

FLOOD STILL RAGES

Turbulent Old Missouri Continues to Go Outside Its Bonds.

WATER ALMOST REACHES THE VALUABLE PLANT.

Rise of a Few More Inches Will Endanger Valuable Plant.

CUT OFF LAKE IS ONCE MORE BRIMFUL.

Water Laps the Planking on the Bridge to Courtland Beach.

MANY ACRES SUBMERGED ON THE BOTTOMS.

Hundreds of People Driven from Their Homes by the Remorseless River—Water About at a Standstill.

Sherman avenue assumed the familiar aspect it wore during the exposition Sunday afternoon when it was lined with pedestrians, crowded with vehicles and heavily laden cars, all bound for one destination and intent upon a single mission. Douglas street was equally popular, thousands of people seeking the bridge at its foot from which they watched the river's turbulent torrent or else descended the steps for closer inspection. No means of transportation was overlooked from walking to tallies or traps. The company camp open car came from some of its lines, which were very acceptable to the passengers, as the closed cars felt stuffy and uncomfortable. It would be impossible to place an estimate upon the number of people who visited the two places, but it is safe to say that it would reach away up into the thousands.

The movement commenced early in the morning, daylight being the signal for the earlier risers to bring their Sunday best and prepare to visit the river banks. At the Douglas street bridge the throng pushed across the driveway or filled the foot course to overflowing. Hundreds of wheels were sent up the incline, the riders threading their way among the heavier vehicles with amazing skill, as not a single accident occurred throughout the day.

Under the bridge the banks were crowded with pedestrians, who preferred to watch the muddy stream from its very edge. When a tree came floating down the current spectators were interested in regarding the rate of speed at which it was traveling. These, of course, varied from five to twenty-five miles an hour. The velocity with which the dead trunk whirled on its way was amazing. The swirl of the water as it struck the bridge and the bridge as it was carried on by the current was a most interesting sight. The water was so high that it was impossible to see the tops of the trees on the opposite bank. The water was so high that it was impossible to see the tops of the trees on the opposite bank.

At Cut Off Lake. Along Sherman avenue the cars were crowded with passengers bound for Cut Off lake to see the great spread of water. They alighted beyond the exposition grounds and walked over to the Ames avenue bridge, where they watched the squatters endeavoring to save the remnants of their furniture or had their attention engaged by the boatsmen who rowed out in the lake to get a clearer view of the scene. Barefooted boys waded back and forth in an effort to land a few fish, while now and then one would see an adventurous cyclist tumble into the water with his wheel. The interest manifested by the crowd was intense, although few felt that injury had been inflicted upon the unfortunate who had been driven from their homes. It is safe to say that more people visited the two places yesterday than have been on the streets at any time since the exposition.

Cut Off Lake reached a level with Florence lake yesterday afternoon, thereby attaining a rise of between one and a half to two feet. Ames avenue bridge was flooded for about 100 yards in the lake. The water flowed over the road at the west end so it was impossible to cross to the bridge without long waders. The few squatters who had hoped to leave their household effects in their homes without loss were compelled to secure boats and transfer their goods to a place of safety. Around Larsen's home the water rose until he was compelled to wade to reach it. The current through the yard was strong and threatened to cut away the road, so it could not be reached by land unhindered. The lake having reached the level of that above, the water east of the Swift company's ice house ceased to flow in a dangerous current, although the current on the west continued to sweep upward unobstructed.

Surrounded by Water. The Swift ice house is surrounded by water. Superintendent Moran and his family being the only occupants of the island. A force of thirty-five men was engaged all day throwing sacks of sand and dirt into the lake north of the island in the hope that the force of the current might be overcome. It is estimated that 2,000 sacks have been added to the bank. No damage as yet has been done to the plant, and it is anticipated that none will occur unless the water rises higher than it is at present. The water in Florence lake was at a stand yesterday afternoon and this is believed to be a promising omen.

From Ames avenue to Davenport street the houses are covered with water, with the exception of a limited territory in the vicinity of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal company's track. At the foot of Grace street the Union Pacific sidetrack is submerged for a distance of several blocks. At Eleventh and Clark streets the South Omaha plant's ice house and the Fowler elevator are surrounded. A ten-inch rise is reported in the water at this point. Between Clark and Izard streets twenty-six families have been driven out. All of these deserted a portion of their goods and were engaged in building rafts for the purpose of floating them out.

Life on an Island. A small island at Tenth and Paul streets is occupied by five families, who have transferred their goods to a chicken coop for protection. The members are living outside or under a tent. They are in fair condition and have not suffered from exposure, although threatening clouds caused them some worry. At Eleventh and Paul streets the plant of the Grant paving company is surrounded by water on three sides. Two feet of water has found its way into the basement. The machinery has been stripped of belts and nothing that may be injured remains with the exception of some limestone, which will be a total loss. The scene between Nicholas and Izard streets beggars description. Nineteen families have their household effects stored in the open air. The women were compelled to resort to the use of umbrellas yesterday for shelter. Children ran around half clad, their clothing having been soaked by

HONORS FOR PEASANT MAIDEN

Ireland May Take Occasion to Explain "Americanism" at Joan of Arc Celebration.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The presence of Archbishop Ireland in Europe on this time led to efforts among leading members of the diplomatic corps here to have the eminent American divine preside at some public church occasion. As a result it is that the archbishop will deliver the address at the Joan of Arc celebration at the old French town of "Mantes" to the girl saint and soldier. Exercises will have both a religious and national character, bringing pilgrims from all parts of Europe, and having the special benediction of the pope. It was thought at first that Archbishop Ireland would take this occasion to correct the misapprehensions which have arisen through Europe as to "Americanism" as set forth in Father Hecker's book. The errors on this subject are ascribed mainly to the mistranslation of the book by a French abbe, so that it was felt to be appropriate that the correction and elucidation of Irish "Americanism" should be made on this memorable church and national occasion. Quite recently, however, the leading church authorities in this country have made known that Archbishop Ireland's discourse would be confined strictly to religious themes dealing with the inspired character of the discourse the significance at first expected, yet the belief is expressed by those familiar with the arrangements that the favor and patriotic impulses of Archbishop Ireland may lead to some discussion of the American theme which has been so prominent in church affairs of late and in which he has been one of the foremost figures.

Rights of the Vatican. Catholic church affairs also have been attracting the attention of diplomatic circles of late, in connection with the attitude of Italy in refusing to take part in the czar's disarmament congress, if the pope also was to take part. Because of this controversy the invitations issued by the government at The Hague were delayed some weeks and in consequence the British foreign office withdrew the official announcement of Sir Julian Pauncefote's selection as one of the British delegates. The State department also was in the same quandary until the controversy was adjusted. As explained by a leading diplomatic official the position of Italy was similar to that taken when the temporal power of the pope was denied and finally overturned. In opposing the pope's representation at The Hague, Italy held that the sole authority of the Vatican related to moral and social affairs and not material or political questions before nations. The pope of the pope it was urged that Italy already recognized the material and political authority of the pope by admitting the appointment of ambassadors to the Vatican from France, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal and some other countries. Pending the settlement of Italy's objections there was much perplexing delay in arranging the details of the congress.

It was finally determined that the pope would not be represented at this declaration is understood, being acquiesced in by the Vatican. Since then there have been intimations that the French delegates to The Hague would indirectly represent the Vatican, but it is said in the present diplomatic quarters that this surmise is wholly unwarranted.

BURIAL OF SAMUEL L. BAIRD Body of Louisiana's Dead Representative Is Sent to His Home in the South. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Religious services over the body of the late Representative Samuel L. Baird of Louisiana, who died here yesterday, were held this afternoon in the parlors of the Riggs house, where the deceased resided while in Washington. Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim of the Church of the Epiphany officiated. There were many floral offerings, including a magnificent cross of roses and lilies from the Louisiana delegation in congress and a beautiful Masonic emblem from the lodge of Louisiana. The body was placed in a private car which left here at 10:45 tonight over the Southern railroad and is scheduled to reach Bastrop, La., the late home of the deceased, on Wednesday, where the body will be interred.

In addition to the family, the following named senators and representatives accompanied the remains: Senators Caffery of Louisiana and Bacon of Georgia, Representatives Meyer and Davoy of Louisiana, Bartlett of Georgia, Morris, Eddy and McCleary of Minnesota, Marsh of Illinois, Gibson and Brownlow of Tennessee, Cummings of New York and Clayton, Underwood and Rankin of Alabama, who will act as honorary pallbearers.

Mrs. Baird's younger son, Everett, a lad of 4 years, has been in a serious condition for several weeks from spinal meningitis.

No Serious Outbreak of Typhoid. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The War department tonight received the following message from General Brooke in answer to a telegram concerning a typhoid fever outbreak in the camp at Puerto Principe: "HAVANA, April 22.—Referring to sickness under the name of typhoid, reports this morning state conditions have materially improved. There are occasional cases in the camp. The medical staff of the hospital are conversant. Hospital ship Missouri will take all the convalescents as soon as it arrives. Inquiry falls to locate cause at camp. BROOKE."

Cannon's Eye on the Chair. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Representative Cannon of Illinois today announced that he was a candidate for speaker of the next house.

DAUGHTERS OF NOBLE SIRE Two Organizations of Similar Purposes Consider Final Plans to Announce. PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The annual convention of the daughters of the Revolution will convene in this city tomorrow and will last several days. One hundred and seventy-five delegates, representing every state in the union except two, are now here. This afternoon they attended services at the historic old Swedes church. Archbishop Brady of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania officiated at the service. Among the new business which will come before the conference will be the final arrangement of the union of the society with the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sailors of Spanish War Organized. TOLEDO, April 23.—A meeting was held at the army today at which forty ex-sailors of the Spanish war were present, the object of the conference being the organization of a society for the membership of all sailors who served during the late war. It will follow the lines of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is expected to extend the association to all the principal cities of the country. Another meeting will be held this week when officers will be selected.

TALKING THROUGH THE AIR

Chicago Scientists Make Successful Test of Marconi's Plan to Abolish Wires.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Prof. Jerome J. Green, the new disciple of Marconi, sat at his receiving instrument placed on the eighth floor of the Marquette building last night and received telegraphic signals sent via the air line from the Tribune building, two blocks away. It meant success for his wireless telegraph and the experiment was a triumph for the young scientist over conditions which were exceedingly unfavorable. The first test of the day, when an attempt was made to communicate from the Dearborn station on Polk street to the Tribune building, had been a failure. Subsequent events proved that local obstructions were the cause. In the second experiment signals were transmitted clearly and accurately from one room to another through walls and three thick floors. The second test sent the dots and dashes to the sounder across Dearborn street to the Hartford building instantaneously and without a break. Then Prof. Green consented to make the test over the long distance and the operator was transferred to the Marquette building, a distance of about 150 yards. The vertical wire was lowered from the sixteenth floor and the receiver was placed on the eighth floor. When all was ready for the trial word was sent through the telephone to the sending station, where the professor's assistant, Albert Kacher, was waiting the command. The trial was a success. Further experiments will be made Monday.

EXPOSITION TAKES ON SHAPE

St. Louis Citizens in a Huge Mass Meeting Lay Plans for Their Show.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The people of St. Louis held an immense mass meeting at the music hall in the exposition building last night in the interest of the world's fair to be held in this city in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase. Over \$2,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 which the St. Louis people have pledged themselves to raise was announced as having been subscribed at the meeting. The immediate purpose of the meeting was to hear the reports of the 200 sub-committees which had been securing subscriptions among the various trades and interests. On top of these reports came individual subscriptions of \$30, \$50, \$100, \$500 and more from some of the leading citizens. The great auditorium was crowded with people. As the announcement of the subscriptions were made the enthusiasm was unbounded. Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, chairman of the committee of two hundred, presented and explained the details of the plans of the executive committee for raising the \$5,000,000 which will be needed for holding the fair on an international scale of magnificence. St. Louis will give \$5,000,000 out of the city treasury, besides the \$5,000,000 contributed out of the pockets of the people. The state of Missouri will give \$1,000,000 and congress is expected to vote \$5,000,000. Governor Francis reported that he had received assurances from the federal aid which would be forthcoming.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP UNITE

Effort Will Be Made to Restore Former Salaries and to Fight the Trusts.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Traveling and resident salesmen of the United States will be called upon to join an organization to prevent salaries being reduced this morning, to secure, so far as possible, a reinstatement of the salaries paid before the business depression of 1893. Twenty representatives of the salesmen of Chicago held a meeting at the Palmer house today to discuss the purposes of the organization. An appeal was issued to salesmen to organize clubs all over the country "with a view to demanding such legislation by the government and by each state as will decrease the illegal concentration of capital and the curtailment of vast industries, which eliminate competition and destroy our usefulness." C. M. Moore, the chairman of the temporary organization, suggested that in each state a bill be drafted and introduced into the legislature in the name of a trust or monopolistic combination by national, state and private banks and the holding of such stocks as securities and in the name of an organization of salesmen enter into politics to support any nominee who will be a candidate on an anti-trust platform.

STEAMER IS CUT IN HALF

City of Kingston Directed by Prow of Gleaner, but No Lives Are Lost.

TACOMA, April 23.—The steamship Gleaner, en route from Seattle to Tacoma, City of Kingston about 4:30 o'clock this morning, off Brown's Point, cutting the City of Kingston in two just about the boilers. The twelve passengers and crew of the Kingston were saved through the prompt action of officers of the Gleaner. The Gleaner and two ships lying in the harbor. So far as known no lives were lost. The Rev. Horace Clapham, rector of Trinity church, occupied the state room struck by the Gleaner and was pinned in the wreckage for several minutes, only being released by the parting of the steamer. His forehead was cut slightly but he was not seriously hurt. The Kingston was cut in two pieces, which have been towed to the harbor here.

EXTRADITION TREATY VALID

Final Ceremony in Ratification of Document Takes Place in City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 23.—Ratification of the new extradition treaty between Mexico and the United States were exchanged yesterday at the foreign office, Minister Mariscal acting on the part of the government and Charge d'Affaires McCrorey for the United States. Financial Minister Lamantour starts for the United States and Europe on Monday. A banquet today is accompanied by his wife and a small party which will travel with him to New York in the presidential train. This luxuriously appointed train was built in the United States for the use of the president of Mexico. Mrs. George's Quiet Sunday. CANTON, O., April 23.—Mrs. George has an uneventful holiday in this city. The officials limited the visitors who were admitted to her to the relatives who have been with her in court. The jail routine was not even interrupted by religious services today, such services being held only on alternate Sundays. There is general talk and speculation on what the verdict will be and a general disposition to predict a disagreement of the jury. The arguments which are to begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning are expected to continue all day Monday and Tuesday and probably will extend into Wednesday morning. The judge's charge will be delivered at or near noon Wednesday.

GOES UP IN FLAMES

Kingman Implement Company's Big Warehouse Is Destroyed.

BIGGEST BLAZE IN THIS CITY FOR YEARS

Brilliant Spectacle Witnessed by Thousands All Over the Town.

WALLS FALL BUT DO NOT INJURE ANY ONE

Firemen Keep the Fire Within the Limits of the Building.

SHOOTS UP ELEVATOR FROM BASEMENT

Burned for Over Two Hours and a Half, Causing Total Loss of Building and Contents—Origin is a Mystery as Yet.

The six-story brick and stone warehouse of the Kingman Implement company, located at Ninth and Pacific streets, was totally destroyed by fire last night, together with all its contents, entailing a loss estimated at \$70,000, on a building and \$100,000 of contents. How the fire originated is a mystery. It was not discovered until a few moments before the flames shot up through the roof. There were no stoves in the building and the furnace had not been in use during the day. The alarm was turned in at 8:10 o'clock by James Mayers, who first saw the fire in the elevator shaft in the basement. He hastened to the nearest telephone box and notified the department and at once returned to the building. By this time the blaze had shot to the top of the shaft and was breaking out through the windows and the roof. The fire department responded promptly and five minutes after the first alarm was given the entire fire fighting force of the city was called out. The department was unable to check the flames, but succeeded in keeping the fire within the building and preventing it from spreading to the structures in the immediate vicinity. In less than two hours from the time when the fire broke out the building was converted into a mass of debris. The insurance on the building and contents is placed at 75 per cent of the estimated value, but just what the amount is is not known in this city, as it was the custom of the Kingman company to have what is termed "overhead" insurance written, the policies being handled from the head office at Peoria, Ill., and placed outside brokers and agents. Mr. Kingman, the president of the house, is now in Cuba. The business here was looked after by J. B. Starr, the local manager.

WATCHMAN TELLS HIS STORY

James Mayers, the watchman, who first discovered the fire, in speaking of it, said: "I was on duty last night, and I am certain that there was no fire under the boilers or in the furnace. I went to my supper at the usual hour and returned about 7 o'clock, after which I went through the different rooms, but just as I was about to go to my room, I saw a light in the shaft of the elevator shaft seemed to be burning. The contents of the building consisted of agricultural implements, buggies, wagons, trunks and bicycles. As the flames went up the shaft, I spread out among the machinery and in a few minutes every floor seemed to be a seething mass of flames." James A. Shea, bookkeeper, describing the contents, said: "The basement was used as the shipping department, the first floor was the office, the second floor was the store, the third with wagons, buggies and those above with reapers, harvesters, bicycles and a general stock of implements. While the stock was heavy, it was nothing to what it would have been had it been later in the season. We had in our full stock. During the last few weeks trade had been very heavy and we had reduced the stock to some extent. The Kingman company has branches at Des Moines, Kansas City and St. Louis, so that the loss will be considerable. While it is not deep, it was considered first-class for warehouse purposes. The basement wall, which was put under when the alley from Ninth to Tenth street was graded, was the permit for the Burlington Railroad company constructing the driveway to its new depot, was three feet thick. The walls of the first and second stories were twenty, those of the third sixteen and those above twelve inches in thickness. Other Buildings Saved. While none of the surrounding buildings were damaged, many of them were threatened. The heat for a distance of a block away was intense and those closer were only saved from destruction by the firemen throwing streams of water upon them. Half an hour after the fire broke out the interior went down with a crash, sending flames, sparks and burning brands high into the air. There being no wind, they settled down at almost the point from which they started. A few moments later a portion of the west wall fell out, crushing a small engine house built against the main building. Soon after a section of the east wall toppled and fell, throwing brick and mortar 100 feet out onto a vacant lot and producing a concussion that sounded like the booming of a siege gun. Next to fall was a section of the north wall. The debris from this scattered over toward the train sheds of the Burlington station, but did not do any damage. Just before 10 o'clock the wall on the Pacific street front collapsed and fell in, sending the flames up toward the sky. This ended the protracted display and the crowds commenced to disperse, leaving the firemen to extinguish the flames that smoldered in the basement and occasionally blazed up as they found new material to feed upon. It has been years since there has been a fire that drew such crowds. It occurred at a time when people were just getting home from the office and the streets were crowded with their way to church. The flames shooting high into the air were visible from almost every portion of the city, and in pursuing their journeys as they had been mapped out from their homes, they were also seen on bicycles and in buggies until it was estimated that there were 50,000 men, women and children in the neighborhood of the burning building. They congregated in immense crowds upon the Tenth, Eleventh and Sixteenth street viaducts. They crowded down the driveways leading to the depot, perched

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and warmer. Temperature at Omaha yesterday: 5 a. m. 52, 10 a. m. 54, 3 p. m. 67, 8 a. m. 51, 4 p. m. 69, 9 a. m. 52, 5 p. m. 70, 10 a. m. 53, 6 p. m. 71, 11 a. m. 54, 7 p. m. 68, 12 m. 57, 8 p. m. 63, 9 p. m. 62.

TOBACCO AND PALMS IN CUBA

Large Districts Used by Florist Syndicate to Promote Useful and Ornamental Growths.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) HAVANA, April 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Thomas F. Galvin, a Boston florist, and George Howard Wood of that city are here in the interest of two Boston syndicates controlling a capital of \$300,000. One industry that they have started is the growing of palms for the states. The palm grove is but a few miles from Santiago and contains 500 acres. The palms that will be more particularly cultivated are the Kunta, Curia, Latina and Drecyna species. Rubber plants will also be raised. The palms and plants will be shipped direct to New York and Boston markets. The final shipment will be made in October. One of the Boston men interested in the syndicate is Mayor Josiah Quincy. The syndicate is capitalized for \$300,000, with Thomas H. Wood treasurer. Mr. Galvin is also experimenting with the famous \$50,000 Lawson pink in Cuba and is expecting good results. It was the original intention of the company to start the palm grove in Florida, but the heavy frosts there this winter induced it to come to Cuba. The same men who are interested in the palm growing scheme have organized a company with a capital of \$300,000 for the cultivation of tobacco in Santa Clara province under the name of the Nicaragua Tobacco company. The plantations are about thirty miles from Santa Clara at the foot of the mountain range and include some of the most fertile land in the province. Until a few years ago little or no tobacco was raised in the Santa Clara district. It was only last year that that section of the country was found to be adapted for growing tobacco. In 1887 and 1888 a planter there raised some of the best leaf on the island, and plantations are now springing up all along the base of the mountains.

DISAPPROVAL OF COGHLAN

British Press Considers that His Story of Diederichs' Rebuke Was an Indiscretion.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, April 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The morning papers unanimously condemn the cabled utterances of Captain Coghlan of the United States cruiser, Raleigh, regarding the relations between Admiral Dewey and the German naval commander at Manila, as "indiscretions" and "violations of good manners." Most of them express the opinion that Germany will treat the incident with "dignified silence." The Standard says: "While Aguirre's defiance of United States flag is not for an individual American to offer insult to other nationalities." The Daily News and the Daily Mail, nevertheless, accept Captain Coghlan's statement as the true version of Germany's attitude at that time. The Times says: "The promptitude and severity of the rebuke administered to Captain Coghlan and the approval it meets from public opinion are remarkable signs of the great changes wrought in America by the events of the last year. There have been times even recently when it is more than doubtful if such an offense would have been thus punished. War and the wide responsibilities it has entailed seem suddenly to have raised the nation to a truer conception of the dignity of the country. This example of dignified self-respect should be a lesson to the chauvinist press of the continental monarch which more particularly poses as a stiekler for diplomatic etiquette."

COGHLAN SPEECH COMMENT

British Press Seems to Think Raleigh's Commander's Words Will Embarrass the Diplomats.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, April 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Several papers here comment on Coghlan's speech and express regret at the incident. The Standard says: "If there were many Captain Coghlan in the navies of the world the efforts of diplomats to keep the peace between nations would soon become useless. But we fancy that his appeal to the anti-German prejudices of his countrymen is symptomatic of a deep-seated feeling of resentment throughout America. The better classes have kept it well under control." BERLIN, April 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Nothing is known here yet of the Coghlan speech. Two Military Inventions. (Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) VIENNA, April 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Two remarkable military inventions have been announced here. An Austrian colonel has designed a quick-firing gun surpassing all previous inventions. Its advantages are not only great range and rapidity of fire, but there is no smoke, flash or report. A boy of 17 years named Mapan also invented a weapon discharging sixty shots in a quarter of an hour, requiring only fifteen cartridges and only one loading.

COLONEL STOTSENBERG DEAD

Gallant Leader of the First Nebraska Slain by the Filipinos.

SHOT IN THE BREAST WHILE LEADING ATTACK

Lieutenant Sisson and Three Men of Fourth Cavalry Also Killed.

FORTY-FOUR MEN ARE REPORTED WOUNDED

First Nebraska Has a Terrible Baptism of Fire at Quengua in Which the Americans Suffer, but the Insurgents Are Driven from Their Trenches with Considerable Loss.

Killed: COLONEL JOHN M. STOTSENBERG, First Nebraska. LIEUTENANT LESTER E. SISSON, Company K, First Nebraska, Columbus. TWO PRIVATES, First Nebraska volunteers. THREE PRIVATES, Fourth cavalry.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The following message regarding the fight at Quengua was received at the War department today: "MANILA, April 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: A reconnaissance on Quengua place, six miles northeast of Malolos, made by Major Bell and a troop of cavalry this morning, resulted in contact and battle, in which four battalions of infantry and four pieces of artillery became engaged. Enemy driven from entrenchments with considerable loss. Our casualties quite severe. Colonel Stotsenberg, Lieutenant Sisson, First Nebraska, killed; also several enlisted men. Considerable number wounded; not yet reported. OTIS."

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The following dispatch was received at the War department late this evening: "MANILA, April 23.—Adjutant General: Casualties at Quengua today—First Nebraska, two officers and two enlisted killed; two officers and two privates wounded. Fourth cavalry: Two men killed and five wounded. Fifty-first Iowa: Seven enlisted men wounded. Utah light artillery: One officer and two enlisted men wounded. Total, 49. Names in morning. OTIS."

and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mulford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under fire for two hours. Several men were struck, one dying from the effects of the heat, as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up. Finally the Second battalion arrived, and then Colonel Stotsenberg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Stotsenberg Instantly Killed. Colonel Stotsenberg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastworks. Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck. In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches and then they bolted to the second line of intrenchments, a mile back. The Nebraska regiment lost two privates and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe retreat. The Americans carried the second trench with small loss and are holding the town tonight. Colonel Stotsenberg has won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although during his first colonelcy the volunteers, who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops, thought him a hard officer. The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment and today's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight. Native of Indiana. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Colonel John Miller Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska infantry, who held the rank

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