FILIPINOS MAKE HASTY TRACKS.

Gen. Wheaton's Brigade Advances Into Their Country.

GUNBOAT CLEARS JUNGLE.

Rebels Planned on Attack Yesterday, but on Second Thoughts Decided to Retreat.

Manila, March 12.—General Wheaton's newly-formed divisional brigade advanced at 7 o'clock this morning from San Pedro Macati, for the purpose of corralling the enemy. It is now moving on Pasig, meeting with slight resistance, as the rebels are in full retreat.

A gunboat is clearing the jungle along the river banks, which have been carried as far as Guadalupe.

The purpose of the move is to clear the country to Laguna de Bay.

The Filipinos apparently had planned an attack upon the lines of General Otis and General Hale this morning, but their courage seemed to flag, though they lired signals and kept up the fusillade along the American front for an hour. Our troops, in obedience to orders, refrained from shooting, with the exception of two companies of newly-arrived men, who replied until they ceased firing. A regiment of Filipinos, this body of rebels seemed under better leadership than some of the others. A white man was seen smoothing the officer, continuous of forces, had been in the attack, but apparently all efforts to induce them to leave the trenches were fruitless.

The American authorities in Manila say the city is now so effectively patrolled that a serious outbreak is impossible. They believe that the natives are cowed.

The presence of the families of officers is discouraged, and many are leaving on board the United States transports, some going to Japan for temporary residence. Gen. Otis has remarked: "Hitherto we have feared women. This is war, not a picnic."

This afternoon the Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry and Utah company of the Oregon volunteers marched to San Pedro Macati to join Gen. Wheaton's new divisional brigade, which is to consist of the Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry, eight companies of the Washington volunteers, seven companies of the Oregon volunteers, three troops of cavalry mounted, and a battalion of light artillery.

Although the rain which fell this morning has cooled the temperature to 82 degrees, many dropped from the ranks, overcome by the heat. Several soldiers were sunstruck in the streets of Manila this morning. Most of them were not yet acclimated.

Brigadier General Charles King has recovered from his indisposition, and resumed command at the San Pedro Macati bridge. The troops are very active north of the river, though few duties are firing now.

AMAZONS AMONG FILIPINOS.

Women at Cavite Anxious to Bear Arms Against the American Forces.

Tacoma, Wash., March 12.—Oriental papers brought by the steamer Peloria contain the following extracts from the Republican Filipino, the Iloperanto paper:

"Splendid demonstrations of the Cavite women, without distinction of class or age, unanimously requested with earnestness to be permitted to take the place of men of the men perish in the struggle against the American foes for the defense of the independence of the Philippines. They say that irrespective of the weakness of their sex, the honor of their country will make them strong and will animate them to keep careful against the American foes."

A telegram published in the Republican says that a letter has been found in Baliwag offering $5,000 reward for the assassination of Aguinaldo.

Stories of the battle contained in oriental papers are no details but covered by earlier advices.

Otis Calls a Halt on Rice.

London, March 12.—It is reported at Manila that Gen. Otis has ordered a discontinuance of negotiations between Spanish Gen. Rios and Aguinaldo for the release of Spanish prisoners on payment of a heavy indemnity, as such payment would strengthen the Filipino cause by replenishing the insurgent treasury.

VOLUNTEERS WANT TO STAY.

Soldiers are Anxious to Make Their Homes on the Islands.

Washington, March 12.—The following is the gist of a letter from Maj. Gen. Max. Theodore Sternberg, psychiatist United States volunteers, dated Manila, on April 27, 1898, in the service in the war department:

"I wish you would call the attention of the President and secretary of war to this:

"There is not less than an 10 per cent of the noncommissioned officers and men who wish to remain in these islands and make their homes here and engage in agricultural, commercial and mining pursuits. In every point of vantage this should be encouraged, unless American ships to Manila are to be the main stock home.

"The time will come when every American will recognize the value of these islands. Take but one hemp-cattle thrive here; it is the finest stock country in the east. The official can be supplied with beef from here.

"Now, these soldiers wish to be discharged here with travel pass to their respective homes. They who are in earnest will and can do anything in reason to please us. Many of them would be willing to serve out a two years' service by transfer to the regular army. They would rather, many of them, prefer to be mustered out here with nothing, rather than be compelled to go to the States to be mustered out.

"There are also many regular soldiers enlisted under order 40. These men think they should be paid travel if they intend settling in these islands. Now, all of this is based upon the idea that the United States will retain some sort of interest in these islands.

"Knowing the value of the pioneer, I say deliberately that each of these men is a pioneer, young, vigorous and used to this climate—remaining here will be of incalculable value to our country. The only way to Americanize these islands is the example of American pioneers engaged in making homes for themselves. I take no stock in the cry that white men cannot work in the tropics. They can, who will work for themselves. There are no healthier people than the English and Scotch who have lived here for many years. At all events, the government has here now the element of American young manhood who is anxious to try the thing.

"I know the regulars, as a rule, don't want to hold these islands, because they prefer stations in the states. I know the majority of the volunteers are homesick and so color their opinions. But I had rather die here than see the flag come down, and if I was twenty years younger I would make my home on a farm here."

Typhoon on Pacific.

Tacoma, Wash., March 12.—The steamer Victoria, arriving today from China and Japan, encountered a terrific typhoon of four days' duration off the Japanese coast. She outrode the storm safely, and has no word of other vessels being damaged by it. The steamer brought 200 passengers, mostly Chinese and Japanese, and 1,000 tons of freight across the Pacific. The Adaline was for Victoria and this port. Including in the cargo is 300 bales of silk, valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. It goes east by overland tonight. All efforts is made to give the silk every dispatch.

ANTI-MORMON RESOLUTION.

Pittsburg Conference of the "Josephite" Adopts Resolutions Against Roberts.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 12.—At today's session of the Pittsburg conference of the Latter-day Saints church which claims to be the true Mormon church, a strong resolution was adopted favoring the proposed bill to admit Roberts, the Utah polygamist, to a seat in the House of Representatives to which he was elected last fall. The conference was made up of churches in eastern Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. The present conference officers were re-elected.

Kipling Getting Better.

New York, March 12.—Rudyard Kipling passed a restless night, suffering a good deal of pain, however, he is much better. As yet, no one outside his family have been permitted to see him.

This evening Mr. Doubleday reported Kipling's condition as satisfactory in the extreme, considering the suffering the patient being due to the resolution going on in the lungs. He temperature is very little above normal, and he is able to take a considerable amount of solid food.

Today Mr. Kipling saw his two children for a short time. His little girl Elsie is sufficiently recovered to run about and she has been the delight of the house. The physicians say that within two weeks their patient will be well enough to be removed to pleasant land, and to not yet decided upon, to convalesce.

Mr. Kipling realized today for the first time how many friends he really has and learned of the athletic manifested during his illness. He read many of the telegrams and letters expressing sympathy with his wife, admiration and hope for his recovery.

Mr. Doubleday said today: "Among other messages Mr. Kipling read a cablegram from the Harvard Oxford and Cambridge boat crew in the United States congratulating him upon his. I am not at liberty to tell you what he said. Perhaps when he is better he will dictate a reply to make a statement for the press.

"Mr. Kipling's temperature is very little above normal. He is able to eat sweetbreads, jellies, stewed oysters and things of that kind."

Spanish Soldiers in Colonize Mexico.

City of Mexico, March 12.—A large number of Spanish officers and soldiers who participated in the recent war in Cuba are to be colonized in the districts of Montezuma and Arizona state of Sonora. Where a tract comprise 25,000,000 acres has been reserved. The colony will have absolutely "effect for starting agricultural and mining operations.

President Robinson and Chief Engineer Kingsman of the Mexican Central railroad have returned to this city after having made a careful inspection of the proposed extension of the western division of that road to the states of Durango and Sinaloa. The country is fertile and freight abundant, the highways being always crowded with carts.

General Pendelle, governor of the Jalisco here, is seriously ill with a fever and it is feared he cannot recover.

Quay's Counsel Declines Office.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 12.—Governor Stone received a letter today from Quay's counsel, Mr. Shoyer, dated March 11th, thanking him for the honor conferred in tendering him the attorney-generalship, but stating that the duties of Senator Quay's counsel in the case caused by the death of Judge Henry Williams of Wellsboro, Mr. Wolfson says that he feels that the best consideration he is able to give the matter, to finds himself unable to accept the appointment. Mr. Wolfson is a leading member of the Pittsburg bar, and is one of Senator Quay's counsel in the contest over his seat in the senate, and is one of Senator Quay's counsel in the criminal proceedings now pending against the senator and his son in the Philadelphia courts, in politics Mr. Watson is a Democrat.

American Officers Feted.

La Vista, Mexico, March 12.—The Union club gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon to the officers commanding the American Guards, Lieutenant Commander Sperry, transport Sherman, which arrived here on Thursday, on route to Manila, and the transport proceeded today.

Abdulhak Suffers from Leprosy.

London, March 12.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he learns that Khalifa Abdulhak, the dervish rival to the Khalifa, is suffering from leprosy, which he contracted a few years ago by taking into himself the wife of a black chief, who has since died of leprosy.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. Paxton, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhoea badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

UNITED STATES RECKONED SECOND

America's Imposing Navy Arouses Admiration of the World.

OFFICER'S OBSERVATIONS.

French Naval Expert Says, With Ships Now Building United States Stands Near Top.

Washington, March 12.—Lieutenant de Paramond of the French navy recently arrived here in company with the French ambassador, M. Cambon, to become naval attache of the French embassy. Lieutenant de Paramond has had wide experience as a naval observer, following the Japanese and Chinese vessels through the China-Japan war, and now comes here to study American naval methods. Speaking of the American navy today, Lieutenant de Paramond said:

"The American navy has attracted worldwide attention within the last year, and this is leading European countries to send naval attaches to Washington. This will be the first time that the French government has had a naval attache at this embassy. A German naval officer is coming to the German embassy, and other countries doubtless will follow in the same line. Since the Spanish-American war this country affords splendid facilities for naval study. It was the first real test of modern fighting vessels, and naval tactics must draw its conclusions largely from what the Americans may accomplish during the war with Spain. I think it is universally conceded in Europe that the American navy ranks, on a specialized record, only in a general way, but in technical matters of naval detail. It demonstrated the superiority of the rapid fire gun of medium caliber, rather than the larger guns. It seemed also to show that the power of the navy is not in the weapons of attack and offense, its capabilities of giving blows, rather than its power of defense and capability of receiving blows.

"As to France, we are quite aware of the great progress the American navy has made since the record war. Our chief naval constructor, M. Dentin, came to Washington some time ago and set made a tour of our dock yards, arsenals, etc. On his return he made an official report which showed the at improvements the American naval constructors had brought about. Dentin is by the strongest of bulkheads also in the distribution of armor so as to protect vital parts. We also know you Americans armor and are using the Harvey-Hard American process, which has been found entirely satisfactory this far.

"Lieutenant de Paramond says foreign naval observers are not only interested in the results of the war, but are also observing the large amount of naval construction now going on in the United States, and the naval improvement it involves. From Italian naval attaches he shows that the United States is today reckoned second among the great powers in point of warship tonnage under construction. Tonnage by countries is as follows: Great Britain, 153,152 tons; United States, 95,425 tons; Japan, 64,000 tons; Russia, 39,000; France, 25,000; Germany, 16,745; Italy, 7,952.

"As for our cruising line of inquiry," said Lieutenant de Paramond, "is of to why you are building so many heavy ships, especially, as we call them, as against the lighter warship cruisers. The important is essentially a home ship, and is not fitted for cruising. Italy also has lack of coal capacity, for crossing the ocean, or for long cruises. The French navy is now building 8 French frigates on the Mediterranean, and eight in the northern condition. But these are heavy armed cruisers, and never leave the home ports. The performance of your battleship Oregon in crossing 15,000 miles from the North America, was remarkable for that reason, and her present trip across the Pacific is equally remarkable. But, judged by the usual naval standards, an armored cruiser would have been better equipped for the long voyages. She has the speed, the coal, and at the same time sufficient armor and armament to withstand the fire of the cruisers of the United States, almost equal to those of the ironclad."

The Lieutenant says that France has gone further in adopting the torpedo boat as an effective naval weapon than any other nation. She has 150 seagoing torpedo boats, some of them very swift.

Lieutenant de Paramond says he thinks the adoption of the water tube boiler in American ships will be a great improvement, and will make them much more effective for long cruising. The class of boilers now has been adopted by the British admiralty for the Powerful, Terrible and ships of that class, and quite generally in the navies of the rest of France, Asia, Japan, Chili, Argentine and Italy. M. Vinal, a naval constructor of the French navy, is at present in Washington on an unofficial mission, and will confer with our naval officers on the subject of this new method of boiler construction.

Admiral Dewey is generally recognized abroad as entitled to rank as one of the great naval commanders," said Lieutenant de Paramond, "which is more than can be said of the French navy in the naval fraternity the world over."

QUEEN IN FRANCE.

Victoria Received with Honors and is Cheered by the Populace.

Nice, March 12.—Queen Victoria arrived in special train at Cannes shortly after 3 this afternoon. When passing through Tarascon her majesty summoned the subprefect of the district. The queen spoke freely with the families of the victims of the explosion of the naval powder magazine at La Godelaye, and had nearly nothing promising to send a donation to the relief fund.

All the country through which she passed her journey on her arrival. The streets were thronged with people, cheering heartily, and the queen received many bouquets, and a magnificent bouquet, in the form of a mounds mounted upon a tripod and surrounded with two vases and other emblematic devices.

KAISER TO VISIT ENGLAND.

German Emperor is Anxious to Get Into Britishers' Good Graces.

London, March 12.—Emperor William, it is understood this morning, will arrive at Cowes on July 29th for racing week.

The Daily Graphic, in commenting upon the announcement, says: "Coming immediately after the emperor's reception in Queen Victoria's, it marks the complete reconciliation of Great Britain and Germany."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I am informed that Emperor William displayed great interest in the conference with Count Bulow, and asked many questions as to the latter's schemes, without, however, going into details or revealing his own views. He was especially keen in eliciting the biographic portion of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, and he said he had not yet recognized the hope of continued friendship between the two countries, and that he was with his own eyes the work that has been accomplished."

In the course of the interview his majesty said: "Do not come among the Germans, and the Prince Alfred (Duke of Coburg) is to go, or and the hope to see Mr. Rhodes which he is expected to do."

The emperor dined with Prince Henry besides the imperial entourage, consisting of Count Von Bulow, Count Von Wolkenstein and Count Von Eulenburg, with whom he had conversed in the interviews of an hour.

Prince Henry is continuing his visits to high officials and financiers, and the general belief here is that his efforts to induce the kaiser's admiral to take the project of a railroad from the Cape to Cairo passing through German East Africa meeting with success.

M. SECRETAN DEAD.

Founder and Chief Agent of the Great Copper Ring Dies.

Paris, March 12.—M. Secretan, founder of the famous de Secretan, and chief agent of the great copper ring of 1888, died today.

The late M. Secretan, in February, 1887, was called upon to make a supreme effort to raise the price of copper, then very low, by a monopoly. The syndicate was formed, and in the early spring of March of the following year, when it came to grief through M. Secretan's speculations, the price of copper, which had fallen to 30 cents a pound, in Japan being followed by a subsequent panic. M. Secretan's injection, China, and artificial world, which some of his partners were sold at public auction, realizing enormous prices. Shortly after the failure of the syndicate, a large number of bankruptcies were taken place, and the greatest of bulkheads also in the distribution of money so as to protect vital parts. We also know you Americans armor and are using the Harvey-Hard American process, which has been found entirely satisfactory this far.

"Lieutenant de Paramond says foreign naval observers are not only interested in the results of the war, but are also observing the large amount of naval construction now going on in the United States, and the naval improvement it involves. From Italian naval attaches he shows that the United States is today reckoned second among the great powers in point of warship