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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GEN. WHEATON TAKES PASIG.

Enemy Makes a Half-Hearted Stand for About One Hour and Then Runs.

ONLY SIX AMERICANS WOUNDED

Recently Arrived Regulars at Manila Smell Powder—Mounted Cavalry Takes a Hand in the Proceedings—River Gunboat Gives the Rebels in the Jungle a Hot Time.

Manila, March 12, 4:05 p. m.—General Wheaton attacked and captured the city of Pasig, east of Manila this 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 thirty killed and sixteen prisoners; of the United States forces, six were wounded.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

Manila, March 12, 11:55 a. m.—At daylight today Brig. Gen. Wheaton's divisional brigade, consisting of the Twentieth 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 fifth artillery was drawn up on a ridge behind San Pedro Macatiin, a mile north of the town. The advance was ordered 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 road of Guadalupe.

Support by the Oregon volunteers the advance force opened a heavy fire on the rebels. The response was feeble and desultory, apparently coming from hardened of men in every cavity.

While the right column was swinging towards the town of Pasig, the left advanced pouring volleys into the town. A small body of rebels made a determined stand at Guadalupe church, but the enemy was unable to withstand the assault.

At 7:30 a. m. a river gunboat started towards Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by this vessel in the Pasig river near Guadalupe. Steadily shelling the gunboat poured a terrific fire from her starting guns into the brush. For all of an hour the shelling of the gunboat was alternated with the bombing of the heavier pieces on board.

In the meantime Bostys 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 sharpshooters away with volleys from their carbines. The artillery then advanced and met with little opposition. In the meantime the infantry had been sent forward in advance of order, the Washington regiment resting on the bank of the river, each regiment deploying on reaching its station and furnishing its own supports.

The entire column wheeled toward the river, driving the enemy towards his supports and then converging on Guadalupe.

The artillery moved to a river commanding Pasig and Parroron. By this time the enemy was so hot that it was a time over a mile long, and the firing was discontinued temporarily, in order to give the troops a rest before making the attack on Pasig.

The enemy's loss was believed to be severe, but only eight American were wounded.

At this stage of the engagement it was raining heavily.

After a short rest General Wheaton resumed the attack on Pasig.

Scott's battery supported by two companies of the Twentieth regiment advanced on Guadalupe by the road along the river bank, the remainder of the Twentieth following and the Twenty-second regiment following with the reserve of the Oregon volunteers. At 11:20 a. m. the column came in contact with the enemy and a gunboat steamed to the firing line and cleared the jungle on both sides, while the battery took up a position on a bluff at the right. The first shot from the American field pieces at 1,200 yards range dislodged a gun of the enemy at Pasig. After the rebels had been shelled the Twentieth regiment filed up on the bluff and the Twenty-second took up a position on the left of the place with the cavalry in the center, whereupon the enemy retreated to the town. The gunboat then moved into a bend opposite and a hot fire on the rebel position was maintained along the whole American line until 2:30 p. m., when preparations were made for the attack. At 3 p. m. our gunboat started in pursuit of the enemy's armed tug, chasing her to the lake.

At 3:30 p. m. a large body of the enemy was observed marching around our right flank and the Twentieth regiment was moved to a commanding ridge. The enemy, however, met upon Pairoc, but the casing failed. Thirty of the rebels were killed or already carried away, some taken prisoners and the Americans lost six men wounded. The whole American line then rested at 4 o'clock, the rebels were rejected to be marching northward a few miles to the southeast. The casualties in Company D (Capt. Spencer), Eulogas, Palminas, Ellsoro Colarnicho, Rodinis Dabon, Cordoson, Punos, Mallicoco, Minimes and Marcreros, lying at Zembangas islands of Minimos, have been sent to Pangolan Boys for 20-1-14 Mexican dollars. They will probably be round to the highest bidder or they may be transformed into merchandise.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

New York, March 11.—A Manila special to the Journal gives the following list of casualties sustained by the United States forces in the advance upon and capture of Pasig:

Killed—James H. Kiss, private Twentieth Kansas.

Wounded—Privates L. F. Alger, Thomas Miller, Charles Davis, Twenty-third United States infantry, and Corporal Charles Easley of the Twenty-second infantry.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

Washington, March 11.—The following casualties have been received at the war department:

Manila, March 11.—Adjutant General, Washington:

Following deaths since last weekly report: March 8, Private Alexander H. Cheshire, company M, Fourteenth infantry, accidentally shot. March 9, Henry O. Gilbert, company L, Second Oregon, Edward J. Fetrans, company I, Thirteenth Minnesota, certain. March 10, Robert W. Hartshorne, company E, Fourth cavalry, accidentally shot. March 11, Louis R. Westphal, company H, First California, dysentery.

Died of wounds received in action: March 8, Private Joe Spaith, company G, First Wyoming. OTIS.

BEHIND SCENES AT BEEF CANNERY.

Investigators Increase Their Knowledge Regarding Details.

SOME EPICUREAN DAINTIES.

Cows Carrying Calves Habitually Used in the Big Packing Houses of the States.

Chicago, March 11.—Edward Tilden, who is treasurer and one of the directors of the Libby, McNeill & Libby Packing company, was the first witness called today in the army beef inquiry. Referring to the grade of stock reported in the newspapers as "canners," he said:

"I understand that it refers to a cheap grade of cattle, but as far as the packing houses are concerned it is a misnomer and does not signify anything."

Witness said the aim is to get a uniform class of beef for canning about a thousand pounds live weight.

Major Lee asked:

"How many different grades of canned beef do you prepare?

"Two grades of roast beef, one grade of corned beef."

"You said considerably of this lower grade to the government, did you not?"

"A very small amount. We sold about ten million and a half pounds of canned roast beef to the government in all."

Col. Gillespie:

"Where was that second grade delivered?"

"From your observation would it be possible to take cut meat from the tank when once thrown in?"

"It would be possible but I don't think it very probable."

"What would be the condition of the beef?"

"It would not be very inviting."

"After once being thrown into the tank what would be the possibility of its being used for food?"

"I don't think it could be."

"Where would it have to be taken to be worked up?"

"It would have to be taken to the sausage room or to the canning room."

"What would be the chance of defective meat in your opinion?"

"The chance of detection would be in some of the employes being around and seeing it. If it was thrown in, I think it would be easily recognized."

"Have you ever had occasion to before or since, that this meat was rejected in any registered packing house?"

"Not for five years."

"How was it then?"

"I never did any positive evidence of anything occurring at that time, but I was stationed at a house where there were cows carrying calves that probably such a thing was done."

No Senator Elected in Delaware.

Dover, Del., March 11.—The general assembly adjourned at 2:56 p. m. without electing a United States senator. The election of a senator now goes over until the calling of a special session of the legislature is called for the purpose of an election.

General Bunyan's Health.

London, March 12.—Inquiries made regarding the health from Mr. Bunyan, Victoria, superintendent of New York, saying that William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, was taken ill yesterday, gives the impression that his recovery was doubtful, since that a dispatch has been received at Salvation headquarters from the Salvation Army lass from Adelaide, South Australia, saying that Booth has been suffering from pneumonia, but that he is recovering as rapidly as expected, and that he will be able to proceed to Perth, Western Australia, on the 14th, for the purpose of conducting a Salvation Army campaign in that colony.

STORY OF THE SHIPWRECK.

Chief Officer and a Passenger on Board the Cuttlius Relate Their Experiences.

Big Allan Liner Still Hard and Fast Upon the Rocks—Passengers and Baggage Landed.

Yarmouth, N. S., March 11.—Chief Officer McAffey and Purser Stewart, of the Allan line Cuttlius, have arrived here by train, having landed at Lockport, Shelburne county, on the south shore of Nova Scotia. Mr. McAffey reports that during the night the weather was hazy and they proceeded slowly and cautiously, carefully looking out for buoys or signs of land. Suddenly a thick was seen ahead and she struck much forward, quite gently the shock, not being sufficient to awaken the passengers. It was about Sunday morning when the Cuttlius struck. There was no confusion and all orders were obeyed promptly and promptness. The engines were reversed but the steamer held fast. It was just about low tide when she went on and when it was found that the engines would not take her off it was decided to wait for daylight and send ashore for assistance. The sea was comparatively smooth. The carpenter sounded the vessel and found the compartments and the boats were all gotten ready, but there seemed no necessity for launching the boats. General McAffey and Purser Stewart were dispatched to convey the news to land. At Tusdeadie they found a telegraph with the local agents of the Allan line and a tug was sent to the scene as quickly as possible.

In an interview a fellow passenger on board the Cuttlius said:

"I was asleep when the steamer struck and the shock awakened me. I went up on deck and found the chief mate Captain J. J. Scully, and and experienced mate, formerly on the Allan line, come out from their cabins quietly. 'We are on a rock,' I asked him if there was any danger, and he said no, not yet. I asked the passengers to remain in their cabins and they were not aroused. He said he would let me know if there was any necessity for getting up the passengers. I dressed and came quietly into the room and said: 'You had better get up, sir, and pack your valuables in your trunks.' There was no necessity of leaving the ship.

"In the night every care was taken as to the safety of the passengers and at the same time all alarm vanished. Breakfasts were served and tiffin and dinner were served and there was no in the day we had received. A boat had been sent to land for assistance, but nothing was heard from them until the middle of the afternoon when the tugs arrived. The grating soon caused some anxiety and a boat was lowered, steering gear running to through the saloon and ladies' room was thrown overboard to prevent the vessel from sinking. Later, on the deck, the saloon was thrown up. This the sea soon broke up and washed forward said. These things were all a little alarming, but the officers and crew were very determined and young officers and crew ably assisted by Captain Scully displayed no fear. There was absolutely nothing approaching panic. In the forenoon boats were launched on the side of the vessel opposite to the side ashore and the passengers were told off to the boats they were to go in. The steamer Cumberland, a towing steamer, whistle was heard and we broke into hearty cheers. During the forenoon the Cumberland Dominion line had been out in the northwest of Canada as a volunteer, but I believe she was a government. He is a Roman Catholic of no sect and the passengers and crew represented Scotch, English, Canadian, Austrian and Jews, reverently joined in the devotion.

THE THREE PRIZES OF WAR.

Cruiser Reina Mercedes, and Gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval Saved from Santiago.

New York, March 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

The navy department has abandoned all hope of the recovery of the armed cruiser Reina Mercedes, which sank in the battle of July 3rd. Engineers representing the Swedish Wrecking Company, who arrived here a few weeks have left for Stockholm without making any proposition to the department and it is understood that the work of this will be taken because of the hopelessness of the task.

From the Spanish indications, therefore the only ships added to the service as a result of the campaign in the Atlantic ocean will be the cruiser Reina Mercedes, now undergoing repairs at Sandiego, preparatory to her voyage to Norfolk and the gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval.

Admiral Dewey has in commission at Manila the Manila, Cattan, Leyte, Mindanao and Bisayas and the Hubbards into de Cebu, Iloilo and Negros. The Juan de Austria will be commissioned on July 1st, August and October 1st respectively.

AMERICA DEALS WITH GEN. GOMEZ.

Military Authorities Continue to Recognize the Leader.

VOLUNTEERS SAIL APRIL 15.

Arms of the Cuban Troops to be Delivered to United States Authorities.

New York, March 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

News from Havana of the Cuban assembly's action will not encourage a change in the administration's policy. The American military authorities in Cuba will continue to recognize Gomez and to deal with him. It is understood the proposal which has been created temporarily will make unnecessary any change in the plans for the withdrawal of the volunteers, though if the Spanish government seems to require it, the plans will be modified. The Michigan will not sail for the volunteers out of Cuba on April 15. Preliminary instructions have been given that the transports should be available, so that there would be no delay in embarking the troops. This is understood to have been given by direct orders of President McKinley. No serious concern is felt over the action of the assembly. Official reports have all received the chief candidates full in Gomez. He has expressed general satisfaction and the military commanders with his minority and they have stated their confidence in his ability to carry the plans of the insurgent army. No response to their confidence that Gomez has been consulted the general scheme of royal policy to be organized from the ranks of the disbanded insurgent army. Gomez gave his adhesion to the plans and was ready to cooperate in making it effective.

NO RECOGNITION.

The Cuban assembly has never received official recognition from the United States. Rudolfo Fernandez, who was given to the existence of such a body and the commission, which came to Washington, was received unofficially. Calixto Garcia, was received informally just as Mr. Quesada was received in advance of the formal recognition of Cuban affairs. The commission accompanied the $3,000,000 payment, but the consideration given was so far from the assembly the handling of the money, the instructions under which General Brooke is acting are specific. They are based on the supposition that the insurgents are entitled to a total of 30,000 men and officers. The rest must be proofed to show that the insurgent forces were in the field the troops sent army before the surrender of Santiago. This is a liberal provision, for it recognizes the fact that the Cuban forces had been camp followers, who succeeded in getting themselves enrolled after the protocol was signed. All the insurgent armies were disgusted with these camp followers and it is understood that some of these should be mustered out. There is no evidence that this has been done. General Brooke's instructions also require that when the insurgents receive the payment they must turn in their arms, which shall be delivered up to the American military collection. A mistaken report has been current that the arms were to be delivered to the Cuban authorities. No such item arrangement was contemplated. The arms are not of great financial value but they will be held in trust by the American authorities just like the rest of the property. The previous impression that the United States makes a gift of $3,000,000 to the insurgents is not true. The sum is a gift, but it is understood that it is advanced without a specific acknowledgment of the repayment being made at a future date. The assembly's action in adopting a resolution to the effect that the advance is to be repaid out of the future revenues of Cuba.

The statement from Havana that the assembly's action was intended to secure the Gomez, shows the ludicrous misconception which the members have of the situation. Gomez, it does not appear, has been consulted by the assembly, but he has been informed by representatives of the assembly that it is his duty to cooperate with the assembly. He has accepted the position and has gone out the money with General Gomez. In the secret session of the assembly the question of the disposition of the money was discussed and the resolution was sharply criticised and severely condemned. While it is understood that it was not in the assembly's power to compel Gomez to pay out directly and not through the agency of the assembly, he has been advised that it would be wise for him to cooperate with the assembly and pass