

THE NEWS.

The American steamer Mariposa, Cap. Hayward, has sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., for San Francisco, having on board \$1,000,000 in gold.

The town of Woodlawn near Birmingham, Ala., was visited by a severe windstorm, and a church and several dwellings were damaged.

Judge Walter C. Ong, of the Common Pleas Court of Cleveland, Ohio, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States Circuit Court. His liabilities are placed at \$35,000. Assets are given at \$22,000.

The Japanese cruiser Chitose will sail from San Francisco for Yokohama this week. The report that she has met with several mishaps to her machinery since being turned over to her Japanese crew, is denied by her engineers.

Two members of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Fire Department were severely injured while working at a fire. They were Captain Geo. T. Shean and Ladderman Patrick Der. A little later Charles Brooker, driver for the Assistant Chief, collided with a mail wagon and was badly injured.

Reports from Winslow Rocks Agency, in Utah are to the effect that the Indian leaders there are restless, and very serious trouble is anticipated by Indian Agent Myton, by reason of the fact that the men who control the chiefs desire to return to the former reservation in Colorado.

A run was started on the Cincinnati Savings Society without apparent cause, which was promptly met by the payment of all checks presented, the officers of the bank attributing the run to the malice of a depositor who had a dispute in settling his account, and who threatened to get even.

Residents of the mining town of Hayden Hill, Lassen county, in the extreme north-eastern portion of California, are greatly excited over an exceedingly rich strike of gold ore, the vein being about fifteen inches wide, about twenty-five feet from the surface, and said to prospect for \$7,000 to \$12,000 per ton.

The machine twist manufacturers of New York have voted a further advance of 10 per cent. in the price of their products.

A rich gold strike is reported to have been made on Granite Creek, near Albiñ, on the west coast of Vancouver Islands. Assays show \$5,800 to the ton.

For the murder of Charles Haynes, Robert Lewis was hanged at Atlanta, Ga., on the gallows built by him two years ago when employed as a workman.

Fate Jones was shot and killed at Elkton, Ky., and Will Gray was wounded in a fight between Jones, his son, Charlie, and Will Gray, three countrymen and the city police.

The Appellate Court at Chicago, unanimously sustained the decision rendered by Judge Tuley last summer that express companies are obliged to furnish war revenue stamps to all shippers.

The United States refrigerating steamer Glacier was in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was placed in dry dock No. 2 to have her hull scraped and painted preparatory to her being fitted out for her voyage to Manila.

The Mayor and health officials of Los Angeles, Cal., have issued a statement regarding the small-pox situation in that city that there have been seventy-six cases since the first appearance of the disease in September, and there are now 14 cases and 33 convalescents under quarantine.

Peter D. Lark, for many years captain of the private police of Greenwood Cemetery, New York, committed suicide at his home in the cemetery ground.

The Esperanza mine at El Oro, one of the famous mines in Mexico, has been bonded to an English syndicate, which puts up \$1,000,000 for the mine. The price of the mine is fixed at \$3,000,000, gold, and the option expires on April 25.

In Detroit George J. Mink, aged 10, was stabbed under the left shoulder blade by Xavier Gombler, a 12-year-old boy, who, it seems, started a quarrel with him, the knife penetrating a lung, with probable fatal results.

The annual order sent out from the Post-office Department instructing postmasters to give employees their summer vacation of fifteen days with full pay, does not please the clerks in the Atlanta office, because no provision is made by Congress to pay those who work in that office.

Thrasier Meade, the notorious negro train robber, safe blow and hand, has been sentenced in the United States Court at Meridian, Miss., to twenty years in the Federal penitentiary. In passing sentence Judge Niles expressed regret that he could not under the law sentence Meade to death.

James Patterson, a well-known character, and prominent in local politics in Cincinnati, was fatally shot by James DeFugh, a lookout at one of the gambling establishments in that city. Patterson was standing at his front door with his wife when DeFugh fired five times at him. The fatal wound is in the abdomen. Mrs. Patterson was shot in the wrist.

The heretofore rumored changes in the system of paying the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad took permanent shape last week at a meeting of the heads of the several departments and general superintendents, called by General Manager Underwood for the consideration of that matter. It was determined to replace the present dilatory process of running the pay cars over the entire system, involving an expenditure of three weeks time in distributing a large bulk of currency aggregating one million dollars per month, by a more convenient, expeditious and safer process of distributing through the hands of the station agents checks payable at any one of the 37 banks upon the line of the system and by any agent of the company. The new arrangement is effective May 1.

FIELD OF LABOR.

There are 1,500 ocean cables.

Japan has seventy copper mines.

There are aluminum mines.

Vienna has a municipal saloon.

Canada exports hay to the States.

Finland has women paper-hangers.

Rockefeller's income is \$40,000 a day.

Des Moines boasts a woman butcher.

England has 15,000 female school teachers.

In Glasgow more than one-third of the car faces are one-half penny.

The city of Jena, in Germany, owns a brewery that pays to the city a profit of more than \$30,000 a year.

The threatened strike of iron founders at Leeds has been averted by the acceptance of an advance of 1 shilling per week offered by the employers. In making the concession they appealed to the men not to break time, as the orders on their books are so great that they have difficulty in coping with them.

The Scottish ironworkers have been conceded another advance in wages of 2 1/2 per cent., this being the second advance within four months. The advance is made under an award of the Conciliation Board established in Scotland, similar to that in the north of England iron trade, and in the Midlands by the Midland Wages Board.

EIGHT KILLED.

Georgia Mob Metes Out Swift Vengeance.

BEGGED FOR MERCY.

An Uprising of the Colored Population Is Now Feared and the Militia is Guarding the Town—Governor Candler Offers a Reward for the Lynchers.

Palmetto, Ga., (Special).—Four dead colored men lie in Johnson's warehouse. Beside them, groaning in agony, are five of their race, all victims of an assault made by white men of this neighborhood.

This little city has had two incendiary fires, which have almost destroyed it, since January 1, and the men who were at one time begging for mercy, lie where they fell on the blood-soaked floor of the improvised jail.

The citizens are patrolling the main street of the town and dispersing an occasional group of loitering colored men, who seem determined to get some form of revenge for the slaughter of four of their race.

Waiting for the Coroner. The scene at Johnson's warehouse where the nine men were confined and which is now filled with the dead and dying, is a revolting and miserable one. Blood covers the floor and blackened walls are indented with rifle shots. Wives and children are kneeling by their side in the dimly lighted room and pleading the air with their moans of anguish.

Mayor Arnold has summoned a guard of 75 citizens to patrol the streets and warehouses, and every citizen seen on the street is armed with a gun. The situation is believed to be practically under control, owing to the good work of Mayor Arnold.

The Palmetto Cotton Mills shut down for the day on account of the excitement. The mob was composed of 150 men. Where they came from is a mystery, so far as the people of the town know. That some of the people of Palmetto, but none of the latter class, were in the mob goes without saying. Every face was masked, and when the warehouse was reached the special guard of five men were covered without a word.

In a minute the mob was in the big warehouse and the fusillade opened. The frightened colored men sent up yell after yell, begging for mercy, but it had no effect on the mob. When its work was finished the masked mob turned and quickly disappeared as it had come—on horseback.

Incendiary Fires. Two fires of incendiary origin have occurred here this year—one on February 23 and the other five days later. Fourteen business houses in all were destroyed.

Nine colored men were arrested on suspicion and taken to Johnson's warehouse to await preliminary trial, which was to have taken place Thursday morning. The leader of the gang—"Bad" Cotton—is said to have made a written confession of the guilt of himself and associates. He was the first to die in the mob's bloody work.

The colored people of this community have threatened in the past week to burn Fairburn, the county seat, and it is reported that the mob came largely from that town.

The Capital City Guards arrived at 11 o'clock and were put on patrol duty in different parts of the town. The citizens are apprehensive of an uprising in an effort to have revenge.

Militia Asked For. Atlanta, Ga., (Special).—The Mayor of Palmetto telephoned Governor Candler that a mob had entered the little house being used as a jail there, and shot nine colored men. He asked that militia be sent at once to safeguard the people.

Big Reward Offered. Governor Candler has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 "for the apprehension and delivery of the first member of the mob and a further reward of \$100 for each additional person implicated." In killing of the four colored men at Palmetto.

The Governor said: "I regard the outrage as simply inexcusable. These men had been arrested, as I am informed, and as proof was at hand to convict them, the law was amply able to punish them."

CURIOUS FEATS OF THE WIND.

Walls of Houses Blown Away and Beds Left Standing. Birmingham, Ala., (Special).—A tornado swept the town of Avondale, near here, passing immediately in front of the Avondale cotton mill, it demolished the negro Methodist church.

Mrs. R. C. Foster was ill in bed, and her husband was watching at her side. The house was taken from over her head, and the bedstead blown a hundred feet away. Strange to say, Mrs. Foster was not hurt.

The negro schoolhouse and the negro Baptist church were torn to pieces. Mrs. Annie Johnson was buried under her house, and had to be dug out. She is badly cut and bruised.

Arthur O. Hudgins, a white boy, was also buried in the wreckage of his father's house. His arm was broken.

At this house the four walls were blown away, and a bed containing three children was left in the middle of the room. The children were not scratched.

SIX MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Met Their Fate While Trying to Cross the Valdez Glacier. Seattle, Wash., (Special).—Steamer Excelsior, which just arrived from the mouth of Copper River, Alaska, brings news of the freezing to death of six men on Valdez glacier about the 1st of March. They were Adolph Erhardt, New York; Maximilian Miller, New York; Alfred Alesman, New York; Dr. Edward Logan, Denver; Rudolph Eilerkamp, Louisville, Ky.; and August Schultz, New York.

All the bodies, except that of Dr. Logan, were recovered and buried at Valdez. Erhardt, Miller and Alesman were members of the Scientific Prospecting Company, of New York.

FROM MINE TO SHIPYARD.

A Big Company to Take Out Ore and Make It Into Vessels. Trenton, N. J., (Special).—The American Shipbuilding Company was incorporated here with a capital stock of \$30,000,000.

The objects of the company are the building and equipment of ships, vessels, wharves and docks and the transportation of goods and passengers, also manufacturing and mining of all kinds. It is assumed that the company is not only to build its vessels, but to mine the iron for the building of the ships. The combination originated in Ohio and is said to include all the shipyards on the lakes.

POLITICS FATAL.

An Incident in Mayorality Campaign at Hot Springs, Ark. Hot Springs, Ark., (Special).—A shooting affair occurred here, which resulted in the death of five men and the serious wounding of Ed Spears, who was shot in the neck and may die.

The shooting grew out of the Mayorality campaign. The Sheriff was a warm supporter of the regular Democratic nominee, while Toler, Hart, and Goslee were supporting an opposition candidate.

Early in the afternoon shots were exchanged between Sheriff Williams and his son John, on the one side, and Sergt. Goslee on the other, but no one was injured. After this both parties determined to have it out, Toler, Hart, and Goslee were walking south on Central avenue at about 5:30 o'clock when they met sheriff Williams and his two sons, John and Coffey, and Ed Spear.

No one can tell who fired the first shot, but in a moment there was a general fusillade, in which forty or fifty shots were exchanged. When it was over Toler, Hart, Goslee, and Hinkle, a non-combatant, were dead, and John Williams was mortally wounded. Williams died an hour later.

Louis Hinkle attempted to separate the combatants when the fight opened. He was shot in the head and died instantly.

The Mayor, immediately after the shooting, appointed Judge L. D. Beidling Chief of Police. Deputies were sworn in at once, and all saloons were ordered closed. There is little feeling outside of those engaged in the shooting. Order was easily restored, and the city is now quiet.

Sheriff Williams was not present when the battle occurred, but soon appeared, and on learning of the death of his son, became frantic with rage. About twenty minutes after the main battle another affray occurred near by, in which four or five shots were fired. In this fusillade Detective Jim Hart went down with the whole top of his skull blown off.

All of the dead men leave large families.

FILIPINO FALL.

Several Hundred of Them are Reported Killed in a Battle at Pasig. Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—General Wheaton has completely routed the Filipinos and has occupied Pasig, Taguig and Paleros. Several hundred of the enemy were killed, and as many were captured.

General Otis says this is the greatest victory since February 5. The Americans will now press towards Aguinaldo's headquarters. The advance previous to this movement has been slow.

In a battle between General Wheaton's flying column and a force of two thousand Filipinos, the rebels lost heavily. The American loss was slight. The Americans captured 350 Filipinos. Many bodies of rebels killed in the engagement were floating down the river.

The Washington Volunteers captured and burned Paleros, meeting with a sharp fire from the enemy while crossing the river.

The fighting was like that of the past week, the insurgents occasionally making a stand, but eventually fleeing. Their loss is supposed to have been small, as the Americans were unable to see the enemy in the thickets.

About 350 Filipinos surrendered at the town of Taguig to the Washington Regiment, and 175 Filipinos were captured at Pasig by the Twentieth Regiment.

Our troops found 166 dead Filipinos and one hundred new graves near Pasig. The prisoners were unarmed, and, therefore, it is presumed they executed their threat of throwing their arms into the river.

BLINDED BY VITRIOL.

An Unknown Woman Disfigures Another for Life. St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—Detectives are looking for an unknown woman who called at the residence of Mr. M. F. McVean, a widow, and threw vitriol in the latter's face, blinding her and causing burns that may result fatally. Several weeks ago Mrs. McVean caused a sensation by appearing at the police headquarters with a box of ointment which she said she had received through the mails. She charged a prominent young woman of this city with having sent it to her because she was jealous of the attentions paid Mrs. McVean by a well-known West End physician.

Mrs. McVean is unconscious and blind. Her family and physicians will not permit her to be seen.

Before becoming unconscious Mrs. McVean told her sister, Miss McGraw, that a strange woman, whom she described, called her to the door by ringing the bell, and threw the contents of a bottle into her face.

No person other than Mrs. McVean saw the acid thrown; no one saw the strange woman about the place.

SALE OF CIGAR LEAF.

Dealers Can Sell in Quantities Less Than the Original Package. Washington, D. C., (Special).—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson has sent the following instructions to collectors respecting the sale of cigar leaf tobacco: "Existing regulations relating to the sale of leaf tobacco by a qualified dealer in leaf tobacco in quantities less than a hogshead, case or bale are hereby modified with respect to cigars, leaf, which may be purchased by any qualified manufacturer of cigars from any qualified dealer in leaf tobacco, in quantities less than the original package for use in his own manufactory exclusively.

No permit will be required for the sale of cigar leaf tobacco as herein authorized. The commercial usage of billing the tobacco at the marked instead of the actual weight will be permitted when the bill of sale also discloses the actual weight of the tobacco at the time of sale."

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

Agonello's Secretaries Says the Filipinos Will Not Give Up. New York, N. Y., (Special).—Sixty Lopez, the secretary of Agonello, the representative of Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipinos, with Dr. Jose Los-da, a member of the Filipino Junta, called for Southampton on the American liner St. Paul. They refused to discuss national affairs within the jurisdiction of the United States, but said that they were sorry "the Americans, who boast so much about freedom, are trying to make their poor people slaves."

"The Filipinos were fighting for liberty long before the United States came into existence," remarked Lopez, "and they are not going to give up the battle because the taxmasters have been changed from Spaniards to North Americans. Our cry is liberty or death."

WILL SATISFY THE TARIFF.

Cabinet Decides It Shall Be Done As Soon as the Cortes Dissolve. Madrid, (By Cable).—The Cabinet Council decided that the treaty of peace with the United States should be ratified immediately after the dissolution of the Cortes, which will probably be decreed Thursday.

BIG HOTEL FIRE.

Women Leaped From the Windows to Death.

FOURTEEN ARE DEAD.

Thirty-Five Others are Seriously Injured.

Fire Breaks Out in the Windsor Hotel, New York City, While a Parade is Passing—Building Sums a Mass of Ruins—The Gould Residence Also Damaged—Loss Over a Million.

New York, N. Y., (Special).—Flames, which originated from the igniting of a lace curtain, burst forth from the second floor of the Windsor Hotel, at Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, shortly after three o'clock Friday afternoon, just as the St. Patrick's Day parade was passing the building, and in a few moments they had leaped to the roof and enveloped the entire Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street fronts of the hotel. Ten minutes later the flames were roaring through the interior of the hotel, and all means of escape by means of stairways and elevators were cut off, and there was the wildest scene of excitement within and without the building. Hundreds of guests and employes were in the hotel when the fire broke out, and for many of them, escape with safety was impossible.

Probably from ten to fifteen lives were lost within a half hour, and thirty or forty other persons were injured in jumping from windows and in rushing through the roaring flames in the corridors and on the stairways. Many who were injured died later at nearby residences and at hospitals, and others, who made wild leaps to the stone sidewalk, were so badly injured that they are still hovering between life and death. It will be some time before the bodies of the victims are recovered, as the mass of fallen masonry that marks the spot where the hotel stood.

Hotel Soon in Ruins. The flames could not be checked, and in two hours from the time the fire broke out the entire structure was in ruins, and the streets on three sides of the building were filled with debris from falling walls and tall chimneys, while the streams of water being poured upon the interior of the ruins had no other effect than to fill the air with clouds of scalding steam, making it impossible for anyone to approach near enough to search for missing bodies.

The fire was the most spectacular that could be imagined. When it broke out Fifth avenue was crowded with people, watching the St. Patrick's Day parade, and every window in the front of the hotel facing Fifth avenue was filled with spectators watching the marching men and floats in the street. The day was all that could be desired, and an unusually large number of people were on the streets on that account, a fact which interfered not a little with the movements of the firemen and police. As soon as the flames were discovered shooting from the windows, that part of the St. Patrick's Day procession, which was near the building, came to a halt, and in a few minutes the parade was disbanded, for the police came rushing toward the fire from every direction, and as they were able, drove the people from the streets.

In addition to the regular guests of the hotel the windows were crowded by a large number of spectators, residents of this city.

Panic-stricken Women. Soon after the first alarm was given people in the lower floors of the hotel—the ones who had easy access to the street and the bar—commenced to pour out of the building in great numbers, but it very soon became apparent that a great majority of the occupants of the lower floors were either panic-stricken or unable to make their way to the ground. Windows were thrown open upon every side of the building, and guests, mostly women, in all stages of terror made their appearance, and commenced to make frantic appeals for assistance to the crowd standing below. As the flames gathered about them they became more and more terror-stricken, and presently several of them stood upon the narrow window sills and beckoned to the spectators below that they were about to leap to the streets. The men collected upon the sidewalks ready to offer any assistance that they could, and in the meantime a number of women left the window-sills and dropped to the streets. In most of the cases the efforts to catch them and break their awful fall were unavailing, for they struck the sidewalk, and in most cases broken limbs were the result.

As soon as the firemen could get their scaling ladders in position they climbed the sides of the building and entered at every window where there was an unfortunate guest appealing for assistance, and many cases of heroic rescue were witnessed by the throng in the streets.

Helen Gould's Public Spirit. Miss Gould again proved herself a philanthropist. When it became known that many people were injured or killed, she promptly threw open her spacious residence—the old Jay Gould mansion at 3 West Forty-seventh street, on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue, directly opposite the burning hotel—to receive those in distress. Six women who were injured were carried into the house; then came one who was dead. Miss Gould shuddered, and at first seemed about to faint, but the true woman then asserted herself.

"Bring them all in she cried in her excited fervor. "I'll turn the whole house into a hospital if necessary." The rescuers needed no further bidding. Victims after victims were carried in by firemen, policemen and citizens, until the costly furnished house more resembled a field hospital than a stylish Fifth avenue residence. Then the hotel wall on Forty-sixth street fell with a terrific crash, throwing blazing coals and debris all over the Gould mansion and setting it on fire on the south side. For a while it looked as if the famous old house where the millionaire died a few years ago was also doomed, and it seemed useless to carry any more victims in there.

A Hero Badly Burned. Thomas McPherson, an employe of the Government docks in Brooklyn, went through the fire and smoke fire stories and rescued Mrs. E. Butler, who was unconscious from the shock and fright. McPherson was so badly burned that he had to be taken to the hospital himself.

Many other rescues occurred within a period of a few minutes. Meanwhile, terrifying scenes were being enacted by frenzied men and women on almost every floor of the great building. How many persons are buried in the ruins is not known, but at least three or four persons were seen to jump, whose bodies have not been recovered.

SAMPSON NOT BELIEVED.

Does Not Want to Keep Others Back—Letter to McKinley. Washington, D. C., (Special).—Secretary Long has received a letter from Rear Admiral Sampson, in which the Admiral, after referring to the allegations that the list of officers recommended for promotion for gallantry off Santiago had failed of confirmation because it included his name, asked the Secretary to immediately reappoint these officers, omitting his own name.

The Admiral's Letter. "United States Flagship New York—First Mate, Havana, Cuba.—Sir: I respectfully ask your attention to the facts contained in this letter, and that it may be officially filed as part of my record in the United States Navy.

"When the late war was threatening I was placed in command of the North Atlantic fleet, and, after the declaration of war, was appointed by the President a Rear-Admiral and confirmed in my command.

"This duty and responsibility came to me entirely unsought, nor had I any special wish for it, though recognizing the great honor then conferred upon me.

"My sole aim was to achieve success; to blockade Cuba, destroy Cervera's fleet and to maintain an efficient war fleet.

"It is not necessary to dwell upon the incidents of the war, which are all now well known. Based upon these incidents certain officers, distinguished for faithful service, were named by me, in the exercise of my natural duty as commander-in-chief, for promotion or such other reward as you, sir, might deem desirable. Those names you have been pleased to nominate to the United States Senate for promotion, and you have done me the honor to add my name to that list of officers.

"It now appears that the Senate, though well disposed to most of the names on the list, has for reasons not necessary to be here discussed, objected to my promotion, and has similarly failed to confirm the deserving officers about whose merits there has been no doubt or discussion.

"Hitherto, Mr. President, undisturbed by any eager desire for advancement, or any other form of reward for doing my duty, I have not specially concerned myself with matters outside of that duty. I have felt that I have done my duty in the conduct of the West Indian naval campaign to the utmost extent of my ability as thoroughly as I was able, and if no reward should come I could be satisfied with the consciousness of having done my best.

"I did not, however, anticipate that dissatisfaction with any act or acts of mine would cause the Senate to withhold from other officers a promotion which they have well deserved, and which has been promptly granted in similar circumstances to others.

"I, therefore, respectfully suggest, Mr. President, that your appointment of these officers about whom there is no discussion, should at once be renewed, in order that they may thus secure their promotions under the personnel bill to which they are entitled, and without creating confusion.

"Very respectfully, "W. T. SAMPSON.

"The President of the United States of America, through the Secretary of the Navy."

Will Not be Accepted. Secretary Long will not accept the suggestion made by Rear Admiral Sampson in his letter, and make recommendations of the officers who failed of confirmation at the last session of Congress.

The matter will be allowed to remain just as it stands until the next Congress meets, and then all of the nominations will be sent in precisely as they stood at the end of the last session.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

General Otis Forbids Further Negotiations With Aguinaldo. Washington, D. C., (Special).—General Otis, in forbidding further negotiations between the Spanish at Manila and the insurgents, touching the surrender of the Spanish prisoners held by the latter, acted upon his own authority. The government has not sent him any instructions upon this point, but it will unquestionably support him to the extreme in any action of that kind he may take. It is said at the State Department that there have been some exchanges between the United States and Spain, through indirect channels, touching these particular prisoners, dating back to the signature of the protocol, last August.

The United States government undertook finally to secure the release of the prisoners. It never contemplated trying to secure their release by ransom, but simply through the suppression of the insurrection, and cannot be held by any requirement of international law to do more than has been done to secure the release of the prisoners.

PRESIDENT GOES SOUTH.

Start of the Executive Party for the South. Washington, D. C., (Special).—President and Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends left the city at 6:40 o'clock Monday night for a vacation of ten days or two weeks at Thomasville, Ga.

The trip is made via the Atlantic Coast Line and the Pant 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 Isolante, at the rear of the special train, the remainder of which was made up of the compartment car Horatio, the sleeper Climax, the dining car Aberlin, and the combination smoking and baggage car Cassius—all handsomely fitted out for the accommodation of the distinguished travelers.

I found towns in the Collins. Cleveland, Ohio, (Special).—Andrew L. Loeuser, of Company M, Fourteenth United States Infantry, now at Manila, writes a most interesting letter to his parents, in this city, concerning the attempt of the rebels to capture the city on January 11.

Among other things, the writer says: "The insurgents tried to take the city by making an attack in the front and have the citizens make an attack in the rear, so, in order to do this, it was necessary for them to get arms into the city. We noticed they were having a large number of tinners from a chitown in Pa. One day there were seventy-three coffins taken in. When some of our boys were detailed to inspect they found that these coffins contained guns, and in this way we captured 1,200 of the weapons."

CABLE SPEAKS.

Russia has decided to withdraw her protest against the Nu-Chwang Railroad contract, thus yielding to Great Britain.

It is reported that Russian troops are moving southward toward the frontier of India.

Conferences for the limitation of armaments will meet at The Hague on May 18.

Official dispatches from Bamoa received in Berlin, state that Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, refrained from summoning a force from the German warship Falke because he wanted to avert an armed conflict with the British.

PASIG CAPTURED.

General Advance Begun on the Filipinos.

INSURGENTS ROUTED.

Enemy Makes a Stand for an Hour—Thirty are Killed, Sixteen are Taken Prisoners—Gunboat's Torrid Fire Into the Jungles—Native Line a Mile Long in Full Retreat—One American Killed.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable).—General Wheaton attacked and captured the city of Pasig, east of Manila, Sunday afternoon.

The enemy made a stand for an hour, but at the end of that time were forced to retreat.

The loss of the Filipinos was 30 killed and 16 prisoners. Of the United States forces six were wounded.

At daylight Brig.-Gen. 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 Volunteers, the advance forces opened a heavy fire on the enemy. The response was feeble and desultory, apparently coming from handfuls of men in every covert.

While the right column was swinging toward the town of Pasig, the left advanced, poured volleys into the bush.

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

A river gunboat started toward Pasig. The Filipinos were first encountered by this vessel in the jungle near Guadalupe.

Steaming slowly, the gunboat poured a terrific fire from her Galling 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.

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 sharpshoot