steam cylinder; but the engines continued to run so that the Terror, though with gradually slackened speed, was able to reach the harbor under her own steam. The shortest distance between the Terror and the St. Paul had been 800 metres. The gunboat Isabel II, I was told by her communander, had not gone closer than within 6,000 metres of the enems."

ROMANTIC AND TRAGIC.

French Canadian Murders His Indian Sweetheart and Kills Himself. CHICAGO, April 2.—The Times-Her

ald's Toledo, Ohio, special says: A romantic and tragle story com from Point Pales, Ont. James La Blanche, a young French-Canadian killed his sweetheart, an Indian girl named Olga Postamle.

named Olga Postamie.

The Frenchman lived on the mainland, and had not seen the girl during
the winter. When he went to her home
he learned that she had given her love
to another, an American. He begged
the young woman to take a walk with
him.

When they arrived at "Lover's Rock,"
a spot made famous because an Indian
chief had there murdered a French girl
who refused to marry him, La Blanche
is said to have stabbed Miss Postamic.
He threw the body into the lake, and
then drove the knife, with which he then drove the knife, with which had killed the girl he loved, into hi own heart, falling dead into the water her.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.-Several of the industrial establishments here have voluntarily increased the

DASTARDLY PLOT

Of the Filipinos to Burn Manila

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN,

Which Culminated in a Most Disastrous Conflagration.

SOME INTERESTING DETAILS

Buildings were Destroyed and Many Rebels were Shot-A Very Ticklish Situation-Fire Hose Cut and Firemen and Soldiers were Fired Upon by Rebels Secreted in Buildings Adjacent to the Scene. Why the Murderous Plans of the Filipinos Miscarried.

MANILA, P. I., March 1, via Steame Nippon Maru, to San Francisco, April 2.—After many false alarms and fustrated attempts, the oft-repeated threats of the rebels to burn Manila and massacre every European and American within its walls, culminated in a disas trous conflagration and an attempted uprising which was promptly checked on the night of Washington's birthday That preconcerted arangements had been made to fire the city in half a dozen places simultaneously, there can be no doubt, but, fortunately the plans miscarried for various reasons and the natives themselves, or at least their than those upon whom they sought to wreck their vengeance.

A quieter day than that of February 22 It would be difficult to imagine. All the banks and leading mercantile houses were closed, and except for the fact that the saloons were open. It seemed more like Sunday than a holiday, the excessive heat and the condition of affairs outside having kept most people indoors. About sundown, however, the town bestirred itself and the streets were soon filled with people taking an airing after dinner, it being the custom here to dine at So'clock and retire immediately afterward. Just as the long strings of carriages which daily pass and repass each other on the Luneta, were forming for the procession homeward, a dense black column of smoke rolled up above the intervening roofs and almost immediately afterward an ominous red glare was reflected from the sky. A quieter day than that of Februar,

the sky.

Murmurs of horror were followed by Murmurs of horror were followed by sharp orders to coachmen and there was a wild scramble for the city. Even when this was reached and it was ascertained that the fire was in the Santa Cruz district some distance from the residence section, the alarm was unabated, for no one doubted that incendiaries were at work and none knew where the next blaze might not be started.

The Burned District.

On the streets in the vicinity of the fire, which was within two blocks of the Escolta, the wildest confusion reigned there, and everywhere. The blaze had there, and everywhere. The blaze had started in a row of two story modern buildings, with brick foundations on the Calle la Coste, in the center of the Chinese section, and as several of these had been fired within a few minutes of each other, it soon assumed alarming proportions. The local fire brigade turned out with commendable promptingle, but with more zeal than discreturned out with commendable promptitude, but with more zeal than discretion, proceeded to pour three tiny
streams of water from as many lines
of hose upon the rod hot brick walls of
the buildings fired, which were already
doomed, instead of attempting to prevent those opposite and adjacent from
igniting. The consequence was that by
the time General Hughes and his men
arrived on the scene and commenced
to clear the streets, the fire was spreading on both sides of the Catle la Coste
and a stiff breeze was fanning it forward.

During the excitement the hose wa Upon learning of this, General Hughes issued orders to his men to shoot the first man who interefered with the checking of the flames, or attempted to checking of the flames, or attempted to start others. Several natives who picked up burning wands and started off with them were either shot or bayo-netted by the guards, and then a gen-eral round up of all natives on the streets in the vicinity was ordered. As thousands of people were vacating their houses and enrying off their effects and the sidewalks and roadways were littered with furniture for blocks the and the sidewalks and roadways were littered with furniture for blocks, this was a work of some difficulty, but by degrees the soldiers corralled hundreds of protesting with

degrees the soldiers corralled hundreds of protesting natives and hustled them into yards and vacant lots, where they were guarded until the excitement subsided.

About 9 o'clock the European volunteer fire brigade arrived on the scene with a modern enaine and after three hours' work, the fire was controlled. Meantlime, the whole of the block in which the blaze originated, two-thirds of that on the opposite side of the street and a block and a half west of it had been completely gutted.

Another Confiagration.

Shortly after midnight, just as the

Shortly after midnight, just as the wenry workers and watchers were repairing to their quarters, congratulat ing themselves that the fire, bad though

ing themselves that the fire, bad though it was, had been no worse, another blaze was reflected from the smoke becouded sky in the direction of Tondo. This being the most densely populated native district in the city, which had always been identified with the rebel cause, preparations were at once made for the trouble, and it was not long in coming.

No sooner had the fire brigade coupled its hose and commenced to play upon the flames which had again started in a block of buildings occupied by Chinese, than shots were fired at the men from the windows of adjacent houses. Companies E and M, of the Second Oregon volunteers, und M and F, Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers, under Major Wills were hastily reinforced by Major ododale's battalion of the Twenty-there house, that an another station of the Twenty-there house, that an account of the trenty-there in the trenty and the same the same that we had a same the same that the same trenty was made to the same the same trenty and the same trenty and the same trenty and the same trenty was made. Major Wins were mastly reinforced by Major oGodale's battallon of the Twenty-third infantry, an attempt was made to clean out the neighborhood. Suddenly, however, shots were fired down half a dozen streets at once, and when this fusilade was followed by volleys from Mausers in the vicinity of the rall-way station, it was realized the enemy had sneaked around to the left flank of the outposts at Caloacan by way of the creeks and estunies, in the Vilas district and that there was other work than flathing fire to be done. As the strength of the enemy was unknown, it was a ticklish situation to cope with, but it had to be met, and the Americans, regulars and volunteers, alike, met it like men. A skirmish line fully.

a quarter of a mile long, was formed and advanced under cover of huts and trees until the rebels were discovered behind hastily formed barricades of paving stones and street car rails, commanding two streets, and within two stone buildings. The firing from hushes and shacks became so hot that it was found necessary to set fire to other shacks to windward in order to smoke the rebels out, and this having been done, an advance was made upon the barricades.

barricades.

Both were carried with a rush, but the rebels made a determined stand within the ruins of an church, and it vas not until a detachment of Oregon nd six more in another. Once the rebis commenced to fall back it was easy of keep, them moving, although they hrew up barricades and hastily extended themselves near the terminus of the Malabon street railway. This, owever, occupied all of Thursday, over the rebule control of the rebul

While all this was happening, beyond the scene of fire, the flames rapidly consumed whole blocks of bamboo structures, the popping of the exploding canes conveying the impression that a battle was being fought. So long as the fire was confined to this class of buildings, no effort was made to suppress it; but when it spread to other streets lined with stone and brick buildings, a battailon of the Twenty-third infantry relieved the firemen and fought the flames until noon when they were finally subdued.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done by these two fires, fully three thousand buildings being destroyed, together with their contents.

INSATIABLE DEMAND

For Steel-Advance in Price Cuts no

With Orders. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2.-The emand in this market for steel appears to be absolutely insatiable. Price cuts very little figure in the majority of cases; the point is to get material to keep the men at work; in referring to this extraordinary demand for the product, a local paper says:

Prices of angles, beams and channels vere advanced two dollars per ton on Thursday, and on Saturday plates vir-Pittsburgh and Chicago buyers were Pittsburgh and Chicago buyers were here on Saturday, begging to have a price named, intimating that two or three dollars per ton would be no detriment to business if they could have delivery guaranteed, large lots, if possible, falling which, a few hundred tons would be acceptable.

So far as known, no orders from these sources were taken and no price.

so far as known, no orders from these sources were taken, and no price made, y,mply because the mills are crowded with local work.

A 3,000 ton order was taken for one of the Delaware ship yards, however, and a vast amount of other business is waiting to see what can be done with it.

OPTIONS EXPIRE.

American Potteries Combine. EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, April 2,-Saturday night, at midnight, the options held by John Dos Passos, the head of the New York syndicate which attempted to organize the pottery trust, expired, and to-day the American Potteries combine is dead.

On Saturday Col. John E. Taylor, of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Com-pany, of this city, who was to have been president of the new trust, admit-ted that the scheme had failed. Local manufacturers received letters from Mr. Dos Passos last week, saying that On Saturday Col. John E. Taylor, of manufacturers received letters from Mr. Dos Passos last week, saying that the prospects were not of the brightest, but that he would advise them to allow their options to remain in his hands another month, to allow him to make a final effort. This the western manufacturers, at a meeting last night, refused to do.

Bulgarians and Turks Collide. VIENNA, April 2.-A serious collision has taken place between Bulgarian and Turkish frontier guards at Kozyl-Agob, between Jamboli, Eastern Roumania. and Adrianople, on the banks of the Toonja, fifty-six miles south of Jam-According to a dispatch from So fla, capital of Bulgaria, the Turks attacked a weak Bulgarian outpost, but the Bulgarians, aided by armed inhab-itants, repulsed their assailants after a four hours' fight. Both sides suffered losses of killed and wounded. The Turks, the dispatch says, were

seeking to secure an outpost hitherto held by the Bulgarians. Trouble Near Canton.

LONDON, April 2.-According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong serious disturbances have recent-ly occurred in the vicinity of Canton, and a British torpedo boat destroyer has been sent there to protect British interests. The destroyer will soon be followed by other vessels carrying troops.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2-No. tice has been posted at the Delaware rolling mill, in this city, announcing a ten per cent increase in the wages of the 350 employes, to take effect April 10, SCRANTON, Pa., April 2.—The em-ployes of the Scranton stove works were notified yesterday of a ten per cent in-crease in wages, taking immediate ef-fect.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania—Warmer, with rain Mon-day afternoon or night; probably rain Tuesday; east winds. For Ohio—Rain in southern portion or year. In porthorn, portlone, Mendou.

snow in northern portions Monday; clearing and colder Tuesday; increasing northeasterly winds. Local Temperature.

The temperature, Saturday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:
7 a. m. 315 p. m. 40
9 a. m. 34 p. m. 35
12 m. 39 Changeable.

THECUBAN COURTS.

Bribery and Fraud Direct Them as Under Spanish Rule.

GENERAL BROOKE'S DECISION

To Clean out Corruption and Revise Procedure.

THE BARBAROUS PRACTICE

By Which a Judge may Imprison for Life a Person Ignorant of the Ac cusation Against him and Names of Accusers to be Abolished - General Gomez Reviews his Differences With the So-called Military Assembly - A Clear-cut Statement - The Ridiculous Armed Situation.

HAVANA, April 2.-To-day as under the Spanish regime, bribery and fraud, direct the Cuban courts. This is the tration. Governor General Brooke is clean out the corruption, to revise the personnel and to abolish the barbarous practice of incommunicado, by which a judge may imprison for life a person

ingorant of the accusation against him and of the names of his accusers.

It is true that the statutes allow three days detention incommunido but a judge under the practice that has grown up, may make a new commitment at the expiration of the third day; another at the expiration of the sixth and so on without limit.

and so on without limit. More than this, the evidence in criminal causes is taken by clerks, who for a consideration write into the testimony things never uttered, thus often making the best friends of the accused appear to condemn him. Apparently the whole criminal and civil systems have been aranged so as to make it easy, to buy and sell justice.

Gomez's Letter to His Wife.

General Maximo Gamez, in a long letter directed to his wife in Santa Domingo, reviews his differences with the so-called military assembly. He begins

so-called military assembly. He begins by describing the situation as it was when Robert P. Porter, as the special representative of President McKinley, visited Cuba, after the assembly's representatives at Washington had obtained a promise of \$3,000,000 from the President.

The writer, proceeding, says: "This action on the part of the assembly's committee. I aprpoved. It was then that Mr. Porter appeared and asked me as commander-in-chief to deedle to accept the \$3,000,000 to aid in its distribution and in the disarming of the army and to proceed forthwith to Havana to assist the United States military governor, General Brooke. I agreed, and on arriving at Havana, I conferred with General Brooke concerning the payment and disarmament. If was decided the Concerning the payment and disarmament. If was decided the Concerning the children in the state of the content of the payment and disarmament. with General Brooke concerning the payment and disarmament. If was decided that General Brooke should request Washington to ship to Cuba the \$3,000,000 which had been obtained by the representatives of the assembly. I saw to the adjustment of all the questions that led up to the termination of the ridiculous armed situation, and began to entertain hopes of an early return to San Domingo.

Before the Assembly.

"The assembly then called upon me to visit its president, saying that the object sought was an unofficial exobject sought was an unofficial ex-change of ideas. But they placed me upon the bench of the accused, my crime being that I was incluned to ac-cept the \$3,000,000, which the assembly itself, through its representatives, had induced President McKlinley to promise, a matter as to which I had not been consulted. It appeared that I had becken of negotiations for \$13,000,000. broken off negotiations for \$13,000,000.
To all this, I replied that I had acted in the best faith, but that nothing had the best faith, but that nothing had been lost, as I would withdraw the acceptance I had given. They then requested me to array myself on their eido in order to give strength to their resolutions. I answered that I had always done so and would continue to do so except in cases where the course of the assembly was opposed to my conscience, to my sense of justice and to my idea of the hest interests of Cuba. "Regarding the matters under consideration, I said I had no hope of obtaining more than the \$3.00,000 from the United States, and disapproved asking charity, contending that the only method left was to raise a loan, for which the asembly lacked adequate authorization. Furthermore, I pointed out that the solder could not want to the second.

which the asembly lacked account au-thorization. Furthermore, I pointed out that the soldiers could not wait; that aircady they were too great a bur-den upon the people of Cuba and that longer delay appeared to me to be cruel.

A Strange Proposition. "The conference ended without accomplishing anything. I saw I could not make myself understood by the assembly, and decided not to be mixed up in its doings, but to await developin its doings, but to await developments. A few days later three men whom I did not know visited me and said that several millionaires stoodready to facilitate a loan of many millions, but that the matter was possible only with my co-operation. I answered that I could not consider any proposition of the kind and regarded it as strange that any one would be ready, to lend money without a guarantee. Tehn a committee of the assembly approached me, asking me to support the assembly's efforts to obtain a loan. To this I replied that Cuba could not make a loan, as she lacked the necessary aua loan, as she lacked the necessary au-therity. The next day the assembly de-posed me. I consider that I have acte honorably and my strongest desire now

is to return home Agricultural Conditions Improving. HAVANA, April 2.-Agricultural conproving. The tobacco crop is good and proving. The totalecto crop is good and Gulnes, the market garden of Havana, will put on the market in a few days 80,000 barrels of Irish potatoes, at \$3 a barrel and 20,000 pounds of onlons at three cents a pound. A large propor-tion of both will be supplied to the

American troops through the commis

Million Dollar Improvement. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 2.-It was

authoritatively announced to-day that the Cambria Iron Company will make improvements to their big works during the coming summer, which will cost about a million dollars. The pay roll yesterday for two weeks amounted to \$175,000, the largest in the history of the