

NEW CAPITAL FALLS

Rebels Fire San Fernando and Flee on Approach of MacArthur.

BURNING TOWN IS OCCUPIED

Lawton's Column Meets More Fighting Than Was Earlier Reported.

INSURGENTS OCCUPY JUNGLE ON ALL SIDES

Adoption of Indian Tactics Saves the Division from Severe Loss.

RICH COMMISSARY STORES ARE CAPTURED

Large Quantities of Rice, Corn and Sugar Are Added to American Supplies—General Luna is Reported Wounded.

MANILA, May 5.—A Major General MacArthur's division advanced on San Fernando and found that the place had been evacuated by the rebels, who left only a small detachment to cover their retreat by train. General MacArthur occupied the burning town without loss.

The rebels south of Manila attempted to rush through Brigadier General Osmey's line last night. The attempt failed, but the rebels maintained a fusillade of musketry on the Fourth Infantry regiment for several hours.

The outposts of the Idaho and California regiments beyond San Pedro Macati were also attacked during the night.

Major General Lawton is still quartered at Baling.

Lawton Has Hard Work. Detailed reports of the work of Major General Lawton's expedition show that harder fighting took place during the early part of this week than earlier accounts indicated.

In the attack upon San Rafael the American forces were met with a heavy fire from a large number of rebels who were concealed in the jungle on all sides. It was only the adoption of the tactics followed in Indian fighting in the United States, every man for himself, that saved the division from great loss.

General Lawton, as usual, was at the head of his column with his scout's battery demolished a stone-thrower trench at short range.

The insurgent leaders, Gregorio and Pio Del Pilar, who had 800 men in Baling, retreated when General Lawton approached the town.

Chief Secretary Scott, who was an Indian scout under Major General O. Howard in his campaign in the northwest in 1876. The work of Young's scouts was a feature of the expedition.

On Wednesday the Americans encountered a force of 200 Filipinos beyond Baling and drove them until the 150 rounds of ammunition which the scouts carried had only fifteen rounds left.

They were about to retire when Lieutenant Boyd, with a troop of the Pioneer Cavalry, met them and chased the enemy into San Miguel.

There are 2,000 Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos at San Miguel. They are served with 5 cents' worth of rice daily and are compelled to work hard on the rebel defenses.

The insurgents are sending their women and children to the Banaoban mountains. A Bolo chief and 100 men were captured at Baling. General Lawton has released many of his prisoners.

Capture Commissary Stores. WASHINGTON, May 5.—The War department has received the following:

MANILA, May 5.—Adjutant General, Washington: Following casualties at San Tomas yesterday: One officer, Lieutenant Toggart; twenty-five privates and four enlisted men killed; three officers, twenty-two enlisted men wounded. Among the wounded is General Funston, hand slight. Lawton reports the capture of 2,000 rounds of rice and 250 tons of sugar at Baling. Value of supplies captured at Malolos, \$1,500,000. Large captures of rice and corn belonging to the enemy at other points. Insurgents destroyed by fire yesterday the town of San Fernando and last evening fired the city of San Tomas.

The records of the War department do not contain the name of Lieutenant Toggart. The dead officer probably is William H. McTaggart.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A Manila dispatch to the Journal says General Luna was wounded in the fighting near San Tomas yesterday. The dispatch also says that the monitor Monoceros is today shelling Paranaque, south of Manila.

SCHURMANN REPORTS FAVORABLY. State Department Well Satisfied with Progress. WASHINGTON, May 5.—The State department today received a dispatch from President Schurmann of the Philippine commission giving the substance of the conference with the representatives of Aguinaldo and asking for further instructions. While the text of the dispatch is not to be made public, Secretary Hay stated that it showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs in the Philippines and pointed to a settlement of the difficulties there.

The reply of the president to Prof. Schurmann's cablegram, it is understood, stated that he was very anxious to have the peace negotiations concluded at the earliest possible moment, and to this end he desired that no unnecessary or humiliating conditions should be imposed upon the insurgents. It is believed in administration circles that as soon as Aguinaldo is convinced of the sincerity of the American government he will agree to surrender. He will be required, however, to lay down his arms. This will be the principal condition, and an agreement on this point reached the negotiations will not make any progress toward a conclusion.

Promotions in Kansas Regiment. TOPEKA, May 5.—Governor Stanley made the following promotions today in the Twentieth Kansas on recommendation of General Fred J. Funston: Wilder S. McArthur, major; Thomas J. Cannon, captain; Secretary F. J. Funston, promoted; William H. Bishop of Salina, captain Company M, to be junior major; Daniel F. Craig of Garnett, first lieutenant of Company E, to be captain in place of William H. Bishop; Edward J. Hardy, second lieutenant of Company M, to succeed Lieutenant Craig; Cassius E. Warner of Fort Scott, sergeant of Company F, to be second lieutenant, vice Hardy; John C. Murphy of Leavenworth, sergeant Company

ATKINSON WOULD LEAD MAIL

His Desire Revealed to Send Pamphlets by Wholesale to Manila.

POSTMASTER SMITH STATES HIS POSITION

Letter is Reproduced to Refute Claim that it Was Intended to Mail Only a Few Copies.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Postoffice department today made public the letter of Edward Atkinson of Boston, on which the action of the department in seizing his pamphlets was based. Many letters asking information about the subject have reached here and today the following statement was given out by Postmaster General Emory Smith: In view of the statement of Mr. Edward Atkinson that he sent his pamphlets only to Admiral Dewey, General Smith, President Schurmann and three or four others, the letter of Mr. Atkinson containing his application will be of interest. It is as follows:

BOSTON, April 22.—To the Secretary of War, Washington: Sir—I desire to send a large number of the enclosed pamphlets on the "Cost of a National Policy: The Will of War and Its Penalties." "Criminal Aggression: by Whom Committed," to the officers and privates in the Philippine islands. I therefore desire to know whether or not these documents can be sent directly through the War department or may be forwarded in due course of mail.

The pamphlets are printed in five copies available they would serve me a very useful purpose. EDWARD ATKINSON.

No answer was made to this letter, except to send an official copy to the postmaster general, who issued instructions to the postmaster at San Francisco to hold the pamphlets.

Spirit of Pamphlets. The spirit and design of the pamphlets will be indicated by a few extracts. In one of them Mr. Atkinson says:

"I will append one question to each reader: How much increase of taxation are you willing to bear and how many of your neighbors' sons are you ready to sacrifice to extend the sovereignty of the United States over the West Indies and the Philippine islands?"

After describing what he calls the "Will of War and Its Penalties," Mr. Atkinson says: "Let others should be entrapped into enlistment into the regular army or volunteer service in the tropics, it will only be fair and be honest on the part of the government to put in possession of these facts."

Mr. Atkinson also says: "The war has already been plain for the youth of the land to avoid disease in the tropics by refusing to volunteer or enlist in the army or navy of the United States."

Mr. Atkinson also speaks thus of and to the soldiers of the United States, but he encourages the Filipinos to insurrection when he says, "They have the power to enter into international relations and they may yet be recognized by other powers."

Increases Demand for Pamphlets. BOSTON, May 5.—Edward Atkinson said today that the demand for copies of the pamphlets which the postmaster general ordered taken from the Philippine mails has increased so rapidly within the last few days that the supply has been exhausted temporarily.

The discussion was heated and M. de Freycinet was freely criticized. He explained that Prof. Duruy had written a pro-Dreyfus article, which had irritated the students, whereupon the principal of the school, in the interest of good order, had suspended the lectures.

M. de Freycinet stated that he fully approved the action of the principal. This announcement was greeted with loud cries of disapproval and the minister of war exclaimed that, inasmuch as it was impossible for him to speak, he would leave the tribune.

Cold Shoulder for the Belgians. (Copyright, 1899, by News-Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 5.—(Special Telegram.) The British ambassador, Sir John D'Abernon, has received a cold shoulder from the French minister of foreign affairs, M. de Freycinet, in connection with the proposed marriage of Mrs. Sloane's London residence. The question has been asked whether or not the Perry Belmonts would be received here by the British ambassador, Sir John D'Abernon, if they were to move on former visits. The answer is emphatically no. English smart society will go on for years receiving women who notoriously are guilty with members of the same set. Not only will it receive them, but it will also receive them with a flourish.

Reference to the new Illinois Electric Vehicle company, which was today incorporated in New Jersey. Mr. Mayer gave out the following statement:

"The Electric Vehicle company has completed the purchase of the Siemens & Halske Electric company of America, whose plant is located in this city. The Siemens company bought and enlarged the old Grant plant, covers seven acres and has facilities for the employment of 2,000 men. Isaac L. Rice, who is the president of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation company, which is controlled by the Electric Vehicle company, which is the parent company. The Illinois company will go into operation at once. Samuel Insull will become its president. The company was chartered today in New Jersey with a capital of \$25,000,000."

"The Electric Vehicle company has made a contractual alliance with the Pope Manufacturing company of Hartford, which manufactures automobiles. Back of all these electric vehicle companies is the Storage Battery company, which owns the underlying storage battery patents. That company will supply the vehicle and transportation companies with storage batteries."

"The Electric Vehicle interests have recently purchased the substantiality of the solid rubber tire patents and industry of the United States."

"The chief owners of the Electric Vehicle and Storage Battery enterprises are William C. Whitney, P. B. Widener, W. E. Ekins, M. Malone, Isaac Rice, Thomas Deian, Antony B. Brady and Thomas Ryan."

The Siemens & Halske company is capitalized at \$2,000,000. Charles T. Yerkes and his son, Charles E. Yerkes, have held a controlling interest in this company and the younger Mr. Yerkes was its president, being now succeeded by Isaac L. Rice. In the opinion of Mr. Mayer, the new company will have a line of automobiles running in the streets of Chicago by the middle of June.

New Railway Equipment Company. CHICAGO, May 5.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say: Manufacturers of railway rolling stock have united and will transfer their title of a new corporation which will bear the title of the American Railway Equipment company. A charter will be secured in New Jersey and the company will be

HEROIC DEATH OF MONAGHAN

Faller Advises Describe the Ambush of Sailors on Samoan Plantation.

ENSIGN REFUSES TO DESERT LANSDALE

Empty Revolver and Dead Native Tell Story of His Last Stand—Circumstances of His Death Perfidy of Planter.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The regular correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Apia, Samoa, under date of April 29, gives an account of the fighting in which Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the American navy and Lieutenant Freeman of the British navy lost their lives.

On April 1 a landing party made up of sixty American sailors and marines and sixty-two English sailors and about 120 natives proceeded to Apia to break up an assemblage of rebels who had been committing depredations in the vicinity. The party was under command of Lieutenant Ansel Pugh, first officer of the Tauranga, and with him were Lieutenants Cave of the Porpoise and Hickman of the Royalist. The Americans were under command of Lieutenant Lansdale, who had with him Ensign Monaghan and Lieutenant Perkins of the marine corps. Dr. Long of the Philadelphia accompanied the expedition.

When the party had reached the German plantation Lieutenant Cave asked Captain Hufnagle, the German manager, if there were any Samoans in the vicinity. The manager said that none had been there that day. At that very moment and within a few hundred yards of the expedition was a large body of rebels.

Hufnagle advised that a return home be made by way of the main road through the plantation, as everything was quiet safe and the rebels had been driven away. Three other Germans were with Hufnagle and heard this conversation. No one gave any warning of danger. The return march to the beach was commenced and no sooner had the men got out of the plantation than a band of about 400 yards away large numbers of rebels were seen. A Colt automatic gun, which the natives have great dread of, was immediately brought forward. It refused to act. The rebels got off clear and a halt was made to fix the gun. This took half an hour. The first shot of the automatic gun was fired. The gun worked all right and the march was resumed. The friendly natives in the lead.

Decided by the information of Hufnagle, it was decided to return by the main road. The open space where the Germans had been was passed and the troops marched down the road to a narrow gulch, the sides of which were covered with Buffalo grass. On the top of the slope, just after the last of the rebels had begun to march through the gulch, the chief of the expedition, the line was about 300 yards in length. The rebels were lying in the long grass, while some were in the tops of cocoanut trees.

The Colt gun failed to act and while Lieutenant Lansdale was trying to fix it he was wounded in the knee. At the moment the chief of the expedition was shot through the chest and fell dead. The friendly natives retreated at the first fire and the white force was too weak to cope with the rebels and the whole command was thrown into confusion. To retreat was the only alternative and the men were accordingly abandoned after the ammunition had been scattered and the breach taken away, rendering it still more useless.

The allied forces were surrounded on three sides. Through the scrub and grass the rebels of the Tauranga were assisted by his men. The firing of the rebels was severe. Lansdale, who was being assisted by Ensign Monaghan and two men, seeing that they could not get away, urged them to leave him to his fate. One of the sailors was shot dead and the other, seeing he could not save his officer, retreated and stayed. Monaghan refused to go and stayed by his fellow officer. Next morning their headless bodies were found on the battlefield. Monaghan's revolver was empty as was Lansdale's. Between them lay the dead bodies of three rebels. Monaghan before the last men left him shot the chief Alsea dead as he was advancing on Lansdale. Deserters from the Mataafa camp relate that the chief of the expedition was shot dead and that he was shot dead and that he was shot dead.

Dr. Long, who had been conspicuous for his coolness and bravery under fire, took command of the American forces and on the approach of reinforcements the natives retreated. The decimated bodies of the three officers were recovered next morning on the field and on Easter Sunday they were buried with the heads, which had been recovered by a French priest. All the leading officers of the Tauranga natives lost their lives. The decimated bodies of the three officers were recovered next morning on the field and on Easter Sunday they were buried with the heads, which had been recovered by a French priest.

List of Casualties. In the fight there were killed and wounded as follows: Lieutenant Phillip Lansdale, Ensign J. R. Monaghan, Coxswain T. Butler, Electrician Norman E. Edsell, Private Thomas Holloway of the marine corps.

Wounded: Coxswain J. H. Wellington, shot in elbow. Fireman E. Andrews, right leg. Landeman J. C. John, left shoulder. Landeman J. W. Laird, left hip. Marine John McArthur, right wrist. English dead: First Lieutenant E. A. Freeman, Seaman A. H. Thornberry, Edmund Halloran, ordinary seaman. Montague Roberts, ordinary seaman. John Long, leading seaman. John Prout, leading seaman.

Wounded: Marine Foxworthy, Marine Robert Hunt. The last named was knocked senseless during the ambush. The natives thought him dead and cut off his right ear. The shock brought him to and he escaped.

Treachery of Hufnagle. Captain Hufnagle, the German manager, has been arrested for the complicity in the fight of April 1. He is held on board the Tauranga. Captain Hufnagle, under pledge from commander to return him to Captain Stuart, has gone to his aid, and the two were seen engaged in the Vailala fight that a white man was with the rebels directing

SPARKS WILL CROSS OCEAN

Test of Wireless Telegraphy Will Be Made During Contest for America's Cup.

LONDON, May 5.—According to a statement made by the secretary of the Associated Press today by the secretary of the Wireless Telegraph company, the first attempt to transmit Atlantic messages by the Marconi system will be made during the contest for the America's cup. Stations will be established at Newport, N. H., and at the great yacht race from which the entire contest will be visible. Messages recording the progress of the races will be transmitted from these stations to a point on the Irish coast near Liverpool, and thence to London. The secretary of the Wireless Telegraph company added that Sir Thomas Lipton and the authorities of the United States and Great Britain had been notified of the project and that all had expressed themselves as being intensely interested.

CURIOUS METHODS OF BRITAIN

Rosebery Criticizes Partiality in Fostering of Imperial Enterprises.

LONDON, May 5.—The earl of Rosebery, former Liberal prime minister and lord president of the council, addressing the London Liberal club tonight and diffusing upon the subject "Universality of Imperialism in the British Possessions," said he thought the government was pursuing curious methods of fostering imperialism when it placed a tax upon Australian wines and offered "only a miserable contribution, tied up with irksome conditions, to the great Canadian and Australian proposals for imperial warships."

He added a scathing rebuke to the threats of the radical members of the House of Commons to oppose the grant to General Kitchener of Khartoum in recognition of his services for the sirdar in the Anglo-Egyptian campaign of the reconquest of the Sudan.

Later in the evening, when replying to a question to his health, in which the hope had been expressed that he would quickly return to active politics, Lord Rosebery said: "I hope nothing has occurred tonight that can be taken by my students. I have a large amount of returning to the active arena which will be a relief to me for good reasons, I forebore in 1895."

FREYCINET RESENTS CRITICISM

Report that the French Minister of War Has Resigned.

PARIS, May 5.—M. Chippes, tonight minister of war, has announced that he has resigned. In connection with the resignation given to his explanation in the Chamber of Deputies today regarding the suspension of the lectures of M. Duruy, a professor in the Ecole Polytechnique, after disapproval by his students.

The discussion was heated and M. de Freycinet was freely criticized. He explained that Prof. Duruy had written a pro-Dreyfus article, which had irritated the students, whereupon the principal of the school, in the interest of good order, had suspended the lectures.

M. de Freycinet stated that he fully approved the action of the principal. This announcement was greeted with loud cries of disapproval and the minister of war exclaimed that, inasmuch as it was impossible for him to speak, he would leave the tribune.

AUTOMOBILES FOR CHICAGO

New System Will Probably Go Into Operation Within a Month—Details of the Deal.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Principals and accredited representatives of the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate of New York and Philadelphia tonight have been in close consultation with officers of the local street railway interests at the Auditorium annex.

Levy Mayer, general counsel for the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate, in an interview tonight regarding the projected sale of the consolidated street railways, said:

"Mr. Yerkes has not yet parted with his holdings. I think he will, however. I will not say whether negotiations have been closed. I can only say that if Mr. Yerkes will get a large amount of money for his interests, I should say at least \$10,000,000, although I cannot speak with authority upon that point."

Attorney Mayer intimated that negotiations might be removed to New York before matters could be consummated. Mr. Mayer will probably leave for the east tomorrow.

With reference to the new Illinois Electric Vehicle company, which was today incorporated in New Jersey. Mr. Mayer gave out the following statement:

"The Electric Vehicle company has completed the purchase of the Siemens & Halske Electric company of America, whose plant is located in this city. The Siemens company bought and enlarged the old Grant plant, covers seven acres and has facilities for the employment of 2,000 men. Isaac L. Rice, who is the president of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation company, which is controlled by the Electric Vehicle company, which is the parent company. The Illinois company will go into operation at once. Samuel Insull will become its president. The company was chartered today in New Jersey with a capital of \$25,000,000."

"The Electric Vehicle company has made a contractual alliance with the Pope Manufacturing company of Hartford, which manufactures automobiles. Back of all these electric vehicle companies is the Storage Battery company, which owns the underlying storage battery patents. That company will supply the vehicle and transportation companies with storage batteries."

"The Electric Vehicle interests have recently purchased the substantiality of the solid rubber tire patents and industry of the United States."

"The chief owners of the Electric Vehicle and Storage Battery enterprises are William C. Whitney, P. B. Widener, W. E. Ekins, M. Malone, Isaac Rice, Thomas Deian, Antony B. Brady and Thomas Ryan."

The Siemens & Halske company is capitalized at \$2,000,000. Charles T. Yerkes and his son, Charles E. Yerkes, have held a controlling interest in this company and the younger Mr. Yerkes was its president, being now succeeded by Isaac L. Rice. In the opinion of Mr. Mayer, the new company will have a line of automobiles running in the streets of Chicago by the middle of June.

New Railway Equipment Company. CHICAGO, May 5.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say: Manufacturers of railway rolling stock have united and will transfer their title of a new corporation which will bear the title of the American Railway Equipment company. A charter will be secured in New Jersey and the company will be

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers; Southeast Winds.

Table with 4 columns: Temperature at Omaha yesterday, Hour, Deg., and Forecast for today, Deg. It shows temperature fluctuations and a forecast of showers and southeast winds.

WISCONSIN A WINNER

Beloit College Boy Outtalks His Brother Undergraduate Students.

ROLLO L. LYMAN TAKES FIRST PLACE Depauw University Man of Indiana is Second in the Procession.

SIMPSON COLLEGE, IOWA, GETS THIRD Nebraska State University's Man Shows Up Fourth on the List.

SPEAKING CONTINUES AFTER MIDNIGHT Most of the Young Men Touch on the Philippine Question and Two Recite "Take Up the White Man's Burden."

LINCOLN, May 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The interstate collegiate oratorical contest, with representatives from ten states participating, took place at the Otter theater tonight with the following result: First place—Rollo L. Lyman of Beloit college, Wisconsin. Second place—George E. Farrar of Depauw university, Indiana. Third place—A. M. Halliday, Simpson college, Iowa. Nebraska got fourth place; Missouri, fifth; Illinois, sixth; Minnesota, seventh; Kansas, eighth; Ohio, ninth; Colorado, tenth.

The following acted as judges for the contest: John P. Irish, San Francisco; President Thwing, Western Reserve university; President Angell, Michigan; an unnamed, thought an congressman, Congressman Clark, Missouri; Rev. C. H. Mitchell, Minneapolis; Hon. T. E. Dewey, Abilene, delivery.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. H. O. Rowland. After a musical selection by the Nebraska quartet, Chancellor MacLean delivered an address of welcome to the visiting delegates and debaters. Fred B. Hill of Carleton college, Northfield, Minn., president of the association, presided. The first speaker was Y. A. Chamberlain of Dartmouth university, Ohio, who spoke on "Legislative Control of Cities," Nebraska university was represented by C. D. Talbot, who took for his subject "William Lloyd Garrison." This number was fifth on the program.

Speakers and Their Subjects. The representatives of the different colleges and their subjects were as follows: Nebraska—Y. A. Chamberlain, University of Nebraska, "William Lloyd Garrison." Illinois—Harry G. Howard, Eureka college, "The Grand Old Man." Wisconsin—E. J. Lyman, Beloit, "The Altruism of American Expansion." Minnesota—Ernest G. Toivan, Carleton college, "Wines of the Old World." Iowa—S. M. Holliday, Simpson college, "Twenty-First Politics." Ohio—John S. Chamberlain, Dennison university, "Legislation of the State University." Missouri—D. H. Farrell, Tarkio college, "Retributive Justice." Indiana—George E. Farrar, Depauw university, "The Dignity of Obligations." The debate was attended by students from all over the west. There were numerous delegations here from high schools in this state and quite a number of the colleges represented in the debate had "rooters" in the audience to cheer up their college boys. A concert of over a hundred students arrived here this morning from Tarkio, Mo. Simpson college, Iowa, and Creighton college, Omaha, also sent a large delegation. The states represented extend from Ohio to Colorado and from Missouri to the Canadian line. This contest is the first Nebraska has once in ten years. There were about thirty-five orators and official delegates from other states besides numerous college delegations from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. Nearly forty colleges in the territory of official delegates.

The speaking continued until after 12 o'clock. Nearly all the speakers touched on the question of expansion and two of them quoted Kipling's poem, "Take Up the White Man's Burden." Every address was followed by tremendous applause and college yells.

KING TANUS SUES FOR SALARY

Consul Osborne Refuses to Pay Amount on Order of Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Private advices from Apia state that United States Consul Osborne, who is acting president, and as such, custodian of the revenue, is ordered by the Berlin treaty as such custodian to pay money to the order of the Samoan government. The government, through its secretary of state, has drawn an order on the consul of the revenue for the amount of King Tanua's salary for the month of January, but Osborne has refused to pay and proceedings have been taken against him by way of petition to the supreme court to compel payment.

It is stated, it is the only one of British or American officials who will have anything to do with the German consul, Rose, Osborne, however, has frequent conferences with the German consul and is quite intimate with him. It is stated that his attitude is regarded with great distrust by the British and Americans at Samoa.

CORRECTION IN KAUTZ CABLE

Companies Supply the Missing Words in the Admiral's Message from Samoa.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Navy department has been supplied by the cable companies with the following corrected statement of Admiral Kautz's cablegram of yesterday:

AUCKLAND, May 4.—(Apia, April 27.)—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: A quiet at Apia. Mataafa and his followers in their letter of April 25 agreed to keep outside lines prescribed by British senior officer present and myself and to observe peace until the arrival of the British fleet. That there will not be more fighting.

ACCENT OF HUNT'S GALLANTRY

English Seaman Hunts His Lot with Wounded American and Escapes.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The steamer Alameda, which left here several weeks ago for Australia via Honolulu and Apia, had passengers from Apia for Australia two active participants in the fighting which took place near Apia several weeks ago. In which Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan lost their lives.

They were Marine Corporal Harry Hunt and Marine John Foxworthy, of the British war ship Porpoise, both having been wounded in the battle. Hunt is especially noteworthy, as he was the man who remained with Lansdale and Monaghan on the field of battle after the retreat had been sounded.

Lansdale had been wounded and Monaghan had gone to his aid, and the two were cut off from the rest of the party. Hunt, seeing their plight, left the ranks and ran to their assistance.

In the fight Lansdale and Monaghan were killed and Hunt was struck by a blow from a club. In the quarrel, which took session of the arms, Hunt managed to get on his feet and a blow from an axe intended to decapitate him, fell short, but cut off one of his ears. He afterward reached the brush and though almost dead from loss of blood was rescued by his companions. Officers wounded were sent to Auckland for medical treatment.

SAVING A SPANISH PRIZE

Reina Mercedes is Considered Seaworthy and Will Be Towed to Newport News.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 5.—The former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk in the channel of Santiago harbor during the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet on July 6 and which was recently raised, pumped out and brought to this city for repairs, left its moorings today and was towed to the center of the harbor in readiness to start for Newport News as soon as the tow boat arrives.

Some practical navigators predict a repetition of the disaster which befell the infant Teresa while on its way north if rough weather should be encountered, but the Reina Mercedes looks as if it were seaworthy.

HEROIC DEATH OF MONAGHAN

Faller Advises Describe the Ambush of Sailors on Samoan Plantation.

ENSIGN REFUSES TO DESERT LANSDALE

Empty Revolver and Dead Native Tell Story of His Last Stand—Circumstances of His Death Perfidy of Planter.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The regular correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Apia, Samoa, under date of April 29, gives an account of the fighting in which Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the American navy and Lieutenant Freeman of the British navy lost their lives.

On April 1 a landing party made up of sixty American sailors and marines and sixty-two English sailors and about 120 natives proceeded to Apia to break up an assemblage of rebels who had been committing depredations in the vicinity. The party was under command of Lieutenant Ansel Pugh, first officer of the Tauranga, and with him were Lieutenants Cave of the Porpoise and Hickman of the Royalist. The Americans were under command of Lieutenant Lansdale, who had with him Ensign Monaghan and Lieutenant Perkins of the marine corps. Dr. Long of the Philadelphia accompanied the expedition.

When the party had reached the German plantation Lieutenant Cave asked Captain Hufnagle, the German manager, if there were any Samoans in the vicinity. The manager said that none had been there that day. At that very moment and within a few hundred yards of the expedition was a large body of rebels.

Hufnagle advised that a return home be made by way of the main road through the plantation, as everything was quiet safe and the rebels had been driven away. Three other Germans were with Hufnagle and heard this conversation. No one gave any warning of danger. The return march to the beach was commenced and no sooner had the men got out of the plantation than a band of about 400 yards away large numbers of rebels were seen. A Colt automatic gun, which the natives have great dread of, was immediately brought forward. It refused to act. The rebels got off clear and a halt was made to fix the gun. This took half an hour. The first shot of the automatic gun was fired. The gun worked all right and the march was resumed. The friendly natives in the lead.

Decided by the information of Hufnagle, it was decided to return by the main road. The open space where the Germans had been was passed and the troops marched down the road to a narrow gulch, the sides of which were covered with Buffalo grass. On the top of the slope, just after the last of the rebels had begun to march through the gulch, the chief of the expedition, the line was about 300 yards in length. The rebels were lying in the long grass, while some were in the tops of cocoanut trees.

The Colt gun failed to act and while Lieutenant Lansdale was trying to fix it he was wounded in the knee. At the moment the chief of the expedition was shot through the chest and fell dead. The friendly natives retreated at the first fire and the white force was too weak to cope with the rebels and the whole command was thrown into confusion. To retreat was the only alternative and the men were accordingly abandoned after the ammunition had been scattered and the breach taken away, rendering it still more useless.

The allied forces were surrounded on three sides. Through the scrub and grass the rebels of the Tauranga were assisted by his men. The firing of the rebels was severe. Lansdale, who was being assisted by Ensign Monaghan and two men, seeing that they could not get away, urged them to leave him to his fate. One of the sailors was shot dead and the other, seeing he could not save his officer, retreated and stayed. Monaghan refused to go and stayed by his fellow officer. Next morning their headless bodies were found on the battlefield. Monaghan's revolver was empty as was Lansdale's. Between them lay the dead bodies of three rebels. Monaghan before the last men left him shot the chief Alsea dead as he was advancing on Lansdale. Deserters from the Mataafa camp relate that the chief of the expedition was shot dead and that he was shot dead and that he was shot dead.

Dr. Long, who had been conspicuous for his coolness and bravery under fire, took command of the American forces and on the approach of reinforcements the natives retreated. The decimated bodies of the three officers were recovered next morning on the field and on Easter Sunday they were buried with the heads, which had been recovered by a French priest.

List of Casualties. In the fight there were killed and wounded as follows: Lieutenant Phillip Lansdale, Ensign J. R. Monaghan, Coxswain T. Butler, Electrician Norman E. Edsell, Private Thomas Holloway of the marine corps.

<