expected that the completed line will be ready for use in the course of a few days.

General Gomez has received a letter from the Taladrid Brothers, well-known merchants here, reciting various cases of recent murders of Spaniards in the province of Pinar del Rio, as alleged, by Cuban soldiers, asserting that the authorities bury the victims but take no action to discover the murderers, and asking him to advise them how to answer their friends who write, complaining of these things. General Gomez, in his reply, laments these occurrences, but says that since his deposition he has no official authority to take such radical steps as would remedy the evil.

Senor Fernandez de Castro, president of the Planters' Protective Association, has sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger at Cienfuegos: "The planters are alarmed at the delay in the publication of the decree extending the time for enforcing mortgages and judgments. They pray you to hasten its publication, as a postponement cannot help to solve the problem of reconstructing the country, which calls for a definite decree. The present delay renders impossible the resumption of work throughout the island."

Two thousand civilian Americans have left Havana during the last eight days in order to reach the United States before the quarantine period begins. Comparatively few remain and those are such as are detained by business interests. The cafes, hotels and clubs are nothing like so well patronized as they were ten days ago, and there is a noticeable decrease in the retail trade due to the presence of tourists, a trade which, during the last three months, has amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Havana people are rather inclined to regret the sudden departure from old traditions in the nonobservance of holy Thursday and Good Friday customs. Formerly both days were observed with pilgrimages on foot, by the rich and poor, the civil and the military officer, to the city churches. This year almost nothing of the sort has been observed and business has scarcely been suspended at all.

Captain Campbell, of General Brooke's staff, sailed for the United States to-day. With other officers he had examined the consignment of Swift's refrigerated beef which arrived by the transport Kirkpatrick, reporting it in excellent condition.

Cuban Envoys Get Their Answer.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The delegates from the Cuban Assembly, Messrs. Villalon and Hevia, called informally at the State Department to-day, and had a long conversation with Secretary Hay. The affairs in Cuba were freely discussed, and the delegates presented the resolution of the Cuban Assembly. Secretary Hay assured the delegates that the United States government would not increase the amount to pay the Cuban army above the $3,000,000 already sent to Cuba. He said this matter could not be further considered. He also informed them that the President would not consent to any scheme for raising money by the Cuban Assembly to pay the Cuban troops. Later the secretary mentioned the call to President McKinley, and the President informed him that there would be no other or further answer to the delegation than had already been given by the secretary.

Alger Goes to Santiago.

CIENFUEGOS, March 31.—General Alger sailed on the United States transport Ingalls for Santiago to-day. Colonel Hecker has started for Havana en route for New York.

Hanged on Good Friday.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 31.—Richard Hale and Thomas Johnson, white men, and Sam Rives, colored, were hanged at Troy to-day for the brutal murder of Mrs. Ira Meyers, an aged woman, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. Meyers, whom they killed and attempted to burn at Josie in December last. Robbery was the incentive for the deed. A plot hatched by the prisoners to escape from jail was frustrated last night.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 31.—Elisha Swan, a nineteen-year-old negro, was hanged at Bastrop to-day. The drop was not sufficient to break his neck and he strangled. On June 23, 1898, Swan assassinated his father because he refused permission to use a horse and buggy.

Posse After a Desperate Man.

NEVADA CITY, Cal., March 31.—Policeman William Kilroy was shot and killed to-day by Ed Moore, whom he was trying to arrest. Moore escaped to the hills and a posse is in pursuit. Moore is a desperate man, and it is not thought he will allow himself to be captured alive.

Opposed to Stamping Bottles of Wine.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The restaurant men of this city have organized for the purpose of testing the validity of the war revenue law regarding the placing of a stamp on every bottle of wine sold to patrons. The restaurant men claim the law works hardships.

FAIR WEATHER PROBABLE.

Sun May Shine To-Day and Easter Finery May Be Displayed Sunday.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 8 p. m.—Forecast for twenty-four hours:

For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Fair on Saturday, and probably Sunday; westerly winds.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast—There are no disturbances of consequence on the map to-night, although the pressure remains low from the upper lake region eastward, on the gulf coast and in the Atlantic States. During the past twenty-four hours there have been rains from the Ohio valley southward and southeastward, and rains and snows from the lower lake region eastward, and also light local snows Thursday night in the central West. The temperatures remain quite high on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, while in the central valleys and West clear and comparatively cold weather is general, the temperature having fallen 10 to 26 degrees in the Ohio valley and gulf States, except on the gulf coast. Fair weather is indicated generally in all districts during Saturday, and will probably continue during Sunday from the Mississippi valley eastward. It will be colder Saturday in the middle and south Atlantic States and on the central and east gulf coast.

Local Observations on Friday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 a. m.	29.94	27	76	N'west.	Cloudy.	.02
7 p. m.	30.14	29	76	N'west.	Cloudy.	.00

Maximum temperature, 38; minimum temperature, 26.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on March 31:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	47	.12
Mean	32	.02
Departure from normal	—15	—.10
Departure since March 1	—83	*.59
Departure since Jan. 1	—370	—.38

*Plus.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga	56	62	56
Bismarck, N. D	2	22	18
Buffalo, N. Y	26	36	30
Calgary, N. W. T	—18	..	..
Cairo, Ill	30	44	40
Cheyenne, Wyo	—6	20	18
Chicago, Ill	20	32	30
Cincinnati, O	32	44	36
Concordia, Kan	14	34	32
Davenport, Ia	18	30	28
Des Moines, Ia	20	30	28
Galveston, Tex	66	72	68
Helena, Mont	6	30	24
Jacksonville, Fla	66	72	68
Kansas City, Mo	18	28	26
Little Rock, Ark	36	50	50
Marquette, Mich	6	26	22
Memphis, Tenn	36	50	48
Minnedosa, Man	10	..	..
Moorhead, Minn	6	..	..
Nashville, Tenn	36	46	44
New Orleans, La	66	76	72
New York, N. Y	40	56	48
North Platte, Neb	4	28	28
Oklahoma, O. T	26	42	40
Omaha, Neb	14	32	30
Pittsburg, Pa	34	42	34
Qu' Appelle, N. W. T	0	14	12
Rapid City, S. D	—6	22	16
Salt Lake City, Utah	32	56	56
St. Louis, Mo	28	36	30
St. Paul, Minn	16	30	26
Springfield, Ill	18	30	26
Springfield, Mo	22	38	32
Vicksburg, Miss	48	60	54
Washington, D. C	48	68	56

—Below zero

CARLIST RISING FEARED

THIRTY THOUSAND SPANISH RESERVES CALLED OUT.

Trouble Expected by the Madrid Government After Easter—Germany After More Chinese Soil.

LONDON, April 1.—Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out, says the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, and it is probable that there will be a Carlist rising after Easter.

MAY SEIZE MORE TERRITORY.

Chinese Afraid Germans Intend to Extend Their Sphere of Influence.

PEKING, March 31.—The disturbances of the province of Shan-Tung during the whole winter have been causing serious anxiety and have culminated in the imprisonment of a German priest at the town of Thime, actually within a hundred li (a li, approximately, is three cables length), of the German sphere about Kiao-Chau. The facts regarding the attack on a German officer and several companions show that a German naval patrol, consisting of an officer and six men, was landed at I-Chou, not at I-Tscho-Fu (as cabled last night from Kiao-Chau) and advanced a short distance inland. This patrol was met by a detachment of Chinese soldiers, who fired upon the Germans. The officer in charge of the German detachment caused the fire to be returned, killing several Chinese, but his party was obliged to retire and the German admiral is landing a stronger force to restore order. The presence of nearly the whole of the German fleet at Kiao-Chou indicates the possibility of extensive operations and the Chinese, in consequence, are seriously alarmed.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen, in order to show its desire to remove all possible causes of friction, has dismissed three magistrates voluntarily, although the German minister, Baron Von Heyking, has been constantly pressing for their disgrace.

The fearful ravages of the Yellow river flood have caused terrible misery and great discontent in the province of Shan-Tung, and the native officials have been unable to maintain order.

The landing of the Germans is intended to show the Chinese that if they are unable to control the populace it is necessary for the foreigners to protect themselves.

The imprisonment of the German missionary near the German sphere of influence about Kiao-Chou is difficult to explain, as the place mentioned is within easy march of a German outpost. The Chinese fear that the present operations will expand the German administration to the hundred lis sphere.

LONDON, April 1.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "Under orders from Berlin, the Germans will occupy Si-Chau-Fu and I-Chau-Fu, in the province of Shan-Tung until China is able to give the requisite guarantee of her ability to preserve order within that province. Since she is unable to give such guarantees Germany's action is equivalent to effective interference in administrative control within the German sphere of influence."

SUGAR BOUNTY QUESTION.

Result of Robert P. Porter's Investigation in Germany.

LONDON, April 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Mr. Robert P. Porter, before leaving, told me a few of the results of his latest researches. German beet sugar, he finds, cannot be manufactured under 2 cents a pound. The cost of production is, therefore, the same as that of cane sugar in Cuba. If the grocers of England and the United States could be induced to promote the sale of cane sugar in preference to beet the consumption and production of the former would rise considerably, and this would contribute more to the solution of the bounty question than prolonged negotiations. Mr. Porter thinks also that if the British government indorses the Indian countervail, that would be a further reason for the United States to change its attitude towards the bounty giving States, more especially as the question about the existence of the most favored nation clause between the United States and Germany is very complicated. These various reasons, together with the increasing production of cane sugar in Cuba, will force the sugar producing countries to deal anew with the unbearable bounty question."

The Bolivian Revolution.

LIMA, Peru, March 31.—According to advices received here from Bolivia, President Alonzo has been dispatching troops in all directions, with the hope of preventing uprisings but his efforts have been useless, as his soldiers are discontented. The youths of the best families of Sucre have sent an address to General Pando, the insurgent leader, expressing sympathy with the aims of the revolutionists. It seems that, if left to themselves, the people of La Paz, the nominal capital, and those of Sucre, the capital, would amicably settle the questions in dispute.

The Kaiser to Prince Hohenlohe.

BADEN BADEN, March 31.—Emperor William has telegraphed the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, on the occasion of the latter's birthday, as follows: "May God continue to vouchsafe health and strength to you, so that your distinguished services may be long preserved to me and to our country." His Majesty added his thanks to Prince Hohenlohe in behalf of the federal princes and the nation, for his self-sacrifice and devotion and the brilliant example he has set in the performance of his duties.

Norway Preparing for War.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Gothenberg says that the Norwegian government has issued an order prohibiting Swedish officers from inspecting forts or witnessing the drill of the troops in Norway, and has also decided to use on forts and war material certain moneys borrowed for railways.

OBITUARY.

George E. Glenn, Assistant Paymaster General of the Army.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—George E. Glenn, assistant paymaster general United States army, died at Johns Hopkins Hospital to-day, of pernicious anemia, contracted in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns. Two weeks ago he came to Baltimore for treatment, after having spent two months in the hospitals at Washington. He was a native of Cincinnati, whither his remains will be taken to-morrow, accompanied by Mrs. Glenn.

Funeral of S. B. Armour.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31.—The funeral of the late Simeon B. Armour, head of the local packing plant of Armour & Co., who died Wednesday of pneumonia, was held from the family residence this afternoon. Rev. W. P. George, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, conducted the services. The interment was in Elmwood Cemetery. Several hundred people viewed the remains and attended the services, among them employes of the Armour Company, many of them gray-haired men who had been in the employ of the deceased for the past quarter of a century. H. O. Armour, a brother, of New York, and his niece, Miss Alice Chapin, of Chicago, were present. P. D. Armour, of Chicago, who is ill, was unable to be here.

Chief Moses.

CRESTON, Wash., March 31.—Chief Moses, the well-known Indian, died at his home, on the Colville reservation, last Saturday.

Other Deaths.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Walter McMichael, one of the former owners of the North American of this city, died suddenly to-day at his home here. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. McMichael was a son of the late Morton McMichael, one time mayor of Philadelphia, and a brother of Col. Clayton McMichael, present city treasurer of this city.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Major D. C. Fulton, of Hudson, Wis., died of heart trouble to-day at the Polytechnic Hospital. He was sixty-one years old, prominent in politics and very wealthy. Major Fulton was a gallant soldier during the civil war and later served as a trustee of the National Soldiers' Home.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—Ex-State Senator A. B. Schnatterly, of Uniontown, Pa., died at the Homeopathic Hospital at 8:30 this morning after a long illness.

SILVER-DOLLAR DINNER.

Statement from the "Only Authorized" Committee on Arrangements.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Eugene V. Brewster, treasurer of the committee on arrangements for the silver dinner, to be given in the Grand Central Palace, on April 19, to commemorate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, gave out the following statement to-day: "To dispel all doubts in the mind of the public, friends and admirers of the Chicago platform and those who have forwarded money for tickets for the Jeffersonian dinner, we, the only authorized arrangements committee of fifteen, in order to avoid all disputes in future, hereby desire to announce that the Jeffersonian dinner will be given by Chicago platform Democrats on Wednesday, April 19, at 7 p. m., in the Grand Central Palace, at which Mr. Bryan will be present and make an address." It is estimated that three thousand will be present at the dinner, of which one thousand have already paid for seats.

Terms of Ohio Officials.

COLUMBUS, O., March 31.—The Supreme Court to-day decided several interesting and important political cases. At the last session of the General Assembly the terms of county infirmary directors and prosecuting attorneys were extended and a contest at once arose as to whether or not an interim existed, and on the theory that it did, temporary appointments were made to fill the vacancies. Suits of ouster were at once brought by the regularly elected officials for possession of the offices, and to-day the Supreme Court ousted all the appointees on the ground that the law under which they were appointed was unconstitutional. This disposes of all such cases, except those relating to county commissioners.

ALLEGED SWINDLER.

Frederick King Charged with Fleecing Merchants on a Large Scale.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Frederick King, alias Lester, alias Wundt, who once lived in San Francisco and Portland, Ore., and who has been representing himself variously as a member of the firm of Michaels & Wundt, of San Francisco, was to-day held in $5,000 bail on the charge of swindling merchants of this city on an unusually large scale. Captain McCloskey, chief of detectives, declared him to be one of the cleverest swindlers in the country. His scheme, it is alleged, was to go to a prominent merchant and buy a large bill of goods and then have a fraudulent draft on San Francisco cashed. The amounts he secured in this way are not yet known, but they are said to be large.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Commissioners to Put the New Detroit Street-Railway Law Into Effect.

DETROIT, March 31.—It is practically settled that a strong majority of the Common Council will vote for the appointment of three commissioners to put in force municipal ownership of the Detroit street railways. The men slated for the commissionerships are Governor Pingree, Elliott G. Stevenson, attorney, and Carl E. Schmidt, manufacturer. Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, who has declared radically for municipal ownership, was slated as one commissioner, but he was obliged to decline to-day for lack of time to devote to the matter. Action appointing the commission is expected to-morrow, and it is unlikely that the questions will be submitted to a direct vote of the people.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

An Old Man Killed and $15,000 or More Stolen from His Shanty.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 31.—John Blumehroether, an aged and wealthy resident of St. Joe, Fond du Lac county, was found dead at noon Thursday in a hut occupied by him alone. Three bullet holes were found in his back. The old man was possessed of anywhere from $15,000 to $20,000, which he is said to have kept carefully guarded in chests in his shanty. All of these chests and trunks had been broken open and rifled.

Renewal of Brain.

Kansas City Journal.

We are all familiar with the supposed fact that we obtain new bodies every seven years. But it is understood, of course, that we do not make the exchange in a night. It is taking place constantly, only the hardest portions of our anatomy requiring the full seven years. A German biologist has recently figured out that the brain is renewed every sixty days. As a German scientist is usually cautious in his statements we presume that this information may be depended on. And now it is "up to" the materialistic philosopher to explain how the man of seventy recalls vividly the scenes of his childhood, forgotten for years, as is often the case. Are the pictures of memory transmitted by way of a handful of gray marrow that has been changed 360 times between childhood and old age—in a box that meantime has been full of a thousand universes?

Founder of Red Cross.

Kansas City Journal.

Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross Society, is awaiting death in a little hospital in Heiden, Switzerland. It was after the horrors of Napoleon III's campaign in Italy in 1859 that Dunant conceived the plan which developed into this noble humanitarian movement—a protest against war even on the battlefield. It is true that thousands hear of the Red Cross and hundreds receive its benefits who never heard of Dunant. But it is not to be presumed that Dunant was working for renown. It would indeed be pitiful if he were neglected so as to be in want, though that has been the fate of more than one of the world's benefactors. But Dunant is provided for, and that, curiously enough, by the grace of the Czarina of Russia. Is it perhaps possible that the peace conference idea comes from the Czarina rather than from the Czar?

Uses of the Music Roll.

Detroit Journal.

Enter girl with that subtle air of refinement which belongs only to such as earn their living and are ashamed of it.

"I wish to look at music rolls," she says. Smiled the clerk affably.

"Here is something very fine," he says. "We guarantee that butter won't soak through it so as to show on the outside."

Yes, the habit of eating certainly does get people into awkward situations now and then.

Destructive Fire at Houston.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 1.—At 1 o'clock this morning fire started in the Pillot, a three-story building on Franklin avenue. Before the department could get at work the next building had caught and then the E. P. Hill building on Main street. The loss will be total on the three buildings. Inman & Reed and Lucy & Co., cotton buyers, are heavy losers. Total loss so far estimated at $85,000.

Gerald Lapiner's Abductors.

PAINESVILLE, O., March 31.—By order of court John Collins and Anna Ingersoll, the alleged abductors of little Gerald Lapiner, were this afternoon turned over to Detective Broderick, of Chicago. Broderick started for Chicago to-night with his prisoners.

"Hoot!"

Puck.

"Papa, why does the owl hoot?" asked the little Sparrow one night.

"Oh, I suppose he thinks it's Scotch dialect," replied the old Sparrow, bitterly; for he was tired of being kept awake.

Accepted a Pittsburg Call.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—Rev. Maitland Alexander, of the Presbyterian Church of Harlem, N. Y., to-day accepted the call of the First Presbyterian Church of this city at a salary of $6,000. His ministry here will commence May 1.

Bill Turner Arrested.

WICHITA, Kan., March 31.—Bill Turner, alleged murderer of Joseph New, at Eureka, Kan., and a member of the Altgood gang, has been arrested at Nickerson and brought to the Wichita jail.

Aunt Patsy Marshall Dead at 114.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—"Aunt" Patsy Marshall, colored, inmate of the District workhouse, died at a hospital to-day at the age of 114 years according to the workhouse record.

American Brewing Co.'s Bock Beer will be on draught in all saloons to-day.

THE CRAZE FOR TRUSTS

THIRTY-FIVE INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY DURING MARCH.

Aggregate Authorized Capital, $1,111,750,000—American Tobacco Company Increased to $70,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Papers were filed with the secretary of state this afternoon increasing the capital stock of the American Tobacco Company from $35,000,000 to $70,000,000.

The number of companies incorporated during the month was 250, on which there was paid filing fees amounting to $126,000. There were thirty-five companies whose authorized capital exceeded $1,000,000 each. The aggregate authorized capital of these thirty-five companies was $1,111,750,000.

Republic Steel and Iron Company.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Commercial Advertiser says: "Articles of incorporation will be filed in Trenton and Jersey City to-morrow, under the New Jersey laws, for a new company, to be called the Republic Steel and Iron Company, of this city, with a capital of $55,000,000, which may possibly be increased to $100,000,000, divided into common and preferred stock. This company will combine several iron interests and be a connecting link between the Federal Steel Company and the tin-plate interests, with the former predominating. It is said that there will be twenty-two concerns, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, in the combination. The subscription lists for the stock of the new company will be opened at the National City Bank, and the company will be financed by George R. Sheldon & Co."

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 31.—A. J. Crawford, president of the Terre Haute Iron and Steel Company and the Wabash Iron Company, of this city, has had the abstracts of title to his extensive plants examined with the avowed purpose of entering the iron trust which was formed at Youngstown, O., to-day. Mr. Crawford is one of the prime movers in the new combination and is at present in Youngstown in attendance upon the convention of iron men.

Middlemen to Be Done Away With.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company has notified all brokers that they will not be paid brokerage on brands of whisky owned by the company. It is the policy of the company to do away with the middlemen entirely, and to sell its goods directly to the dealers. Brokers charge 50 cents a barrel on all sales they negotiate. The step means that many of the brokers will be compelled to go out of business or depend entirely on handling the brands of the independent distilleries. The company's edict will not only affect brokers here, but in every other brokerage center in the country.

Coal Trust to Be Reorganized.

TOLEDO, O., March 31.—A partial reorganization of the General Hocking Coal Company is announced to-day, the companies in the combine being the Sommers Coal Company, Hocking Valley Coal Company and the Greendale Coal Company. It is known that these companies will combine and will establish offices and will do business under the name of the General Hocking Coal Company. This will likely lead to litigation, as it is claimed that no one has the consent to use the name without the consent of others.

The Sewer-Pipe Deal.

CINCINNATI, O., March 31.—Nathaniel Walker, of the Cincinnati Sewer-pipe Company, is in New York with others interested in the Federal Sewer-pipe Company, which, it is said, will be organized under the laws of Delaware, with $25,000,000. It is said here that options have been taken on fifty of the leading sewer-pipe companies in the country, including the plant of the Cincinnati Sewer-pipe Company.

Carpet Mill Trust Proposed.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will announce to-morrow that efforts are making to form a trust of all the leading carpet mills in the country. The capital stock of the mills already interested is over $5,000,000. The combination will be financed from Boston and New York.

To Control Card Wool Products.

BOSTON, March 31.—An effort is making to bring about a mill combination to control products of card wool. Considerable doubt is expressed among wool men of success, although it is reported twelve plants, aggregating one million capital, have been secured on options.

MADE NO STAND.

(Concluded from First Page.)

K—GEORGE B. DAILY, head, slight.
K—HARRY G. KUHNS, shoulder, slight.
K—JAMES W. MURRAN, sergeant, leg, slight.
K—MICHAEL H. JARRITY, knee, severe.
C—HENRY W. JOHNSON, forearm, slight.
D—EDWARD CRANE, forearm, moderate.
D—JAMES C. HATTERBERG, corporal, chest, severe.
H—ERNEST CROSS, shoulder, severe.
FLEMING CORTLAND, band, abdomen, severe.
H—PUTNAM BRADLEE STRONG, major, assistant adjutant general volunteers, shoulder, slight. He is a son of ex-Mayor Strong, of New York.

—First South Dakota.—

C—LEWIS F. BARBER, thigh, severe.
C—JOHN BENEDICT, lung, severe.
D—MANUEL RICKMAN, thigh, severe.
D—HANEER BAKER, leg, slight.
D—FRANK FERGUSON, scapula, severe.
L—JOHN OTTMAN, thigh, severe.
L—KNUTE PETERSON, hip and thigh, severe.
M—JOHN DONNELLY, leg, moderate.
H—OSCAR JOHNSON, corporal, flesh, slight.
C—FRANK STEVENS, sergeant, wrist, moderate.
M—CHARLES T. HEISS, powder burn, abdomen.

—Tenth Pennsylvania.—

I—AUGUSTUS REMELY, first sergeant, thigh, severe.
C—CHARLES W. ASHCRAFT, sergeant, leg, slight.
C—WILLIAM D. LEWIS, thigh, severe.
D—JAMES NOVECKER, forearm, moderate.
E—RICHARD BAER, hip, slight.
H—GEORGE O. TAYLOR, abdomen, severe.
K—SOLOMON RUSH, pelvis, severe.
E—ROY J. KNOX, foot, severe.
C—WILLIAM MONGLEHART, back and foot.

—Twentieth Kansas.—

F—TODD L. WAGNER, leg, severe.

—First North Dakota.—

H—HARRY W. DONOVAN, elbow, slight.
HARRY F. HOYT, major, chief surgeon volunteers, thigh, slight.

—First Nebraska.—

F—ARTHUR VICKERS, first sergeant, groin, severe.
C—ROY CAMPBELL, leg, moderate.
G—HENRY HECKMAN, thigh, severe.
H—OTTO CASTENBERGER, shoulder, slight.
M—JACK L. BEACH, forearm, slight.
D—HUGH B. CLAPP, sergeant, thigh, severe.
H—ROBERT B. M'CONNELL, sergeant, breast, slight.
A—HERBERT H. BARBER, wrist, thigh and buttock, severe.
H—GEORGE R. OMMER, forearm, slight.
H—LYVENEERS DURHAM, chest, severe.
H—BERT S. WATTS, wrist, slight.
D—HERBERT HODGES, leg, slight.
D—ERICK NEWFELDT, thigh and shoulder, severe.
G—JOHN E. DAVIS, hand, slight.
G—CLAUDE N. CHENOWOTH, thigh, slight.
H—LLOYD SPOTTENSTEIN, hand, severe.
H—EDWARD DOWNING, thigh, slight.
H—JOHN C. MARSHALL, leg, slight.
H—WALTER A. ELIFRITZ, arm, severe.
H—ROY DUNCAN, leg, slight.

—First Colorado.—

FRED L. PERRY, second lieutenant, chest, slight.
E—C. S. CARTER, dursal region, severe.

The killing of Lieutenant Gregg, of the Fourteenth Infantry, which occurred during the fighting east of Manila, is particularly deplored in army circles, as Gregg was a young and popular officer. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1887, and serving with the Sixteenth Infantry and then with the Tenth. He was at Fort Sheridan for a time with the Fourth Infantry and also saw service in Cuba. He went out of his way to seek the Philippine service. During the war with Spain he was on Gen. Lloyd Wheaton's staff, and never got beyond Tampa. Lieut. Percival Lowe, a Leavenworth, Kan., officer, was a member of the Fourth Infantry on special duty in Alaska, while his regiment was in Manila. To get into the Philippine service Gregg arranged a transfer with Lowe.

Promoted from the Ranks.

ANACONDA, Mont., March 31.—Miles L. Kelly, reported as wounded in the fight to-day, was born in Waterford, Ireland, twenty-six years ago. He has been a resident of Anaconda for ten or twelve years and held the position of foreman at the converters of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's smelters in this city for a number of years. He volunteered as a private in Company K, was promoted to be sergeant and afterwards was raised to the lieutenancy. He has two brothers residing in Anaconda.

Captain Watson a Lawyer.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 31.—Capt. William J. Watson, of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, injured at Malolos, enlisted at his home, in Pittsburg, Kan., under the original call for troops. He went in as a first lieutenant in Company D, and was afterwards promoted to be captain of Company E. He is twenty-six years of age, a lawyer by profession, and a graduate of the law department of the State University. His nearest relative is A. M. Watson, of Pittsburg.

Colorado's Wounded.

DENVER, Col., March 31.—Lieut. Fred S. Perry, who is reported as wounded in yesterday's fight near Malolos, is with Company E, of Boulder. He is twenty-two years of age and gave his vocation as a student. He was promoted only a few days ago to first lieutenant. His nearest relative is given as J. M. Perry, of Joliet, Ill. C. S. Carter belonged to Company E. He is twenty-six years of age and a married man. His wife is in Council Bluffs, Ia.

LOSSES OF THE FILIPINOS.

About 10,000 Killed and Wounded in the Early Stage of the War.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 31.—Lieutenant William Braunerreuther, executive officer of the Charleston, whose exploit in making the bloodless capture of the Ladrone islands last summer was told by himself in Associated Press dispatches, writes an interesting letter from Manila to Hon. Augustus Pollack, of this city. He is now captain of the port of Manila and has under him some five hundred native Filipinos, whom he finds it easy to control. Speaking of the native, he says: "The native himself, left to his own intentions, will never prove troublesome. They will be only too willing to earn a meager living and get a few dollars. They are not hard to handle at all. I employ several hundred in my department and find no trouble whatever, though I have often to work them at night in docking and undocking vessels. During all the fighting, among the hundreds in my employ, they remained loyal and faithful. I lost five or six in all and these I believe were frightened off for fear of subsequent molestation should the rebels (as they contended they could do) wipe all the Americans off the face of the earth.

"Heretofore when fighting with Spaniards the rebels have been badly organized and much worse armed. Notwithstanding this condition they made in a general way a success out of every engagement with their natural enemies. Since that time they have been better drilled, better armed and better organized and they naturally concluded they could easily succeed in exterminating the Americans. They tried two weeks ago at 9 p. m. Oh, my, what a surprise!

"Thousands of them are dead (cremated and buried) and the hospitals are filled with their wounded, many of whom will never recover. They have lost in and about here over ten thousand men. Our loss has been less than one hundred; to be exact, 68 officers and men killed and 275 wounded. Our wounded people have a much better chance to recover than theirs—for this reason, the Mauser ball makes a cleaner and smaller wound than do our Remingtons and Springfields. To give you an example of this, in one of the hottest parts of our firing line a soldier fought for three days, having been wounded on the first night by a Mauser bullet through the thigh above the knee. He says that during the fight he thought he rushed up against a bush and was stuck by a thorn.

"On the night of the 4th instant, when the rebels started firing, quite a number of American ladies were at the Hotel Orientes. I sent up for them and placed them on a transport in the bay. My two girls refused to go and stayed through it all. The great danger was from an uprising of the natives in town. This was prevented, however, and thus a great deal of wholesale murder was avoided. The city is so well guarded that it would be suicidal in their attempting to create an uprising here."

AGUINALDO APPEALED TO DEWEY.

Prof. Crocker on the First Fighting at Manila—Terrible Slaughter.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A copy of the Japanese Times of Feb. 12, published at Tokio, has been received here. It contains an interview with an American named Crocker, who may be Professor Crocker, of Columbia College, who was an eyewitness of the first two days' fighting about Manila, which began Feb. 5. He indicates that the Filipinos in the city undoubtedly contemplated rising en masse, but failed to carry out the plan of co-operation with those in arms outside of the city. He says if the rebels had destroyed the water supply of the city it would have entailed great hardships upon the Americans and attributes their failure to do so to their regard for the well-being of the Filipinos in the city.

"During the fighting Aguinaldo," says Mr. Crocker, "who is supposed to be at Malolos, communicated with Dewey. He sent him a message in which he said 'For God's sake stop the firing' and disclaiming all responsibility in connection with the starting of the trouble. Dewey, however, refused compliance and I think Aguinaldo is now accepting the situation. There was some talk of Aguinaldo resigning and washing his hands of the whole affair, but I do not think he will do so. The opinion is that it was not Aguinaldo who precipitated this thing, but his followers whom he could not control."

The press reports made no mention at the time of Aguinaldo's appeal to Dewey to stop the firing. Mr. Crocker left Manila while the fighting was still in progress and his estimates of the casualties are very wild. He says there are from five thousand to ten thousand Filipinos killed and wounded and tells of the terrible destruction wrought by the shells from our war ships. The shells from the Monadnock, he says, killed "twenty, thirty and sometimes fifty natives at a time."

A copy of the Japanese Times of the 16th contains a copy of a dispatch received by the Filipinos junto at Hong-Kong describing "The unexpected attack of the Americans upon the Filipino quarter of Manila." It describes the indiscriminate slaughter of 1,800 men and women, old and young, without distinction and says, in view of the extreme violence of the Americans, the Filipinos are resolved to fight to the death. This communication the Japanese Times regards as a fair sample of the sort of reports with which the junto is attempting to feed the outside world.

COL. FUNSTON'S REWARD.

A Brave Kansan Who Commanded the Cuban Artillery Forces.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31.—Col. Frederick Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, who, with a handful of soldiers, was the first man to enter Malolos to-day, and whose brilliant record since the Philippine campaign opened has attracted much attention, is a son of ex-Congressman E. H. Funston, of the Second Kansas district. He was born in Ohio thirty-three years ago, and is a graduate of the Kansas State University. In his earlier days Funston worked as a reporter on the Fort Smith Tribune. During President Harrison's administration he was sent to Alaska by the government on a hunt for specimens and had many thrilling experiences, demonstrating his prowess. He made a canoe trip alone 900 miles up the Yukon. In the fall of 1894 Funston went to Cuba and enlisted in the Cuban army. For two years he fought valiantly for the cause of the insurgents. At one time he was commissioned a colonel and commanded the entire artillery forces of the Cubans, under General Garcia. He fired the first dynamite gun used by the Cubans in their war against Spain and was in many severe battles. In one charge he received a bullet just below the heart which penetrated his body. He returned to Kansas and had barely recovered from his wound when Governor Leedy appointed his colonel of the Kansas regiment. Last fall Colonel Funston was called to Florida and gave Gen. Miles many points of value regarding Cuba. Colonel Funston's friends have urged him for appointment as brigadier general and his name has been prominently mentioned as a gubernatorial candidate.

SUPPLIES AND COFFINS.

Cargo of the Transport Charles Nelson, Which Has Sailed for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The transport steamer Charles Nelson has sailed for Manila. She had 900 tons of freight which is to be equally divided between the commissary and quartermaster's department. Sixty-six recruits, a number of whom are for the hospital corps, are also aboard. The Nelson carried a large number of coffins, in which the remains of the American soldiers will be brought back to this city.

The transportation department of the army is becoming very active, the news from the Philippines being of such a startling nature that the shipment of supplies and troops is being hurried as rapidly as possible. The steamer Nippon Maru has been chartered to take four batteries of the Sixth United States Artillery to Honolulu and Batteries A, I, K and N will leave here on that vessel about April 12, under command of Major Mills. Three batteries of light artillery, under command of Major Tiernon, will leave here for Manila about the same time, possibly a little later. The Morgan City or the Newport will be chartered for this service. The horses, guns, caissons and forage for this detachment will be shipped on the Leolanaw. A number of teamsters will be taken to care for the horses of the battalion. The sailing vessel Bidston Hill will sail with freight for Manila in five or six days.

Report of Surgeon Penrose.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A report has been received at the War Department from Major Penrose, of the Utah regiment, now a brigade surgeon at Manila. It is dated Feb. 15, but contains no information regarding the fighting that had been going on about Manila. The details related mainly to the sickness and health conditions of the brigade. There was some malaria, and some smallpox cases among natives mentioned, but the brigade had evidently not been engaged in any fighting, as nothing was said about casualties. The brigade was about three and one-half miles outside of Manila and stretched from Pasig to Manila bay. Surgeon Penrose said that their meals were cooked in Manila and sent to them three times a day. The food was excellent and there was no complaint among the men.

Col. Stotsenberg Exonerated.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—By unanimous vote, the lower house of the Legislature has expunged the records censuring Colonel Stotsenberg, of the First Nebraska. The resolution was the result of charges that the colonel, who is a regular army officer, was unnecessarily harsh with the men. The later reports indicate that the men are more than satisfied with their colonel, and this, together with the brilliant work of the regiment under his leadership, has caused a change of opinion in the State.

The McCulloch Needed by Dewey.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 31.—It is the general belief among naval officers that the cutter McCulloch, now at Mare island, will be ordered back to Manila after being given a battery of four-inch guns. When the McCulloch was detached from the Asiatic fleet and ordered to San Francisco, Admiral Dewey said to Captain Hopper, her commander, that he could better afford to let the Raleigh go than the McCulloch. The latter, owing to her light draught and handy qualities, appeared to Dewey the best for shoal work.

The Relief at Colombo.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received this cable from Major Bradley, at Colombo, in charge of the hospital ship Relief, now on her way to Manila: "Arrived in good condition. All are well. Will proceed early to-morrow. Will arrive Singapore April 6."

MORE ABOUT LIQUID AIR

THE MEDICAL POSSIBILITIES OF THIS MARVELOUS PRODUCT.

Some of the Results That Mr. Tripler Expects from It—A Scientific Account of Its Production.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

For liquid air, as power, Mr. Tripler claims that it has about one hundred times the expansive force of steam; that expansion immediately begins under the influence of the prevailing temperature, and that every additional degree of heat applied yields twenty pounds of pressure. Steam pressure is not obtained until water has been heated to a tempterature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and each additional degree of heat produces only one pound of pressure. He asserts, moreover, that liquid air can be applied as a substitute for steam to any engine, with substantially no further change that the displacement of the boiler by the smaller and lighter receptacle holding the air. Its general adoption, therefore, as motive power would not mean the discarding of expensive engines now used. Hence, the first cost of its adoption would be slight, and with its vastly greater potentiality, it must (he claims) supersede steam, if it can be made cheaply enough.

For that Mr. Tripler provides by his application of liquid air to the manufacture of larger quantities of liquid air. He asserts that he has accomplished such a result; that he first used steam as the power requisite in the process of making liquid air; that he took liquid air thus made, applied it to an engine as a substitute for steam, operated the engine thereby, and used the power thus obtained as he had used the steam power.

"I find in this matter," he said to-day, "that I have been generally misunderstood. I don't claim to create energy, to make something out of nothing, to upset any of the laws of nature. I do say, though, that the scientists have been wrong in some of their notions, and that they will have to change them. I assert that by the use of a given quantity of liquid air, substituted for steam power, I can make, and have made, larger quantities of liquid air. I use over and over again the liquid air employed in the making. It seems simple enough to me, and the principle is so simple that it ought to have been grasped by any scientific mind at once, but, to my surprise, it has not; what my critics say appears plausible, but in fact their contentions are all aside from the mark, for they have got hold of the wrong end of the proposition, and do not comprehend at all what I am about."

A REVOLUTIONIZER.

"Then, whatever the modus operandi may be, you do distinctly claim that by the use of any given quantity of liquid air you can make a larger quantity?"

"I positively and absolutely make that claim."

"You claim also that by the use of three gallons of liquid air you have produced ten?"

"I have done that very thing," replied Mr. Tripler with emphasis.

"Does its success as a great revolutionizing agency in modern industry and life depend upon the production of larger quantities from given quantities?"

"If I had not achieved the abolition of steam in the manufacture of liquid air I should have accomplished nothing. That is, although liquid air might still be of use in some special applications—as, for instance, in surgery and medicine—it could not become the supreme and universal power-producer which I expect it to be."

"You believe that it will supersede steam?"

"I do—for the traction of railway trains, for the propulsion of ships, and for the operation of machinery in general. As a motive power its advantages over steam are great. It will cost far less, it will save bulk and weight of plant and apparatus, it will be vastly more efficient."

"Do you expect that its use will enable railway trains and steamships to attain greater speed?"

"I do look for such a result. There is every reason to believe that, given this greater power than steam, higher speed can be produced."

"How would it be used—stored or made in transit?"

"It seems to me quite feasible to make it in transit not only on steamers and trains, but also in flying machines."

"You believe that it brings nearer the day of aerial navigation?"

"Certainly. There is no other agency which, with such small weight and bulk, can produce such motive power as liquid air."

TO CURE CANCER.

"To what extent has it been used in surgery and medicine?"

"Thus far cancer has been treated with it, and the most gratifying results have been obtained. It is too early to say just what its value is. I do know that its application to cancer has stopped the spread of the disease, and in one case the wound has contracted to a very small one. In another case, after a number of applications to a cancer on the breast of a woman, the cancer fell out into the operator's hand. A number of cases of cancer have been under treatment, and in all which were in incipiency or had not been rendered incurable by the free but vain application of the knife, it has arrested the cancerous growth. It has, besides, a marked effect in removing the pain accompanying the disease. A patient suffering from cancer of the nose said that the shooting pains which had previously afflicted him disappeared entirely after the first application of the air. It is quite possible that it may have some special value as a local anaesthetic. It appears certain that gangrene can be arrested long enough for amputation to be made that will save life. But, of course, I am not a physician or a surgeon, and it is not the curative properties of liquid air which have chiefly interested me. Its use in medicine and surgery is now under careful study by two physicians whose names I willingly give you in the hope that some of the numerous inquiries addressed to me will hereafter go to them. They are Dr. J. W. Childs, of Nyack, and Dr. G. Fish Clark, No. 515 Decatur street, Brooklyn. I may add in this line that liquid air appears to be an irresistible germicide, and that I think I have incidentally discovered means by which it can be so applied as safely to reach the lungs and destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis. Indeed, the physicians have succeeded in applying it to parts of the body where I thought it could not be applied, and, therefore, it seems a distinct probability that means will be devised by which disease germs, wherever they may be in the human body, can be reached and killed.

"As for its use for refrigerating purposes, that is as wide as the need of refrigeration is. Ice can be made with it; it can take the place of ice in refrigerators; it will be useful in packing houses, in markets, in hospitals, and in hotels and houses in summer.

AN EXPLOSIVE.

"As a substance capable of being made into an explosive of tremendous power, you have the testimony of a greater expert on that subject than I am."

He referred to Hudson Maxim, the brother of Hiram Maxim, who had been present in the laboratory a few days before, drawn by reports which he had heard of the possibilities of liquid air as an explosive. Mr. Maxim had been told that a small quantity of cotton waste saturated with liquid air had been placed in a small iron pipe, which had then been encased in a larger pipe, as protection from the possible effects of the explosion, and that by means of a long fuse the waste had been touched with fire; he had been shown the fragments of the inner pipe and two great holes which had been blown through the outer one. Mr. Maxim desired to see precisely the quantity of cotton waste which had been used, and to know whether the ends of the pipes had been closed. The merest palm-full of waste was exhibited, and the ends of both pipes, he was told, had been left open.

"There is no explosive in use," Mr. Maxim declared energetically, "which, in such small quantity and with so little confinement, could have produced anything like this effect." His interest was so much aroused that he at once made an appointment with Mr. Tripler for a business interview on the use of liquid air in combination with an explosive which Mr. Maxim had invented.

"It was said by Mr. Maxim that the question arose in his mind, whether the volatility of liquid air was not prohibitive of its commercial use upon a large scale. Do you not apprehend difficulty from this cause?"

"I do not regard it as at all a serious impediment; in many cases the volatility of liquid air would be directly in its favor, as Mr. Maxim may discover upon closer acquaintance."

ITS CHEAPNESS.

Mr. Tripler said that he had not yet granted rights under his patents except for "a few little things." He had received bushels of applications from all parts of the world, but had not sufficiently worked out the various applications, or fully enough organized the invention on its business side, to introduce it at once into industry on a large scale. As to the cost of liquid air, he said that even if steam were used to make it, it could be produced more cheaply than now, for his steam plant was small, and was operated without special effort at economy, and yet it liquefies the air for twenty cents a gallon.

Prof. W. C. Peckham, of Adelphi Institute, Brooklyn, from whose pen an article on liquid air will appear in the April Century, has also written on the subject in the Scientific American. In the latter journal he has given the description of the plant and process of Mr. Tripler:

It (the plant) consists of a triple-air compresser, a cooler and a liquefier. The compresser is of the ordinary form, having three pumps upon one piston shaft working in a line. The first gives sixty pounds pressure; the second raises this to 750 pounds, while the third brings the air under a compression of 2,000 pounds per square inch.

After each compression the air flows through jacketed pipes, where it is cooled by city water. For this work about forty horsepower is employed. After the third compression the air flows through an apparatus which disposes of some of its impurities, and it passes on to the liquefier. It is this part of the apparatus which constitutes Mr. Tripler's special invention. By means of the peculiarly constructed valve, whose details are not made public, a portion of the compressed air is allowed to expand into a tube surrounding the tube through which the remaining air is flowing. This expanded air absorbs a large amount of heat from the air still under compression in the inner tube. The contents of the inner tube are thus cooled. In this way the air is brought below the temperature of liquefaction and its pressure is very much reduced, so that, upon opening the valve at the bottom of the apparatus, a stream of liquid air is received, flowing out with scarcely more force than the water from our ordinary city service pipes. Thus the liquefaction of the air is accomplished by the "self-intensification of cold" produced by the expansion of a portion of the compressed and cooled air, without employing any other substance to bring about this result.

In this lies the difference between the process employed by Wroblewski and Olzewski many years ago, in the liquefaction of various gases, and finally in the liquefaction of air by Olzewski and Dewar.

Above the Danger Line.

CINCINNATI, O., March 31.—The Ohio river is a foot and a half above the danger line—50 feet. The river front here, as well as the lower parts of other cities along the Ohio valley, are submerged, but the upper river is falling and the flood will be of short duration.

Baggagemaster Injured.

ST. ELMO, Ala., March 31.—The northbound train, No. 2, ran into a washout at Grand Bay, Ala., twenty-five miles from here, at 1 o'clock last night, and the mail car and two baggage cars left the track. Baggagemaster Joseph L. Bloss had two ribs broken.

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