

TWO MORE TOWNS CAPTURED

THE FILIPINOS AGAIN ON THE RUN

San Antonio Falls Before MacArthur and Colonel Sumner Takes Mission—Colonel Funston Wins Fresh Laurels by a Baring Charge—The Filipinos Concentrating at Arayat, Where They Expect to Make a Stand—Luna's Forces Destroyed to Destruction Unless They Surrender or Retire—The Americans Hold 15,000 Insurgent Prisoners.

MANILA, May 4, 5:30 p. m.—Major General MacArthur has carried San Tomas, after encountering strong resistance. Brigadier General Hale moved on the enemy's right and Brigadier General Wheaton attacked the left in a daring charge, in which Colonel Funston again distinguished himself. The Kanaw was wounded in the hand, and several other officers and enlisted men were also wounded. Colonel Sumners, with a part of the organization and Minnesota regiments and a gun of the Utah Battery, took Manila, on the right, resting four miles from San Fernando.

The Filipinos are retreating toward San Isidro, and it is expected that they will make a stand at Arayat, at which place the whole of the rebel forces in the province of Pangasinan are concentrating. It is reported that impressed by recent events, Filipinos are wavering in allegiance to the insurrection and likely to assume a neutral attitude. It seems though General Antonio Luna's forces are destined to destruction within a few days unless they surrender or scatter.

The American army has been skillfully posted at points of immense strategic advantage. The insurgents expected them to advance on Baling by way of Quiquya and had furrowed the entire country beyond Quiquya with the strongest entrenchments. Instead of taking this course, General MacArthur swung toward San Tomas the route to which was almost unopposed. General Lawton brought his brigade in against Balaam from the southeast, covering the line of retreat of the rebels toward the mountains and depriving them of a refuge upon which they have always counted. General Lawton captured 40,000 bushels of rice an important part of the stores established by the rebels.

CHASTENING THE FILIPINOS

General Otis Felt Insurgent Temporarily Aside and Focus on With the War—MacArthur Within Four Miles of San Fernando, and Expects to Take That Place To-day—Colonel Reports From Otis.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The War Department is satisfied from the dispatches received from General Otis to-day that the American commander has put aside the insurgent temporizing over peace, and has turned his attention to the most aggressive tactics. The wisdom of this course was fully approved by officials here, who have foreseen that the rebels need further chastening in order to bring them to a resisting sense of their position. The early dispatches from General Otis clearly defined the general plan of his latest movement. He is moving in two main columns, Major General MacArthur pushing straight forward over a nine-mile stretch of country between Calumpit and the latest rebel stronghold, San Fernando, and Major General Lawton directing a strong force under Colonel Sumner to prevent the insurgents from retreating from San Fernando into the mountains to the north. The later dispatches show that there has been hot work in execution of this movement, particularly in General MacArthur's advance on San Fernando. The defeat of Luna at San Tomas and the scattering of the insurgent forces leaves MacArthur with a clear road before him. He will take the city to-morrow morning, according to General Otis' plans. The taking of Manila is no longer looked upon by the authorities here as of chief moment, the main consideration being to intercept the insurgents.

General Lawton's movement northward to-day to Masian is designed to keep a body of American troops to the north of the rebels, and between them and their line of retreat to the mountains. The successful execution of this move will leave the insurgents well surrounded on the north, though there is a stretch of about seven miles from Masian to the Rio Grande river, along which the rebels are retiring. If the rebels secure an escape into the mountains the War Department officials believe they cannot count on organized resistance, as the mountain localities afford much less opportunities for subsistence than the rice lands along the foothills and bottoms. The authorities here are well satisfied with the manner in which our forces are placed. The dispatches from General Otis are as follows:

"MANILA, May 4. 'Adjutant General, Washington: 'Situation as follows: Lawton holds Baling, captured on the 3d instant, after rapid movement from Angat, where supplies were taken with wagon trains and pack animals. He scattered the strongly entrenched enemy to the north and north-westward, capturing

large amount of food supplies, and has his detachments to north and eastward. His movement is attended with great difficulty because of the character of the country, the rain and heat. He now covers our railroad communication. Both Wheaton and Hale, of MacArthur's division, found the enemy in force strongly entrenched and commanded by Commander-in-Chief Luna, about four miles south of San Fernando. Hale, on the right, dislodged the enemy, and Wheaton, on the left, leading in person, made a brilliant charge, scattering his forces and inflicting great punishment. MacArthur proceeds to San Fernando in the morning. He has been delayed by the partial destruction of a bridge across the river. It is not believed the enemy will make another determined stand until he effects a retreat to Mt. Arayat a short distance from San Isidro.

"MANILA, May 4. 'Adjutant General, Washington: 'Colonel Sumners, with six battalions, Oregon, Dakota, Third Infantry and the Utah Light Artillery, of Lawton's division, went north this morning. The march was in strong entrenchments, driving him north, and inflicting considerable loss. Our casualties were two wounded. MacArthur's column concentrated and took up the advance to San Fernando at 6:30 this morning. I do not apprehend sharp resistance on the part of the enemy, who will probably leave the railroad and retire in a northerly direction to the north of Lawton. The destruction of the bridge over the Calumpit necessitates the dependence on wagon transportation. The enemy to the south and east of Manila, 8,000 strong, is opposed by sufficient force, under Overseiler and Hill. His demonstrations thus far have been properly met by these officers, with slight losses. Many requests are being received from outlying cities for protection against the insurgent troops.

COLONEL FUNSTON WOUNDED

A Lieutenant Killed and Four Men Wounded in an Attempt to Outflank the Enemy—The Vigorous Opposition Met by MacArthur's Division on its Advance Toward San Fernando.

MANILA, May 5, 8:25 a. m.—In spite of the peaceful overtures of their commissioners, the Filipinos vigorously resisted the advance of General MacArthur's division from Apalit toward San Fernando, fighting desperately at long range, after running from trench to trench when driven out by the American artillery. The movement commenced at 5:30 in the morning. General Hale's brigade, consisting of five battalions, under the command of Major Young, of the Sixty-fifth Iowa Regiment, the First Nebraska Regiment and the First South Dakota Regiment, advanced on the road a few miles west of the railroad line. General Wheaton, Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, under the command of Lieutenant Mayor, of the Utah Light Battery, mounted on hand cars, pushed ahead Twentieth Kansas and First Montana Regiments deploying to the right and left when feasible.

The country traversed proved the worst yet encountered, miles of marshes and many unfordable streams delaying the advance. Both brigades met resistance simultaneously on approaching the river near San Tomas, which is but about eight kilometers from Apalit. The centre span of the railroad bridge had dropped into the river, and the rebels had only left a small force to check General Wheaton, their main body lining the strong trenches in front of General Hale. Although the attacking force poured a very heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the enemy stubbornly resisted for over an hour, ultimately breaking when Major Young shelled their left flank, and then retreating along the river bank under cover.

General Wheaton, in the meantime, tried ineffectually to draw the fire of the Filipinos in the trenches east of the track. So soon as they discovered that the nature of the country would permit only a few skirmishes on each side of the embankment, the rebels regained their courage and fought desperately for three-quarters of an hour, in the face of the American volleys and a rapid-fire fusillade, until flanked by the Montana Regiment. Then a scramble ensued, most of the enemy boarding trains that were in readiness, and the others taking the road to San Fernando, after burning the villages of San Tomas and San Isidro. About noon General Wheaton crossed the broken bridge, cleared the stragglers from the villages, and advanced toward San Fernando. General Hale effected a crossing simultaneously, after a slight delay necessary to repair a stone bridge.

Our loss up to that hour (noon) was two members of the Nebraska and one of the Montana killed, and Captain Albrecht, three members of the Kansas Regiment, two of the Montana, four of the Nebraska and one of the South Dakota wounded. The enemy's loss was very slight.

After a short rest the advance was continued. General Wheaton encountered the first series of entrenchments on near San Fernando. The rebels opened a hot fire. Colonel Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, was wounded, one lieutenant was killed and four were wounded while leading four companies of the Kansas Regiment to outflank the enemy. General Hale pushed along the road, and flanked the trenches. More than a hundred sick and wounded men from General Lawton's brigade were brought to Manila from Malolos by last night's train. The heat is unbearable.

HAMBURG, May 4.—A special dispatch to the semi-official Hamburgische correspondent, discussing an article in The Paris Times, of recent date in the course of which it was claimed that the Washington government had

been bound by promise to the Filipinos, and therefore had no free hand in dealing with them now, says: 'As The Times is supposed to reflect the views of the French government, the article shows that the French are siding with the Filipinos; and The Times makes these utterances just at a time when the United States is undertaking the difficult task of negotiating with the Filipinos. It might be assumed that a French alliance would be a thing not unwelcome to Aguinaldo.'

MORE SHALLOX AT CHARLOTTE

Mr. Thomas Mungo Comes From Spartanburg, S. C., With the Disease. Charlotte Observer, April 30.

There is another patient in the post house—Mr. Thomas Mungo, son of Col. Pat Mungo, of Clear Creek. Mr. Mungo has been working in Spartanburg, S. C. He slept with a man who had smallpox, and caught it from him. He discovered Friday that he had the disease, and at once set out for home. He kept away from people as much as possible. He beat his way bare on the railroad, riding in an empty box car. He arrived here yesterday morning about 4 o'clock. He and his family live on Twelfth street. He went to his house and knocked on the door. When he heard his wife coming to the door, he called to her not to open the door, that he had the smallpox, but to throw him some clothes out of the window. She did so, and he went to a vacant house further down on the same street and remained until daylight, when he sent word to Chief Orr to come for him and take him to the post house. He was able to drive himself. The chief drove near him in a buggy. On arriving at the post house, Mr. Mungo went into a tent, and the chief unhitched the horse and brought it back. The wagon was left there. Dr. Hawley, the city physician, went out at once to see Mr. Mungo. He had been sick for five days, but did not know until Friday what was the matter.

Hanna and the Speaker.

No one conversant with the facts of recent political history will doubt that Hanna will be consulted concerning the Speakership of the Fifty-sixth Congress. His say-so is likely to be an important factor in the selection of the man who will be chosen to fill the place made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Rainey.

The report that Hanna has decreed that the Speaker of the next House shall be a man favorable to the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill is not calculated to excite surprise. It is entirely consistent with Hanna's record and affiliations. Hanna's relation to the Federal Government is mainly of a business kind. He did not purchase a seat in the Senate for the sole purpose of being near the President to that might counsel him how to paddle his canoe safely through the shoals and quicksands of practical politics. Marous, the Asgrielder, is not serving as the Sejanus of the administration purely for diversion or for the purpose of preserving his health. He has laid his services and talents upon the altar of his country, but all the same, he intends to reward himself for his sacrificial offering by appropriating some of the golden candlesticks and jeweled ornaments.

Mark is a shipowner, and he has shipowner friends, the members of the Standard Oil Trust among them. To remunerate them and him he has framed a measure known as the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill, whose mission is to legislate \$400,000,000 out of the pockets of the people of the United States into an important industry by engineering this scheme of robbery through the House. Mr. Hanna may be depended on to exert all his resources to secure for the place an individual pliant to his plans.

Excitement Made to the Ceremony.

A side light is thrown on the intensity of feeling prevailed in London over religious discussions within the Church of England by the tumult which occurred at the fashionable wedding in Christ Church, Piccadilly, last week, of Captain Dutton Hart, of the Light Infantry, and Miss Hopeton. The captain had been divorced by his first wife, and at just the proper point in his marriage to Miss Hopeton some of the spectators made loud objection on the ground that the captain had an onerous wife living. Written protests were read and answered by the other side, and some of the bride's friends stated. The ceremony, however, was finally concluded.

Reed and the Presidency.

Mr. Reed as a presidential candidate would not care to be associated with the mistakes of the government for the next year. Though he has been called to the administration, he has too much trouble already. He cannot separate himself entirely from the failure of the congress on the tariff and on the revenue, and its hesitations on the question of war in the Philippines, but he can avoid more trouble.

No Rights to Children.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, rosy skin, rick complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at J. E. Curry and Co's. Drug Store.

FOUND SAN FERNANDO FIRED

REBELS USED TORCH ON LEAVING.

An Ineffective Effort Made to Rush Through General Orendain's Line—The Filipinos on Baling Had Women and Children in the Towns—Chief Scout Young Seen Some Good Fighting—The Insurgents Held 5,000 Spanish Prisoners at San Miguel, and Fought Them to Work on the Between Lawton Released Many Prisoners.

MANILA, May 5, 4:55 p. m.—Major General MacArthur's division advanced to San Fernando to-day, and found that the place had been evacuated by the rebels, who left only a small detachment to cover their retreat by train. General MacArthur occupied the burning town without loss. The rebels south of Manila attempted to rush through Brigadier General Orendain's lines last night. The attempt failed, but the rebels maintained a fusillade of musketry fire on the Fourth Infantry Regiment for several hours. The demonstration was ineffectual beyond scaring the inhabitants of Malate. The outskirts of the Iloilo and California regiments, beyond San Pedro Macati, were also assailed during the night. Major General Lawton is still quartered at Baling.

12:35 p. m.—Detailed reports of the work of Major Lawton's expedition show that harder fighting took place during the early part of this week than earlier accounts indicated. In the attack upon San Rafael, the American forces were met with a heavy fire from a large number of rebels who were concealed in the jungle on all sides. It was only the adoption of the tactics followed in Indian fighting in the United States—every man for himself—that saved the division from great loss. General Lawton, as usual, was at the head of his line with his staff. Scott's battery demolished a stone-fronted trench at short range.

The insurgent leaders Gregorio and Peio del Pilar, who had 800 men to Baling, retreated when General Lawton approached the town. Chief of Scouts Young, with eleven men, entered Baling ahead of the army and rang the church bells to announce that they had possession of the city. General Lawton, when attacking in force outside of Baling, saw women and children in the rebel trenches, and sent Captain Casan in advance with a white flag to warn the insurgents to remove the non-combatants. When within 500 yards of the trenches two volleys were fired at Captain Casan's party.

Chief of Scouts Young, whose bravery at Baling was most notable, arrived as an Indian scout under Major General O. O. Howard, in his campaign in the Northwest in 1876. The work of Young's corps was a feature of the expedition. On Wednesday, 33 of them encountered a body of 300 Filipinos beyond Baling, and drove them until of the 100 rounds of ammunition which the scouts carried, they had only 15 rounds left. They were about to retire when Lieutenant Byrd, with a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, went up with them and chased the enemy into San Miguel.

There are 2,000 Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos at San Miguel. They are served with 5 cents' worth of rice daily, and are compelled to work hard on the rebel defenses. Several hundred of the Filipino wounded are at San Miguel. The insurgents are getting their women and children to the Bland Mountains. A hot chief and 100 men were captured at Baling. General Lawton has released many of his prisoners.

MINERED BY LAWTON.

He Has Overhauled 3,000 Rebels on a Narrow Strip of Land Between Ocean and Lake—Otis Expects to Starve the Southern Army Into Submission.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The continued rebel demonstrations south of Manila are causing no apprehension to the War Department officials, as the brigades of Orendain and Hale are said to be ample for every emergency. Together they have about 4,000 men. Beside two regiments of regulars, who have just arrived at Manila, and are available to re-enforce the brigades.

In view of these sharp demonstrations to the south, the work done by Lawton on his expedition to Laguna de Bay is receiving credit not heretofore accorded to it. One of the main results of the expedition was to destroy the small craft by which the rebels might have been transported north to the rear of MacArthur's forces. Strip they are hampered in on a narrow strip of land between the lake and the ocean, unable to cross the lake, while the march is so long to circle the lake to the south. Thus the work of Lawton in holding the rebels, some 9,000 in number, to the south leaving MacArthur free from danger of an attack in force from the rear. The report that the Filipinos were trying to break through the American lines is evidence to the War Department that this force is becoming short of supplies.

It is evidently General Lawton's intention to remain on the defensive as long as he can keep his forces separate from the main body of Aguinaldo. It is said, General Otis believes that he can starve this southern army into submission. Malate is a suburb of Manila near the bay. The other point mentioned in the dispatch, San Pedro Macati, is between Manila and Laguna de Bay, and is one of the outposts which protects the water-works.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER.

Nothing Can Be Done Until Aguinaldo Agrees to Lay Down His Arms—Submarine Cable For Instructions.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The State Department to-day received a dispatch from President Schurmann, of the Philippines commission, giving the substance of the conference with the representatives of Aguinaldo, and asking for further instructions. While the text of the dispatch is not to be made

public, Secretary Hay stated that it showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs in the Philippines, and pointed to a settlement of the difficulties there.

In reply of the President to President Schurmann's cablegram, it is understood, stated that he was very anxious to have peace negotiations concluded at the earliest possible moment, and to this end he desired that no unnecessary or humiliating conditions should be imposed upon the insurgents. It is believed in administration circles that as soon as Aguinaldo is convinced of the sincerity of the American government, he will agree to surrender. He will be required, however, to lay down his arms. This will be the principal condition, and until an agreement on this point is reached the negotiations will not make any progress toward a conclusion.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS AND CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The War Department has received the following: "MANILA, May 5. 'Adjutant General, Washington: 'Following were the casualties at Santo Tomas yesterday: One officer, Lieutenant Taggart, Twentieth Kansas, and four enlisted men were killed; three officers, 21 enlisted men wounded. Among the wounded is General Funston in the hand and chest.

'Lawton reports capture of 150,000 bushels of rice and 250 tons sugar at Baling. The value of the substance captured at Malolos is \$1,500,000. We have made large captures rice and corn belonging to enemy at other points. The insurgents destroyed by fire yesterday the town of Santo Tomas, and last evening fired the city of San Fernando.

GENERAL WHEELER TO WEA.

Anti-Official Announcement That the Old Warrior is to Wed Mrs. George W. Childs.

WASHINGTON D. C., May 3.—The local papers this morning print the story sent yesterday to the Journal that General Wheeler and Mrs. Geo. W. Childs are to be married next month. The report is printed here as an announcement of their engagement and is unqualified.

In making the announcement, the Washington Post says: 'By far the most interesting of the spring weddings will be that of General Wheeler and Mrs. G. W. Childs, which by all accounts is to be celebrated during the present month. Neither the gallant soldier nor his prospective bride has taken the public into his or her confidence, but the old adage that actions speak louder than words more than justifies the expectation that the wedding is near at hand. The place as well as the date of the ceremony is still unannounced, but the fact that the bride-church has withdrawn her K street home from the public eye, her residence in this city is a matter of interest and congratulation to a large circle of society.'

HIGH BREAKS DOWN.

A Mammoth Factory to Build There—Contract Let.

That magnificent water power at High Shoals on the South Fork river has again changed hands and the company which now owns it, is actively preparing to erect a great manufacturing plant there. Hydraulic and civil engineers and turbine wheel builders are going out to the Shoals almost every day. We understand that the contract was let this week for the lumber and building of 100 houses for operatives. The plant to be erected, it is said, will cost \$300,000. It is not known what the plant will be, but it is said it will be a cotton factory.

This is one of the finest water-powers in the South. A famous engineer said that the power energy within half a quarter of that much capital met in a mile to "turn every wheel in Massachusetts." During and prior to the civil war there was an immense iron rolling mill there, but the plant was burned. Since then the falls have been idle.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. After a few doses it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. LYNGH, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by J. E. Curry & Co.

No Place for Small Investments.

A concern which tries to pay dividends on \$100,000,000 while its plant and business require only a half or a quarter of that much capital, must in the end give way to a competing company with normal capitalization and consequently able to manufacture and sell its products at lower prices. It is not safe, therefore, for a man of small means to invest his savings in the shares of these great overcapitalized industries.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the affliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this relief which it affords is almost worth many times its cost. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

Kidney Diseases. CURED THAT HAD BEEN pronounced incurable. Mr. C. A. Sullivan, a merchant of Temple, N. C. writes: 'I have been cured of my kidney disease. I had been suffering with it for many years. My face was swollen, my back aching, and my head dizzy. I had lost my appetite, and my sleep was restless. I had been told that I was incurable, but I had heard of your medicine, and I had bought a bottle. I had taken it for a few days, and I had felt better. I had taken it for a week, and I had been cured. I had been cured of my kidney disease. I had been cured of my kidney disease. I had been cured of my kidney disease.'

...The One Right Way... Advertising may be good and yet not be successful, because it is not persistent. That clever journal "Brains" puts it thus: "There is but one right way to advertise and that is to hammer your name, your occupation, your business so thoroughly in the heads of the people that if they walk in their sleep they will turn their steps toward your store. The newspaper is your friend. It helps to build up the community that supports you."

A PRESIDENT FOR CUBA.

COL. CARLOS CEPEDA AGREED UPON.

General Gomez Under the Influence of Madam Capedan, Who Holds a Famous Salon—The Cuban Wish That the Americans Will Be Gone With the Island Entirely by Next April, and Are Keeping Pipe Accords—The Young Chief Who Wants Their Threat Not a Good Reason—Not a Case of Yellow Fever Known to Exist in Havana.

HAVANA, May 2.—The most recent reports regarding the health of Havana's population show a great and continuing improvement, with a death rate of only two-thirds of that officially recorded for the corresponding period of last year. Not a single case of yellow fever is known to exist. The health of the American troops throughout the island is exceptionally good. The Havana Herald publishes a sensational article to-day, charging the grossest corruption in the management of the city jail. It asserts that the prison officials take money from prisoners and then place them at liberty under a pledge to return if they are ever seen brought to trial at all, and as it often happens that the judges have no notion as to who is supposed to be locked up, the jailers find it an easy matter to speculate in this fashion. On the Constantia plantation, near Cienfuegos, Santa Clara province, bears who have burned 1,000,000 arrobes of sugar cane (the arroba is a Spanish weight of 25 pounds containing each 16 ounces). During the month of April Havana exported to New York 7,771 arrobes of tobacco bales, and 28,492,719 cigars.

Major Francis S. Dodge, of the pay department, who has been selected by the War Department to disburse the \$3,000,000 allotted by the government for the payment of the troops of the Cuban army, arrived here to-day.

The future of Cuba will probably be largely influenced by a woman, and one who holds a salon which is visited by the best known men, not only of Havana, but of the entire island. General Maximilian Gomez is a constant visitor and a welcome guest of this lady, and dines with her from three to five times a week. Madame Capedan, the lady in question, is the widow of the first President of Cuba in the ten-year war. She is a brilliant and witty woman who has lived many years in Paris. It is considered in Havana to be a great honor to be on Madame Capedan's visiting list. Decisions reached at Madame Capedan's salon are far more valuable than those passed by the recently elected Cuban Assembly.

It is believed by persons who are in a position to know, that a bill under standing has been reached by Madame Capedan and General Gomez regarding Cuba's future, and the first President of the proposed republic, for all former Presidents have had offices without power. At one time General Gomez was seriously considered for the presidency, but after the action of the Assembly in annulling his terms, it was considered that his candidacy would probably meet with strong opposition. The result of consultation with Madame Capedan, it is asserted, is that the President of Cuba shall be Carlos Capedan, son of the war President. The party of General Gomez believe that it is some time early to begin a movement in behalf of Carlos Capedan, as they expect that American occupation of the island will end before next summer, and probably by April 1899. Carlos Capedan was a colonel during the war with Spain, on the staff of