

MATAAFA IS RETIRED

War Breaks Out in Samoa Upon Upsetting of Provisional Government.

PHILADELPHIA BOMBARDING THE VILLAGES

Berlin Treaty is Defied and Admiral Kautz Acts Promptly.

GERMAN CONSUL UPHOLDS THE

British Cruisers Release Malleoan Prisoners and Mataafans Surround Town.

ENGLISH AND AMERICANS ACT IN UNISON

Several Marines Are Killed and Hurt and Number of Dead Rebels Lying in Forest Near Shore is Unknown.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) APILA, Samoan Islands, March 29.—(Via Auckland, N. Z., March 29).—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of native villages on 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 was impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. The Philadelphia was in command of the British vessels, 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 board the Philadelphia, when 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 Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went to the interior.

Mataafans Become Aggressive.

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

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

The Americans then fortified Mulinu, where 22,000 Malleoans took refuge. The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British homes.

An ultimatum was then sent to them, ordering them to evacuate, and threatening them in the event of a refusal with a bombardment to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15. 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. There was great excitement in Apia, owing to the dense forests, 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. The fragment struck the lot of Private Rutledge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed through the German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke.

Rebels Attack the Town.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, being three British cruisers, a battleship and a gunboat. In the leg by a sentry of his own 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 boat.

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 cruiser Tauranga, which, it is understood, was intended to annex the Tonga islands, a section of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific, was intercepted by the Sivaia, capital of the Fiji islands, by order of the home government.

Anxiety as to Germany's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The news from Samoa that the United States cruiser Philadelphia and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist had bombarded the town 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 attached 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, take such a gloomy view of the outlook. While recognizing that the bloodshed at Samoa caused a very delicate and serious situation, yet it was said to be a situation which had been clearly apprehended and 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 was said to make sure that the outbreak would not result in a rupture in the relations between the United States and Germany or between Great Britain and Germany.

Outbreak Apprehended.

In all quarters there were expressions of concern and surprise at the seriousness and extent of the bombardment and the resulting loss of life.

That some overt act would take place has been apprehended for many days, but there was little idea it would take such a broad sweep and lead to such heavy loss of life.

OMAHA'S NEW EXPOSITION

President Miller Talks of the Glories of the Fair That is to Be Held This Year.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—(Special Telegrams.) President Miller, who contains an interview with Dr. Miller, president of the Greater America Exposition, in which among other things he says:

"You are aware of the great success of Omaha's Transmississippi and International Exposition. From the president of the United States down to the humblest visitor who was there last year all will tell you that not only as an exhibition, but in a special success, it had no parallel in the history of the country. And it was done in the face of all sorts of difficulties, arising from a lack of confidence, in enterprise and in organization."

It would be impossible to organize an exposition in that section of the country. It is true that it has paid every dollar it paid and has a surplus in the treasury to meet contingent liabilities.

"The two words 'Greater America' mean that we propose to represent in the coming exposition all new acquisitions of territory we have made through the war with Spain and by annexation, as in the case of Hawaii. We propose to produce on the exposition grounds and in the splendid buildings, which are in perfect order at Omaha, representatives of these races, their habits, products, weapons and everything that represents them as peoples. We propose, moreover, to repeat the Indian congress, which was a great attraction last year, by gathering representatives of all tribes hitherto hostile to each other and arrangements have been made to have this done here.

We propose to produce on the exposition grounds and in the splendid buildings, which are in perfect order at Omaha, representatives of these races, their habits, products, weapons and everything that represents them as peoples. We propose, moreover, to repeat the Indian congress, which was a great attraction last year, by gathering representatives of all tribes hitherto hostile to each other and arrangements have been made to have this done here.

To these will be added many other features, including a horse show. Agriculture and horticulture will be represented in a way that will equal anything in that line anywhere in the country heretofore. What we seek now is to draw the attention of the manufacturing interests to this great, growing center in the west and I wish to invite the people in this section of the country to become better acquainted with western people and come among them with their magnificent machinery and show them how it is operated."

The Treasury department is wrestling with the accounts of Internal Revenue Agent Sewall of Boston, the outcome of which will be of interest to all revenue agents in the United States. Sewall has been receiving a regular salary of \$7 a day, which the law allows, and also \$2 per diem in lieu of subsistence when traveling on duty.

This \$2 per day has been drawn when at his official station in Boston. Comptroller Tracewell has now raised the question whether he is traveling on duty when at his official station and has disallowed the \$2 a day item from his last account. The comptroller has called upon him to refund between \$700 and \$800 previously paid on this account. Sewall has simply done what all the rest of the revenue agents have since the decision of Comptroller Durham in 1885 that traveling on duty means whenever the agent was away from his place of residence. The question at issue is between the residence and official station and may go to the courts for settlement.

H. H. Guernsey of Dakota, S. D., will probably be named to succeed Agent Nathan P. Johnson at Sisseton, S. D., in the near future. Guernsey is endorsed by South Dakota republicans and Senator Kyle. The president assured the latter that Johnson would be removed shortly after his return from the south. Johnson will be transferred to another agency in the southwest. If he objects to the transfer he will be dropped from the rolls and department.

H. H. Guernsey of Dakota, S. D., will probably be named to succeed Agent Nathan P. Johnson at Sisseton, S. D., in the near future. Guernsey is endorsed by South Dakota republicans and Senator Kyle. The president assured the latter that Johnson would be removed shortly after his return from the south. Johnson will be transferred to another agency in the southwest. If he objects to the transfer he will be dropped from the rolls and department.

The Nebraska attorneys were today authorized to practice before the territorial department: Joseph D. Hamilton, Geneva; Adna H. Bowen, Hastings; Andrew G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln; Thomas F. A. Williams, Lincoln; Joel Hill, Minden; Francis E. Brown, Syracuse; David P. Henry, Tecumseh.

Iowa: Matthew B. Sparks, Batavia; Thomas E. Brady, Dunlap; Anthony W. Jacques, Fairfield; Oscar R. Patrick, Harrison; J. C. Holman, Independence; Washington G. Gallant, Missouri; Thomas D. Higgs, Storm Lake; S. Alexander W. Guernsey, Tama; Thomas C. Gilpin, Winterest.

South Dakota: Frederick J. Ham, Bowdler. Plans for new outbuildings on the Crow Creek (S. D.) are being completed. Five thousand dollars will be expended.

KIPLING'S FATHER ARRIVES

Greeting Between Parent and Son is Most Affectionate—Talks About "White Man's Burden."

NEW YORK, March 29.—A gray whiskered old man, small in stature, wearing spectacles and a light tweed overcoat, landed from the White Star liner Malleo today.

The stranger gave his name as J. L. Kipling, and in reply to a chance question he said he was the father of Rudyard Kipling. He said that he had traveled across the ocean to see his sick son and that upon reaching quarantine he had received a message that the patient was rapidly improving. About himself the old gentleman declined to speak, but when the question of the "white man's burden" was touched, he remarked:

"I live in a country place and, of course, anything I could say regarding expansion cannot be considered in any sense official. But I can tell you how the plain people of England think on the subject. They are watching with the most intense interest every move that the United States is making in the Philippines. They realize that if the surplus of American products is directed against the far east, it will be better for them. They want the United States to hold the colonies which it has wrested from Spain and open them up to the business of the world."

After getting his luggage passed Mr. Kipling hurried to the Greenoble hotel. He was at once taken to the room where his son lies ill. Their meeting was an affectionate one.

FOUND IN HOTEL RUINS

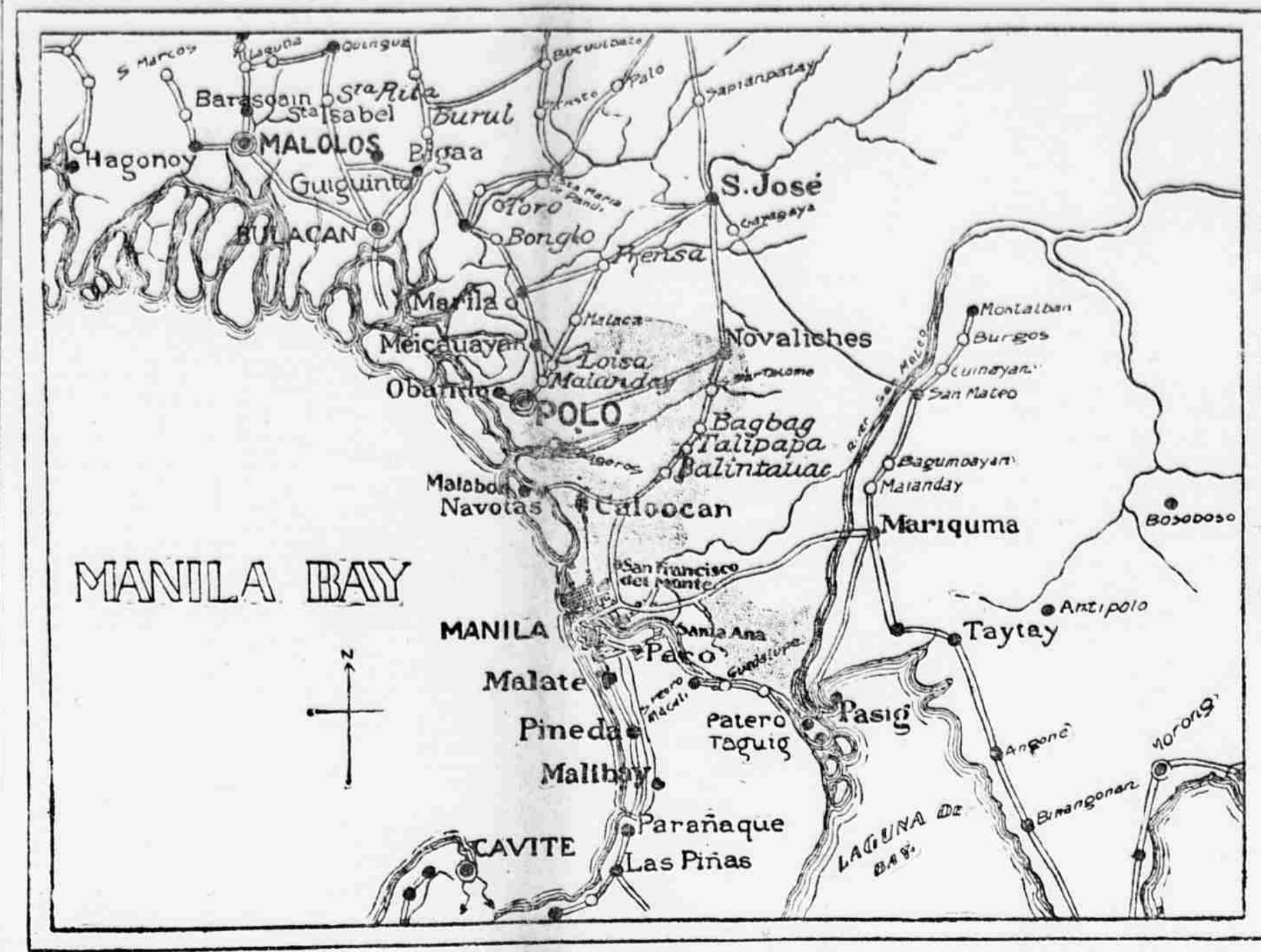
Twenty-Seventh Body is Taken to the Morgue But is Not Identified.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Another body was found today 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 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, 48.

Desperate Struggle with Tramps.

MARYVILLE, Mo., March 29.—(Special.)—But Marshall, Jim R. Arnold and Night Pooleman John Wallace had a desperate encounter last night with eight tramps near the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs station. The men were charged with the robbery of Thomas Shoemaker's residence in the melee one of them assaulted the marshal, striking him over the head with a telegraph pole insulator and injuring him seriously. A charge of attempted murder will be preferred against him.



SCENE OF THE FIGHTING NORTH OF MANILA.

SINKS IN THE MISSISSIPPI

Explosion on Rowena Lee Sends Sixty People to Watery Graves.

CAPTAIN CRAVELL AND ONE MAN SAVED

Vessel Swings Out Into Midstream from Tyler, Mo., and When Just Getting Under Way Plunges to Bottom.

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

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

The steamer left Cairo with sixteen passengers aboard, bound for Memphis. At Caruthersville, Mo., it landed and took aboard fifteen more passengers. It is estimated that with passengers and crew it then had about sixty people aboard. It made the next landing at Tyler, Mo., and at 4 o'clock this afternoon backed into midstream from Tyler, to proceed on the journey. The steamer had just reached the middle of the river when it 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 a 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.

The Lee left Cairo at 6:30 o'clock last night for Memphis. It was manned by the following crew of Memphis:

LIST OF THE CREW.  
GEORGE CRAVELL, captain.  
G. K. HOOKER, first clerk.  
L. S. MITCHELL, second clerk.  
SAM LEWIS, third clerk.  
SID SMITH, pilot.  
E. BANKS, steward.  
JOHN CRASTY, mate.  
PATRICK FLANNAGAN, mate.  
ALBERT CALDER, engineer.  
FRANK STULL, engineer.  
GEORGE W. TODD, steward.  
M. T. KELLY, mail clerk.  
THEODORE HUNN, barkeeper.  
LOGGOMARSINO, barkeeper.

WILLIAM HIGHT, colored, deck barkeeper.  
AL PARIS of Hickman, Ky., a passenger. Among the other passengers were:  
H. C. Lewis, traveling freight agent of the Lee line.  
H. C. Humphrey, general agent for the Chicago Mill and Lumber company of Cairo, Memphis, Tenn., March 29.—The steamer Rowena Lee was owned by the Lee line of Memphis and was one of the most magnificent passenger steamers in the Mississippi river trade. It plied between Memphis and Cairo. 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 tonight.

The officers of the Lee line in this city were interviewed tonight. General Manager Robert E. Lee stated that he had received telegraphic advices of the loss of the vessel, but no details were at hand. He had no list of the passengers.

SHIP NURSEMAN GOES ASHORE

Strikes Shoal Two Hundred Yards from Marblehead Neck—One Hundred and Two Persons Saved.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., March 29.—The Warren liner, Norseman, Captain Reese, bound from Liverpool for Boston, went ashore at 2:10 a. m. today on Tom Moore's ledge, about 200 yards off Marblehead neck. A dense fog and heavy sea prevailed and those on board the steamer did not know where they were.

In answer to signal guns, the life saving crew from Marblehead reached the vicinity of the vessel about daylight, but was unable to get alongside. They made known the fact that the vessel was off Marblehead, and being told that it was not in immediate danger, returned to the town, transporting the life saving apparatus to the nearest available position, threw a line to the steamer and began the work of taking off those on board in the breeches buoy.

The vessel is a cattle steamer and it carries about 1,000 tons of general merchandise on this trip. There were 102 persons on board, including a crew of fifty-eight and forty-four cattlemen, who were returning from England.

Woolen Combine Capital

Capital Stock is Placed at Sixty-Five Million Dollars—News of Trust-Forming.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—The American Woolen company, with a capitalization of \$65,000,000, was incorporated this afternoon. The incorporators are S. B. Lawrence, John B. Summerfield, Henry C. Everdell, Armitage Matthews, Henry M. Haviland, George E. Spencer, Leavitt J. Hunt, Charles B. Hill and Robert H. Barry, Jr. of New York, and James C. Woodhull of Newark.

MANITOWOC, Wis., March 29.—The Manitowoc Sewing company has sold its plant to the American School Furniture company for a consideration of \$290,000. The stockholders are to receive for their stock 40 per cent in cash and the remaining 60 per cent in stock in the new company. The plant at Manitowoc is to remain open for a period of six years.

HOT TIME IN THE JUNGLE

MacArthur's Division Has Another Lively Brush with the Natives.

NEBRASKANS AT THE FRONT LOSE A MAN

Rebels Retreat in Bad Order Toward Malolos, Burning Villages as They Go—Missourians Come Up as Reinforcements.

MANILA, March 29.—7:35 p. m.—At daylight General MacArthur's division advanced from Maricao along the railroad to Bagua, five miles distant, with the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments on the right and the Kansas and Montana regiments 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 Bagua, but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americans.

The rebels had not finished their trenches along the line of today'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 reinforced the division today, marching from the water works during the night to Manila and going to the front by train.

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

The Filipinos fled 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.

Picture of Desolation.

The country between Maricao and Manila presents a picture of desolation. Smoke is curling from hundreds of ash heaps, and the remains of fences and trees 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 scattered peasants too timid to escape. They camped behind the ruins of their former homes and begged 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 cover in the bushes, still terrified and barking, while hundreds of pigs are to be seen busily searching for food.

Bodies of dead Filipinos are stranded in the shallow of the river or are resting in the jungles 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 Maricao and Malabon fled in such a panic that on their 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. The inhabitants who fled from Maricao and Malabon fled in such a panic that on their 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.

TAMMANY'S CHIEFTAIN TAKES

Thinks He Sees Democratic Victory Near Off Because of Republicans' Ineptitude Policy.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—John C. Sheehan, the New York Tammany chieftain, arrived here today from Hot Springs, Ark., and is stopping at the "Plaza" hotel. In the course of an interview he said:

"In my opinion, 'Bryanism' is stronger than ever in the west and south, and these portions of the country practically dominate the democratic party."

"Indications point to a democratic victory, for despite the successful conduct of the war by the present administration, the present policy of imperialism is each day making new enemies for the republican party."

Marriage Discharges Debt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 29.—The supreme court today held that if a man marries a woman who is indebted to him the marriage discharges the debt.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Threatening; Probably Snow; Colder.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour. Dear. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. .... 26 1 p. m. .... 21 6 a. m. .... 25 2 p. m. .... 21 7 a. m. .... 23 3 p. m. .... 21 8 a. m. .... 27 4 p. m. .... 20 9 a. m. .... 28 5 p. m. .... 20 10 a. m. .... 29 6 p. m. .... 27 11 a. m. .... 29 7 p. m. .... 24 12 m. .... 30 8 p. m. .... 25 9 p. m. .... 25

trenches half a mile beyond Guiguinto station at a river crossing. The Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments immediately deployed, crossing the railroad bridge under heavy fire and attacked the enemy's position.

The rebels withstood the muzzley fire for half an hour, but the artillery disconcerted them and at the end of a forty-five minutes fight the insurgents bolted toward the hills. Our loss was two killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy. General MacArthur went into camp near Guiguinto station at 6 o'clock, four miles from Malolos.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN FORBY

Caused by a Wound in the Abdomen Received in the Recent Fights Around Manila.

A cablegram was received yesterday by Mr. Cadet Taylor from Captain W. C. Taylor of the Thurston Rifles, announcing the death of Captain Lee Forby of Company C, First Nebraska, and stating that Joseph Witte, a private, had been slightly wounded.

Captain Forby was an Omaha boy, being born and educated in this city. He is the son of Charles H. Forby, a trunk manufacturer. He was a member of the Thurston Rifles since its organization, and when the company was called into service last April he went to Lincoln as its first lieutenant. Through the changes caused by the rejection of some of the officers on the physical examination, he was appointed adjutant of the regiment before it was mustered into the service. He served in this capacity until the resignation of Colonel Pratt, when the governor appointed him captain of Company C.

Captain Forby was wounded in the abdomen in the three days fighting around Manila, March 24, 25 and 26. It was not expected here could recover, and the news of his death caused but little surprise.

Joseph Witte, reported slightly wounded, was a resident of Omaha. The muster roll gives his residence as Twelfth and Pierce streets. A thorough investigation of that vicinity, however, failed to discover anyone who knew of him. He evidently joined the company at Lincoln, after it had been called into service.

NO REPORTS AT NAVY DEPARTMENT

Operations of Our Vessels in Manila Bay Officially Unknown.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Navy department had no confirmation today of the press dispatches reporting the shelling of Malabon by the Monadnock on Sunday and of Las Pina, to the south of Manila, yesterday. Neither has it confirmation of the report of the firing upon and killing of a sailor and the wounding of three others on the Monadnock, nor of the landing of marines at Malabon.

Admiral Dewey cabled the department today about some routine matters relative to supplies for the fleet, saying he could secure everything save cooking stoves, but he made no mention of the matters reported in the press dispatches. Neither did his cables touch upon anything relative to the fighting or of the shelling at Manila and vicinity.

Volunteers Not Yet Needed.

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

Transfer of Filipino Capital.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special from Manila says information received here that indicates the insurgent capital has been moved from Malolos to San Fernando.

After burning the most of the town of Bulacan in the capital of the province, the Manila was abandoned, although General MacArthur passed miles to the right.

At 5 o'clock the enemy made a stand in

CLOSE TO MALOLOS

American Forces Advance to Within Three Miles of the City.

REACH THERE AT FIVE IN THE AFTERNOON

MacArthur and His Men Forge Forward Against Determined Resistance.

FIERCER FIGHTING LATTER PART OF DAY

General Otis Reports the Day's Casualties at About Seventy.

TROOPS TO BE SUPPLIED BY RAILROAD

Hereafter Fighting Will Be in the Open and Americans Can Operate to Better Advantage Against the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following advices from Manila were received by the War department tonight:

"MANILA, March 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur advanced at 6 yesterday morning from Maricao. Passed rapidly to Bagua. At 11:45 took up advance for Guiguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5. Casualties for the day, about seventy. Fiercer fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of river at Guiguinto by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad, now repaired, to extreme front and will supply troops today."

Will Fight in the Open.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—When General Otis reported to the War department, early today, that at 6 o'clock this morning the American troops under MacArthur again took up their advance, there was renewed expectation of fighting and decisive developments. General Otis' dispatch covered much ground, not only in showing the position of our forces, but also the extent of the advance contemplated for the day. The halt and the 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 today, with his men refreshed and well supplied.

Major Simpson, who is closely following the movement of the troops by means of a military map, regarded General Otis' dispatch as showing that the plan today was to reach Bagua, seven miles from Malolos, and there wait until tomorrow for the final advance on Malolos. The march cut out for today covers about seven miles. The two towns mentioned, Boacava and Bagua, 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 Maricao river and further on the Bulacan river.

Bridge is Repaired.

The bridge over the Maricao river has been burned, but all reports indicate that the engineers have succeeded in repairing it. Bagua is just beyond the Bulacan river, so that General Otis' report that MacArthur's advance "will continue to Bagua" was construed at the War department to mean that the two rivers would be passed before today's advance closed. Being seven miles from Malolos our force can either cover that distance tomorrow or else turn southward and reduce the large city of Bulacan on the left. The expectation here is that they will keep on to Malolos and that tomorrow 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 build a railroad and telegraph as our troops advance.

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

OTIS HAS AN AMPLE FORCE

Little Need of Retaining Volunteers in Philippines When Regulars Now on Way Arrive There.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The president today discussed with his advisers and called the situation in the Philippines. Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn 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 General 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 more troops 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