

STAND OFF A CROWD

Duo of German Sharpshooters Defy an Ohio Mob and Militia.

HOLD THEIR FORT FOR EIGHTEEN HOURS

Remain in Their Barricade Against Threats of Violence.

SUPPLIED WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Peaceful Measures Finally Prevail and Bloodshed is Avoided.

FINALLY SURRENDER AND GO TO JAIL

Pair of Murderers, Shut Up in Their House for a Siege, Capitulate After Being Threatened with Dynamite and Cannon.

BOWLING GREEN, O., March 26.

The surrender this morning of Paul and John Zeltner, the murderers of Lawyer Westenhaver who, for eighteen hours defied arrest at their home at Hoyt's Corners, has been attended by an almost complete subsidence of the excitement.

After having been threatened with being dynamited out of their barricaded house, of being burned out and of being shelled out by a six-pounder cannon, the murderers surrendered to Sheriff Kingsbury this morning on seeing the military present, fully armed.

Lieutenant Bryant with Company H, second infantry, marched the prisoners across the country to Custer, where they boarded a train for Bowling Green. They are now in jail.

Peaceable methods finally prevailed, although it is doubtful if the capture would have been effected except for the fact that the Zeltners were nearly out of ammunition and they knew surrender was the only method of saving themselves from an infuriated mob.

The militia had planned to make a stand about daylight and strict picket duty was maintained by the Bloomdale rifles all night, the men being stationed around the house to prevent the Zeltners from picking the men off. Several narrow escapes from bullets happened during the evening, for the Zeltners, being German sharpshooters, were picking out and shooting at every one venturing within 500 yards.

They were ready for long sieges. At 5:30 this morning ex-Sheriff Riggs, accompanied by a neighbor named Brown, started toward the house. The Zeltners offered no resistance to their approach and they were admitted to the house. Mr. Riggs plainly told them that the militia was to make an attack on the house and that they would be compelled to surrender, and they had better give up peacefully.

The Zeltners seemed not disposed at first to give up and stated that they feared the mob, 200 of which remained outside the militia line. They tried to induce Mr. Riggs to accompany them through the timber, but he refused and they were told they would not be molested if they gave up their arms and accompanied him to jail. After a half hour's talk they agreed.

The Zeltners gave up their arms. They had two good Marlin repeaters and a brace of Smith & Wesson revolvers and ammunition to burn. They might have held the officers off for an indefinite period. There were seventy-five rounds of rifle ammunition and two boxes of revolver cartridges left in the house. The men were taken from the house and conveyed to the train, and under the protection of the militia they were taken to the Bowling Green jail without molestation. A thousand people met the train, but there was no demonstration. The prisoners said that they regretted the death of Clarence Wettenmeyer, who was killed during the attack on the house. The older brother, Paul, said: "I am glad I killed him" (meaning Westenhaver), while the younger brother, John, refused to say anything on the subject.

Story of Hoody Zeltner's Affair. Developments since the capture today of John and Paul Zeltner indicate that they are not so delirious as they were during the attack on the house. The older brother, Paul, said: "I am glad I killed him" (meaning Westenhaver), while the younger brother, John, refused to say anything on the subject.

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WHAT DEMOCRATS MIGHT DO

Oliver H. P. Belmont Writes a Letter Urging Harmonizing of Differences for 1900.

NEW YORK, March 26.

The Herald prints a letter from Oliver H. P. Belmont in which he calls on the democrats to harmonize their differences and close up the ranks for the battle of 1900. He says: "I speak for myself. I am a gold man, but I will unhesitatingly support free silver, 16 to 1, should it be made the platform sentiment of the party in 1900. I will give my full support to any candidate whom the convention selects."

However, I do not regard the question of free primary importance at any time. It is a question of less importance between now and the next election. Some suggestion of the truth of this can be found by comparing last year's election figures, state by state, with those of 1896.

It is not to be denied that general interest in finance, as a question, is falling away. There is not such general interest in the demand as there was three years ago. That, no doubt, is due to a condition of better general business and easier times.

For myself, however, I say again I do not fear silver. We have had silver coinage before and succeeded, just as we have had a single gold standard now and succeed. We will not meet wreck if we have silver any more than rain is to overtake us under the single gold standard.

The trusts form the giant evil, imminent and threatening, in our affairs. There is no time or room for details here. But the monster combinations of money called trusts—whose methods contemplate the bribery of congresses and legislatures and even the control of courts—must be destroyed. To this we should have an income tax and an inheritance tax. We should have public ownership of all these franchises, which are now in the hands of the great railroad, bridge, telephone, gas, water, and electric companies of kindred sort. Above all, we should have the initiative and referendum, and so put it within the actual power of the people at the polls to propose or pass a law, or, if needs be, to repeal a law in spite of any action by venal or corrupt congresses or legislatures.

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ADVANCE ON DAGUPAN ROAD

After the Bloody Sunday the American Troops Camp in Trenches of Insurgents.

MANILA, March 27, 7:40 a. m.

The Americans have advanced along the line of the Dagupan railroad, driving the Filipinos from Malinta and Newcanayan, where there were 3,000 inhabitants.

Last night the brigades of General Harrison Gray Otis and General Hale encamped in the enemy's trenches at Newcanayan, and that of General Wheaton at Malinta. General Wheaton's brigade formed a junction with the remainder of General MacArthur's division at Malinta and the latter, leaving General Wheaton there, marched along the railroad to Newcanayan. This place was fortified and for 300 yards from it there were trenches on each side of the track. These were taken possession of by the American troops. The movement of the Americans will be pushed in this direction.

The Filipinos, realizing that the railroad is the crucial line, have constructed row after row of trenches, running diagonally on both sides of the track at a distance of a few hundred yards apart. This work was designed most intelligently and has evidently been done under the direction of experts. It represents an enormous amount of labor. Most of the rebel positions are protected by thick earthworks, a majority of them topped with stones and provided with loopholes. Some have sheet iron roofs.

The day's work of the United States troops consisted of storming the successive trenches. The Filipinos occupying them were completely hidden and the enemy poured a strong fire from every trench until they were disturbed by a flanking volley, when they would disappear into the woods and jungle, only to make a stand at the next line.

The American loss was remarkably small, seven being reported killed and twenty-five wounded. It is known that the Filipinos were so protected that they suffered little. No dead insurgents were in the trenches.

Forty prisoners were taken by the Americans and it is estimated that the rebel casualties numbered twenty. The insurgents broke their guns when they were compelled to abandon them.

Shelling Paranaque. The Helena and the army gunboats shelled Malabon and the country beyond, while the Monadnock focused all its batteries upon Paranaque for two hours for the purpose of destroying the military stores there. A great smoke was caused, but as the insurgents are in possession of the town the results of the shelling are not obtainable.

The evacuation of Malabon was a picturesque rout, thousands of men, women and children, loaded down with household goods, some with their dearest treasures—fighting cocks—under their arms poured across the swamps in the early morning.

An exploded caisson at the railroad bridge proved a bar to the Americans.

Ten soldiers of the Oregon regiment, while searching for two of those killed earlier in the fighting, sneaked into the city in the morning and found the place in a condition of chaos. The inhabitants, seeing them, fled in a panic, thinking the American forces were in possession. The Oregonians shot several armed natives and then returned to camp.

The American forces did not occupy Malabon, but are concentrating their strength to strike Malolos. Malabon is a city of desolation. The American soldiers have been forbidden to enter the place, for fear that the natives may still be lurking there.

Insurgents Still Retreating, Leaving Burning Villages in Their Wake.

MANILA, March 27.—11:35 a. m.—The Americans this morning found the imprudent town of Polo and a number of small villages west of the railroad deserted and burning. They are advancing along the railroad.

Today the Washington volunteers, who held Pasig yesterday, had an engagement with a band of insurgents, who drove in their outposts. In the fight the Filipinos lost several men.

HOME COMING OF TWELFTH

New York Lieutenant Brings Home Cuban Bride Who Speaks Only Spanish—He Speaks English.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The home-coming of the Twelfth New York regiment, which arrived today from Matanzas, Cuba, on the transport Meade, was marked by great enthusiasm. The men looked well after their service in Cuba and there was no little sickness among them that when they reached quarantine. Colonel H. W. Leonard was able to report "all well."

The Meade was in charge of Captain Willson and had on board forty-three officers and 944 men of the Twelfth regiment and a number of cabin passengers, among them Paymaster General Carey, who went to Cuba with the \$3,000,000 for the Cuban army. Miss Carey, his daughter, Miss Rochester, Major R. L. Rogers of the paymaster's department and wife, Congressman Facker of Pennsylvania and wife, Captain Mills and Lieutenant Howell of the engineer corps and the detail of twenty-two men who went to Cuba on the Meade to guard the money to pay the Cuban soldiers, and General Avelo Rossa, a division commander in the Cuban army.

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

The regiment landed at the White Star pier at the foot of West Eleventh street and was met by a great crowd of people. They were followed by the veterans, and the band struck up "Should Aid Acquaintance be Forgiven."

The streets were crowded all along and Mayor VanWyck reviewed the regiment from a stand at Madison square. When the troops appeared the streets were blocked and the dense throngs were on every side.

Fifteen Inches of Snow in Colorado. DENVER, Colo., March 26.—The snow storm which began yesterday has extended today over a large part of the state and has been one of the heaviest of the winter. Fifteen inches on the level is reported at Holyoke. The mountain railroads are again experiencing trouble, although through traffic has not been stopped.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES AT MANILA

FIRST NEBRASKA.

Killed.

POOR, WALTER, Sergeant Company A, York. Walter Poor is the son of Henry Poor, a well-to-do farmer living five miles northwest of York where he was born twenty-one years ago. He assisted his parents in farm work, was corporal of Company A, York militia, and was promoted sergeant after leaving York with his company for the Philippine islands. He was highly respected by all who were acquainted with him and was considered as one of York county's most promising young men.

Wounded.

BARNELL, DAVID O., Private Company L, thigh, moderate. David O. Barnell was an electrician at the time the company left Omaha. On his enlistment papers he gave John Barnell of Shenandoah, Ia., as his nearest friend.

CRAWFORD, WARD C., Private Company L, Omaha, hip, severe. Ward C. Crawford is another recruit and nothing is known of him here in Omaha.

POWY, LEE, Captain Company C, Omaha, abdomen, severe. Captain Lee Powy of Company C is an Omaha boy. He left here as first lieutenant of the Thurston Rifles, was afterwards made adjutant of the regiment and then promoted to the captaincy of Company C. He is a son of Charles H. Powy and clerked in his father's store until he went away with his company.

FAY, CLARENCE A., Private Company L, forearm and thigh, severe. Clarence A. Fay is a recruit, having left Omaha several weeks after the departure of the company. He resided with his parents at 1104 South Seventeenth street.

FRITSCHER, ROBERT E., Private Company L, hand, slight. Robert E. Fritschler is the son of C. L. Fritschler, a pioneer cigar manufacturer of this city, and his home is 2223 Charles street. Prior to enlisting Fritschler was employed four years as electrical machinist by the Western Electrical Supply company. He is 22 years old and the date of his enlistment in Company L, First Nebraska volunteers, is June 12. Fritschler embarked with his regiment at San Francisco for the Philippines August 24.

KOOPMAN, WILLIAM J., Private Company L, hand, moderate. William J. Koopman is a clerk at Cudahy's in South Omaha. He is a son of Peter Koopman, superintendent of the Merchants' National bank building, who resides at 2331 South Eighteenth street.

OSMAN, ROSCOE C., Private Company A, forearm, moderate. Company A is from De Soto. Roscoe Osman was one of the organizers of the company.

PEGAU, EDWARD A., Private Company L, forearm, moderate. Edward A. Pegau is a brother of Charles A. Pegau, a tinner at 120 North Fifteenth street, whose residence is 3018 Webster street.

ROBINSON, JOHN E., Private Company M, hand, slight. ROBERTS, NICHOLAS S., Private Company G, head, slight. Company G is from Geneva. Ward S. Roberts lived at Milligan.

SENT, OTIS, Private Company K, Columbus, elbow, slight. SHUMAN, HARRY, Private Company A, Stella, jaw, severe. Harry Shuman of Company A lived in Waco.

TAYLOR, WALLACE C., Captain Company L, Omaha, forearm, moderate. Captain Wallace L. Taylor left here as captain of the Thurston Rifles, having been elected to that position in the December preceding the company's departure. He has been a member of the company since its organization, enlisting as a private.

YOUNG, C. E., Company C, hand, severe.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Killed.

EGBERT, HARRY C., Colonel. Wounded.

ARENDT, F. W., Private Company C, leg, severe. BENT, ALBERT E., Private Company H, forearm, moderate. BREGG, LAVERGNE, Sergeant Company M, hand, slight. CLOUGH, BERT E., Private Company G, forearm, moderate. DEATH, NICHOLAS, Private Company M, thigh, slight. HENRICKER, MERTON, Private Company L, chest, severe. HOWARD, WILLIAM, Private Company E, chest, severe. JACKSON, First Lieutenant Company C, thigh, severe. LAMERS, EDWARD P., Private Company M, forearm, severe. MILLER, EDWARD, Private Company E, knee, slight. MYERS, WILLIAM, Private Company F, face, severe. RICHARDS, GEORGE C., Private Company D, thigh and hand, severe. SCILLMAN, LEWIS T., Private Company M, arm, slight. Lieutenant Jackson of the Twenty-second infantry, who was badly wounded, was well known in Omaha and was very popular.

FIRST MONTANA.

Killed.

PRIVATE JOSEPH BICKMAN, Company F. PRIVATE PERCY LOCKHART, Company G. PRIVATE STEVE STEVENS, Company G. PRIVATE WILLIAM MILSCHKE, Company M.

Wounded.

Private Thomas Rickard, Company D, thigh, severe. Private James McCreary, Company E, chest, slight. Private James Enright, Company E, chest, slight. Private John Calanary, Company E, neck, slight. Private Edward McWreath, Company E, forearm, slight. Corporal George T. Banks, Company E, arm, slight. Private Robert Brown, Company G, chest, severe. Private Joseph P. Myer, Company G, severe. Private Homer Williams, Company G, arm, slight. Private William H. McCarty, Company G, thigh, severe.