

PICQUART THE MAGNIFICENT

He Gives Effective Testimony in the Interest of Dreyfus.

BELIEVES HIM INNOCENT

Mme. Henry Defends Her Husband's Memory—Picquart Says the Resemblance of Dreyfus' Handwriting to the Bordereau Was a Rumor—Wins the Admiration of the Audience and Approval of the Court—Strong Guard of Gendarmes.

Renness, Aug. 17.—Today for the first time the Dreyfus court martial list of testimony in favor of the accused, Lieutenant Colonel Picquart and M. Bertulus, the examining magistrate, were both on the stand giving their grounds for Dreyfus' innocence. At the resumption of the court martial this morning General Rogot finished his testimony, which was cut short by yesterday's adjournment. His testimony, which has been nothing but a long speech, closed with a long argument with M. Demange, in which the witness lost some of his assurance. He denied that the Petit Bleu or city postal card, by which Picquart had been led to suspect Esterhazy, had been tampered with at the foreign office. For the rest General Rogot's testimony consisted in more insinuations and arguments without evidence.

Next came M. Bertulus, the first witness to testify in favor of the prisoner. Bertulus was the examining magistrate whose seizure of papers at the house of Mme. Faye, Esterhazy's mistress, led to his belief in the guilt of Colonel Henry.

Mr. Bertulus repeated his testimony before the court of cassation, including Henry's famous confession to him, when he begged to save us for the honor of the army.

When Henry was examined by Bertulus the latter said to him: "Esterhazy and Paty de Clam are guilty. Let the latter blow his brains out, justice will have its course with Esterhazy. He is now making charges against you which lead your enemies to accuse you of supplying him with documents."

Henry, on hearing this, was speechless. Then throwing his arms around the magistrate's neck, he cried: "Save us for the honor of the army; Esterhazy is a scoundrel!"

M. Bertulus testified that Henry was entirely in Esterhazy's hands. He told how he had examined all the evidence in the case and concluded that Esterhazy was absolutely the author of the letter of the court-martial straight in the eyes and immediately assumed a cold demeanor towards them, giving Colonel Jouast, the president of the court, just such deference as the latter could demand, but not a word of opinion on the strength of character of Colonel Picquart and the attitude he intended to adopt in court was shown at the outset, when, having been already stopped by Colonel Jouast from entering into certain explanations that brought out reasons why he entered the war office and declared:

"I am going to explain in a few words why I entered the war office," adding in a resolute tone, "and that will not be much."

Picquart spoke calmly under the strain of stress and power, but throughout he maintained complete control of himself. He accompanied his statements with energetic gestures and with an intonation that brought out every point he wished to make and he made many, as the incessant murmurs of approval from the audience showed.

From the beginning to the end the testimony of the witness was spoken without hesitation, and his facts were arrayed and submitted in lucid, unequivocal language, which was striking testimony to his lively wrought intelligence. He was effective with some simple phrases as when he repeated the late Col. Henry's denunciation of the Dreyfus court martial he turned towards Dreyfus and nodding to him with his finger said:

tion from the audience. But there was no demonstration either on his entering or leaving the court. Great precautions had been taken to prevent any attack upon Picquart, cavalry and mounted gendarmes kept the public a quarter of a mile from the court and the streets were swarming with policemen and detectives.

Madame Henry made a poor impression in confrontation with Magistrate Bertulus, and from the tone of her voice, and the absence of emotion it was plainly seen that her intervention was prearranged and that she simply repeated what she had committed to memory.

Labori Progressing. Renness, August 17.—It became known late today that M. Labori was progressing most satisfactorily. The doctors after their examination today concluded that unless complications occurred he will be able to present in court at the beginning of next week, or Wednesday at the latest. The wounded lawyer is in excellent spirits and especially after the receipt of today's proceedings, of which a verbatim stenographic report was sent to him immediately after the conclusion of the session.

The doctors intend to leave the hotel where it is, unless it induces fever. M. Labori wishes to leave his bed for three hours today and even to walk three times across his room. Tonight the doctors think he will be able to be present at next Monday's session.

Madame Labori has received a number of mourning letters. One that came today said the writer was sorry the would-be assassin had not killed not only Labori but his wife and children.

Another Forgery Exposed. The publication by the Figaro of the Schneider telegram, exposing another alleged forgery, caused a great sensation here and tonight the general expression is that Schneider's discovery also shows how false is the prosecution, killing the only point in General Mercier's evidence that was dangerous to Dreyfus.

It is expected that the matter will be brought up in court tomorrow by M. Demange, who has a splendid opportunity to drive a nail into the coffin of the prosecution.

LATIN REPUBLIC MAY BE FORMED

The Speech of President Campos Salles to President Roca is Regarded as Significant. Rio Janeiro, Aug. 17.—The visiting Argentine congressmen in taking leave of the members of the senate and chamber of deputies today received unusual honors.

All the high Brazilian officials paid a visit today to the Argentine warships San Martin, Buenos Ayres and Patria, which accompanied President Roca on his visit to this country.

At a general reception given in honor of the Argentine visitors, President Campos Salles, of Brazil, made an important speech. Addressing Roca, he said:

"General, your visit is timely, coinciding with the exact moment that Brazil is desirous of maintaining the peace and harmony of her international relations, not only with neighboring nations, of similar origin, but also the good understanding and mutual guarantees with every other country."

These remarks were considered to signify the approach of a formation of a Latin republic which will be without prejudice to other countries, especially to the United States.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED. An Attempt to Hold Up Cars Near Des Moines Frustrated. Trinidad, Cal., Aug. 17.—As passenger train No. 2 on the Colorado and Northern was proceeding south between Folsom and Des Moines last night train robbers attempted to hold up the train but was frustrated in the attempt. The first warning the trainmen had of the attempt was when the engine was ordered to uncouple the engine and baggage car from the train. The conductor suspecting trouble immediately went forward and opened fire on the robbers. The hold up returned the fire and shot the press messenger, Fred Bartlett, through the left side of the face, shattering the jaw bone. Frank Harrington, the conductor, also received a very slight wound in the right part of the arm.

AGAINST THE WAR. United Garment Workers Want War Hostilities to Cease. Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—The greater part of this morning's session of the United Garment Workers of North America was taken up in a long debate over a resolution condemning the war in the Philippines and asking the president of the United States to stop it at once. The resolution was finally adopted and it will be sent to the president. A resolution was passed to prohibit foremen, foreladies or superintendents from becoming members of the garment workers union.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR GENERAL OTIS

TEN NEW REGIMENTS TO BE ORGANIZED. The Men Already Enlisted for the Philippine Service Will Be Sent at Once—Others Will Follow Soon. Regiments Now Being Organized Will Not Be Used as a Reserve Force.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The policy of the war department, said Secretary Root today, "is to furnish General Otis with all the troops and supplies that he can use and which are necessary to wind up the insurrection in the Philippines in shortest possible time."

The secretary was speaking of the ten regiments which were called out today by order of the president. He said that no delay would be allowed in enlisting, equipping and supplying the new regiments, nor in transporting them, as well as the other regiments already organized, to the Philippines as soon as they were needed for active operations.

If the present number of transports are insufficient more will be procured. The men already enlisted for the Philippine service will be sent at once, and the new regiments will be forwarded as fast as they are organized and needed. While there has been some suggestion that the new regiments will be used as a reserve force, it may be positively stated that these regiments as well as more, if they can be used, will be sent to reinforce General Otis.

Secretary Root sent a copy of the order today to the various departments of the army and they at once began preparations for supplying the new organizations.

The selections of the majors and company officers for the regiments is now occupying the attention of the secretary and the men are being chosen from among the volunteers who were called out in the service during the Spanish war. They will be distributed as equally as possible among the states, but the efficiency records of the men will govern in a great extent in their selection.

It appears from today's orders that the ten regiments are to be mainly recruited in New England and the middle and central western states. Kansas and Pennsylvania have apparently been selected as the best field for recruits. It is said that no special effort is to be made to secure recruits in the southern states. This is due, it is said, to the experience of the officers who operated in that quarter for recruits for the ten volunteer regiments just organized. The only places where difficulty was experienced in securing men was in Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas and the Gulf states and the two northwestern Pacific states.

AMERICAN CREW IN JAIL. German Naval Officer Arrested Them for Mutiny. Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 17.—Albert Lewis, mate of the schooner Prosper, reports that when the schooner's cargo was discharged at Tsintau her crew refused to return, although they had signed for the round trip. The schooner's captain appealed to the commander of a German war vessel, who ordered the crew sent to jail. Mate Lewis says the only authority recognized at Tsintau is that of the Germans. With a pick-up crew the schooner sailed for Puget Sound July 29, and is now due.

SOUTHERN COAL MINES SOLD. The Looney Creek Property Bought by a Virginia Company. Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 17.—The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company of Bristol, Va. has bought the Looney Creek coal mines of the Interstate Coal and Coke company, which are valued at \$200,000. The mines are one mile from the present terminus of a branch of the Virginia and Southwestern railroad which is to be extended to them at one hundred coke ovens are to be built at the mines to furnish coke for the fourteen iron furnaces controlled by the company in eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia.

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED. Charged with Issuing False Statements to the Government. Montreal, Aug. 17.—William Weir and A. Smith, respectively president and director of the defunct Villamario bank, have been arrested on the charge of issuing false statements to the government. Weir was released on bail, but Smith has not been able to secure a bondsman.

The Burnside Arrives. Havana, Aug. 17.—The United States transport Burnside, which left New York August 9 for Matanzas and which was overdue at that port, arrived there at noon today.

Pugilist Francy Dead. San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Jim Francy, the pugilist injured by Frank McConnel in their fight last night, died this afternoon without regaining consciousness.

KNIGHTS AT LANCASTER.

Officers Are Elected by the Ladies' Auxiliary. Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 17.—This morning the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania defeated the proposition to appropriate \$250 for the encouragement of increasing the membership of lodges. The report of the committee recommending the sale of the grand lodge property at 1927 Race street, Philadelphia, and the securing of new offices was adopted. In the matter of the proposed sanctuary at Hot Springs for Knights of Pythias, the committee deemed it inadvisable to burden the grand lodge with it at the present time and recommended that the resolution in reference to it be printed and forwarded to the subordinate lodges, they to take whatever action they think proper. The status of the Pennsylvania relief fund was the subject for a long discussion, and it was finally decided to refer the matter to a committee of five to ascertain the legality of the grand lodge taking hold of the affair of the association. Reading, Allentown, New Castle, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Allentown were aspirants for the place of holding the next meeting but the question was referred to the finance committee.

Harrisburg was selected as the next place of meeting. The grand temple, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias elected the following officers today:

Past grand chief, Mary E. True, Erie; grand chief, Martha C. Druffel, Erie; grand senior, Lavina Havertell, Wheeling, W. Va.; grand junior, Mary C. Mrs. Williamsport; M. Cora Richardson, Altoona; G. M. of R. and C. Mrs. Kate E. Gould, Corry; grand protector, Anna Ridgway, Scranton; grand outer guard, Sadie F. Meade, Corry; supreme representative for four years, Mrs. Amanda McKelvey, Shamokin.

TILLMAN WANTS BLOOD. Senator Calls Whitecappers Cowards—Advises That the Tolberts, the Republican Leaders, Be Killed for Stirring Up the Negroes. Greenwood, S. C., Aug. 17.—The second day of the Farmers' Institute was enlivened by a speech from Senator F. R. Tillman. He pitched into the whitecappers who have been terrorizing a portion of this country for the last ten days and whipping ineffective negroes. The senator called them white cowards, and said they were a disgrace to the country. He thought if the Tolberts, the Republican party leaders in this section of the south, were still stirring up the negroes they ought to be dealt with.

If you want to avert this evil and kill the snake you kill the Tolberts; but don't abuse the poor, innocent black wretches," said the senator in an outburst. "The Yankers," said Senator Tillman, "are watching us closely, and the eyes of the whole world are now on the race problem in the south. They will take advantage of everything of this kind to abuse the south. You are just playing into their hands. They are wanting to cut out our representation in congress because of our new election laws, but otherwise there is little left to be said of everything of this kind. This sort of thing, if continued, will arouse bad feeling."

AN ICE QUAKE. Two days later the party was roused at midnight by a seaquake; under them, due to pressure. In a few minutes many dogs were crushed and the sledges destroyed. The members of the expedition narrowly escaped with their lives, though they managed to save the precious sleeping bags and some dogs and provisions.

On Mr. Wellman's condition becoming alarming, as inflammation set in, Dr. Knave, Norwegian, dragged him on a sledge by forced marches nearly two hundred miles to headquarters, arriving there early last April.

Mr. Wellman is still unable to walk and will probably be permanently crippled. After reaching headquarters, other members of the expedition explored regions hitherto unknown, and important scientific work was done by Lieutenant Evelyn E. Baldwin, of the United States coast and survey, and Edward Hofma, of Grand Haven, Mich., and Mr. Harland of the United States coast survey.

CATHOLICS IN CONVENTION. Propostion to Drop the Word "Irish" Is Defeated. Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—The proposed establishment of a continent or central fund was the leading question discussed at the morning session of the Irish Catholic Benevolent union, now in convention here. The subject came before the assembly in the form of a constitutional amendment. The fund was to be established for the purpose of lending financial aid to societies with depleted treasuries and was to be raised by the collection of 5 per cent. from the societies in addition to the assessment already provided in the constitution. After a long discussion the amendment was lost.

Father Murphy Recalled. Pittsburg, Aug. 17.—Rev. John T. Murphy, C. S. S. P., for thirteen years president of Holy Ghost college in this city, has been recalled to Ireland by his superior in the order and has been appointed president of Black Rock college in the suburbs of Dublin. Father Murphy graduated from Black Rock college twenty-seven years ago.

Porto Rico Relief Fund. New York, Aug. 17.—The National bank of New York, as depository designated by secretary of war, has received for the sufferers in Porto Rico contributions amounting to \$2358. The relief committee of the Merchants' association of the New York maritime exchange amounts to \$425.

Charley Hurt, Negro, Lynched. Brantley, Ala., Aug. 17.—Charles Hurt, a negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Stephen Battle, a widow, near Brantley yesterday was taken from the Brantley jail last night by a mob of 100 men and shot to death in the woods half a mile away.

Priest Arrested. Paris, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Villers-Francais announces that a priest named Paul has been arrested there charged with being connected with a plot to change the form of government.

GRIM STORY OF AN ARTIC TRADEGY

AWFUL EXPERIENCE OF WELLMAN EXPLORING PARTY. A Norwegian's Lonely Watch Beside the Corpse of His Comrade, Sledges and Dogs Crushed in an Ice Quake—Mr. Wellman Injured. Scientific Observations in New Regions—No Trace of Andree.

Tromsø, Island of Tromsø, Norway, Aug. 17.—Walter Wellman and the survivors of the Polar expedition led by him arrived here this evening on the steamer Capell, having successfully completed their explorations in Franz Josef land. Mr. Wellman has discovered several new islands.

The expedition brings a grim story of arctic tragedy. In the autumn of 1888 an outpost called Fort McKinley was established in latitude 81. It was a house built of rocks and roofed over with walrus hides. The Scandinavians, Paul Bjoerqvist and Bert Bentzen, the latter of whom was with Nansen on the Fram, remained there. The main party wintered in a canvas covered hut called Hartswood House, at a point north of the snow-free point of Hall's Island, latitude 80.

About the middle of February, before the rise of the sun to its winter height, Mr. Wellman, with three Norwegians and forty sled dogs, started north. It was the earliest sledging journey on record on that high latitude. On reaching Fort McKinley, Mr. Wellman found Bentzen dead, but Bjoerqvist, according to promise, had kept the body in the house, sleeping beside it through two months of arctic darkness. Notwithstanding his terrible experience, the survivor was safe and cheerful. Pushing northward through rough ice and severe storms, with a continuous temperature for ten days between forty and fifty degrees below zero, the party found new lands north of Freedom Island, where Nansen landed in 1885.

By the middle of March all hands were confident of reaching latitude 81 or 82, if not the pole. Then began a succession of disasters. Mr. Wellman, while leading the party, fell into a snow-covered crevasse, seriously injuring one of his legs and compelling a retreat.

An Ice Quake. Two days later the party was roused at midnight by a seaquake; under them, due to pressure. In a few minutes many dogs were crushed and the sledges destroyed. The members of the expedition narrowly escaped with their lives, though they managed to save the precious sleeping bags and some dogs and provisions.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather indications today: FAIR AND WARMER. 1 General—Dreyfus Hears Testimony in His Favor. 2 General—Pittston News Budget. 3 Local—Possibility That P. J. Vetter is Alive. 4 Editorial. 5 Local—Select Council Without a Quorum. 6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 7 News Round About Scranton. 8 Local—Live Industrial Notes.

TRANSVAAL WILL GRANT CONCESSIONS

Exceeding Fifth Demand by Sir Alfred Milner—A Johannesburg Correspondent Thinks the Offer of the Boers Should Be Regarded with Caution. London, Aug. 17.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn that instead of replying to the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain to refer the franchise controversy to a joint commission of inquiry, the Transvaal government will intimate its willingness to grant a five year franchise, retrospective and unlogged by restrictions and that the representation of the gold fields will be extended to one of the fourth of the Volksraad, thus exceeding the fifth demand by Sir Alfred Milner and rendering an inquiry into the present franchise law unnecessary."

"Nothing will be demanded in return for these concessions, but a suggestion will be made that the imperial government should grant something reciprocal." "This apparent surrender must, however, be received with caution. Unless the new laws are properly secured by effectual guarantees, they may only be intended to grant the shadow of reforms with the object of gaining time and placing Great Britain at a disadvantage."

ROOSEVELT'S DENIAL.

He Will Not Under Any Circumstances Be a Candidate for Vice-President. Buffalo, Aug. 17.—The Buffalo News says: "Recently a statement was published that Roosevelt would be McKinley's running mate next fall. The governor was shown this statement. According to his usual custom he asked not to be quoted directly in the matter, but he made it so emphatic in his talk with close friends that no one who heard him talk can believe that he could be induced to take the nomination for the vice-presidency under any conditions."

FOOD FOR PORTO RICO. The United States Ship Panther to Carry Cargo from Philadelphia. Harrisburg, Aug. 17.—Governor Stone this morning received the following telegram from Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia: "Have arranged for United States ship Panther to carry cargo from Philadelphia to Porto Rico. Will you not kindly urge all Pennsylvania goods and money sent to Philadelphia, money to Drexel & Co., treasure; food supplies to Porto Rican relief fund, Philadelphia. President Cassatt presents free transportation of food supplies over Pennsylvania railroad."

The governor replied that he would urge the people to comply with this request, and he would also suggest that the people of the state be contributing to this worthy cause small forward money or supplies to the depositories given in Mayor Ashbridge's telegram.

DEWEY'S DISPATCH. Will Be in New York on September 29. New York, Aug. 17.—At today's meeting of the committee on plan and scope of the Dewey celebration, General Butterfield read a message of appreciation from Admiral Dewey which effectively sets at rest all the reports that the admiral would go to Washington before the celebration in his honor in New York. The message was as follows: "Loughbor, Aug. 14, 1899. Yours of August 1 received. Will reach the lower bay without fail Friday, September 29. Ready for parade Saturday morning. (Signed) Dewey."

FOREIGN GOSSIP. Alfred Behrend, an American explorer, has been created a knight of the French Legion of Honor. The Brussels chamber of deputies yesterday adopted four of the government's six electoral proposals.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Aug. 17.—Forecast for Friday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; for Friday and Saturday, warmer; Saturday, fresh to brisk; for the rest of the week, fair to fresh.

FILIPINOS BECOMING VERY BOLD

They Endeavor to Retake the Town of Angeles.

RESULT OF BRISK BATTLE

The Filipinos Are Repulsed by the American Garrison and Driven to the Mountains—Three Ditched Locomotives Captured by United States Forces—American Reporters for a Manila Newspaper Killed Yesterday.

Manila, Aug. 17, 6:15 p. m.—Eight hundred insurgents attacked Angeles this morning but the Twelfth regiment drove them into the mountains. Three ditched locomotives were captured. None of the insurgent troops were injured. The insurgent loss is not known.

THE CAPTURE OF ANGELES.

Significance Attached to Gen. MacArthur's Victory. Washington, Aug. 17.—Gen. Otis's dispatch announcing the occupation by MacArthur's troops of the country from Candalla to Angeles is the most important received from the Philippines in months. It shows that Gen. Otis has already begun the permanent occupation of territory which has been won from the insurgents. It marks a long stride forward in the crushing of the rebellion. The line of occupation indicated by Otis encircles the principal towns in the province of Pangasinana, which in population and in industrial importance is second only to the provinces of Manila, and which has always been regarded as the stronghold of the insurgents. A glance at the map makes clear that the region now occupied by MacArthur's troops is by far the most thickly settled portion of the Philippines.

This is the first time Gen. Otis has reported that any point outside the province of Manila would be permanently occupied by his troops. It is noted by some last spring because of his failure to garrison the towns won from the insurgents. The truth is that he has never until now been in a position where this was practicable. It was out of the question to garrison strategic points while the only troops available were volunteers, by act of congress entitled to discharge almost immediately after congress adjourned. These volunteers could not possibly be held for more than six months from March 2, when the bill became a law. The volunteers were willing to fight, but they were not willing to stay for garrison duty, which meant indefinite service, and they could not be held for more than six months. Within a week or ten days he will have 25,000, nearly the number he has estimated as sufficient to end the insurrection. He has accordingly not waited for the end of the rainy season, Gen. Otis has lost no time in organizing active operations. It may be expected that while no general movement will be undertaken before the rains cease, the campaign which has now begun will be continued, and that what is taken will be held permanently.

General Otis does not report how many troops MacArthur has in the province of Pangasinana, but it is clear that the force must include a considerable part of the regular army. It is the very heart of the largest Tagal province, MacArthur has extended his lines from Candalla, the largest town in the eastern part of the province, to Angeles, the last town of consequence on the north coast of Tagals; then southwest to Porac, the most populous city in the western part of the province, and then southeast to Bacolor, the capital of the province, taking in the important towns of Guisano and Santa Rita. His troops occupy the country within these lines and hold the center of the province with scores of smaller towns included.

In occupying this populous province, where the Tagals are stronger than in any other part of the island, it is not difficult to resume the possession of any city or town where the American troops have once been. At Angeles MacArthur is farther north than he has ever been before, and he has a complete line back to Manila, a distance of sixty miles. He holds the country from Manila north to the province of Tarlac, where the natives have never been especially friendly to Aguinaldo. He has routed the large band of insurgents which has been in Pangasinana since the previous operations in the province of Bulacan and all the strategic points in the other large Tagal provinces, and is driving the followers of Aguinaldo into the mountains. He has control of the railroad to Angeles and the wagon roads leading from that place to the principal towns of the district. He can hold all this permanently. From now on whenever the American troops drive out the insurgents from territory a strong garrison will be left to protect those who acknowledge American authority.

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