DETAILS OF THE LATEST FIGHT.

How Gen. Lawton's Command Captured Santa Cruz.

FILIPINOS LOSE HEAVILY.

Utah Battery Shells the Town—Only Six American Soldiers Receive Wounds.

Manila, April 10.—Gen. Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake, and drove the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Pun Wah, into the mountains. Americans lost six wounded. The rebels lost sixty-eight killed and forty wounded.

Santa Cruz was the Filipino stronghold in Lake Laguna de Bay, and it fell into the hands of Gen. Lawton's troops after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river.

About 1,500 picked men, commanded by Gen. Lawton, on account of the illness of Gen. King, partly surrounded the city, while the gunboats of Laguna de Bay, Oeste and Napidan, under the command of Capt. Grant of the Utah battery, shelled the city and outflying trenches.

Gen. Lawton and staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading charges in Indian fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans.

The expedition started from San Pedro Macati at dusk on Saturday, intending to capture Santa Cruz by assault, at daybreak. But in navigating the shallows in the Pasig river, portions thereof, the column and the marine—as who were not anxious to see the Americans successful, several hours consumed in the attempt, and nearly dawn when the troops reached the lake. The expedition then steamed cautiously forward, the marine battery and infantry in a mile ahead of the Laguna de Bay, which guarded the rear.

Before dawn, fires, however, were lighted on the mountain tops, giving alarm of the approach of the troops. It was nearly six before the white church towers of the city appeared in the distance of the volcanic mountain, on a marshy plain dotted with additional town groves.

A boat with a force of 300 picked sharpshooters, under Maj. Wolsteberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington regiment, was run into a shallow inlet about five miles south of the city.

Then a few shells were sent toward the intrenchments, which were located in the edge of the woods, sending the enemy scampering inland. Then a number of Americans landed into the water, and, wading for almost 400 yards crept forward and formed in line covering the rear of the remainder which had landed debarking about 3 o'clock.

The three troops of the Fourth cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous marshy point, directly south of the city, under fire from the enemy's trenches.

Meanwhile, in the town itself there was utter silence and not a sign of life. Gen. Lawton desiring to make no life, General Lawton desiring to make hard the Laguna de Bay, and accompanied by the Associated Press launch, steamed slowly to the dock, the whole fleet watched anxiously. When it was discovered by the gunners that the trenches and stone buildings were occupied by white—tad soldiers, the two boats withdrew, receiving volleys from the trenches thrown up on the marshy point north of the city. The fleets anchored in compact formation for the night, ready to resist any surprises from the rebel gunboats supposed to be in the lake.

At sunrise today (Monday) the assault commenced. The American battlines south of the city stretch two miles inland, and with its left swung up the shore it moved much, while the Fourth cavalrymen on the point advanced towards the city, jouring volleys on the trenches. Simultaneously the gunboats hessing along the shore shelled the woods ahead of the troops and drove the Filipinos inland. The Gatlings cleared several trenches.

The whole brigade was divided into squads of twelve and everything was carried on in frontier fashion, behind trees, crawling through bushes, or running across the open. The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was nearing the city, and the Laguna de Bay and Oeste bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them clear the shore. It moved much, but succeed in clearing them entirely.

Gen. Lawton, with the Fourteenth infantry battalion, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge. The American rushed forward in single file in the face of a galling fire, demolishing the barricade with their bonds, and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

The Filipino soldiers in the town secreted in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting half hour. There was a rush for some of them in the stone jail, which is hedged in by a wall. This was a veritable pepper-box. The Americans, single or in pairs, entered the houses, and many warriors were taken prisoners.

A considerable number of Filipinos fled northward, crossing the open marshes, but the Gatlings poured upon them a deadly hail until they disappeared in the woods, skirting many.

Maj. Wolsteberger deployed the sharpshooters along the shore, and they crept steadily forward, aiding the Gatlings. Finally, a large body was sent against the enemy in the woods, driving them toward the mountains.

Gen. Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the governor, and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as the sacred edifice was always the first objective of looters. Within an hour the town was patrolled and all looting rigidly prevented.

Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights, and only a few Chinese shopkeepers emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the march north of town were found forty dead Filipinos, some terribly torn by shells, and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens as though they were comrades. A surgeon who traversed the field counted eighty killed, and Gen. Lawton will report at least sixty-eight.

Gen. Filipino in trying to make his escape, shooted Melendez at Maj. Wolsteberger, who shot and killed him.

Yesterday the insurgents captured two men of the Fourteenth infantry while unarmed, but the Americans stole the guns of their captors, shot them, hid in the woods over night, and returned this morning. The gunboats this afternoon have searched the Santa Cruz river for shipping.

Tomorrow the expedition will push forward, the Americans having destroyed miles of telegraph lines, cutting off insurgent communication east and west.

Stole Some Scrip.

El Paso, Tex., April 10.—One of the boldest hold-ups ever committed in this section occurred this afternoon at the office of the Alamo Gordo Lumber company, at Alamo Gordo, N. M., seventy miles south of El Paso.

Today was pay-day at the lumber camp, which is a large one, several thousand dollars had been disbursed among the workmen, and all but about fifty of the men had left. While these were loitering about, two cowboys armed with Winchesters, walked into the office, covered the cashier, and compelled him to open the safe, from which the robbers took a bundle of scrip amounting to about $1,600. The scrip was stacked in packages and resembled greenbacks. The robbers and a third man, who had held their horses, near the door, then rode away. A posse is now in pursuit.

Alger May Resign.

Washington, April 10.—Persistent reports have been circulated here for some time of an intention on the part of Secretary Alger to resign after the dispute into the conduct of the war have ended, and tonight these were coupled with the statement that Senator McMillan of Michigan, had been deputized to see Gen. Alger's successor.

Senator McMillan when seen, however, made a positive disclaimer of any knowledge of any change in the Cabinet. "I knew nothing whatever on the subject," he said. "and I wish you would make that clear. I have no information of a change in the war department."

Asked if the subject of a change in the secretaryship been broached to you in any way?" he was asked.

"It has not," was the reply. "I have heard nothing of it. No offer or intimation of any kind had been made to me to take the war portfolio," he added.

Alleged Lynchers on Trial.

Charleston, S. C., April 10.—Eleven alleged Salt Lake lynchers were placed on trial in the United States circuit court here today. The cases against J. P. Meehan and Early P. Lee, the men who gave state's evidence, were dropped by the request of the district attorney and the accusations for the fact that seven indicted of thirteen men are now on trial.

The hearing today occupied seven hours, much of which was taken up with reading and re-reading the indictment and in arguing technical questions raised by the defense.

District Attorney Strobhart rehearsed at length the facts connected with the killing of Baker and outlined the manner in which the prisoners, Nash and the others upon the prisoners at the bar. The taking of testimony will begin tomorrow.

Baker's crippled family have come here for the trial, and will show their wounds to the jury.

INDIAN CURRENCY INQUIRY.

Blue Book Containing the Evidence Published in London.

London, April 10.—A blue book giving the evidence obtained by the India currency inquiry committee was published here today. It contains a letter from the United States secretary of State, Col. Hay, to Lord Aldenham, a director of the Bank of England, dated November 25th, last, saying:

"The Washington cabinet does not consider it expedient for the United States to reopen the bimetallic question at present, in view of the character of the British minister's reply to the bimetallic commission in 1897." Col. Hay added that the cabinet was open to consider the question of ratio.

Lord Alderman suggested before the committee that negotiations be entered into upon the part of Great Britain with the United States with the view to come to an agreement for the ratio of 22 to 1, because he thought there was a possibility in the future of the American government taking the ratio of 16 to 1 and breaking up the ratio." Lord Alderman quoted Col. Hay's letter in support of his view that the American government was disposed to adopt the ratio of 22 to 1. He added: "I talked with Col. Hay when he was here as ambassador, and he seemed favorably disposed to this ratio, but added: 'I am an outgoing ambassador and of course have no power.'

"I pointed out that he would have considerable influence when he got back to America and assumed the secretaryship of State, and I asked him to communicate with me. He wrote me some time after he returned. I think intentionally, until after the Congressional election, and then wrote the letter."

Washington, April 10.—When the attention of Secretary Hay was called to the London cablegram quoting from his letter to Lord Aldenham regarding the monetary question, he said that the quotation was substantially correct, and that he had talked with Lord of the bimetallic league of England. The question of ratio, Mr. Hay said, was one not considered.

"You have my many heart-felt thanks for your kindly advice to me in my sickness; also for your book, the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' which I received two years ago, and which I could not do without. It is all the Doctor I have had since I got it. I had female trouble, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured me of five years' sickness." Mrs. Clara Nelson, Box 1, Bayside, Los Angeles, Cal.

WOMEN CAN DEPEND ON IT.

Send 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only for a free copy of his great 1008-page book. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FURTHER INQUIRY INTO THE BEEF.

'Acrid" and "Sour" Describe the Smell, According to a Witness.

WALKER FAVORS THE MEAT

Although He Admits that the Men Who Had to Eat it Didn't Like It—Reporter Testifies.

Washington, April 10.—The army court of beef inquiry resumed its session at 10 o'clock today, with Admiral John G. Walker, president of the Nicaragua canal commission, on the stand. He said that canned roast beef had been used by the commission's surveying parties on the isthmus. The men did not like this beef, preferring bacon and the native beef, but it had not been found unwholesome. In outfitting a large expedition to the tropics he would include some of the canned beef as a ration, but not very much.

Dr. Charles H. Castle, an assistant surgeon of the First Ohio cavalry, for a time brigade surgeon, and one of the men whose name was given by Lieut. Campbell as being present at Lakeland, Fla., when Mr. Moorehouse, agent for Armour & Co., said that their beef had been chemically treated, and that on two occasions he had found the meat spoiled after it had passed inspection.

On the 16th of August he had met the Armour agent, whose name he did not know, in the presence of Capt. Carmichael and Lieut. Campbell, at the commissary depot. Dr. Castle called the attention of the agent to some disgusting specimens of a greenish character on the meat. The agent replied: "The discoloration is due to some chemical with which the beef was treated upon being put in the refrigerator."

"I asked him what the formula was," continued Dr. Castle, "and he replied that he did not know."

Dr. Castle identified a letter he had addressed to the chief commissary at Tampa on the 23rd of August last, asking that he be allowed to purchase beef at Lakeland and that he be authorized to receive the beef shipped in, because of the frequent condemnations of the meat received. He had received no reply to his request, he had stated, and received authority for a time to use the services of local butchers.

Describing the odor emitted by the meat, Dr. Castle said it was not of a disgusting character, but that it was an aromatic, acrid, sour smell. He had reached the conclusion that he had detected in the laboratory work in Cincinnati that the beef had been treated either with the gas formaldehyde or the kindred solution, formaline. He had made no report to any superior officer concerning the agent's statements, because he had supposed the war department knew of the process, if any was used.

Sidney Reid, a reporter in the New York office of the Associated Press, gave the particulars of an interview but with General Miles at the Waldorf-Astoria on the 21st of January that, in the interview, General Miles, was represented as telling of the inquiries he had made concerning the beef he had supplied to the army and saying that the canned roast beef was nothing more than the refuse of beef from which best extracts had been made, and as stating that he had overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals.

Mr. Reid presented the court with a correct copy of the interview as reported by him. Referring to an interview with General Miles, printed in the New York Herald, Mr. Reid said it was not a correct reproduction of the Miles interview. "I saw portions of my interview in the Herald," he said, "combined with other matter which I did not write."

In reply to questions from Maor Lee, Mr. Reid said he did not have General Miles' testimony before the war investigating committee in mind when he talked with him, or when he wrote his article. His conversation with General Miles had occurred in the office of the hotel and the latter had at first declined to be interviewed, excusing himself because "I am in the Secretaryship of State, and I asked him to communicate with me. He wrote me some time after he returned, I think intentionally, until after the Congressional election, and then wrote the letter."

Washington, April 10.—When the attention of Secretary Hay was called to the London cablegram quoting from his letter to Lord Aldenham regarding the monetary question, he said that the quotation was substantially correct, and that he had talked with Lord of the bimetallic league of England. The question of ratio, Mr. Hay said, was one not considered.

Charged with Embezzlement.

Guthrie, O. T., April 10.—Frank M. Thompson, territorial treasurer, was arrested here today under an indictment returned by the territorial grand jury which spent several weeks investigating the administration of territorial affairs. The charge is embezzlement. It is charged that Treasurer Thompson appropriated to his own use interest amounting to $1,834 on territorial school funds on deposit at Guthrie banks.

When arrested Treasurer Thompson pleaded not guilty and was released under $1,500 bonds. Thompson and his friends maintain the law has not been violated, as there is no law specifically prohibiting treasurers of public funds from depositing such funds with banks and receiving interest on them.

Indictment of Officials.

Greenfield, Ind., April 10.—The county grand jury, after nearly two months' investigation, has made its report and has returned sixty-one indictments against former county officers, one indictment also for alleged bribery, violators of the fee and salary laws, etc. Two men will be indicted for perjury, and the prosecuting attorney. One county attorney, who is supposed to have been indicted, has not been seen for several days. There is great excitement over the matter here.

Distinguished Arrival.

Chicago, April 11.—The Right Rev. Monsignor Conaty, rector of the Catholic university, Washington, arrived in this city today to take part in the conference of Catholic colleges which opened today in St. James Roman Catholic church.

Suffered Twenty-five Years

"I suffered for twenty-five years from heart trouble, and tried endless remedies without relief. I steadily grew worse and became unable to lie down upon my bed because palpitation and flutter, and at times it seemed as though I could not get my breath. I used three bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and thank God I am enjoying good health as a result. It cured me."
Mrs. Ella Schindhelm, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

DR. MILES' **Heart Cure**

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

SOME OFFICIAL SHORTCOMINGS.

Proceedings Before the Mazet Legislative Committee, New York.

THE TRIAL OF QUAY BEGAN.

First Thing in a Clash Between Counsel—Charged with Embezzlement—Officials Indicted.

New York, April 10.—Only two witnesses of any importance were put on the stand before the Mazet legislative investigating committee today, and though the investigation continued for a number of hours into the afternoon, no particularly convicting evidence was brought out. The investigating committee adjourned its session until next Friday when the chief witness will be Richard Croker.

Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, was on the stand all morning. He testified that he had paid $1,500 in cash for the Brooklyn property, and that he was drawing a salary of $5,000 from it as "head the business." Young Croker first said he had paid for the stock, for shares of stock a check for the amount mentioned, but when asked if he would produce the check he said he would notify counsel into an admission that the stock was paid for in case "of the necessity for it." He said he had put the money in big rolls from his home, and kept it in his room till he paid it out. He said he had represented with 10,000 worth of stock in the United company, because, he said, "they knew we had lots of friends in outlands and such places."

Chief of Police William S. Devery was called to the witness stand after Frank Croker had given his testimony. Much of the questioning of the police chief was similar to that of Saturday, when he was asked to explain the existence of many disorderly resorts in the city during the fourteen hours of the night. Devery said that the police department had done all it could to stop the evil, and that it had before it, in some such places.

Mr. Moss asked why, even while the witness was testifying, gambling in the pool room were running all abound. He stated that he had in his pocket at that time the investigators had won in the pool rooms.

Devery said he men were "looking after it." He added that if Mr. Moss would make specific complaint he would have the men arrested. In answer to questions he said he had no money and none at his command. He was unable to close the pool rooms, Devery said, but he did the best he could.

The chief promised he would try to stamp out pool rooms, policy shops and "bookmaker" establishments, at which Mr. Moss drew his attention by referring to newspapers. Devery denied that he had ever received money in consideration of that there were men prominent in the city government who were connected with the "rackets."

"Did you ever hear of the time when one man became interested in racing horses, and one man became interested in all the pool rooms in New York closed up that?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I never did," said Mr. Devery.

"And you cannot imagine who that man was, can you?"

"No, sir."

"Perhaps Mr. Croker should command you today to close up the pool rooms, do you think it would be done?" demanded Mr. Moss.

"He would not make any such command on me. I am here for the people, I told you," replied the chief defiantly.

After some unimportant testimony from a policy shop keeper and a saloon-keeper as to dismissal of an indictment, the committee adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

FIELD FUNERAL.

Services Will be Held at Washington on Thursday Morning.

Washington, April 10.—The funeral of the Justice Field will take place next Thursday morning at 10:30, but whether from the church of the Epiphany or from his residence, has not yet been definitely determined. For the present the body will be placed in a vault in Oakland cemetery until the final resting place is decided upon.

Mrs. Field received today many telegrams of condolence from every part of the United States, and cables from London, one from the Ambassador Choate, one from Lady Aberdeen. The President and Mrs. McKinley sent a beautiful basket of roses with their sympathy, and many distinguished people called to bear messages of love and sympathy. Chief Justice Fuller and all his associates on the supreme bench called individually during the day.

The Supreme court adjourned out of respect to the memory of its late member. When the court convened today Chief Justice Fuller announced the death of the venerable jurist and then adjourned the court in the following words:

"It becomes my sad duty to inform the members of the bar that Mr. Justice Field, Sunday evening, Justice Field passed from this life. He died full of years and honors, and beloved by all that should accompany old age.

"His judicial career has been unexhaustive, length and distinguished service, and he occupied a seat upon this bench for a longer period than any of its members, from the beginning. His labors left no region of jurisprudence unexplored, and how that he rests from them, he sleeps well in the place of his retirement, when he saw part approaching, was so recent that he hardly seems to have left us. Let his dust be committed home to us in the most sacredly.

"As a mark of respect to his memory the courts will stand adjourned for the morrow."

The decisions which were to have been handed down today will be delivered tomorrow.

San Francisco, April 10.—Judge Morrow and Judge De Haven decided that as an Justice Field was a private citizen at the time of his death, they were not warranted in adjourning the Federal court in this city.

The judges today will avoid the action of the Bar association, and if that body requests the closing of the courts on the day of Judge Field's funeral it will be granted.

Fight Cocks for $2,000.

Chicago, April 11.—John Markin of Chicago, and Frank P. Casey of Blackstone, Mass., have signed articles for a cocking main to be held in Baltimore April 27. The conditions are, each man to show 15 birds. The light weight limit is four pounds four ounces, or under, and the heavy weight six to six pounds, give or take two ounces. Philadelphia rules will govern and each principal will feed and handle his birds. One and one quarter inch heels are specified. The present match is for $2,000, but it is expected a large amount will be wagered on the side.

FOR SPRING SICKNESS.

Superintendent Doherty Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.

What Col. Waring did for the streets of New York, Supt. Doherty has done for Chicago.

As Superintendent of the recently consolidated departments of streets and street cleaning, Mr. Doherty has made many reforms in the construction and repair of Chicago streets and in solving the difficult problem of cleaning the highways of the second largest city in the country.

Mr. Doherty is an authority on city sanitation, the collection and removal of garbage, and on all matters pertaining to the public health. He carefully considered selection of Paine's celery compound as the best possible spring remedy he could take and carry home to his family, is the recommendation of as competent a person in such matters as can be found outside the medical profession.

Department of Public Works,
Bureau of Streets,
Chicago, March 14, 1899.

I have found Paine's celery compound the best possible remedy for one in need of a spring medicine, as an invigorant for the nervous system it is invaluable. I cheerfully recommend it for all in need of such a remedy.

Respectfully yours,
M. J. DOHERTY, Supt.

Paine's celery compound is not an ordinary remedy. It is the most wonderful invigorator the world has ever known.

The character of the testimonials to Paine's celery compound is in marked contrast to those received by any other remedy. People with simple means of getting the most efficient medical assistance employ Paine's celery compound in their families and recommend it to others.

It is a conspicuous fact, and one that should be borne in mind by persons suffering from the effects of impure blood or a weakened nervous system, that Paine's celery compound, the discovery of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of the Dartmouth Medical School, is the one remedy for regulating the nerves, and purifying the blood that is used by physicians in their own families and ordered to their patients.

Quality and Quantity both demand attention and get it too. Bamberger Coal Co. 161 MAIN.

F. Auerbach & Brd

The Best of Goods at the LOWEST PRICES!

GREAT SILK SALE.

BLACK SILKS.

24-in BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK—elegant quality, fine black, worth $1.25; sale, at **88c**

24-in BLACK BROCADED SILKS—Neat and up-to-date designs, regular $1.25 qualities; sale **79c**

24-in BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE BROCADES—All silk, handsome designs; $1.25 and $1.50 qualities; sale **96c**

22-in BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE—Extra heavy quality, elegantly finished and lustrous; regular $2.00 quality **$1.69**

24-in BLACK PEAU-DE-SOIE SILK, a soft, durable quality, all silk; regular $1.25 quality **92c**

COLORED SILKS

WASH SILKS—5 new styles in Habutai wash silks in stripes, checks and plaids—all silk; regular 75c quality; sale yard **$1.15**

CHOICE SPRING SILKS—In plaids, checks and fancy stripes; Taffetas, all this season's styles and colorings, $1.25 and $1.50 qualities; sale **87c**

20 styles of 22-in. IMPORTED FAILLE FRANCAISE SILK—extra heavy quality, $1.50 regular; special for **98c**

GLOVE SPECIAL.

50c. CHAMOIS GLOVES AT 25c.

For this week only we are selling our best 50c. Chamois Gloves in white and natural at 25c a pair, simply to bring crowds to the Glove Department. Elegant 2-clasp, self-stitched back—a perfect dress glove for summer wear, in all sizes, every pair warranted perfect and guaranteed to wash—just what you want for summer wear. Make no mistake. Don't confound this offer with poor, cheap grades usually sold at this price; expect the best and you will be satisfied.

1 pair of MANTON'S CHAMOIS SOAP FREE with each pair of Chamois Gloves.

DRESS GOODS SELLING.

BLACK DRESS GOODS OFFERING.

BLACK JAPANESE SILK—Exceptional values in Oil Boiled, fast dye, waterproof silks, 36c, 65c, 75c and $1.00 a yard.

BLACK CREPONS—Fashion demands this fabric. We have them in a variety of new weaves, both mohair and wool, and silk and wool, at special prices—36c, $1.00, $1.25, $2.00 and $3.00.

BLACK POPLINS—A popular fabric and very much called for, at 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

COLORED DRESS GOODS OFFERING.

25 shades of STORM SERGES—a beautiful all-wool quality, in all staple colors, (56 quality) sale at **60c**

COVERTS, 46 in. wide, for tailor-made suits, the real thing and the only kind to buy—come in spring mixtures, worth $1.35, sale at **90c**

PLAIDS—Handsome assortment of all that is new and nobby in all wool and silk and wool—36c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Misses' Kid Shoes, all sizes, cloth and kid top, worth $1.50; special sale price **$1.49**

One lot Misses' Dongola Kid and Kangaroo calf shoes, lace and button, good value $1.50; will close at **$1.38**

Ladies' fine kid Tan Shoes, lace only, new coin toe; special **$1.50**

Youths' fine satin calf shoe, square toe, spring heel, worth $2.00; special **$1.38**

Children's fine kid shoes, button and lace, size 8½ to 11; sale price **75c**

Boys' plump stock calf shoes, sizes 3 to 5, worth fully $1.00; special sale price **$1.93**