

AMERICANS ADVANCED

Filipinos Offer Stout Resistance for a Time.

THREE WERE KILLED

Loss of the Natives Was Apparently Slight—Colonel Funston Was Among the Wounded While Trying to Outflank the Filipinos With His Kansas Regiment—Many Wounded.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—In spite of the peaceful overtures of their commissioners, the Filipinos vigorously resisted the advance of General MacArthur's division from Apalit toward San Fernando, fighting desperately at long range, after running from trench to trench when driven out by the American artillery. The movement commenced at half-past 5 in the morning.

General Hale's brigade, consisting of five battalions, under the command of Major Young, of the Sixth Artillery, two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, the First Nebraska Regiment and the First South Dakota Regiment, advanced along the road a few miles west of the railway line.

General Wheaton, with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, under the command of Lieutenant Naylor, of the Utah Light Artillery, mounted on hand cars, pushed ahead, the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana Regiments deploying to the right and left when feasible.

The country to be traversed proved the worst yet encountered, miles of marshes and many unfordable streams delaying the advance materially.

Both brigades met with resistance simultaneously on approaching the river near Santa Tomas, which is about eight kilometers from Apalit. The center span of the railroad bridge had dropped into the river, and the natives had only left a small force to check General Wheaton, their main body lying the strong trenches in front of General Hale.

Although the attacking force poured a very heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the natives stubbornly refused to give up the bridge, ultimately breaking when Major Young shelled their left flank, and then retreating along the river bank under cover.

General Wheaton, in the meantime, tried ineffectually to draw the fire of the Filipinos in the trenches east of the track.

So soon as they discovered that the nature of the country would permit only a few skirmishes on each side of the embankment, the Filipinos regained the initiative and fought desperately for three-quarters of an hour, in the face of the American volleys and a rapid-fire fusillade, until flanked by the Montana regiment.

Then a general scramble ensued, most of the natives boarding trains that were in readiness and the others taking the road to San Fernando, after burning the villages of Santa Tomas and Minallin.

About noon General Wheaton crossed the broken bridge, cleared the strategic cut of the village and advanced toward San Fernando. General Hale effected a crossing simultaneously, after a slight delay necessary to repair a stone bridge.

The American loss up to that hour, soon, was two members of the Nebraska Regiment and one of the Montana killed, and Captain Albert, two of the Montana, four of the Nebraska and one of the South Dakota wounded.

The Filipino loss was slight. After a short rest the advance was continued, General Wheaton encountering the first series of intrenchments near San Fernando. The Filipinos now opened a hot fire.

Colonel Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, was wounded, one lieutenant was killed and four were wounded while leading four companies of the Kansas regiment to outflank the Filipinos.

General Hale pushed along the road flanking the trenches. More than a hundred sick and wounded men from General Lawton's brigade were brought to Manila from Malolos by train.

The Filipinos are retreating toward San Isidro, and it is expected that they will make a stand at Arayat, at which place the whole of the native force in the province of Pan Pangasinan is concentrating.

It is reported that, impressed by recent events, the Filipinos are wavering in their allegiance to Aguinaldo and are likely to assume a neutral attitude.

Gen. Antonio Luna's forces seem to be destined to destruction within a few days unless they surrender or scatter. The American army has been skillfully posted at places of immense strategic advantage.

The Filipinos expected MacArthur to advance on Balingay by way of Quingua, and had furloughed a large part of the country beyond Quingua with the strongest sort of entrenchments. Instead of taking this course MacArthur swung toward San Tomas, the route to which was almost unprotected. Lawton brought his brigade in against Balsamban from the southeast, covering the line of retreat of the natives toward the mountains and depriving them of a refuge upon which they had counted.

Fifty thousand bushels of rice, an important part of the stores established by the natives were captured by Lawton.

REMEDY FOR THE LYNCH LAW.

Georgia Legislature Drafts Statute for Swift Legal Trial and Execution.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special.)—Legislative Representative N. A. Morris, of Cobb County, has prepared a bill which provides for speedy court trial in all cases where the defendant is charged with the crime of assault. It provides that the accused shall be tried within five days after his arrest, and that within five days after his conviction he shall be hanged publicly.

The bill further provides that in the event a new trial is asked and the motion overruled, that it shall be sent to the Supreme Court within twenty-four hours, and the court shall immediately stop all other business and pass the case that is being retried through.

IRON INDUSTRY BOOMING.

Large increase of shipments from the Birmingham district. Birmingham, Ala., (Special.)—Official figures issued on iron shipments from Alabama and Tennessee, during the first three months of the year, show the largest volume in the history of the trade in the South, and prices are higher than at any time in ten years. Pig iron shipments amounted to 256,000 tons, a gain of 44,000 tons over the first quarter of last year, and cast iron pipe shipments 39,000 tons, a gain of 7,000 tons. Nearly two-thirds of these shipments were from the Birmingham district alone.

THE NEWS.

The Georgia monument to soldiers of that State who fought at Chickamauga was dedicated. Governor Candler making an eloquent address.

Chief Keokuk, of the Sac and Fox Indians, died at Guthrie, Oklahoma, of small-pox.

Many land boomers joined in a rush for locations in the Utah lands which were opened for settlement.

Richard Harding Davis, the author, was married at Marion, Mass., to Miss Cecil Clarke, of Chicago.

Kentucky's monument to soldiers who fell on both sides in the civil war was dedicated at Chickamauga Park.

The Republic Steel and Iron Company, with a capital of \$55,000,000, was incorporated in New Jersey, together with the American Hide and Leather Company and the National Light and Power Company.

Charges against E. D. C. Hegeman, of Laurel, Del., of tampering with legislation in connection with Delaware's anti-gambling bill were dismissed.

The Florida State Senate will submit to the coming reunion at Charleston a proposition for the pensioning of former Confederate soldiers.

Representative Mark L. Davis, who was accused of offering a bribe to a fellow-Delaware legislator, was acquitted of the charge by a jury at Dover.

The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution adjourned in Detroit after electing officers and providing for medals for its soldier members.

The third annual convention of the Good Citizenship League commenced at Cincinnati.

Col. Alexander Biddle, one of the oldest representatives of the Philadelphia family of that name, died at his home there.

The appointment of W. C. Hayes as locomotive Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be followed by a distinct change in the plan of overseeing locomotives in service. The positions of "superintendents of engines and trains" have been abolished and traveling engineers substituted, who will report to the new official at Mt. Clare, Baltimore. The road has been divided into the following sub-divisions and a traveling engineer appointed for each: Philadelphia to Washington; Baltimore to Brunswick; Brunswick to Cumberland; Cumberland to Grafton; Grafton to Benwood and Parkersburg; Parkersburg to Cumberland and Wheeling; Wheeling to Sandusky and branches, Chicago to Akron. The plan is expected to produce economical results with an improved service.

The anniversary of the battle of Manila was observed with various exercises in many places throughout the country.

The tenth congress of the Sons of the American Revolution was convened at Detroit, Mich.

Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, is reported to be prostrated owing to despondency over his physical condition.

E. C. Delaney, who was convicted of embezzling and passing spurious money, at Chambersburg, Pa., was sentenced to years in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was arrested in Mercersburg about six weeks ago while trying to pass a counterfeit dollar. In jail he was detected trying to make bogus five-cent pieces.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is negotiating for the new Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railroad. The road is almost completed from Cincinnati to Lima, and the accession by the Baltimore and Ohio will give that road a more direct route to Columbus.

The revenue cutter Colfax, which has been stationed at Savannah, Ga., for some time, left for Washington to do duty as a receiving ship, and will be replaced by the cutter Hamilton.

NO COMPLAINT, SAYS ALGER.

He Adds Some of the Beef Spoiled. "But the Boys Did Not Mourn."

Detroit, Mich., (Special.)—Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, was one of the speakers of the fifteenth annual banquet of the Michigan Commandery, Order of the Loyal Legion, in the Hotel Cadillac. The Secretary said:

"I know you are thinking of our soldiers in far-off Manila, and thinking of them with pride. I assure you that, while they have had many hardships incident to the tropical climate, there has not been one complaint from that army of 25,000 men. They have fought the world that to face an American army is to face that which is invincible.

"We have learned during the past year the necessity to be prepared for war. There is bound to be privation and suffering in the field. Some people thought the soldiers were not well treated and made much of the fact that some of the beef spoiled, but the boys did not murmur. I hope that these things have taught us to always be prepared for emergencies."

Secretary Alger later left for Chicago, where he will meet the members of the Chicago drainage commission to consult in reference to the question as to whether Lake Michigan shall be tapped to assist in carrying off the drainage of the city via the drainage canal.

FUNSTON NOW A GENERAL.

Promoted on the Recommendation of Otis and MacArthur.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The President has appointed Col. Frederick Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, a Brigadier-General of volunteers. This appointment was recommended by Major-General MacArthur and supplemented very strongly by Gen. Otis in a cable dispatch. Gen. MacArthur said that the services of Col. Funston during the campaign, and especially in the crossing of the Rio Grande River, deserves recognition such as his promotion to be a Brigadier-General, also that as a leader of troops Col. Funston was especially valuable. The President recognizes the services of Col. Funston, and his first official act, upon returning to Washington was to make him a Brigadier-General.

The cable which Gen. Otis sent says: "MacArthur strongly recommends Col. Funston's appointment Brigadier-General for signal skill and gallantry crossing Rio Grande River and most gallant services since commencement of war. I urge appointment. Funston able as leader of men, and has earned recognition."

OTIS HAS 15,000 PRISONERS.

Spanish Commissioners Offer to Exchange for Men Held by Aguinaldo.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—The Spanish commissioners have made another futile attempt for the relief of Spaniards held as prisoners by the Filipinos.

Their vessel steamed to the port nearest Daguapan. Fearing to land, they sent a letter to Aguinaldo, stating that they were authorized to exchange fifteen thousand Filipinos now in the hands of the Americans for the Spanish prisoners.

AN HONOR OF DEWEY.

Anniversary Celebrations Held in Many Cities.

PRESIDENT'S GREETING.

In Contrast To The Fierce Battle of Last Year The Fleet at Manila Observed the Day As a Holiday, While the Admiral Received a Number of Visitors on Board the Flagship.

THE DAY OF THE BATTLE.

DEWEY'S REPORT OF VICTORY.

MANILA, May 1, 1898.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels:

- REINA CRISTINA.
 - CANTILLA.
 - DOX ANTONIO DE ULLOA.
 - ISLA DE LUZON.
 - ISLA DE CUBA.
 - GENERAL LEGO.
 - MARQUIS DEL DUERO.
 - EL CANO.
 - VELASCO.
 - ISLA DE MINDANAO.
 - A TRANSPOST.
 - ALMO, WATER BATTERY AT CAVITE.
- Squadron is unharmed, and only a few men are slightly wounded. DEWEY.

ONE YEAR AFTERWARD.

REMEMBERED BY THE NATION.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1899.

Dewey, Manila: On this anniversary of your great victory the people of the United States unite in an expression of affection and gratitude to yourself and the brave officers and men of your fleet, whose brilliant achievements marked an epoch in history and will live in the annals of the world's heroic deeds.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

A HOLIDAY THIS YEAR.

Dewey's Fleet Observes the Anniversary of a Fierce Battle.

Manila, (By Cable.)—The anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay was observed by the United States fleet, the usual drills being omitted.

Admiral Dewey had many visitors on board the flagship.

American and British merchantmen dressed ship in honor of the day.

AT DEWEY'S OLD SCHOOL.

Ground Broken by Captain Clark for a Memorial Hall.

Northfield, Vt., (Special.)—In the neighborhood of Dewey's birthplace ground was broken for the handsome memorial building to bear his name at Norwich University, where the Admiral was once a student. Captain Clark, formerly commander of the Oregon, was the University's chief guest, and was warmly welcomed. In the morning he told the students the story of the Oregon's trip and also spoke at the public exercises in the afternoon. He extolled Dewey's achievements, and said he felt he was honored because he belonged to the service that had the hero of Manila at its head.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—Governor Stone by proclamation made Dewey Day a holiday in this State for this year, upon recommendation of the Legislature.

A feature of the celebration here was a naval parade on the Delaware River, which was reviewed by naval and civic dignitaries. Flags and red, white and blue bunting entwined with the city colors, blue and gold, were displayed in profusion on hundreds of vessels. Buildings along the river front and throughout the city were gaily decorated.

The cruiser Raleigh was the chief object of interest. The warship was anchored at the extreme turning point of the line of the naval parade. Next to her was the revenue cutter Albatross, and then came all the available craft now assembled at League Island.

MANILA TE DEUM.

A Chorus of Three Hundred Voices Took Part in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—Flags were unfurled throughout the city and many portraits of Admiral Dewey were displayed. In the public schools the thrilling events which took place in Manila Bay one year ago were told in song, poem and story.

An interesting feature of the celebration of the day was the first performance at the Auditorium, under the management of C. L. Graf, of Walter Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum." The work was sung by the Apollo Club of 300 members, with Mme. Gadecki as leading soloist, and was conducted by the composer. The te-deum was composed in honor of Admiral Dewey's great victory. The Auditorium was elaborately decorated, and the audience that filled the theatre was one of the largest and most distinguished ever gathered in Chicago.

FLORIDA'S TRIBUTE.

Resolutions Expressing Appreciation of Dewey's Bravery.

Tallahassee, Fla., (Special.)—A special committee of the Florida Legislature reported the following resolution to the joint assembly convened in Representatives' Hall, where it was adopted:

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, that this recognition of the lasting appreciation of the bravery and heroism of the gallant Dewey and the officers and men of his fleet in making illustrious the United States Navy, the United States and the flag of our country and in making possible an honorable peace with Spain be spread upon the journal of the Senate and House, and that a copy hereof, duly authenticated, be forwarded at once to Admiral Dewey."

Members of the Legislature then addressed the Assembly on the resolution, and the

San Francisco to be Overhauled.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The flagship San Francisco is to receive a complete overhauling at the Norfolk Navy Yard which, it is estimated, will require at least seven months. New decks are to be provided, the rig of the ship changed, a new electric light plant installed and the vessel in all respects made more modern and efficient. It is estimated that the work will cost at least \$500,000. The San Francisco will also undergo some change in battery, with a view to rendering it more efficient and powerful. Orders have been issued for the ship to be stripped and all arrangements made to begin the repairs at once.

SAMPSON HOME AGAIN.

Returns With His Squadron From a Cruise of the West Indies.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Admiral Sampson's squadron of volunteer returned from its cruise in the West Indies. The squadron, which is composed of the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, anchored off Tompkinsville. From there several of the vessels will go to the navy yard to be docked and cleaned.

The squadron is to remain in the harbor till the end of the month, when it is to go to Newport, R. I., and from there it will begin its summer cruise.

large audience which filled Representatives' Hall was aroused to lively enthusiasm. Many persons came from other Florida and South Georgia towns for the occasion. The speakers advocated Dewey for the presidency.

OBSERVANCES ELSEWHERE.

North, East, South and West the Battle of Manila Was Remembered.

Savannah, Ga., (Special.)—At 5 o'clock A. M.—about the time of the beginning of the battle of Manila one year ago—the bells of the fire alarm system were set clanging, and the noise was kept up steadily for nearly half an hour. The chimes of St. John's Church played "Yankee Doodle." Stores and private houses were decorated, as was also the shipping along the wharves.

New Orleans, La., (Special.)—Children wrote compositions on Admiral Dewey and his feat of a year ago and read them in the school.

St. Paul, Minn., (Special.)—Arbor and Bird Day were observed in the public schools of this city in connection with references to the victory of Dewey. The raising of flags on public buildings was the only observance outside of the schools.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—The first of May having been made by act of the Legislature a State holiday, special exercises in commemoration of Dewey's great victory took place in almost every city and town in California. In this city the national salute was fired from the cannon from which it is said was fired the first shot of the Spanish at Corregidor.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Special exercises were held in the public schools in this city to commemorate the victory at Manila and flags were displayed on all school buildings.

Gloversville, N. Y., (Special.)—A big military and civic parade was held here in honor of Dewey, followed by speeches by Congressman James Sherman, of Utica, and other prominent men.

Jersey City, N. J., (Special.)—In this city, in Newark, Paterson and other cities throughout the State flags were flying on public buildings and special exercises were held in public schools to commemorate the victory of Manila.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—The Essex Club celebrated Admiral Dewey's victory with a banquet at Young's Hotel, at which were entertained as guests Secretary of the Navy John D. Long and two heroes of the Manila fight—Captain Wilder, of the Boston, and Lieutenant-Commander Rees, formerly executive officer of the Olympia—beside Commander James R. Beidridge, formerly of the Paritan, and Lieutenant Commander F. A. Wilmer, of the Monadnock.

SPAIN GETS \$20,000,000.

Four Treasury Warrants for \$5,000,000 Each Given to French Ambassador.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The last act in connection with the formal cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States by the Spanish government was performed at the State Department Monday morning, when Secretary Hay placed in the hands of M. Cambon, the French ambassador here, as the agent of the Spanish government, warrants for the payment of \$20,000,000, being the sum agreed upon by the terms of the peace treaty as due to Spain for the relinquishment of its sovereignty over the Philippine archipelago.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip went to the State Department and handed to the Secretary of State the four checks for \$5,000,000 each, drawn in favor of M. Cambon for the Spanish government. Mr. Vanderlip placed the checks in Secretary Hay's hands and left a blank receipt for the money to be signed by M. Cambon. This receipt is as follows:

Received from the Secretary of State of the United States the sum of \$20,000,000 in four drafts upon the treasury of the United States, numbered 4599, 4510, 4511, 4512, and dated April 23, 1899, and upon draft totaling \$5,000,000, the same being in full payment of the obligation of the government of the United States to the government of Spain, as set forth in article III of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, France, on December 10, 1898, the ratifications of which were exchanged in the city of Washington on April 11, 1899, the same being provided by an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1899, entitled "An act making appropriations to carry out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded December 10, 1898."

The State Department at once sent word to the French Ambassador that the warrants would be turned over to him at any time. Shortly before 11 o'clock M. Cambon went to the State Department. Secretary Hay received the ambassador in the diplomatic room, where the transfer took place with little formality.

Secret-service officers seized photographic negatives of the four warrants. The negatives were made by Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, a well-known artist-photographer of this city, and included a group picture of the actual transfer of the securities from Secretary Hay to Ambassador Cambon.

An hour after the photographs were taken Miss Johnston was met at her home by a secret-service agent, who requested that she deliver the negatives into his hands, explaining that they were representations of government obligations and that possession of them was illegal. Miss Johnston developed the plates in the presence of the officer, and all were found to be excellent negatives. They were then turned over to her collector and taken to the treasury.

DEWEY SAYS TEN ARE SAFE.

Men of Yorktown's Boat Crew Are at the Filipino Headquarters.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The following cablegram has been received here from Admiral Dewey:

Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Apparently reliable information ten of the Yorktown boat crew, including Gilmore, are prisoners at insurgent headquarters. Am continuing investigation.

DEWEY.

As there were fifteen members of the Yorktown party captured by the Filipinos at Balera, and Admiral Dewey accounts for only ten of them, it is feared that the other five may have been killed in the original assault upon the landing party at Balera. The identity of the members of the party still unaccounted for is not known.

LAWTON STRIKES FOE.

Large Body of Rebels Driven Out of Balingay.

LUNA AGAIN FOR PEACE.

Col. Argueless Returns to Manila with the Name Proposals Rejected a Few Days Ago—Gen. Otis Obtains a List of Prisoners in Aguinaldo's Possession, Including Eight of the Yorktown Men.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Two important cablegrams were received by the War Department from Gen. Otis. One of the cablegrams told of the capture of the fortified town of Balingay by Gen. Lawton's forces, and the restoration of communication with Lawton's command, which had been interrupted. The other cablegram stated that a list of the prisoners in the hands of the insurgents had been received, and that it contained the names of only eight of the fifteen missing Yorktown men, including Lieut. Gilmore.

The cablegrams are as follows, the second one following the first after a short interval: Adjutant General, Washington: Gen. Lawton's column, passing westward from Norzagaray, captured Balingay and villages in vicinity, scattering and pursuing 1,600 insurgent troops. His only casualties, two wounded; insurgent loss, several killed; large number wounded and captured. Numbers not stated. Have opened communication with Lawton, via Malolos, by means of Hale's troops and detachments from city.

OTIS.

Adjutant General, Washington: List of prisoners in hands of insurgents, just received, shows Lieut. Gilmore and seven enlisted men of the navy, lost from Yorktown, and six enlisted men from the army, three of the six wrongfully arrested in January before hostilities commenced, are all reported to be doing well. Beside the above, two men in the hands of insurgents. South and Capt. Rockefeller, are still unaccounted for.

President Expects Peace.

President McKinley talked with his official advisers before the Cabinet meeting about the prospects of peace in the Philippines. It is believed that some advice from Gen. Otis have been received, enlarging upon the propositions which were submitted by the Filipino delegation, which have not yet been made public, and which give the officials additional information concerning the situation. The President expressed the opinion that the end was in sight, and he believed that the Filipinos will not hold out much longer. He regards the conditions as most hopeful.

The fact that negotiations for peace are in progress has stopped all talk of calling out the 35,000 additional volunteers.

The President has assured several of his Congressional visitors from the West of his deep appreciation of the services rendered by the volunteers, especially those who have remained with their regiments since the proclamation of peace. He has said to these Senators and Representatives that it is his desire to reward, in some fitting way, the courage and endurance of the volunteers who had the right to be discharged upon demand, but who have continued in the service and materially assisted in bringing the Philippine war to a close.

It is more than likely that President McKinley will recommend to Congress the striking of a separate medal for these volunteers, which will differ from the medals of honor, and yet be a memento of the Philippine campaign and a recognition of the government's gratitude to those who have upheld the flag and supported the government.

Dewey Without Further Advice.

The following cablegram has been received from Admiral Dewey by the Navy Department: Secretary Navy, Washington: I cannot get further information concerning Gilmore and party now. As soon as this information is obtained I will telegraph. Information reached me from Guam, dated March 20: "Inhabitants are quiet and contented under the United States flag." When it is stated at the Navy Department that the Glacier will sail from New York May 15 for Manila.

SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

Like the First, It Resulted in a Failure of Negotiations.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—The second conference between Maj. Gen. Otis and the Filipino emissaries, Col. Manuel Argueless and Lieut. Jose Bernal, terminated without any definite results.

Refugees report that the Filipino army is deserting San Fernando and massing at St. Tomas, where Gen. Luna's headquarters are located, and that strong intrenchments are being constructed at the side of the railway and on the ramp front, in the best positions possible.

B. and O. Changes.

Some important changes have been made in the maintenance of way department of the Baltimore and Ohio lines east of the Ohio river by Assistant General Manager Willard. There will hereafter be four division engineers instead of six, with territory and headquarters as follows:

B. T. Feenold, all lines between Philadelphia and Brunswick, Md., with headquarters at Baltimore; G. B. Owen, the main line and branches between Brunswick, Md., and Grafton, W. Va., including Brunswick, Md.; J. F. Cassell, the main line from Parkersburg to Wheeling, including both terminals and the Beilington Branch, with headquarters at Grafton, W. Va.; C. T. Manning, the main line and branches from Wheeling to Cumberland, by way of Pittsburg, with headquarters at Pittsburg.

Mails for Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—The steamer Leelanaw will sail for Manila with 250 Government mules. She will carry 70 soldiers under command of Lieutenant Kippard, of the Fourth Artillery.

Air Line Rejected.

Louisville, Ky., (Special.)—The Southern Railway has rejected the option given some time ago by the holders of the bonds of the Air Line Railroad. The reason is that the aggregate price is higher than the company feels justified in paying. The Southern, by acquiring the Air Line, would have a direct line from St. Louis to all points in the South and to the Atlantic seaboard.

Railroads Stopped by Snow.

Breelbridge, Col., (Special.)—Railroads are blocked here as a result of a week's snowstorms. No train or mail has arrived for several days.

MILES NOT RESTAINED.

Court of Inquiry Finds That Beef Was Not "Doctored."

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Wade court of inquiry concluded its work in connection with the allegations of General Miles concerning the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain. The report was signed at 2:30 p. m. Saturday by every member of the board, and soon afterward the members of the court left the Lomon Building, where all the meetings in the city have been held. Col. Davis, the Recorder of the court, carried the official copy of the findings to the War Department, and in the absence of Secretary Alger delivered it to Acting Secretary McKeljohn. Mr. McKeljohn immediately sealed the document in an envelope and forwarded it to the White House.

The report is of about 30,000 words and goes fully into the questions which have been raised in connection with the army beef. The text has not been made public, and will not be until after the President shall have read it. It will then rest with him to say when the report shall be given to the public.

The verdict, however, is known to be that the allegations which General Miles made before the War Investigating Committee are not sustained with reference to the refrigerated beef, although his contention that the canned roast beef was not a suitable continuous ration is admitted. There is direct criticism of General Miles for failing to promptly bring to the attention of the War Department the report on favorable circumstances of bad beef, "and several individuals" are censured for failing to observe the proprieties of their positions as commanding officers in this and other respects.

The report admits the liability of refrigerated beef to taint quickly after removal from ice chests. The court finds the charges of "embezzling" the fresh beef to be unsubstantiated by the testimony, and says no chemicals were used to preserve it. It also finds that it would have been impractical to secure beef on the hoof for the Cuban campaign. The finding is likewise in opposition to the assertion on the part of General Miles that the use of the beef was an experiment.

Much attention is given to the charges concerning the canned roast beef, and it is stated that the testimony proved it to have been wholesome and nutritious where used in moderation and under favorable circumstances. The position is taken that too much of this article of food was supplied to the men, and that under the circumstances it was unpalatable and found undesirable. The fact is set forth that the canned roast beef had not been used to any appreciable extent before the beginning of the war, and it is, therefore, regarded as a practically untried ration. In view of this fact the Committee General of Subscribers is cordially criticized for the purchase of the meat in extensive quantities. As to the character of the beef for wholesomeness and nutrition, reports of Prof. Atwater and Chittenden are quoted at length, sustaining the claims in this respect.

Accordingly, the court finds that the beef was not "doctored"; that it was the beef of commerce; that there was no more neglect than was incident to the hurried preparation for the war; that the inspection, while generally according to regulations, was not always up to the requirements, and