PART 2. THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. 9 TO 16.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 105.

FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

Insurgents Driven Back Toward Malabon with Heavy Loss.

AMERICANS IRRESISTIBLE

The Utah Artillery Was in the Fighting Line.

BRILLIANT CHARGES MADE.

Enemy's Force to Cut in Two—Aguinaldo's Army is Covered.

Manila, March 25.—The American movement today swept the insurgents back toward Malabon. General Harrison Gray Otis's brigade is in front of Le Loloma, where there is a stretch of a mile of rolling, open country. The insurgent trenches in the edge of the woods are four feet deep and furnish a good head cover.

The American troops advanced on the double quick, yelling fiercely and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing a volley.

The natives stood until the Americans were within 200 yards of their position, and then broke and ran for the woods. About thirty of them were killed in the outskirts and seventy of them on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently during the night time.

Ninety minutes after the start—at 6 o'clock—the whole front for a distance of three miles to the north had been cleared. General Hale's brigade had simultaneously swept in a northwesterly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

The line was then opposite Navamche, the artillery advancing along a good road from Le Loma to Navamche, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies and ammunition following. The infantry moved in splendid order.

Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse litters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos. The Americans who were wounded endured their injuries bravely, one group which had been brought into the hospital singing "Comrades."

The Pennsylvania troop took nine prisoners, among them a great naked captain of the Macabebes title and one Japanese. All the prisoners were greatly terrified, expecting to be executed immediately.

General MacArthur's division, consisting of the brigades of General Harrison Gray Otis, General Hale and General Ihdi, supplemented by General Wheaton's brigade, advanced at daybight and cut the enemy's forces in two. They captured the towns of Pulo and Novaleche on the left, and San Francisco del Monte and Marquina on the right, clearing the rebel trenches in front of the line north from the river to Caloocan. They also secured possession of the railroad, practically encircling the flower of Aguinaldo's army at Malabon and in the foothills at Singalong, twenty miles apart.

The troops engaged were the Third artillery as infantry, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota and Oregon volunteers, the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Twenty-second regulars, the Utah artillery battalion, and the Twenty-third regiment. The American casualties were light.

HEPOIT OF LOSS.

New York, March 24.—The World will tomorrow print the following Manila cable under date of March 24th:

"A sweeping victory over Aguinaldo's forces has just been won by the United States troops.

"The total American loss is estimated at about 100, including both killed and wounded.

"The Filipino loss is between 200 and 400."

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

The Punta de Atacama award recognizes part of the Argentine, and part of the Chilean boundary line.

The Cuban military assembly held a secret session yesterday, the place of meeting being carefully guarded.

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury showed available cash balance, $68,111,058; gold reserve, $142,434,822.

In Trenton, N. J., articles of incorporation of the American Beet Sugar company, with a capital of $25,000,000, have been filed.

Gov. Roosevelt states that he will, if possible, attend the proposed reunion of the Rough Riders to be held in the West Jersey Park.

The United States supply ship Relief, which left New York on March 3rd, on her way to Manila, has arrived at Ponce, island of Porto.

The treasury department has decided to discontinue the inspection of tea at Portland, Or., and to abolish the office of tea inspector at that place.

The show-of-war Thetis will go to San Francisco in a few days to be overhauled. It is expected that it will take a month to get the warship ready for sea.

The Bombay correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Moses Daley and Nancy Luther, sisters of the Cronjes, arrived here yesterday, en route for India."

At Chicago yesterday Emma Greenwell was awarded $25,000 in a street railway damage case. The girl, who is 19 years old, was run over and crippled for life.

FUNERAL SCENES IN HONOLULU.

Obsequies of the Late Princess Kaiulani in Hawaii.

THOUSANDS PAY RESPECTS.

Catafalque Presented a Beautiful Appearance—Attorney General Wm. A. Smith Resigns.

San Francisco, March 14.—The steamer Doric brought the following Honolulu advices, dated March 11th: The funeral of the late PrincessKaiulani took place Sunday, the 12th inst. Her body was placed in the royal mausoleum beside that of her mother. On the day preceding the funeral, the remains lay in state at Kawaiahao church and thousands took a last look at the well-remembered face. At midday the girls of Kawaiahao seminary sang several selections in the church.

The funeral was set for 2 o'clock p.m. Long before that hour the street in the vicinity of Kawaiahao church began to fill up. The entire community, augmented by hundreds from the other islands, began to wend their way toward the church or take position along the line of march of the procession.

The organizations which were to be in the procession were early and promptly in the positions designated for them. The marine, drawn by 250 Hawaiians, uniformed in white trousers, blue jerseys and white hats, and wearing yellow sashes, was drawn up King street to the church at 1 o'clock. Other organizations participating in the parade were the second battalion United States volunteer engineers, First regiment, N. G. Hawaii, subject Both the United States and Hawaiian bands, Hoopoes, and various civic and Hawaiian societies.

The scene about the catafalque was much the same as on Saturday. The catafalque itself presented a splendid appearance. It was covered just in front of the pulpit, and was covered with a royal pall of velvet, and another of yellow moire of tissue. The white casket was almost buried in floral pieces, which kept coming in up to the last moment, on either side of the casket six kahili bearers, wearing yellow feather capes, waved their kahilis with rhythmic movements. On each side of the casket large royal kahilis on iron stalks were placed, two large white ones at the head, two smaller white ones at the foot, and between them others, some black, some gold and some of other colors stood. At the corners of the casket were candles in a sandelabrum. Near the head of the casket were two large kahilis of yellow and form sent by Prince David Kawananakoa. The pulpit was covered with ilima leis. The choir and the school hall were banked with flowers and ferns.

The services in the church were very impressive and well conducted by the bishop of Honolulu. Seats were reserved on the left of the catafalque for the president and cabinet and the justices of the circuit court and other American and Hawaiian officials. In the body of the church seats were reserved for the consular corps, which was present in its entirety, members of the house and senate, and others prominent in the community. On the right of the pulpit were the others. On the right of the casket were the mourning party.

With the removal of the casket from the church began the tolling of the bell and the firing of the minute-guns from the summit of Punch Bowl. The services at the mausoleum were simply those of the burial service, the choir singing the hymns. The mausoleum was dimly lighted, and the scene and services were very effective.

The entire line of march was crowded on both sides of the street with spectators. It is estimated that fully 15,000 persons took part in the procession or witnessed it. The procession itself was so long it require forty minutes to pass at given point.

William O. Smith, who has been attorney general since the overthrow of the monarchy, has presented President Dole to accept his resignation, handed in last August. The sudden withdrawal from the cabinet is the culmination of a serious disagreement between the officers of the cabinet. It is claimed that Smith and President Dole desire the retirement of James A. King, the minister of the interior. Minister Damon stand by King, and declined to vote for his dismissal. As it requires the votes of three cabinet officers to make a change, a deadlock was formed. Smith saw no chance to carry his point, so he decided to retire from the cabinet himself. Henry E. Cooper, the present minister of foreign affairs, will probably be appointed to succeed Mr. Smith.

The United States transport Portland arrived from San Francisco on the 12th. The Valencia arrived a day later and departed for Manila this morning. The United States gunboat Wheeling arrived yesterday, twelve days from Vancouver. She will go to Manila from this port. The little schooner Hazen E. Pierce got away for Guam on the 11th. She cleared for Manila via Guam. She carried twelve passengers besides her crew. Three of them are as missionaries in Guam. They are Jose Castino, Jose Castino, Jr., and Edward Supery. The others are Dorothea Roll, a surveyor, and his wife, J. D. Rumberg and wife, and James Rumberg, Charles Allen Johnson and Benjamin Hanson, the owner of the schooner, his wife and daughter.

The ship Star of Bengal, Capt. Henderson, forty-eight days from New Castle, arrived off port on the 12th, with her cargo of coal heated and danger of fire breaking out. The ship is bound for San Francisco, but in the condition of her cargo, the captain thought it dangerous to proceed without an official investigation. A board of survey recommended that the vessel discharge her cargo at this port.

IF ONLY BARNUM WERE ALIVE!

Story of a Two-Headed Sea Serpent from the Solomon Isles.

San Francisco, March 24.—The steamer Warrimoo arrived today with Australian advices. Steamer Ema, which reached Sydney just before the Warrimoo left, brought news of a supposed sea serpent seen in the Solomon group. The officers said the creature had two heads. They brought a portion of the carcass to the Sydney museum. The monster was covered with hair. It weighed seventy tons and was sixty feet long.

UTAH BATTERY AIDS NEBRASKANS.

Full Details Regarding the Outbreak of February 4th.

BRASS COATED BULLETS.

Thomas Bryan Shot Through the Groin—Two Hours Later He Dies in Agony.

San Francisco, March 24.—The Associated Press has received the following correspondence from Manila, dated February 21st: The American troops are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the six regiments of reinforcements now on the way to Manila. Until that time will come there will probably be no very decided movement of the American forces, as the long line that has to be maintained is too thin to permit of serious offensive operations against the Filipinos. When the American reinforcements do arrive, it is expected that short work will be made of Aguinaldo's men.

Full details have been received of the outbreak of the night of February 4th. For the past two months the First Nebraska has been camped at Santa Mesa, which was practically on the firing line. The sentinels of the insurgents and the Nebraska outposts were very close at several places, and for several nights previous to the first firing an insurgent sentinel had taken his post in the rear outpost No. 2, by attempting to post his sentinels within the Nebraska lines.

Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, on February 4th, the insurgent bugle sent shrilled with a few men and disregarded the challenge of the sentinel near No. 2. Private Grugeon of company B, after properly challenging the advancing party, who paid no attention to him, fired, killing the lieutenant and a private. The insurgents returned the fire and retreated.

The battle really began when Sergt. O. A. Smith ordered his men to fire upon a large body of insurgents who were attempting to cross the river opposite his post. Sergt. Curtis was wounded and compelled to retire.

When the battle began the insurgents seemed to be ready, and the Nebraska regiment was made the center of their attack. The American soldiers, however, shed them off and positions were held firmly all along the line. At daylight companies L, M, and C, led by Capt. Hollingsworth, advanced to drive back the insurgents who had effected a crossing further up the river and had gained a position on the left flank, from which they poured a terrible fire on the advancing line. Nevertheless, the Utahns had not gone far before they had gained a quarter of a mile in plain view of the enemy, the Nebraskans drove the insurgents back to their boat and across the river.

The Utah battery, acting in conjunction with the Nebraska troops, did great service.

The insurgents retreated hastily, leaving seventy-nine dead concealed behind a stone wall. It was here that E. O. Edlund of company B was killed, and Fred Kohn of company C wounded. A Mauser bullet passed through Capt. Hollingsworth's hat.

The insurgents are using brass-coated bullets, which inflict shocking wounds, blood-poisoning almost invariably results from a wound inflicted by one of these bullets.

Thomas Bryan, a member of the California regiment, was shot through the groin by a Remington. The wound was not considered dangerous, but two hours later he was brought in in the great blood-poisoning set in, lockjaw ensued, and fifteen minutes later Bryan was dead.

The bodies of two members of the California regiment, Privates Nielson and Richard, were found in the woods beyond Caloocan on February 19th. They had been missing since February 10, when in company with two companies, all having leaving of absence, they joined a company of the Kansas regiment going to the front. The four Californians were slipped through a deep gorge and advanced by themselves a mile and a half beyond our line. Privates Brown and Duncan of company C, two of the four men, reported back to company quarters Tuesday night, and stated that they had been fired upon by a large body of insurgents, leaving Nielson and Richard to follow, on February 19th their dead bodies were found in the timber, stripped of all clothing. The numerous empty cartridge shells strewn about told the story.

On February 19th Admiral Dewey, Capt. Leutherbur of the Olympia, and several aides went up the river in the Admiral's launch and visited San Pedro Macati. While at the headquarters of General Rios, the insurgents sent a shower of Mauser bullets whizzing all around, and the naval party hastily returned to the launch and went full speed down the river, where the ladies were out of danger.

Welcome Rain in California.

San Francisco, March 24.—The rain is still falling in all parts of northern California, with no signs of a cessation. The snow in the mountains is retiring from lower down and the rivers tributary to the San Joaquin are rising very rapidly. The channels of the San Joaquin are rapidly forming. The lower parts of the city of Stockton are submerged and cellars and basements are filling with water. Several of the smaller towns are also under water.

The Tuolumne and Stanislaus rivers, tributaries to the San Joaquin, are higher than they have been since the winter of 1889-90. In some places the channels have been tampered with by farmers who tried to lot in water for irrigation purposes during the dry spell.

At Santa Cruz the creeks are overrunning the banks and the railroad tracks have been rendered temporarily useless. All trains have stopped running, but no great damage has been done so far.

In Alameda county the creeks are full, but the only danger threatened is the possible collapse of the Mountain View reservoir, of which there are two. One of the dams showed signs of weakness last night and people were warned of the danger and to move their more valuable effects to places of safety in time, but the herculean efforts of the superintendent and a gang of workmen who filled the gaps with clay and rocks saved the retaining wall.

TERRIBLE FAMINE AMONG CHINESE.

Appeal for Substantial Aid Sent to America.

TWO MILLIONS STARVING.

Owing to the Yellow River Floods, They Have Lost Their All—Terrible Suffering.

Washington, March 24.—Citizens of the United States residing in Che Foo, China, have made an earnest appeal, through Consul Fowler at Che Foo, to the charitable in America and elsewhere on behalf of the sufferers from the signalling Yellow river floods of this year. These floods have been described by the natives as "China's sorrow," and the petitioners state that never before was the distress so great and heartrending as now. The most conservative estimates place the number of starving at two millions, and time and the increasing cold weather will undoubtedly augment the distress. The petitioners say that they are daily, almost hourly, in receipt of reports from their countrymen in the interior depicting the condition of the famine refugees; hundreds of villages are submerged, cities surrounded by water, houses, furniture, clothing—in fact, everything is under water or destroyed; the unfortunate people are living in straw huts; many have absolutely no shelter from the winter's cold and snow; subsisting on bark, willow twigs, roots, etc. The summer's crops have been a failure, the seed for next spring's sowing is gone, and there is nothing for the starving millions to hope for in the future.

"With our knowledge of the terrible need prevailing," says the American committee, "we venture to call upon the charitable in our home land to assist us in trying to alleviate at least a portion of this misery.

"Therefore, we shall be glad to receive contributions of money and corn. We earnestly beg the merchants and others on the Pacific coast to contribute a stipend of corn. The mouth of Shan Tung, unlike those down south, subsist upon corn, and we believe, if the generosity of the west will ship to the United States consul at Che Foo direct from the Pacific ships a steamer loaded with corn, it will be the means of not only saving thousands of lives, but of opening a market of from 25 millions to 250,000,000 consumers later on, as under normal conditions American cash can only compete with native cash and if this aid be sent, we anticipate that it will be distributed under the direct and personal supervision of the Americans now residing in or near the submerged districts. We ask for money to be sent to the United States consul here, with which food and clothing and cloth can be bought for the sufferers, and we can guarantee that it will go, counting for every dollar received, than Tang is peculiarly interesting to American merchants as the best market for their products in all China; to the missionaries, because there are five denominations represented, numbering 19 adults, scattered all over this vast province, and to whom we look to assist us in distributing relief and to supply receive. Probably in no other place in the world, and probably not in this generation, has there been such suffering as is now being endured in Shan Tung. The natives are doing all in their power; one firm in Che Foo has contributed the equivalent of $6,000 in cash and 10,000 bags of corn, and all classes are contributing, but let us not forget there are two millions starving."

Arrangements have been completed for an elaborate banquet to be held in Topeka, Kas., March 28th, in memory of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. Covers will be laid for 1,500 guests.

The taking of testimony in the investigation of the Standard Oil trust before Master Commissioner Allen T. Brunsmade was resumed in Cleveland, O., yesterday. The only witness examined was Virgil P. Kline.

BLAINE'S PLAN REGARDING SAMOA

Partition of the Islands May be Discussed.

THREE ISLES TO DIVIDE.

Germany, with Her Characteristic Modesty, Wants the Best and Largest Slice.

Washington, March 24.—There is some suggestion that Mr. Blaine's plan of a partition of Samoa may again be brought forward, although it has not assumed official form thus far. It is based on the idea that as the Samoan group consists of three large islands, each of the three interested nations would take one of the islands. The Germans boast that they have predominating influence on the large island of Upolu where the capital, Apia, is situated, and that in any partition Upolu would fall to Germany.

Upon this basis, the eastern island of Tutuila, with its harbor of Pago-Pago, would fall to the United States, and the large western island to Samoa to Great Britain.

At present this government is preparing to take possession of its harbor of Pago-Pago, and a sailor is now loading at Norfolk with supplies for that point. But, while it is one of the best naval harbors on the Pacific, there is much doubt whether this government would be interested with a naval harbor about which Germany claimed the rich commercial parts of the island group. Now it is believed, Great Britain will accept a partition which assigns to her the western island, which is barren and mountainous.

While, therefore, the partition of Samoa is being put forward as a tentative way, it appears to evade the many annoyances to prove a practicable solution. Germany probably would accept such a solution, as it would give back the commercial preponderance the Germans have lacked since the treaty of Berlin was made. At that time, William Walter Phelps, our minister at Berlin, forwarded to Mr. Blaine extracts from the above great organs of German political sentiment, all expressing deep disappointment at losing the preponderating force they had previously exercised. The Berlin Royal Britain textbook concluded that:

"German influence is no longer to be allowed preponderating force, and the German element is to be reduced to the level of other foreign elements. Although two-thirds of all foreigners in Samoa are Germans, and four-fifths of all the trade is in German hands.

"The conclusion of each of these views was similar, all expressing regret that Germany had in the treaty of Berlin given up her preponderating influence. In this view it would appear that any repudiation of the treaty of Berlin would be in line with German political sentiment, as was known to Mr. Phelps to Mr. Blaine at the time the treaty was made.

FOUR MORE BODIES.

Charred Remains Dug Out in Window Ruins.

New York, March 24.—Four more bodies were rescued from the ruins of the Window hotel today. The record as it now stands is twenty-three dead, forty or more missing, and a large collection of small bones. The injured in hospitals and other places are recovering. Anxiety on the part of friends of persons who have been reported missing is increasing to a certainty almost that they perished in the fire. From the condition of the bodies so far reached there is but little hope that any of any of the bodies that may be found hereafter can be identified.

Body number 11 was taken to the morgue intact and showed it to have lived. It is in about the same condition as the other bodies received. It is only a charred and shaded trunk, with parts of the arms, legs and skull attached.

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