THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

DAY OF HOT FIGHTING

Battle Line of American Sweeps Country Clear of Rebels.

GUNBOATS FROM THE RIVER SHELL JUNGLES

City of Pasig Falls Into the Hands of General Wheaton's Column.

MOVEMENT STARTS WITH EARLY MORNING

Twenty-Second and Twentieth Infantry Twentieth Kansas Suffer Losses.

KILLED AND WOUNDED NUMBER SIXTEEN

Artillery and Gunboats Shell the Jungles and Infantry Pours Volley After Volley Into the Ranks of the Retreating Foe.

MANILA, March 14.—Noon—At 7 a. m. hearing the insurgents' bugles sounding Scott's battery dropped three shrapnell shells into the woods on the left of the Pasig church.

No reply was made, and at 7:45 the Twenty-second regular infantry advanced until they encountered a number of volleys. This fire was returned with interest.

The line then wheeled towards Pateros in the following order: The Oregon volunteers, the Twentieth regulars, the Washington volunteers, a cavalry detachment, the Twenty-second regulars, and reserve artillery.

The troops followed the roads while the gunboats Oeste and Laguna de Bay assisted in suppressing the fire on the left flank. Three rebel canoes were captured on the river.

The rebel sharpshooters at Caloocan continue active, but no more casualties are reported.

Casualties of the Day.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Following is the Journal's revised list of the casualties in today's fighting at Manila:

Killed:

Twentieth Infantry.

PRIVATE STEWART.

Twenty-Second Infantry.

PRIVATE MUNSON.

Twentieth Kansas.

JAMES L. KLINE.

Wounded:

Twentieth Infantry.

Corporal Chris Thompson.
Private L. Folger.
Private Charles Ta...
Private Thomas Miller.
Private R. Piper.
Private C. Sumner.
Private Matthew Sharkey.

Twenty-Second Infantry.

Private Charles Easley.
Private Theodore Misner.
Private John Blazek.
Private William O'Brien.
Private William Whitehead.
Private Willet Harmon.
Private Walter Irvine, regiment not given.

Earlier Reports.

MANILA, March 13.—11:55 a. m.—At daylight today Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton's divisional brigade, consisting of the Twentieth United States infantry, the Twenty-second infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of the Fourth United States cavalry and a mounted battery of the Sixth artillery, was drawn up on a ridge behind San Pedro Macati, a mile south of the town.

The advance was sounded at 6:30 a. m., the cavalry leading the column at a smart trot across the open to the right, eventually reaching a clump commanding the rear of Guadalupe.

Supported by the Oregon men, the advance force opened a heavy fire on the rebels. The response was feeble and desultory, apparently coming from handfuls of men in every covert. While the right column was swinging towards the town of Pasig the left advanced, pouring volleys into the bush.

A small body of rebels made a determined stand at Guadalupe church, but the enemy was unable to withstand the assault.

At 7:30 a. m. a river gunboat started toward Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by the vessel in the jungle near Guadalupe. Steaming slowly, the gunboat poured a terrific fire from its gatling guns into the brush. For all of an hour the whirring of the rapid-fire guns alternated with the booming of the heavier pieces on board.

Artillery Clears the Way.

In the meantime, Scott's battery ashore was shelling the trenches and driving the enemy back. The artillery then advanced to the ridge of bamboo and drove a few of the enemy's sharpshooters away with volleys from their carbines. The artillery then advanced and met with little opposition.

In the meantime the infantry had been sent forward in extended order, the Washington regiment resting on the bank of the river, each regiment deploying on reaching its station, and furnishing its own support. The entire column then wheeled towards the river, driving the enemy towards its supports and then advanced on Guadalupe.

The artillery moved to a ridge commanding Pasig and Pateros.

By this time the enemy was in full flight along a line over a mile long and the firing was discontinued temporarily, in order to give the troops a rest before making the attack on Pasig.

The enemy's loss was believed to be severe, but only eight Americans were wounded.

At this stage of the engagement it was raining heavily.

7:55 p. m.—After a short rest General Wheaton resumed the attack on Pasig.

Scott's battery, supported by two companies of the Twentieth regiment, advanced on Guadalupe by the road along the river bank, the remainder of the Twentieth regiment and the Twenty-second regiment following with the reserve of the Oregon volunteers. At 11:30 a. m. the column came in contact with the enemy and a gunboat steamed to the firing line and cleared the jungle on both sides, while the battery took up a position on a bluff at the right.

Rebels in Disorderly Flight.

The first shot from the American field pieces at 1,200 yards range dislodged a gun of the enemy at Pasig. After the town had been shelled the Twentieth regiment lined up on the bluff and the Twenty-second took up a position on the left of the plane with the cavalry in the center, whereupon the enemy retreated to the town. The gunboat then moved into a bend opposite and a hot fire on the rebel position was maintained along the whole American line until 2:20 p. m., when preparations were made for the attack. At 3 p. m. our gunboat started in pursuit of the enemy's armed ring, chasing it to the lake.

At 3:30 p. m. a large body of the enemy was discovered working around our right flank and the Twentieth regiment was moved to a commanding ridge.

The rebels were met opposite Pateros, but the enemy bolted. Thirty of the rebels were killed, as already cabled, sixteen were taken prisoners and the Americans lost six men wounded. The whole American line bivouacked at 5 o'clock. About 700 rebels were reported to be marching northward a few miles to the southwest.

The Spanish gunboats El Cano, Samar, Baragoa, Pampanga, Albaya, Calamianes, Ordonoza, Bases, Gordoque, Panay, Mindoro and Maravelez, lying at Zamboanga island off Mindanao, have been sold here to San Francisco Reyes for 201,112 Mexican dollars. They will probably be resold to the highest bidder or they may be transformed into merchantmen.

... ON THE FIRING LINE

Lafayette W. H. Kansas City, Mo. Neosho, Neb.

First Member of the ... d Infantry to Receive Injury.

WASHINGTON, ... h 13.—General Otis today cabled the ... Department as follows:

MANILA, March 13.—Adjutant General, Washington: Casualties: San Pedro Macati:

Wounded, March 7, Private Warner Marshall, First Washington, thumb, slight.

March 10, Captain Edward Smith, First Idaho, Company D, leg, slight.

March 11, Private A. B. Seigenthaler, Twenty-second infantry, Company C, rib, severe.

Near San Felipe March 7, Private John McConnel, First Wyoming, Company C, ankle, slight.

Near Caloocan, March 11, killed, PRIVATE OSCAR G. THORNE, Twentieth Kansas, Company F.

Wounded, Corporal William H. Riembly, Twentieth Kansas, Company I, hand, moderate.

March 12, wounded, Private Arthur C. Howe, Twentieth Kansas, Company C, shoulder, severe. OTIS.

REPORT OF MANILA HOSPITAL.

List of Deaths in Last Three Days Received from Otis.

MANILA, March 12.—Adjutant General, Washington: Following deaths since last weekly report:

March 8, Private Alexander R. Chapline, Company M, Fourteenth infantry, accidentally shot.

March 9, Henry Offabery, Company L, Second Oregon; Edward J. Pulcane, Company I, Thirteenth Minnesota, variola.

March 10, Albert W. Harrissen, Company E, Fourth cavalry, accidentally shot.

March 11, Louis E. Westphal, Company E, First California, dysentery.

Died of wounds received in action March 9: Private Spaeth, Company G, First Wyoming. OTIS.

TWO MURDERERS SURRENDER

Alleged Slayers of Colonel Fountain, the Cattle Rustlers' Foe, Are in Custody.

DENVER, Colo., March 13.—A special to the News from Santa Fe, N. M., says:

Oliver M. Lee and William Gilliland of Lincoln county, charged with the murder of Colonel A. J. Fountain of Las Cruces and his little son on the White Sands of the Sacramentos in February, 1897, surrendered this morning to Judge Parker at Las Cruces. These men have defied the officers for the last eighteen months, Deputy Sheriff Carr having been killed while trying to arrest them. Governor Otero assured the wanted men through their friends that they would be protected from mob violence if they surrendered, but when the legislature adjourned the entire power of the territory would be used to capture them if they did not give up. Otherwise the men would have to leave the country for good. Lee has large property interests and could not afford to abandon the same and Gilliland rode into Lincoln and wired Judge Parker at Las Cruces they were coming. The men were so changed in appearance that even Sheriff Garrett of Las Cruces, who was on the same train, failed to recognize them. The Fountain murder was supposed to be the result of the colonel's prosecution of cattle rustlers.

AFFAIRS OF LABOR AND WAGES

Cotton Mills Announce Increases—Miners Strike for Better Pay.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13.—The management of the Manchester cotton mills has decided to raise prices for weaving in No. 1 mill 10 per cent, to take effect April 3. All reductions in wages that went into effect January 1, 1898, are to be restored.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13.—The West Boylston Manufacturing company will return, April 3, to the scale of wages before the cut in January, 1898.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 13.—The Syracuse Tube company, which employs 300 workmen, has posted a notice to the effect that wages of all employes will be advanced 10 per cent, taking place on Saturday of this week.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 13.—Three hundred miners employed by the McLean County company struck today for the scale of wages agreed upon by the Springfield convention.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The steel workers' strike was settled tonight and the plant will be in full operation tomorrow. The firm conceded an advance of 15 cents a day to all employes and twenty-four hours' shutdown on Sunday.

WRECK ON TEXAS & PACIFIC

Engineer and Fireman and Blind Baggage Tourist Are Killed.

EL PASO, Tex., March 13.—A freight train on the Texas & Pacific railroad became derailed today at a point eighty miles east of El Paso. Three men were killed:

ENGINEER W. J. M'MURRAY.
FIREMAN GEORGE UETRE.
JOHN FREED, of Pennsylvania, a one-armed tramp, who was stealing a ride.

Brakeman Winland received a broken leg.

The engine turned completely around and Fireman Uetre was caught under the wreckage. The wreck was caused by a broken flange on the pony truck of the engine.

GOING BACK TO ENGLAND

Rudyard Kipling Will Not Go to Mexico and Will Not Remain in America Long.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Though Mr. Kipling has made no definite plans for the immediate future, an intimate friend said this morning his visit to this country will probably be a short one. So soon as he is strong enough he will go to Brattleboro, Vt., for a few weeks. In all probability he will return to England early in the spring. He will not go to Mexico.

Lost in the Chenoa Fire.

CHENOA, Ill., March 13.—A charred body was found today in the ruins of the Gazette office, which was burned Sunday. It is believed to be that of James Cain, a printer, known in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Thomas Flinn has been missing since the fire and it is believed he has been burned to death.

GREAT TURMOIL IN HAVANA

Police Attempt to Prevent Popular Demonstration to General Gomez.

COMIC OPERA POLICE FORCE PUT TO FLIGHT

Demonstration Goes On, While at El Cerro the Cuban Assembly Brands More "Traitors" and Indulges in Wild Talk.

HAVANA, March 13.—Frederico Mora, civil governor of Havana, when he learned this morning of the preparations for an outpouring of people to give a popular demonstration in honor of General Gomez, directed the police to prevent the parade. They tried in vain to do so.

The committee having the demonstration in charge asked General Ludlow to revoke Senor Mora's orders. General Ludlow replied that he would not do so. General Brooke was then called upon and asked by the committee for permission to parade. He sent a message to General Ludlow saying that if the procession was orderly he could see no objection. Meanwhile the police tried to prevent the demonstration. Chief of Police Menocal, with his mounted inspectors and policemen, by two and threes attempted to turn back the various societies which were marching toward Quinta des Molines, the residence of Gomez.

At first little attention was paid to these efforts. When a policeman seized a flag or made an individual arrest, the others in the line would simply march on jeering and yelling "Down with the police," "Long live Gomez," "Death to the assembly."

Intimidated the Police.

Colonel Raoul Arango, an inspector, took a flag away from an American who was parading. Being immediately surrounded by a menacing crowd he clubbed one of the demonstrators until the blood flowed, and then dismayed by the savage yell of the wounded man's companions he withdrew to another point.

Chief Menocal was mocked by the crowd in the Tacon walk. When near Quinta des Molines the people began to shove the policemen, pulling their coats and attempting to take away their clubs.

There were more than 100 policemen within ten blocks, but they did not act together. Indeed, they were thoroughly frightened. One policeman ran to Central Park, where the Tenth regulars were encamped. The regulars were sent at double quick to protect the policemen and charged down upon a crowd of 1,000. Men, women and children tumbled over each other in their efforts to get away. Two minutes later the streets were cleared for blocks, but not a person was hurt by the regulars.

But They Greet the General.

Eventually, without regard to the police, an immense crowd collected in front of the residence of Gomez, the summer palace, waving more than 500 flags and banners.

General Gomez, accompanied by many notable persons, soon made his appearance on the balcony and was greeted by long-continued cheering. Scores of boquets were thrown at him. He made a brief speech along the line of his appeal to the Cuban army and the people of Havana, and expressed his gratification at such an expression of approval.

While hundreds of Cubans were demonstrating today in honor of Gomez, parading the streets surrounding the summer palace, listening to a speech by him and vociferously cheering his utterances with commingled cries of "Death to the Assembly," this body in a guarded house at El Cerro, two miles away, continued the tirades of Saturday.

Generally Sanguilly, amid applause, called attention to the letters of Gomez published yesterday, branding them "deliberate lies."

Establish a Guard.

All this morning rumors were in circulation to the effect that there would be trouble at today's session. There were stories of angry crowds already besieging the houses of Cuban leaders who had offered to compel the assembly to dissolve by force of arms.

At 1 o'clock a heavy Cuban guard was placed near the house and the roads leading to it were watched by Cuban cavalry for the purpose of preventing the collection of large bodies.

The assembly opened at 2:30. General Lacret deplored the presence of the armed guard, saying that the assembly had nothing to fear from the people of Cuba and that if the people wanted to do its members injury the shame was theirs.

A letter was then read from General Mayi Rodriguez, supporting Saturday's action. Then a motion was made declaring Senor Gonzalez de Quesada a "traitor to the assembly" and an "accomplice of Gomez" and asking for his expulsion. It was carried by a viva voce vote.

A committee was then appointed to draft an address to the Cuban people, with instructions to report at tomorrow's session. Then followed speeches by several members, repeating the charges made against Gomez on Saturday.

The general effect of the utterances was a justification of Saturday's proceedings—a claim that the assembly was acting solely with a view of obtaining recognition of the just deserts of the Cuban soldiery. All the speakers deplored "any misjudgment at the hands of the Cuban people."

General Sanguilly said that Gomez had done wrong in accepting Mr. Porter's proposition. Until that moment, said the speaker, he acted in the best interests of the Cubans, but at that moment he went over to the side of the United States, neglecting Cuba.

OVATION FOR GENERAL GOMEZ

Cuban Populace Expresses Its Disapproval of His Removal by Military Assembly.

HAVANA, March 13.—10:45 a. m.—A public manifestation upon the part of the different patriotic clubs, in which the general public will assist, has been called for 4 o'clock this afternoon. The people will march with music and banners to Quinta, where they will express to General Gomez their adherence to himself and their disapproval of the action of the Cuban assembly in removing him from the office of general-in-chief of the Cuban army.

There were cheers last night for General Gomez in Central park and cries were raised against the Cuban military assembly. In the evening at the theater the public vociferously applauded General Gomez and Cuba. The feeling against the assembly is still growing. This morning there were signs of some excitement, which may find expression at the gatherings of this afternoon. The assembly meets this afternoon at 2 o'clock and a lively session is expected.

Should a portion of the Cuban army support the military assembly in rejecting the Gomez-Porter agreement and in refusing to disband without a larger sum than $2,000,000 a forcible disarmament, in the opinion of Americans well qualified to judge, would follow. This is the only grave fact in an otherwise entertaining sequence of incidents.

The United States is completely committed to the arrangements made by Robert P. Porter with General Gomez, and the plan of distribution is far advanced. The opinion of Cuban civilians is that a considerable portion of the Cuban army, probably the larger part, upholds General Gomez in his contract, and therefore the American military administration sees no other course open than the forcible disarming of any faction of the Cuban troops, which after being duly warned should persist in keeping the field.

INDIGNANT AT THE ASSEMBLY.

It is Advised to Read What They Formerly Did with Such Bodies.

SANTIAGO, March 13.—Much excitement prevails in Santiago owing to the action of the military assembly in dismissing General Gomez from the post of commander-in-chief. All classes of Cubans repudiate the assembly's proceedings, declaring that it does not represent the national demand, and that no attention is paid its act by the Americans.

Some of the Cubans claim the assembly should read the history of England during Oliver Cromwell's time and see what they did with parliaments. The general opinion is that the assembly's act has been the severest blow dealt to the legitimate aspirations of the Cubans since the American occupation, which action gives to the world the impression that they are incapable of self-government.

ABOLISH SISSETON AGENCY

Indian Rights Association Calls on the Interior Department to Take This Step.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The Indian Rights association has filed papers with the secretary of the interior urging the abolishment of the agency at Sisseton, S. D. It is claimed that the lands at this place have been allotted with the exception of 160 acres, which constitute the reservation proper. The association says that the only function of the agent is to disburse funds, which can be done at less expense by a special agent than by maintaining an agent there for that purpose. Officials of the Indian office seem favorably disposed to the idea, although it has not yet been formally considered. In this connection it may be stated on good authority that Agent Johnson will not continue long at Sisseton. His administration is unsatisfactory to the department, and this, with the pressure brought to bear for his removal, makes his tenure very uncertain. It is stated that action will be taken in the matter when the president returns to Washington.

The comptroller of the currency has been advised of changes in officials of northwestern banks as follows: Iowa—First National bank of Sioux City, James F. Toy, president, in place of Thomas G. Stone; A. Greeninger, vice president, T. A. Black, cashier, M. J. Gotthelf, assistant cashier. Cedar Falls National bank, no second vice president. South Dakota—First National bank of Aberdeen, F. B. Gannon, president, in place of C. F. Eaton; J. H. Settle, assistant cashier. Union National bank of Sioux Falls, Louis Caille, cashier, in place of B. H. Regua; no assistant cashier in place of Louis Caille.

Postmasters appointed: South Dakota—John G. Drestler at St. Herbert, Edmunds county; Peter Skartvedt at Tolo, Campbell county. Iowa—Frank ... jr. at Duncan, Clinton county; ... Moninger at Galvin, Marshall county.

The Continental National bank of St. Louis was today approved as reserve agent for the Merchants' National bank of Omaha.

IN SEARCH OF GEORGIA SUNSHINE.

President McKinley and Party Start on Southern Jaunt.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President and Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends left the city at 6:40 o'clock tonight for a vacation of two weeks at Thomasville, Ga., where the train is scheduled to arrive at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The trip is made via the Atlantic coast line and the Plant system, aboard a splendid train of Pullman cars perfect in equipment, with every provision for the comfort and safety of the party. The president occupied the magnificent private Pullman observation car Iolanthe at the rear of the special train, the remainder of which was made up of the compartment car Manoa, the sleeper Clemata, the dining car Alnetha and the combination smoking and baggage car Cassina, all handsomely fitted out for the accommodation of the distinguished travelers. Ten minutes before train time the president and Mrs. McKinley reached the station, where a number of people had assembled, and went aboard the train and greeted those who accompanied them on the trip. These included the vice president and Mrs. Hobart and Master Hobart, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Hanna and Miss Phelps and Dr. J. N. Baker, Secretary Alger, Postmaster-General Smith, General Corbin and others went at the station to bid the party farewell.

FIFTY-ONE NEW VESSELS FOR UNION

Status of Work on Those Under Construction for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor, in his statement of work accomplished on the vessels now building for the new navy, shows that there are now actually under construction, or already contracted for, fifty-one vessels of various types ranging from battleships to torpedo boats. The degree of completion of the battleships is as follows:

At Newport News—Kearsarge, 85; Kentucky, 78; Illinois, 63.

At Cramps—Alabama, 76.

Union Iron Works—Wisconsin, 63.

The Maine, Missouri and Ohio have not been started at the date of report. The sheathed cruiser Albany, purchased in England on the stocks, is advanced 80 per cent toward completion. Of the torpedo boats, the Dahlgren at Bath, Me., stands 96 per cent and the Fox, at Wolff & Zwickers, at 90 per cent; the Craven at Bath, at 90 per cent, and the others range all the way down to nothing. The submarine boat Plunger stands at 83 per cent, and two tugs, the Penobscot and Pawtucket, at New York and Mare Island, respectively, at 95 per cent.

Two Named as Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The appointment of William B. Cowin, son of General J. C. Cowin of Omaha, to be second lieutenant in the regular army, was made today by the president. Coupled with his name was that of Samuel Miller Vandervoort, son of Paul Vandervoort, recommended by Senator Thurston. Mr. Thurston had upward of twenty names submitted for consideration, but in a majority of cases the individuals were over the prescribed limit fixed in the army bill, between the ages of 21 and 27. It was the latter age which prevented the nomination of Wallace J. Brunick to be second lieutenant, which had been decided upon as one of the first names to go in to make up Nebraska's quota of two under the reorganization bill. Samuel Miller Vandervoort served with the Second Nebraska and was mustered out at Omaha.

Strike Oil Vein.

MARIETTA, O., March 13.—An oil well producing 200 to 300 barrels a day was opened two miles west of this city today. The strike has caused much excitement in oil circles as the well is the first deep producer close to the city.

VOLUNTEERS COMING HOME

Those in Cuban Service Must Be Mustered Out Before May 1.

IMMUNES AND ENGINEERS WILL REMAIN

Quarantine Regulations at the Southern Ports Make This Action Necessary—Camps to Be Re-Established.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The War department has determined to muster out and bring home all the volunteers in Cuba with the exception of the volunteer engineers and immunes. The necessity for immediate action has been brought to the attention of the War department on account of the quarantine regulations against Cuba, which go into effect about the 1st of May and which are especially strict at all southern ports.

When the troops are brought to this country they must, under the law, be mustered out in United States camps and they no doubt will be brought to camps nearest their homes. It is desired also to have them brought to places where fumigating can be done and it is possible that troops for northern states may be brought to Montauk and Camp Wikoff again be established, although the present intention is to have all northern troops sent to Camp Meade in Pennsylvania.

The troops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia will probably be brought to Savannah; the Texas troops to Galveston and the Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia troops to Old Point Comfort, Va.

INVALIDS HOME FROM CUBA

Number of Iowans Included in the List Transferred to New Hospital at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 13.—Following is a list of the invalid officers and men brought here on the transport Missouri from Cuba and now in the hospital here:

Officers—Captain James E. Eastman, Second artillery; Second Lieutenant Markel Averill, Seventh cavalry; A. E. Stitt, acting assistant surgeon, volunteers; Second Lieutenant Harry E. Reeves, Third engineers, malaria; Lieutenant Colonel Edgar Jadwin, Third engineers, dysentery.

Forty-ninth Iowa—Corporal Hawley, Company F, pleuropneumonia; Privates Schanck, D, fracture; Golden, dysentery; Harkman, E, anasthesia, right leg; Fletcher, neuralgia; Reed, C, typhoid; Nichols, E, diabetes; Wagoner Gould, G, pneumonia; Preble, E, rheumatism; Smith, D, dysentery; Matthews, M, rheumatism; Benninger, G, hernia, recovered; Burlingame, L, appendicitis; Deppert, gastritis.

Second Illinois—Corporal Scheckler, I; Privates Huohy, F, malaria; Fare, A; Musician Kamin, L, dysentery.

Ninth Illinois—Sergeant Garrison, L, gastritis; Private Harper, K, malaria.

Sixth Missouri—Corporal Portes, heart affection.

Dixie to Be Used as Transport.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Navy department has agreed to loan the fine steamship Dixie, formerly of the Morgan line, to the War department for use as a troop transport. The vessel is now at Philadelphia and will be immediately sent to New York to be supplied with sleeping arrangements. It is said it will carry no less than 1,200 troops. It is to ply between Cuban and Porto Rican ports and the United States. The navy will provide a complement of officers to work the ship.

Death Report from Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General Brooke at Havana reports as follows under date of March 12:

Death report March 11:

Camp Columbia—Private Ole Lundstrum, Company H, Forty-ninth Iowa, typhoid.

Puerto Principe—Private Edward C. Trapp, Company D, Eighth cavalry, typhoid; Private Benjamin C. Anthony, Company D, Fifteenth infantry, typhoid.

Relief Reaches Gibraltar.

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GIBRALTAR, British Spain, March 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The steamer Relief, the United States hospital ship which left New York March 2 for Manila, with a year's medical supplies for 20,000 troops and eight trained women nurses, has arrived here and is coaling. All aboard are reported to be well.

TO COLONIZE MISSOURI LANDS

Vice Consul Essendrup of St. Louis Will Lead Northwest Settlers to a New Territory.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Alf Essendrup, the Swedish and Norwegian vice consul in St. Louis, is perfecting a scheme for colonizing the vacant lands in Missouri with Scandinavian emigrants. His idea is to arrange with the various steamship companies to make this city their southwestern headquarters, the same as Chicago is the headquarters for the northwest.

"The Scandinavian people are not satisfied in the northwestern states, as the climate is too severe and there are too many crop failures," said Mr. Essendrup. "The climate of Missouri will just about suit them and there are about 5,000,000 acres of vacant lands in this state which are available for agricultural purposes.

"The whole of the northwest is pretty well settled and there is very little vacant land left for the purposes of colonization. The little that remains is not in large tracts, but is scattered."

INNOVATION IN BREWERIES

Co-Operative Concern at St. Louis Will Deliver Product on Electric Refrigerator Cars.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—A company with a capital of $200,000 has been organized in this city to operate a new brewery on the co-operative plan. The company will be known as the Gast Brewing company, and ground will at once be broken for the erection of a large brick building.

The plant will have a capacity of 75,000 barrels a year and will be operated by electricity throughout. The company will have a number of electric refrigerator cars constructed which will be the first ever used on any street railway in any city in the world, and dispensing with heavy hauling wagons. Officers have not been elected.

CONTRACTOR KILLS HIMSELF

George Covert, Interested in Western Business Enterprises, is Found Dead.

NEW YORK, March 13.—George Covert, a contractor residing in Brooklyn and interested in business ventures in the west, has been found dead with a bullet hole in his temple and a revolver lying beside him. When his family last heard from him he was in Kansas City, and they did not know of his return until informed of the finding of his corpse. Business reverses are supposed to have led to his suicide.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:

Generally Fair; Colder

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	18	1 p. m.	32
6 a. m.	17	2 p. m.	34
7 a. m.	15	3 p. m.	37
8 a. m.	16	4 p. m.	37
9 a. m.	22	5 p. m.	37
10 a. m.	26	6 p. m.	37
11 a. m.	28	7 p. m.	37
12 m.	30	8 p. m.	37
		9 p. m.	38

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CHINA

Rebels Finally Driven Back, but Most of Them Escape—Five Hundred of Them Killed.

TACOMA, March 13.—The steamship Victoria brings news from Nankin that 10,000 Chinese rebels have crossed the Anhui borders into Hunan, joining the rebels there, their combined forces numbering over 20,000. Thus combined, they marched against and captured Shoonhun, the second city of the Anhui province, badly defeating General Kuo and the imperial forces. They secured large quantities of arms and have sent out a body of raiders into Honan to secure ammunition. The telegraph lines in North Anhui have been cut, and the imperial troops are gradually being hemmed in. The latter have re-occupied but not captured Kuyang. Five hundred rebels and many soldiers were killed in the battle in North Kiangsu between the rebels and the combined forces of Generals Kuo, Wu and Liu. Several rebel leaders were taken, but the main body of the rebels escaped and started for Anhui.

HISSES FOR THE CROWN PRINCE.

Gustaf, Regent of Norway, Meet a Fusillade of Snowballs.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, March 13.—There was a popular demonstration here last evening against Crown Prince Gustaf, duke of Warmland, who was recently appointed regent on account of the illness of his father, King Oscar II. The prince was returning from the military club when he met a crowd of people, who hooted him, hissed him and pelted him with snowballs. The crowd was dispersed by the police and several arrests were made. The Norwegian papers condemn the demonstration.

PREMIER HOPES FOR DISSOLUTION.

Dissension in Newfoundland Cabinet Continues Keen.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 13.—The political crisis continues. The premier, Sir James Winter, is negotiating with Robert Bond for a coalition with the regular opposition. The premier expects to secure a dissolution and to win the general election.

Dissension in the colony is very keen and troublesome times are expected.

NO ULTIMATUM DELIVERED

Italian Government Said to Have Disavowed Signor Martino's Action—He is Recalled.

ROME, March 13.—The Tribuna asserts that Italy has not delivered an ultimatum to China. On the contrary, the Italian government has disavowed the action of Signor Martino regarding the San-Mun bay affair and has recalled him, confiding Italy's interests to the British minister at Pekin until the successor of Martino arrives there.

ROME, March 13.—The news of Signor Martino's recall came as a complete surprise to the public. It is understood that his note asking China to reconsider the first Italian note was regarded by the Italian government as too conciliatory, but the general belief is that China will interpret the recall as a sign of weakness.

Count Orfini, the Italian minister at Tokio, will be appointed to succeed Signor Martino.

Countess Russell's Stage Debut.

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PLYMOUTH, March 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Curiosity to witness the debut of Countess Russell crowded the Theater Royal at Plymouth tonight. Although naturally nervous, she made a good impression and promises to develop into a fine actress. She moves about the stage with ease and grace, and though at times indistinct, has a soft, flexible voice, which she used to advantage. The little dancing of the part was lightly and prettily done. Her dresses were effective and in the third act she wore a lot of old lace and jewels. At the close of the performance she was called before the curtain and enthusiastically cheered. Ivan Caryll, composer of the music, superintended the rehearsal this morning, when the countess met the company for the first time, and was at the performance in the evening.

Hospital Ship at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, March 13.—The United States hospital ship Relief, from New York on March 2 for Manila, has arrived here.

The Relief, which is commanded by Captain Harding, has on board medical supplies sufficient to last an army of 25,000 men a year. The expedition is in charge of Major A. F. Bradley, brigade surgeon, U. S. V. Eight women nurses accompany Major Bradley.

Over Four Hundred Drowned.

BRISBANE, Queensland, March 13.—A search steamer which has just returned here from Cooktown, on the Endeavor river, this colony, reports that three schooners and eighty luggers were lost and that 400 colored persons and eleven whites were drowned during the recent hurricane that swept the northeast coast of Queensland.

Norwegian Steamer Lost.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, March 13.—A steam trawler which has just reached here has landed two engineers and a seaman belonging to the Norwegian steamer Idrat, hailing from Stavanger, bound to Bergen, which founded in the South sea March 10. Twelve other members of the crew of the Idrat are supposed to have perished.

Seizure by Great Britain.

LONDON, March 14.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The Chinese here report that Great Britain has seized the Miao-Tao islands, opposite Port Arthur in the strait of Po-Chi-Li and north of Teng-Chau-Fu, in the northwest portion of the Shan-Tung peninsula.

Spain Cannot Meet Ransom.

MADRID, March 13.—The position of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands, it is announced here, is a question which must remain in abeyance, as the ransom demanded by Aguinaldo is so enormous that the government cannot come to a decision.

Smoke Suffocates Family.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—During a fire today at 525 Race street, Mrs. Catherine Martin, aged 56, was suffocated by smoke. William Martin, her son, was badly injured about the head and face by falling from a window while trying to escape, and Frank Levy, aged 5, was overcome by smoke. He is in a precarious condition. Nine other persons who occupied rooms in the house succeeded in escaping unhurt.

RESUME WORK TODAY

Legislators Will Take Up Their Burden Once More for the Final Pull.

REJUVENATED BY THREE DAYS OF REST

Committees Putting in the Time Visiting State Institutions.

MEMBERS ARE HAVING A ROYAL OUTING

Senate is Likely to Appoint a Sifting Committee This Week.

IT IS NEEDED TO HOLD DOWN THE BILLS

Insurance and Revenue Matters Both Demand Undivided Attention at Once—Other Measures to Be Looked After.

LINCOLN, March 13.—(Special.)—The legislature will resume business tomorrow after a recess of three working days. While nearly all the members returned to their homes during the adjournment a few have stayed in Lincoln. Reports from the various state institutions that have been visited by the senate committees are unanimous in picturing the royal good time the committees have been given, and that the members thereof are "unanimous in their approval of all appropriations asked for" by the heads of the institutions. As yet the members of the committees have not made such sweeping statements, however. The committees went to Grand Island this morning. From there they go to Kearney and then to Hastings.

Members of the senate are looking forward with some interest to the appointment of a sifting committee this week. Members are inclined to hold off the naming of this committee until the last moment, as it always plays havoc with a large number of bills, but with only ten more paying days ahead the inevitable must come. Senator Talbot had a motion prepared for giving the breath of life to a sifting committee Thursday just prior to adjournment and consulted with several members concerning the same. For some unknown reason he did not present his motion at that time, but it is looked for early this week. Whether the naming of this important committee will be left to the chair or not is in doubt. As there will be considerable strife among the republicans to get a place on the committee and the standing committees have been named by the republican caucus, the same course may be pursued in this matter. A motion naming the committee without a caucus agreement behind it might meet with opposition from the disappointed ones.

Insurance Matters.

The insurance committee will have an important mission to perform the latter part of the week when the Weaver insurance bill will come before it for its consideration. The committee has already given it out in advance that it will act promptly upon this measure. The reason it has not acted upon S. F. 74, Senator Talbot's bill, which is identical with Mr. Weaver's as originally introduced, is because it knew the Weaver bill was further advanced in the house and speedier results could be obtained by taking prompt action upon that bill when it reaches the senate. The bill will probably reach the committee Wednesday.

Senator Prout of the revenue committee will still be hampered by reason of his duties upon the investigating committee, which is still taking testimony concerning the charges against Auditor Cornell. No report has been agreed upon for S. F. 210, Senator Van Dusen's revenue bill, while the Pollard bill has not been touched. The revenue committee will find it difficult to give the Pollard bill the consideration so important a measure deserves.

S. F. 302, introduced by Senator Talbot, was placed at the head of the general file some time ago upon motion of the introducer, although the members seem to have forgotten that fact. This is the bill fixing the salary of the governor's private secretary at $2,000, so that he shall no longer be required to become an active lobbyist in order to draw that amount. An attempt is made every session to reduce the private secretary's salary, but it ends the same way—he holds his own.

S. F. 302 fixes the salaries of all the state officers' deputies. The salary of the deputy auditor is placed at $1,600, the deputy state treasurer $1,700, deputy attorney general $1,800, deputy land commissioner $1,600, deputy secretary of the state $1,600.

Relating to State Banks.

Numerous bills are introduced each session relating to state banks. Senator Spohn is the father of one that has been recommended to pass by the senate. If it becomes a law banks will be compelled to include in their reports how much money they have loaned to the officers, directors, employes and stockholders of the bank. The bill further provides that all commercial paper not in process of collection six months past due shall not be included in the bank's assets. The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. The reports provided for in section 5 of this act shall state the amount loaned upon said bonds and mortgages, the amount loaned upon notes, bills of exchange, overdrafts and other personal securities, with the actual value of such securities; the amount of rediscounts and of commercial paper past due, the amount invested in real estate, giving the cost of the same, the amount of cash on hand and on deposit in banks or trust companies, with their names and the amount deposited in each; the amount of all assets not enumerated above; also the amount loaned to the officers, directors, employes and stockholders of said corporation, under section 26, chapter viii, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1897, and such other information as the State Banking board may require.

Provided, That commercial paper not in process of collection six months past due, with interest unpaid, shall not be included in the report of the assets of such corporation, partnership, firm or individual. Each report shall state such resources and liabilities at the close of business on any past day by the State Banking board and shall be transmitted to such board within five (5) days after the receipt of a requisition therefor. And a summary of such reports in the form prescribed by the State Banking board shall be published in the newspaper published in the place where such banking business is transacted, or if there is no newspaper in the place, then in one published in the same county, at the expense of such bank, corporation, firm or individual, and proof of such publication shall be transmitted to the State Banking board within twenty (20) days from the date fixed for such report.

As to Free Rides.

Two years ago Senator Ransom introduced a bill to prohibit "free gaslight, free water, free telephone use," etc. Among the number of free things prohibited was free street car transportation to public officers. His bill, known as S. F. 157, passed both branches and became a law. So strongly was