

TO TAKE CALUMPIT.

Gen. Otis About to Execute an Important Movement.

EFFORT TO FLANK THE INSURGENTS.

Prisoners Captured State That Aguinaldo Has a Large Force at Calumpit—Rebels Attempt to Destroy a Bridge—Fifty Filipinos Killed.

Washington, April 25.—Information received at the war department indicates that Gen. Otis is about to execute another important movement, the initial features of which are shown by the press advices from Manila. The objective point is the insurgent town of Calumpit, being about eight miles northwest of Malolos. It was here that the insurgents concentrated after being driven out of their capital, setting up a new capital and making it the base of their operations. In moving on this stronghold Gen. Otis proposes to conduct two distinct operations. The first one, under Maj. Gen. MacArthur, has for its purpose pushing straight forward from Malolos along the railroad and striking at Calumpit from the south. The second one is under Maj. Gen. Lawton, who, with his flying column, is moving far around to the northeast, to the large town of Norzgay, from which point he will turn abruptly west toward Calumpit. The last move will take about ten days, and military strategists look upon it as another effort to flank the insurgents by getting behind them at Calumpit, similar to the flank movement which Gen. MacArthur attempted to execute at Malabon.

This double operation makes Calumpit the center for the next few days, while attention will be divided between MacArthur's column advancing from Malolos, and Lawton's column on its ten days' march by Norzgay. MacArthur has only a short distance to traverse, so that his force may be engaged with the main force of the insurgents within the next few hours. The country is flat and open and rather better for our troops than that lying south of Malolos. Calumpit lies on the left bank of a small stream, at its confluence with the large river Rio Grande. It is a substantially built town, with some 2,000 houses.

The advance of Gen. Lawton by a circuitous route will be over a country of which little is known here. Norzgay is a considerable town and it is thought Gen. Lawton is about there by this time. It is hardly thought, however, that Lawton will make a junction with MacArthur before striking Calumpit, but rather that he will leave the road when near Calumpit, so as to strike the city in the rear while MacArthur is attacking in front. The execution of this double movement is being followed with great interest by war department officials, as it is on a considerably larger scale than the brush-clearing which has been in progress recently.

AMERICAN ADVANCE ON CALUMPIT.
Manila, April 25.—Gen. Hale at four o'clock p. m. yesterday had crossed the Tibabag and had reached a position a quarter of a mile from Calumpit, thus commanding the ford. Prisoners captured by Gen. Hale's troops say Aguinaldo, Gen. Luna and the Filipino staff are at Calumpit with a great force of Filipino troops.

Before daylight the Fourth cavalry, with three guns belonging to the Utah battery, the Nebraska regiment and the Iowa regiment under Hale, were proceeding in the direction of Quinchua, where the Tibabag is fordable, but commanded by trenches. During the afternoon the troops crossed the river. Gens. MacArthur and Wheaton, with the Montana regiment, advanced to the left of the railroad and the Kansas regiment moved forward to the right, north of Malolos. They had with them a long supply train with two armed cars in front, carrying two Gatling and Colt's rapid-fire guns and the six-pounder which did much execution at the capture of Malolos.

The insurgents attempted to destroy the railroad bridge outside of Calumpit, and succeeded in badly warping the iron framework. As soon as the soldiers left the Filipino capital, the natives began looting in, as they did at Santa Cruz before the last boat of Gen. Lawton's expedition had sailed. Our army is compelled to abandon all towns when an onward movement is commenced, because of insufficient men to garrison them. This gives the Filipino leaders a framework upon which to spin stories of American defeat.

The American commanders have left great stores of rice at Malolos, which they have been distributing to the natives and Chinamen, of whom they have been feeding daily some 2,000 to 3,000, nearly all of whom remained during the occupation, but who followed the American army out of the place or who took trains, going in the direction of Manila, fearing the rebels would kill them. These refugees included some of the wealthiest inhabitants of the place.

Maj. Mulford, of Gen. Lawton's staff, is in command of the Nebraska regiment.

FIFTY FILIPINOS KILLED.
New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says that in Gen. Hale's advance on Calumpit 50 Filipinos and one American were killed.

THE SCHEME MISCARRIED.

Plan to Kill the Jailer at Springfield, Mo., and Release Prisoners Failed and One Rescuer Is Captured.

Kansas City, Mo., April 25.—A Journal special from Springfield, Mo., says: There was an attempted jail delivery at 9:30 o'clock last night, and had it been successful, the noted train robbers, Bill Ryan, John Kennedy and Bill Sheppard, would now be making tracks for tall timber. But the would-be rescuers of the train robbers failed, and one of them is now behind the bars of the Greene county jail, where the train robbers are confined. Charles Barnett, alias James Hennessy, who had just served a three months' sentence in jail for burglary, appeared at the jail with an unknown accomplice about 9:30 o'clock armed to the teeth. A noise was made at the barn in the rear of the jail to attract the attention of Jailer Mill Hooper and get him to step outside. Fortunately Deputy Sheriff Lamb was present and both men went out to the barn to see what was the matter. Not finding anything wrong they returned to the jail and, just as the door was unlocked and they were about to enter, a revolver was thrust in the face of Deputy Sheriff Lamb by Barnett, with the command, "Throw up your hands." The deputy sheriff grabbed for the revolver and succeeded in getting hold of the trigger just as the desperado was about to fire. In the meantime, Jailer Hooper, who had stepped inside, had drawn his revolver, and, pointing it out of the door, fired, but did not hit his man. The shot caused the other man to run, leaving his comrade in the hands of the officers. When searched, it was found that Barnett had a razor, a file and other instruments concealed upon his person. The intention of the two men was evidently to kill the jailer, whom they expected to find alone, and then take his keys and unlock the inside door, spring the lever, and in an instant all the prisoners would have been loose. The officers believe the plan was concocted by the train robbers during Barnett's confinement, and he, with an accomplice, was to carry it out as soon as released.

A PROTEST BY GERMANY.

The Language Used by Capt. Coghlan Brought to the Notice of the Washington Authorities.

Washington, April 25.—The German government has entered a formal protest against the language used by Capt. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, at the Union League club banquet in New York last Friday night. The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay through the German ambassador, Herr von Holleben. Secretary Hay replied that the language appeared to have been used at a dinner in a club and so could not be regarded as an official or public utterance in the sense that would warrant the state department in acting. However, the navy department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require. With this statement the ambassador was content, for the time at least, and will doubtless await a reasonable length of time upon the navy department.

HON. "DICK" OGLESBY DEAD.

One of the Most Prominent Men in Illinois and a Famous Civil War Figure Drops Dead.

Lincoln, Ill., April 25.—Former Gov. Richard J. Oglesby fell dead near this city at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been in ill-health for some time, but the end was unexpected. Gov. Oglesby was born in Kentucky in 1824 and migrated to Illinois in 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1845. He served in the Mexican and civil wars, rising to the rank of major general. He served two terms as governor of Illinois and served one term in the United States senate and retired to private life on his beautiful estate near Elkhart in 1886.

HE HAS RADICAL VIEWS.

Dr. Brewer, of Chicago, Suggests That Hospital Criminals Be Killed as a Means of Checking Degeneracy.

Chicago, April 25.—Dr. Daniel E. Brewer, a leading physician of Chicago, in a lecture showed the necessity of a new code of criminal law for Chicago. He said:

The percentage of criminals has increased so rapidly in the United States that we now have one habitual or hereditary criminal in every thousand persons. Criminals propagate and multiply unrestrained, and unless we change our laws will continue to increase until it is appalling to contemplate the result. If Chicago does not soon have a new code of criminal laws, then it would be wiser to have a Tarpeian rock, like the Romans did, from which malefactors and degenerates might be thrown to death. We should have laws controlling marriages so that degeneracy may be checked by preventing the union of criminal diseased or lunatic couples.

PREACHER ALSO LYNCHED.

Negro Who Is Alleged to Have Paid Lige Hose \$12 to Commit Murder Made Short Work of by the Mob.

Palmetto, Ga., April 25.—The body of Lige Strickland, the negro preacher implicated by Sam Hose in the killing of Alfred Cranford, was found swinging from the limb of a tree about one mile from town yesterday. The ears and fingers were cut off and on the body was pinned a placard bearing these words: "We must protect our southern women." Strickland was a negro minister, 60 years of age. Sam Hose, just as the torch was about to be applied to the pile of wood under him, near Newnan Sunday, admitted killing Alfred Cranford but said that Strickland had given him \$12 to do the deed.

Missouri River Is Expected to Fall.

Kansas City, Mo., April 25.—River men believe the river has about reached its highest point here for this year, though it was still rising slightly at noon. This belief is based on reports from St. Joseph, Omaha and other upper river points, where the report is that it is stationary or falling. Between St. Joseph and Omaha it is stationary; north of Omaha it has begun to fall.

DISASTROUS, BUT SUCCESSFUL

A Sunday Fight with the Filipinos Near Malolos Results in the Killing of Seven Americans and Wounding 44.

Manila, April 24.—In an encounter with the Filipinos yesterday near Quengua, about four miles east of Malolos, seven Americans were killed and 44 wounded. The following were killed: Col. John M. Stotsenburg, of the First Nebraska regiment, formerly of the Sixth cavalry; Lieut. Sisson (perhaps Lieut. August C. Sisson), of the same regiment; two privates of the Fourth cavalry. Most of the wounded belong to the First Nebraska regiment. The Filipinos retreated with small loss.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench about a mile long, encircling a rice field, on the edge of a wood. Maj. Bell, with 40 cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, a fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Capt. Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalrymen and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Maj. Mufford, 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 sunstruck, 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 Col. Stotsenburg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Col. Stotsenburg, 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 his breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastworks. Lieut. 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 entrenchment 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 shelter. The Americans carried the second trench and held the town last night.

Dewey Still Investigating.
Washington, April 24.—From a dispatch received by Secretary Long from Admiral Dewey yesterday it is evident the latter is still in the dark respecting the whereabouts of Lieut. Gilmore and party, of the Yorktown, who, it is thought, were ambushed and captured by a party of Filipinos while on a voyage to rescue Spanish prisoners near Baler. The admiral says he is endeavoring to ascertain the situation of the lieutenant and his party.

TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

A Georgia Mob Horribly Mutilates a Negro Accused of Crime and Then Burns Him at the Stake.

Newnan, Ga., April 24.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known to crime, was burnt at a stake in a public road 1 1/2 miles from here yesterday afternoon. Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cool it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro's heart was cut in several pieces as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct, paid their more fortunate possessors extravagant sums for them.

ALLEGED SEDITION MESSAGE

Gen. Otis Said to Have Evidence in His Possession That May Cause Certain Persons Some Trouble.

Washington, April 24.—Gen. Otis has called the president that messages "clearly seditious and treasonable" have been sent to the Philippines by persons in the United States. These messages, the general states, were addressed to officers in the volunteer regiments. Some of them are from state officers and others of political prominence. They urge the volunteers to "stand upon their rights," to refuse to give further service to the government, and to demand discharge from the army. Gen. Otis says he has been stopping and holding these messages, as they are plainly in violation of the law relating to sedition. His report was sent direct to the president. From the tone of it the general evidently considers the offenses grave.

PAINFUL PERIODS NO MORE

MRS. GEORGE OSMUN, of Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., writes: "Suffering as I had from weakness, irregularities and backache for several years, a release from this suffering was a blessing. Oh! how I wish more suffering women would accept your kind offer and be relieved. There is no need for women to suffer. Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will relieve them."



MRS. IDA PETERS, Milan, Tenn., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I wrote to you the first time asking your advice I was a great sufferer. Menstruations were irregular, sometimes a week too soon and then a week or two late, and when they appeared were very profuse; great pain and tenderness in the bowels, pain in back and limbs, leucorrhœa all the time. I was weak and nervous and had no appetite. Burning and choking sensation in my throat. I received your reply and followed all your instructions and now I am cured. I owe my recovery all to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and her wonderful remedies."

ELLA E. BRENNER, East Rochester, Ohio, writes:

"I have been thankful a thousand times since I wrote to you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I followed your advice carefully and now I feel like a different person. My troubles were backache, headache, nervous tired feeling, painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. I took four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Pills, one package of Sanative Wash and am now well."

MRS. MAGGIE P. STINE, New Berlin, Pa., writes:

"I have suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back for about seven years, and could never get anything to help me. I tried several physicians, but found no help. I have now taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and feel like a different woman."

MRS. H. A., 124 S. Cedar Street, Owosso, Mich., writes: "Nearly three years ago I wrote to you asking advice in regard to my health. I was so miserable; suffered from painful menstruation and backache, was nervous, dizzy and faint. I received such a kind letter from you, telling me just what to do. I followed your advice and I now am recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I thank God for this pain destroyer."

WANTED PAUL TO TELL

A Topsy Tufayner Who Is Familiar With the Scriptures Asks a Question.

A man of the North side saw a masenine member of the human race tumble down on the sidewalk the other evening, hopelessly intoxicated. Dugested at the sight, he was about to pass on unheeded of his neighbor's misfortune when the story of the good Samaritan flashed across his mind and he resolved for once to be charitably helpful. He accosted the fallen one and assisted him to his unsteady feet, and after much persistent interviewing succeeded in ascertaining the number of his home. Thither he piloted his swaying companion and was rewarded on the doorstep by a volley of thanks and a most importunate invitation to enter and take a drink.

"No," responded the modern Samaritan, emphatically. "I won't go in and take a drink, and you'd better follow my example and get to bed as quickly as you can."

"All right, I guess I will," muttered the tipsy host, drowsily. "But tell me your name, anyway. I want to know the name of the man who brought me to my door."

As his eloquence and voice were waxing in strength, the Samaritan thought it wisdom to comply in some way with his associate's desire, and at the same time had no intention to reveal his own identity.

"Paul is my name," he answered, at last, in compromise, turning to go down the steps.

"Come here, Paul," eagerly called the other man at once. "Come back and answer the question I've had it in my mind to ask you for years. Paul," he continued, impressively, "did you ever get an answer to your letters to the Ephesians?"—Chicago Chronicle.

Life is a big poker game in which everybody is bluffing the loser.—Acheson Globe.

A good occupation prevents mental dissipation.—Ram's Horn.

Blasted Hopes.

In moody silence, with lowering brow and folded arms, the young man stood before her.

He was a returned soldier, a volunteer officer, honorably discharged from the service of his country.

He had come back, as he supposed, to make the dear girl happy who had hung upon his neck when he bade her good-by to go to the wars.

But the dear girl had received him coldly. A hustling commercial traveler had taken advantage of his absence and supplanted him in her affections.

"So!" he said, at last. "You have no remorse for your faithlessness!"

"None whatever," she replied.

"You prefer that chap with the sample case to me, do you?"

"Rather."

He drew himself up stiffly. "Miss Grenadine Corkins," he said, "I leave this house forever. I leave it," he added, picking up his hat, "drummed out, but not drummed out!"

And as he marched out of the room with a military step the heartless girl called out "Left! left! left! left!" after him.—Chicago Tribune.

The Fourth Dementia.

"Golf?" the physician said, with a sigh. "Golf, or, more correctly, golficitis, must be designated the fourth dementia. Golficitis is a permanent addition to English manias, and is attracting the attention of thinking alienists. This mania differs from others in that it is not acute in its chronic stages and is curable. The symptoms are a loathing for legitimate business, an abnormal disposition to copious profanity and nervous irritation, a passion for giddy and eccentric garments, a profound contempt for truth, a hatred of domestic restraint, accompanied by flushed face and a depraved love of out-of-doors."—Golfing.

Knock—"Miss Blythe has gone over to the vast majority." Wheeler—"You don't mean to say she has bought a wheel?"—Town Topics.

The Natural Cure for Indigestion.

Do you have pain in the stomach after eating? Do you have a yellow tongue? Wind on the stomach? Constipation? These things arise from Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Digestion depends on digestive fluids or "ferments" secreted by certain glands. When the secretion becomes insufficient, Indigestion results. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cause these glands to resume their normal action and good digestion follows.

Artificial ferments (of which most so-called Dyspepsia cures are composed) may give temporary relief, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People afford a permanent cure.

Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. A case in point: Mrs. Ellen Colson, Newport, Ind., had suffered for four years with stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart, and caused an irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe choking spells which were most severe at night. Doctors were tried in vain; the patient became worse, despondent, and feared impending death. She noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her heart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her digestion was alone at fault she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble and with immediate good results. Her appetite came back, the choking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced, was restored and she now weighs more than for years.

That others may know the means of cure we give the name of the medicine used—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.—New Era, Greenburg, Ind.

Sold by all druggists or sent postpaid by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y. Price, 50¢ per box, 6 boxes, \$2.50. A diet book sent FREE.