severe; Albert Wordan, leg, severe; George Eichamar, chest, severe; Edgar Samson, arm, moderate; Corporal C. Marcy, back, severe; H. Private Frank H. Thompson, face, severe; I. Corporal Rudolph Cantenbein, leg, moderate; K. Private Roy L. Antrim, thigh, slight; John Janzen, eye, severe; Emmet L. Jones, back, slight; William F. Schwartz, knee, slight; John Bailey, hand and arm, severe; William Allen, thigh, severe; Carlton Sanders, thigh, slight; Guy N. Sanders, neck and arm, severe; B. F. Bunseph, foot, slight; M. Corporal B. F. Burnett, shoulder, severe; Leon G. Holland, chest, severe; Private C. D. Cooper, foot, severe; John Blosser, head and side, severe; Albert J. Califf, forearm, severe; A. William Ungerman, thigh and scrotum, severe; D. J. C. Headless, arm, severe.

Third United States Artillery—Company G, Second Lieutenant W. S. Overton, thigh, moderate; Privates W. L. Duplisser, shoulder, slight; A. W. Linter, chest, severe; Thomas Lynch, arm, severe; H. Corporal Timothy Fitzpatrick, thigh, slight; Privates Chauncey Tush, thigh, severe; Julius Buhlert, leg, slight; William Patton, abdomen, severe; K. David G. Sullivan, thumb, severe; Maurice Reynolds, thigh, moderate; Patrick Conney, stomach, slight; Alfred Harlow, arm, moderate; Jules Kuetzer, leg, slight; Sergeant Earl Fisher, thigh, severe; Fred Clark, head, severe; Private Joseph J. Molz, armpit, moderate; L. E. A. Stockton, shoulder, slight; Herman E. Werner, thigh and thumb, severe; Otile Miller, stomach, slight; Herbert W. Ogilbie, foot, slight; Oscar Gustafson, foot, moderate; James Barrett, tibia, severe; Sergeants Frank A. Farnsberger, thigh, severe; Hubert A. McKenzie, finger, severe; Corporal Thomas A. Calvin.

Fourth United States Cavalry.—Troop E, First Sergeant Alex H. Davidson, side, severe; Sergeant Charles Hyatt, jaw, severe; Privates LeRoy Drundhand, thigh, severe; Harry Howe, chest, severe; William Tuffts, head, severe; Charles Rice, face, serious; Samuel H. Evans, leg, slight; troop I, Ferrier Rankin Nebinger, leg, severe; troop K, Private John Cotter, neck, slight.

First Washington Infantry.—Company B, Captain George B. Fortson, mortal; Quartermaster Sergeant William B. Covington, thigh, severe; Privates Reginald S. Patterson, thigh, slight; William B. Courtney, probably mortal; Frank Penny, ar and chest, severe; Oliver D. Ward, thumb, slight; company K, William H. Hincheliffe, hand, slight.

Utah Light Artillery.—Battery B, Corporal L. Souther, thigh, moderate; Private Parker Hall, thigh, severe.

First Colorado.—Company A, Privates Edwin Eppitts, breast, severe; M. Malcomb, H. McCoe, abdomen, severe; Charles J. Brill, thigh, severe; company E, Merton W. Essholm, thigh, slight.

Thirteenth Minnesota.—Company A, Privates Andrew Mortenson, foot and ankle, severe; company I, Fred Eckman, thigh, severe; Leonard Porter, groin, severe; Sergeant Edward Meinness, hand, slight; company K, Privates John T. Wheeler, severe, abdomen; James C. McGee, thumb, slight; Corporals John Connelly, thigh, severe; company L, Harry M. Glosser, abdomen, severe; Privates Avery Grimes, jaw, severe; company M, Pauliness Huhn, chest, severe. (Signed) OTIS."

COLONEL EGBERT'S RECORD.

A Brave Officer Who Served Through the Civil War.

Washington, 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 Sept. 23, 1861. He served continuously as a line officer for nearly forty years. He was more closely identified with the Twelfth infantry than any other organization, having served with distinction in that regiment during the civil war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, but escaped and rejoined his command and was severely wounded on June 3, 1864, in the battle of Bethesda Church, Virginia. He was major of the Seventeenth infantry from 1890 to 1893, 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, 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 June 30, 1898, sailed with it for Manila Feb. 1, and arrived at Manila March 4, 1899. General Egbert was well known throughout the army as an officer of a high order and as a man of sterling qualities. In the death of General Egbert the service loses one of its best colonels.

GERMAN PRINCE KILLED.

Ludwig Karl Lowenstein On a Mysterious Mission.

The death of Prince Ludwig Karl Lowenstein-Wertheim in yesterday's fighting ends a career which of late had seemed mysterious, and given 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, 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 had given rise to a suspicion that he was acting as the confidential agent of the German government. It was further 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 voluntary aide-de-camp 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."

CAPTAIN KRAYENBUHL.

Regular Army Officer Mortally Wounded at Manila.

Washington, March 26.—Captain Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, mortally wounded at Manila, was born in and appointed to the military academy from Minnesota. He was the honor graduate of the artillery school of 1896, and his last assignment in the regular establishment was as first lieutenant in the Third artillery. On the 7th of last December he accepted the position of a captain in the subsistence department in the volunteer army. Captain Krayenbuhl was married.

Captain Krayenbuhl distinguished himself in the battle with the Spaniards at Malate, prior to the surrender of Manila. Two platoons of the Third artillery, under command of Lieutenants Krayenbuhl and Kessler, went through a galling fire to the rescue of the Pennsylvania volunteers, whose ammunition was exhausted. Krayenbuhl's timely arrival in that engagement saved the Pennsylvanians from extermination.

Street Duel at Chicago.

Chicago, March 26.—Frank Kinahan, an electrician, was killed today in a street duel with two unknown men. Over twenty shots were fired. Kinahan, before dying, acknowledged that he knew his assailants, but refused to divulge their names or the motive for the assault. Kinahan formerly lived in Kansas City.

PRODUCTS OF ORIENT

Interesting Report From An Agricultural Department Agent.

THE PHILIPPINE FERTILITY

IMMENSE YIELDS OF SUGAR AND RICE.

Two-thirds of the Lands Are Still Open to Settlement and Many American Soldiers Will Remain—Japan a Consumer of American Products—Conditions In China.

Washington, 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 had the following to say:

"All fear of competition from Japan along agricultural lines may be dismissed. On the contrary, it must become a large consumer of farm products drawn fro mthe United tSates. The diffusion of knowledge and 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 manufacture. In such event, the food for the operatives, the cotton and other fibre material for the fabrics, the lumber and iron for the construction of factories and much of the 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, and 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 very slowly, if at all, because the food supply cannot be materially reduced or even changed with safety. Large areas devoted to fibre plants for the promotion of manufacture would be a dangerous invasion of the areas necessary for the food supply, and must be speedily followed by importations from the United States."

Dr. Knapp was impressed by the alert, industrious and frugal character of the Chinese.

PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS.

From China Dr. Knapp proceeded to the Philippines. Arriving at Manila, he went by rail as far as San Fernando, passing through the rich section to the east and north of Manila, on 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 cultivated. This shows very careless husbandry. The rich 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 plan. The proprietor furnishes land and factory and the tenant furnishes seeds, does all the work in the field, delivers the cane to the mill and supplies most of the hands for making 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 pounds to 8,000 pounds per acre, depending upon the cultivation and the factory.

The Filipinos, 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. Cocoanuts, pineapples, oranges, bananas, grapes, figs and many other fruits grow almost spontaneously.

According to the best 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.

Reports of the observatory at Manila show that the average rainfall for the past thirty years has been 75.4 inches. The temperature is quite uniform, averaging during the past eighteen years 77 degrees for January, the coldest month, and 83.8 degrees for May, the warmest month. Within the period the thermometer only once reached 100 degrees and once fell to 70.4 degrees.

Prominent Filipinos assured Dr. Knapp that upon their estates the laborers were industrious and thrifty, and if encouraged, these conditions would become general. A visit to the carpenter shops, machine shops and various small factories satisfied him that the Filipinos made good mechanics when properly trained.

M'KINLEY'S SABBATH.

Went to Church and Talked With Mr. Smith.

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

The president and Miss Hanna were driven to the Methodist church for the noon service. The church was filled and the president on coming out smilingly returned the salutation of many of the congregation. In the early afternoon, he with other members of the household, went driving, and later received Postmaster General Smith, who reached here on a special car from Tampa, and will journey north with the president tomorrow. He was driven direct from the station to Senator Hanna's home, stopping long enough to say to an Associated Press reporter that his views on Cuban affairs had been fully stated in an interview sent by the Associated Press just before he left Havana. The presidential party will leave here late tomorrow afternoon and reach Washington after the close of office hours Tuesday.

Vice President Hobart has decided to go north with the president. He has not been feeling well the last three or four days as during the early part of his visit, and believes a cooler and more bracing climate will prove beneficial. His attack of the grip last winter was very severe and it will take time and the best of care to rid his system of its effects. He caught a fresh cold Wednesday night, and this, with some stomach trouble, made it necessary for him to keep quiet and observe his doctor's directions. He has been able to move about the house, however, and this afternoon was feeling slightly better.

HOMECOMING OF VOLUNTEERS.

Twelfth New York Infantry Arrives From Cuba.

New York, March 26.—The homecoming of the Twelfth New York regiment, which arrived today from Matanzas, Cuba, on the transport Meade, was marked by great enthusiasm. There was so little sickness among the men that when the vessel reached quarantine, Colonel R. W. Leonard, who was in command, was able to report "All well."

The Meade left Matanzas March 22. She was in charge of Captain Wilson and had on board forty-three officers and 344 men of the Twelfth regiment and a number of cabin passengers, among them Paymaster General Carey, who went to Cuba with the $3,000,000 for the Cuban army; Miss Carey, his daughter; Miss Rochester, Major R. L. Rogers of the paymaster's department, and wife; Congressman Packer of Pennsylvania and party, Captain Mills and Lieutenant Howell of the engineer corps, and the detail of twenty-two men who went to Cuba on the Meade to guard the money to pay the Cuban soldiers, and General Aveleno Rosas, a division commander in the Cuban army.

Lieutenant Clausen of company F of the Twelfth regiment brought his wife with him. The bride is a Cuban and speaks only the Spanish language. It is said that the lieutenant cannot speak Spanish. They were married about a week ago.

The regiment landed at the White Star pier and was met by a great crowd of people. They were followed by the veterans. The band struck up "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot," The soldiers passed through Washington park and up Fifth avenue to the armory on Sixty-second street. The streets were crowded all along the route and Mayor Van Wyck reviewed the regiment from a stand at Madison square. When the troops appeared the streets were blocked and dense throngs were on every side.

NEW YORK'S DOLLAR BANQUET.

Will Be Called the Workingmen's Jeffersonian Dinner.

New York, March 26.—The general committee which is attempting to arrange the preliminaries of the $1-dinner to be given in honor of Thomas Jefferson's birthday at the Grand Central Palace on April 19, and at which William J. Bryan is expected to speak, met today. There was a good deal of confusion at the meeting, there being several hundred people present, though only about sixty were entitled to be present as members of the committee. Nothing was accomplished beyond the adoption of a resolution endorsing the Chicago platform, but when the meeting was over President A. J. Boulton said that the resolution would not be considered by the committee of arrangements.

The committee of arrangements reported that it had been decided to call the banquet "The Workingmen's Jeffersonian Dinner." This announcement resulted in strenuous objections being offered by a number of those present, but the report was adopted, with the paragraph, "And we reaffirm our undying devotion to the principles of the Chicago platform and our full confidence in W. J. Bryan."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

McKeesport Man Kills His Wife and Himself.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 26.—At McKeesport today Frederick T. Clark shot and fatally wounded his wife at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Richard Moyle, and then killed himself.

Mrs. Clark recently applied for a 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." This morning he went to church with one of his children. In the afternoon he went to his wife's room and then shot her. When Mrs. Moyle rushed into the room she was met by Clark, who fired at her, but missed. Clark then went to his own room and, after drinking the contents of a bottle of laudanum, put two bullets into his breast. Before the murderer died, he said: "I wish I had shot that —— ——Thomas before I died."

Thomas is a clerk in Mrs. Clark's father's store, whom Clark accused, without any apparent reason, of ruining his life. The Clarks belong to good families.

SEARCH OF HOTEL RUINS.

Several Ghastly Finds In the Windsor Debris.

New York, March 26.—The work in the ruins of the Windsor hotel was continued with a full force of men today. It is now thought that the foundations and cellars will be cleaned out by the end of this week.

The workmen came upon a human foot in a shoe this morning. The shoe was badly charred and shriveled and it could not be told whether the foot was that of a woman or child.

A second fragment of a human foot was found later at another place. There was very little of it, only the great toe and some tendons being left. Near the place workmen found a pair of slippers. The ghastly relic was placed in a box and sent to the morgue.

War On Retail Druggists.

St. Louis, March 26.—The Western Wholesale Druggists' association has taken action that may result in war between the wholesale druggists of the west and those retail stores which cut rates on patent medicines. It has been decided to cut off the sources of supply in trade to department stores and drug stores that sell for less than the market prices. The members of the association are determined, it is said, to make a united stand. They claim to have full control of the sources of supply and will compel the cutters to accept the terms or go out of business.

Two Trainmen Killed.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 26.—A freight wreck today on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, just below the city, resulted in the death of James A. Bracken, engineer, and James R. Lowe, fireman. C. F. Bradenbaugh, a brakeman, was hurt internally and will probably die. Some of the trainmen think Bracken must have fallen asleep at his post. His train, running thirty miles an hour, crashed into another freight standing on the track. The loss to the company is about $25,000.

Ex-Governor Pierpont's Funeral.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 26.—Services over the remains of ex-Governor Francis Harrison Pierpont, war governor of the loyal Virginians and father of West Virginia, were held this afternoon at the residence of his daughter at Oakland, where the deceased passed away Friday evening. Hundreds of friends were there to pay the tribute of their presence to the distinguished dead. The body will be removed tomorrow morning to Fairmount, W. Va., where interment will take place.

To Cure a Cold In One Day

Take Laxatixe Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

THE ZELTNERS IN JAIL

Ohio Murderers Induced to Surrender to Militia.

NO DANGER OF LYNCHING

TAKEN BY SPECIAL TRAIN TO BOWLING GREEN.

Murderers Kept Up a Fusilade During the Night and Several Soldiers Had Narrow Escapes—The Men Were Nearly Out of Ammunition and Feared the Mob.

Bowling Green, O., March 26.—The surrender this morning of Paul and John Zeltner, the murderer of Lawyer Westenhaven, 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, at 1 a. m., 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 the Zeltners' home had been so relaxed that they easily could have 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 were 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. The Bloomdale rifles were sent home this evening.

Ex-Sheriff Briggs told the following interesting story:

"I will acknowledge," he said, "that I had some misgivings when I heard the men unbolt the door, and as I stepped into the house both men had their rifles in their hands and the door was banged behind me like a flash. Empty shells and cartridges were strewn about the floor and a smell of sulphur prevailed. John's wife was weeping and the two little children were huddling around her knees. I said: 'Now, boys, if you have it in for me, just give me a chance, is all I ask.' I finally persuaded them to lay aside their guns. They both appeared to be badly scared, but did not seem to realize the seriousness of their situation."

Late tonight the older brother (Paul) said: "I am glad I killed him" (meaning Westenhaven). This is all he would say. John refused to say anything.

The town is very quiet tonight and, while there has been some talk on the street, nothing has been or will be done. The whole afternoon and early part of the evening the jail was crowded with visitors, who were permitted to see the prisoners.

Account of the Capture.

Toledo, O., March 26.—The Zeltners are in jail at Bowling Green. Peaceable methods finally prevailed, although it is doubtful if the capture would have been affected except for the fact that the Zeltners' were nearly out of ammunition and they knew surrender was the only method of saving themselves from an infuriated mob.

The militia had planned to make a stand about daylight and strict picket duty was maintained by the Bloomdale Rifles all night, the men being stationed around the house to prevent the Zeltners from picking the men off. Several narrow escapes from bullets happened during the evening, for the Zeltners, being German sharpshooters, were picking out and shooting at everyone venturing within 500 yards. Ex-Sheriff Riggs of Bowling Green, went to Hoytsville during the night to see Attorney Hood, whom the Zeltners' wished to consult. Hood promised to go to the house at daylight, but when the time came he refused to go, evidently fearing that the Zeltners' would shoot any one approaching the place.

At 5:30 o'clock this morning ex-Sheriff Riggs, accompanied by a neighbor named Brown, started toward the house. The Zeltners offered no resistance to their approach and they were admitted to the house.

Mr. Riggs told them the militia was ready to make an attack on the house and they would be compelled to surrender and they had better give up peaceably.

The Zeltners seemed not disposed at first to give up and stated that they feared the mob, 200 of which remained outside the militia lines. They tried to induce Riggs to accompany them through the timber, but he refused and they were told they would not be molested if they gave up their arms and accompanied him to jail. After a half hour's talk they agreed, and Sheriff Kingsbury was notified. He at once made arrangements to afford the Zeltners the protection of the militia and a special train was ordered to Custer to convey the men to jail.

The Zeltners gave up their arms. Each was provided with a repeating rifle and a revolver. There were seventy-five rounds of rifle ammunition and two boxes of revolver cartridges left in the house. The Zeltners were very reticent and did not care to talk of the matter, only saying that they regretted the death of Clarence Wettenmyer, who was killed during the attack on the house.

Mrs. John Zeltner, who was in the house with her three children during the trouble, was not molested.

The U. S. Gov't Reports
show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

RACES AT MEMPHIS.

Tennessee Derby and Montgomery Handicap Today.

Memphis, Tenn., March 26.—Fully 3,000 people visited Montgomery park today to look at the horses. The Montgomery handicap candidates received an equal amount of attention with the three-year-olds that will start in the Tennessee derby. Algol, Manuel, Dunois, Cherry Leaf, Clay Pointer, George B. Cox, Crocket, Millstream, Buckvidere, J. H. C., Belle of Memphis, and George Krats were among the earliest out on the track. They looked to be in the pink of condition, and everything is promising for the big handicap of the opening day. W. Overton, The Kentuckian, Onamastus, the Barrister, Sir Gatlen, Faustoro, May Hempstead, Deering, False Lead, Leo Planter and Nobleman are the highly probable possibilities that are receiving special preparation for the $7,000 derby. W. Overton and the Kentuckian have each gone a mile in 1.47. Abe Cohn's Southern Girl, by Greek Night-Sarah Davis, worked a half mile in 49½, which is considered remarkably good for this track. There are more and better two-year-olds at Montgomery park than have ever wintered here before.

VICTORIOUS AMERICANS.

(Continued from page 1.)

cannot be forded, the advance is temporarily checked tonight.

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.

President Schurman of the Philippines commission and Mr. McArthur, United States secretary, were under fire today with General Wheaton.

REPORTS FROM OTIS.

Americans Were Unable to Surround the Enemy.

Washington, March 26.—Advices from General Otis were watched with keenest interest by war department officials today, and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, 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 officers and other officials were also at the department and the president was kept advised as to the developments, as indicated in General 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 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 breveted for his conspicuous gallantry in that engagement.

The following cablegrams from General Otis were received by the war department:

"Manila, March 26.—Adjutant General, Washington: Attacks on hall and pumping station last night easily repulsed. MacArthur, with moving column, has driven the enemy off, but cannot gain the point north of Polo on account of the roughness of the country. He must strike the railway south of that point. This will enable most of Aguinaldo's troops to escape north; still he may oppose, as the best of his army, consisting of released prisoners of war, former native Spanish troops, concentrated there. This northern army will be pressed. South of the city, 3,000 insurgent troops from southern Luzon provinces have concentrated. Lawton will take care of them. Affairs satisfactory. OTIS."

"Manila, March 26.—Adjutant General, Washington: Entire casualties yesterday: One officer, twenty-five enlisted men, killed; eight officers, 142 men, wounded. Officer killed, Captain Stewart, First Colorado. List cabled immediately.

Today's fighting south and around Polo determined. MacArthur, with three brigades united, having artillery and cavalry, is engaging the enemy. Colonel Egbert, Twenty-second infantry, killed. Our loss thus far moderate; enemy's heavy. Army gunboats on the coast and in the estuaries west and north of Polo are very efficient. The troops are in excellent condition and spirits. OTIS."

"Manila, March 26.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur has driven the enemy, strongly entrenched, in large force north of Polo. He will continue to press him. The insurgents have strong entrenchments from Caloocan to Malalos, which have taken them months to construct. OTIS."

ADVANCE OF AMERICANS.

Now Within Fifteen Miles of Insurgent Headquarters.

Washington, March 26.—General Otis' dispatch received at 10 o'clock tonight recording MacArthur's advance to New Canyon, marked a direct and important step by the American troops, in the opinion of Acting Secretary Meiklejohn and Adjutant General Corbin. Both expressed their satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The former dispatch 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 Malolos, 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 at the war department officials, General Otis' dispatches up to that time having been confined to the previous day's operations. The fact that the insurgents have been forced to retire from Malabon so early in the day was regarded as very encouraging and acting secretary Meiklejohn remarked: "That is good; very favorable, indeed."

Secretary Long said tonight 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 1,300 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 those taken aboard the Grant and Sherman is repeated they will be in 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.

PENALTY OF IMPERIALISM.

Englishmen Say We Must Bear the White Man's Burden.

London, March 27.—The Philippine campaign of late had rather lost interest for British readers, but today there is an entire change. All the dispatches are printed prominently and at length. Most of the papers contained 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.

The Standard says: "The Americans are fighting the rebels with a dash and vigor that are in marked contrast to the faltering blows aimed at them by the Spanish generals. Englishmen will read with sympathy of the successive charges of the American infantry across the open in the face of a heavy fire. Work such as this has had to be done times without number in the course of our own empire-making."

The Daily Telegraph says: "All the accounts show that the Americans will have to bear their full share of the 'white man's burden.' The experience that the United States is gathering today is that of every power which has sought to found an empire beyond its own shores."

The Daily News says: "The ultimate result can hardly be doubted, but strategically Manila is still threatened."

"The Daily Chronicle says: "All America has to guard against is guerilla warfare, and the only way to do that is to drive roads through the heart of the country and to pen the insurgents in corners from which they cannot escape."

The Daily Mail, remarking upon the "improved tactics of the Filipinos, who, in many cases, seem to have better arms than the Americans," says: "We now see the results of sending an army into the field imperfectly organized and improperly armed."

Insurgents Deceived.

Manila, March 23 (via Hongkong, March 26).—Insurgent papers received here from Malolos show that Aguinaldo is endeavoring to deceive his followers into the belief that they are winning great victories. All the recent engagements are proclaimed as American 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.

Washington's Dead.

Seattle, Wash., March 26.—Captain George H. Fortson, company B, First Washington, who is reported mortally wounded at Manila, is a lawyer of this city, 26 years old. He is a native of Elberton, Ga., but has lived in this state since 1886. He is married, but has no children.

W. D. Covington is a barber, and resided at Fremont. Ward enlisted here a few days before the company left. He was formerly in the regular army. Of Courtney, Patterson and Pinney nothing is known tonight, beyond the fact that they were members of company B. W. H. Hincheliffe was from Waitsburg.

TWO ADMIRALS OF THE NAVY

CONGRESSIONAL BLUNDER MAY CAUSE COMPLICATIONS.

Congress Intended to Authorize But One Admiral, and Authorized Two —Another Chance For Sampson.

New York, March 27.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Unwittingly congress, just before its adjournment gave President McKinley authority to appoint two admirals of the navy, instead of limiting the grade to one, as it undoubtedly intended.

The discovery has just been brought to the attention of the officials of the navy department and has aroused considerable gossip, especially among the friends of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley.

President McKinley approved on March 2, "An act creating the office of admiral of the navy," providing "that the president is hereby authorized to appoint by selection and promotion, an admiral of the navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list, except upon his own application; and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise, the office shall cease to exist."

A certified copy of the act was presented to Secretary Long by the state department, and the former immediately made out the nomination of George Dewey to be admiral. The nomination was confirmed by the senate on March 2.

Notwithscanding the president had appointed an officer to be "an admiral of the navy," as provided for in the act, congress passed the navy appropriation bill, which was approved late on the legislative day of March 3, containing a provision identical in language with the act under which Admiral Dewey had been appointed and confirmed.

It has been pointed out that the provision, like the act, provided for the appointment of an officer to be an admiral, "by selection and promotion." Had the act simply read in both cases, "by promotion," Admiral Dewey, being the ranking officer, would have been appointed and then Rear Admiral F. V. McNair might be considered eligible for appointment as "an admiral," but as it specifically stated, "by selection and promotion," it is apparent that the president, if he thinks he has sufficient authority to do so, may select any officer he may see fit, and as he has expressed himself only recently in terms of high appreciation of Rear Admiral Sampson's conduct, friends of the commander of the North Atlantic squadron are confident that if any one is appointed, he will be the man.

Friends of Rear Admiral Schley would naturally like to have the honor conferred upon him, but, appreciating the temper of the administration toward him, they do not look for it. They say also that an interpretation of the act by a judicial officer of the government will show conclusively that congress intended that only one admiral should be appointed. This is the view taken by Secretary Long, but it is not doubted that the matter will be brought to the attention of the president.

EMERY'S CLAIMS.

That County Wants the District Attorneyship.

(Special Correspondence.)

Castle Dale, March 24.—After having secured a member of the state board of land commissioners and a member of the state board of education the fact that Sanpete county now expects to capture the office of district attorney is impressing the people of this county with the idea that their neighbors over the mountain have bristles on their backs.

Emery county, although one of the most populous counties in the state, has never been given any recognition by the state executive, and as we have an attorney who is in every way qualified for the office of district attorney and the peer of any attorney in Sanpete county, the people of this county, without regard to politics, will demand the appointment of F. E. Woods of Castle Dale for that office.

It will be good politics, and at the same time a manifestation of good judgment on the part of Governor Wells if he makes this appointment.

ABDUCTED HIS OWN SON.

Chicago Man Makes a Raid On His Father-in-law's House.

Zanesville, O., March 26.—William L. Reitz of Chicago, general western agent for an importing firm, came to Zanesville today and forcibly carried off his eldest son, William, aged two and one-half years. Reitz was married here three years ago to Miss Mayme Gebest, daughter of Professor Gebest. They went to Chicago to live. Mrs. Reitz claimed her husband failed to provide for her and last week came to her home in this city, bringing her two children. Reitz arrived here today and on going to the Gebest home, was refused admittance by his wife. He broke in the door, and seizing his child, escaped. The police have been unable to find either Reitz or the child.

WEALTHY JEW SUICIDES.

Shot Himself Through the Head While Insane.

Cincinnati, O., March 26.—Abraham Moses of Natchez, Miss., died here in the Jewish hospital tonight of a self-inflicted pistol shot wound. He came here several weeks ago with a deranged mind and was taken to the Jewish hospital. From there he escaped by night and jumped from the suspension bridge into the river, but was rescued unscathed. A second time he escaped from the hospital and on the suspension bridge shot himself in the head, from which he died tonight. In Natchez he was a large cotton broker and banker, president of the Street Railroad company and the electric light company.

Westchester Steeplechase.

New York, March 26.—The Westchester Racing association announces a steeplechase to be run at the autumn meeting at Morris park, to be known as the champion steeplechase. The added money is $8,000, $3,000 by the association and $5,000 by subscriptions of persons interested in steeplechases. The entrance and starting money will bring the value of the stake to $10,000. The distance will be about three and a half miles, twice over the water. Weights and date for closing will be announced later. The champion steeplechase is guaranteed to be run annually for the next five years.

ALGER LOST AT SEA

Secretary's Transport Was Unable to Find Havana.

TURNED UP AT MATANZAS

ALGER FUMED AND RECEPTION WAS SPOILED.

Secretary of War Had Arranged For General Brooke to Receive Him at 9 a. m., But Did Not Arrive Until Evening—Compelled to Arrive Without a Reception.

Havana, March 26.—Secretary Alger and his party arrived here this afternoon on the United States transport Ingalls, after having lost their way at sea for several hours. It seems that the Ingalls was making very good time yesterday and was likely to make Havana last night if she kept on a straight course. General Alger suggested waiting a while at Key West and leaving there in time to reach Havana at 9 this morning. The Ingalls put into Key West and General Alger wired General Brooke to expect him about 9 o'clock today.

The Ingalls left Key West at 11 o'clock last night and the whole party was up for an early breakfast this morning, after which all went on deck to wait for El Morro to loom up. Nine o'clock came, but there was no sign of the castle. General Alger, getting a little impatient, sent to the pilot house to inquire when Havana would be reached. The reply was "In about an hour." An hour and a half passed, with the Cuban coast on the left and Havana was still unsighted.

Toward noon the roofs of a city could be made out, and General Alger, calling for a glass, took a close look.

"Why, that is Matanzas," he said, and just then the Ingalls began to turn around. The navigating officer was all out in his calculations. He thought he was west of Havana, instead of east.

Meanwhile Generals Brooke, Ludlow, Lee, Bates, Wilson, and Hasbrouck, with their staffs, had risen early, boarded a tug and had been cruising outside the harbor, waiting for the Ingalls. All the officers were in heavy blue cloth in honor of the secretary of war, having laid aside their khaki, duck and flannel. The generals kept in and out until noon, then lunched at a cheap waterside restaurant and returned to their cruise, going outside the harbor for another look. About 3 o'clock they saw the smoke of a steamer going down the coast, but as it was in the direction opposite from that which they expected the Ingalls, they had no suspicion that it was the transport and therefore returned to La Machina wharf.

But the Ingalls it was, and in due time she entered the harbor, but without the arranged reception. Shortly after however, the generals went on board and had a brief conference with the secretary, who arranged to meet them again tomorrow morning at the Hotel Trocha, Governor General Brooke's headquarters at Elvedado.

General Alger did not land