WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, -. - February 10, 1899 THE EXPECTED HAS HAPPENED.

The announcement that there has been fighting at Manila between the American forces and the Filipinos does not come as a surprise, for it has been apparent for some time that only the coolest headed management on both sides could avert a collision. It was stated in the dispatches a few days ago that "it was doubtful if even Dewey's diplomacy could prevent a clash," from which it may be inferred that Dewey has been doing all he could to prevent the spilling of blood, but it has come, blood has been shed and more will be shed.

If these reports be true the treaty will be ratified, if it has not been ratified at this writing, for the fact that blood has been shed, American lives lost, and that the attack was made by the Filipinos will quiet opposition and unite not only the Senators who differed, but the American people. Ratification will be the necessary step to assert sovereignty, for we cannot make war on those people, save in self-defence, until sovereignty is asserted. We therefore take it for granted that the treaty will be ratified if it has not already been, and that instead of trying to placate our late allies they will be dealt with as enemies until they desist from aggressive opposition and acknowledge, or at least submit to, the sovereignty we claim.

It is somewhat remarkable that the conflict of arms should have taken place just a couple days before the day fixed for the vote in the Senate on the peace treaty, and if the attack was made, as reported, by the Filipinos, it is proof of their amazing stupidity to thus invite and provoke battle against a powerful foe, when such strenuous efforts were being made by the opponents of imperialism to prevent trouble and to secure them the independence they fought Spain for. In this they showed not only amazing stupidity, but cold-blooded ingratitude to that portion of the American people who, in spite of having their motives misrepresented, stood up as their advocates and the defenders of the claims they made to the right of self-government. When they fired on the flag and shot down the American soldiers who marched under it they spat in the face not only of the men who asserted the right to hold them as subjects, but in the face of the men who through abuse and misrepresentation contended for their right to rule themselves. They made no distinction between friend and foe, and insulted all alike-that is if they were the aggres sors and the attacking party.

This is the situation as is presents itself on the face of the dispatches so far received, but where it will end To quote Senator Platt, "nobody can foretell." Possibly Aguinaldo and his supporters who are leading this demonstration by arms may after they have experienced the effect of long range guns and the dash and valor of military skill of the American soldiers, come to the conclusion that they made a mistake and will be in a better frame of mind to listen to advice, in which event it will be well; but Aguinaldo is full of conceit and as full of obstinacy as he is of conceit, and unless the lesson comes home to him personally he is not likely to be much influenced by it, and it is said that he has almost unbounded influence over his people. They are, as described by a writer who spent some time among them, "half devil and half child," a very good and very dangerous material for a wilv leader who understands it to work with-good for him, dangerous in the uses that may be made of it. If they be brought to their senses by the first crack of war, very well, but suppose they are not, and do about the only thing they can do in that event move beyond the range of would go about that we do not the big guns, and camp their armies in the interior, and leave our jurisdiction confined, as Admiral Dewey said it was, sometime ago, to the belt covered by the guns of his ships. what then? Then it means leaving the "rebels" in possession of the islands, save a thin strip along the sea, or it means pursuing them with armies, and that means, if persisted in, a war compared with which the war for Cuba was a picnic.

now. There was glory in the war for Cuba, because its motive was noble and glorious. But there will be no glory in this, however it may

Our consul at Paris says with the way the automobile is coming into use in France, the horse must go. But judging from popular performances over there the ass can continue operations.

along, one of \$20,000,000, another of \$100,000,000, and just about the time we were talking about assimilating the Filipinos and a lot of other unwashed heathen.

ONE OF HANNA'S SCHEMES.

How much Hon, Mark Hanna expects to make out of his ship subsidy bill if it become a law we do not know, but he doubtless expects to make it pay. But whether he will make anything by it or not there are millions in it for the favored shipbuilders and ship-owners. How the tax-payers of this country will be bled by this scheme is shown by the following synopsis of the report of the minority of the House committee, which we clip from the

Brooklyn, N. Y., Citizen: "The report says that even if the bill were passed and repealed at the next session, it would cost the country \$165,000,000, and that under it the International Navigation Company, which is to receive a yearly subsidy of \$2,850,000 for twenty years would draw in all over \$57,000,000, A neat addition to the dividends of the stockholders, truly! "Further, the report says the bil

provides that a man who builds a great and speedy steamer shall be paid in bounties in twenty years more than twice the whole cost of the boat. It is admitted by the advocates of the bill that the bounties would be enough to pay all the salaries and wages of officers and crews of the ships. It was pointed out that, the period of contracting for subsidies expiring in ten years, there would ensue a period in which no American ships would be built, for unsubsidized ships could not compete with the susidized ships. Naturally, the minority asks why if the public money is to be taken to

encourage the building of ships— ships, let us remark, that are not needed-it should not be distributed also among farmers, mechanics and merchants. And really there is no answer to this; for, on the principle that a business which will not thrive without a bounty ought to have it, we might set every business in the country on its feet, and introduce some from other countries, too. How much better off the nation would be, and how long its seeming prosperity would last if every man were contributing his share of the subsidy given to every to every other, are questions that do not trouble the statesmen who believe in subsidies; but the rest of the community should think it over.

The minority report calls attention to the fact that American shipbuilders are now underbidding foreign rivals, because they can build them cheaper and advocates free ships and free ma terial used in shipbuilding, which would still further reduce the cost and it holds that tonnage taxes and vexatious fees for official papers at custom houses should be done away with, and that with such a policy the shipbuilding industry will take care of itself even better than it is done

now, and that is well enough. This bill was dictated by a number of ship builders who met in name it bears, while Mr. Payne, of

Assuming that they are honest in the professed desire to build up a merchant marine, and that there is no grab in it, doesn't \$165,000,000 look like a pretty big bonus to divide among the ship building fraternity? and isn't \$57,000,000 a pretty large sized plum to hand over to one concern? There is little doubt that such a

building and ship-sailing, but if it be necessary now when it has been clearly demonstrated that our shipbuilders can build ships as cheaply as the builders of any country can, will it not be necessary to keep it up to keep the ship-building going on? If our ship-sailers cannot compete with the owners of foreign ships, because foreign wages are less (as alleged) than the wages of American sailors, will it not be necessary to continue the subsidies to enable our ship owners to keep these ships afloat? These questions admit of only one answer, these subsidy advocates be honest in the reasons

they assign for advocating it? If they are really anxious to build up an American merchant marine without taxing under a false pretence the American people to do it, why don't they apply some of the same tactics they did in favoring manufacturers-resort to practically prohibitory legislation? They enacted tariff laws that kept out certain lines of foreign manufactured, goods and thus gave the home manufacturers a practical monopoly of the home market. Wouldn't it be equally as plausible and quite as effective if they should so legislate against foreign ships as to make it impossible for them to find trade in our ports, and thus give a monopoly to American ships and stimulate ship builders to build them? Exactly how they know, but we have no doubt that their genius would be equal to the occasion if they were to hit on that

But the subsidy scheme has been tried, and while it has, as might have been expected, resulted in the building of some ships, it has never been a success anywhere in accomplishing what was intended. Several European countries have tried it. but England, which pays no subsi-It is to be hoped that this may be | dies, unless when vessels are so conaverted, for there may be contingen- structed that they may be readily cies in this beyond the ken of mortal sconverted into auxiliary war vessels. in case of need, builds more vessels than all of them put together, and builds them for the countries which pay subsidies. We have tried it on some lines running out of New York, some running to South America. and some to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and it has proved a a failure in all, that is in adding to the numbers of these ships and in giving a better service by the subsidized lines. We do not read of any new ships being put on these lines, while Here are two soap trusts coming | the ships of the Pacific Mail Company are decreasing in number because when it comes to replacing the worn

out vessels it can't compete with

the Japanese, who build their own

ships or buy them in England and

with their new and better appointed craft are taking the trade away from

our subsidized ships. That is the showing for the subsidy plan as far as it has gone, but Senator Hanna proposes to be more liberal and to give money enough to build a respectable fleet of firstclass ships and keep them running whether they make much money or

If they really want an American merchant marine and are more interested in that than in opening the way to the U.S. Treasury for gentlemen who contributed to Hanna's campaign funds, why do they not consent to repeal the old navigation laws and let Americans who wish to go into the ocean carrying business buy their ships where they can buy the cheapest, and get the most value for their money, just as Mr. Hanna goes into the market to buy his iron where he can buy it the cheapest? If that were the case and there be any money in the ocean carrying business, American enterprise would soon have ships on the sea floating the American flag, for our capitalists would go abroad and buy them, and when our ship builders saw that they would very soon come to terms and put their building prices as low or lower than their European competitors, and would even have the business in their own

But that isn't what Hanna after. He is thinking more of the loot in that subsidy steal than he is of our American merchant marine.

WHO THREW THAT BRICK.

Now that the war is on in the Philippines of course the Filipinos will be charged with having begun it, and all precedent provocation will be ignored and lost sight of. The onus will be thrown upon them to justify shooting them down. Powder and ball will be the arguments and the pacificators now, although this resort might have been very easily averted, if there had been a desire to avert it.

Secretary of War Alger has sent a dispatch to Gen. Otis congratulating him on "the magnificent victory of Sunday, all the more creditable because you were not the ag Philadelphia some time ago, but is gressor" And yet the dispatches infathered by Senator Hanna, whose form us that the first shot was fired by an American sentry at Filipinos who Ohio, stands sponsor for it in the were crossing the American lines, after having been repeatedly warned. This shooting was doubtless in accordance with orders, and may have been necessary, but whether or not it shows, as far as information goes, that the first shot, and that which brought on the fighting, was fired by our men. But perhaps shooting at the Filipinos is not, in the opinion of Secretary Alger, an aggressive act, while crossing the American temptation would stimulate ship- lines by Filipinos is. Of course the responsibility must be put upon the Filipinos, who have become "rebels," for that is the only way making war upon them can be justified.

Aguinaldo may have issued proclamations, one Saturday and another Monday, one before the fighting began, the other after, but neither of these affects the fact that the first shot was fired by our troops, and have force only in so far as they show the feelings of the Filipino commander, who in this supreme act of folly showed his utter stupidity and incompetency to lead his people by precipitating a conflict which, if he had the sense he should have been born with, he should have seen would end in dis-

aster, as it did. But we are in for it now, and the only thing that can be done is to act with vigor and show those people who may be disposed to underestimate the power of this country the folly of making war upon it. It is too late to hesitate or to parley now, for after their blood is up people like those listen only to the argument of force. All this might have been averted, but it wasn't.

This is a sweet item. This country produced in 1896 793,548,431 pounds of sugar, and that wasn't enough to go'round, for in the same year we imported 613,793,237

A Chicago syndicate owns a 5,000 square mile patch of ground in Texas, on which it has 120,000 head of cattle and 1,500 horses, and all the work on it is done by 125 men.

One hundred shares of Keely motor stock were sold in New York the other day at 2 50 cents on the \$100. And the people who bought it didn't show much sense.

Gen. Miles thinks it isn't a matter of so much importance whether he has been talking through the newspapers, as whether that beef was bad.

The Russian hen attends to business too. In addition to what she furnished for home use, she supplied for export last year 1,475,000,000

Wanamaker made \$2,000,000 last year, and devoted considerable attention to Boss Quay, too.

The Best Prescription for Chills and fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTE-LESS CHILL TONIC. Never fails to cure; then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure. # the The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chat H. Iletchira

IMPROVED STORM

SIGNAL SERVICE

elephone and Telegraph Warnings to be Sent Throughout the District. Improved Forecasting Service.

Very decided improvements are be ng inaugurated by Mr. W. H. Fallon chief observer of the U.S. Weather Bureau station in this city, in the matter of severe storm or hurricane signals. The improvement is in pursuance to instructions from Washington and consists of a telegraph, telephone and mail warning service, which will cover the entire district for which the Wilmington office is the chief station.

When storm warnings are received Mr. Fallon will immediately telegraph or telephone them, at the government's expense, to the principal towns in all parts of the district, which comprises Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Jones, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamico, Pender and Robeson counties.

In speaking of the Storm Signal ervice, to a member of the STAR staff esterday, Mr. Fallon said that the torm forecasting is now much more accurate and very much earlier because of the service which the Washington Bureau has established in the West Indies since the Spanish-American war. Heretofore there has been no warning of Atlantic coast storms from the South until they struck Key West on the south coast of Florida, but now there are reports from Cubs and the other West India islands twice a day, so that cities all along the South Atlantic coast can be warned of any storms which pass those islands bound this way, very much earlier than previously.

Mr. Fallon says that arrangement have been made for the most effective rost forecast service, during the com ing Spring which have been given in the history of the service. The frost forecast will commence on March 15th, and the warnings will be given from 24 to 36 hours in advance.

It is estimated that this departmen of the service saved in this district alone fully \$200,000 to truckers and others last season.

It is claimed that there was not single frost last Spring which was not forecasted by the service. This Spring the citizens at any postoffice in the district can get the service by asking the Wilmington office for it. And the daily weather forecasts will be mailed to any citizen who will make a written request for them.

ATLANTIC & YADKIN R. R.

Officers Elected at a Directors' Meeting in Baltimore - Will Take Charge February 15th.

[Special Star Telegram.] BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 8.-Directors of the Atlantic & Yadkin Rail road Company met at 2.30 P. M. to day in the office of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company. Present: Mr. Warren G. Elliott, Wilmington; Messrs. B. F. Newcomer and Michael Jenkins, Baltimore, and their clerks. Mr. Walters is away from the city. The following general officers were elected: J. R. Kenly, General Manager; T. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager; J. F. Divine, General Superintendent; W. A. Riach, General Auditor; J. F. Post, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

The general officers were authorized and directed to take possession of the property at midnight on the night of February 14th. Other business transacted was of the ordinary routine

Details of the transfer will be arranged by Mr. Elliott, president of the new company, and Gen. John Gill. receiver of the C. F. & Y. V. Nothing learned as to issue of ne

THE MOORE-KEATON NUPTIALS.

Quiet Home Wedding in Goldsboro-V · Reside in Wilmington.

Mr. Lloyd W. Moore, of this city, was united in marriage yesterday at 2:30 P. M., to Miss Georgia Keaton, of Goldsboro. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mr. A. H. Ketaon, in the presence of the family and a few intimate friends.

Mr. Moore is a promising young man and holds a good position in the auditing department of the A. C. L. offices here and his bride is a talented and highly esteemed young lady.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore will reside with Mrs. Westbrook in this city.

Freshet in the Cape Fear.

As the result of heavy and long contiqued rains in the up-county there is great freshet in the upper Cape Fear river. At Fayetteville, yesterday at A. M., the Weather Bureau observer reported the stage of water 50.8 feet

The Observer of Tuesday last said: 'From present indications it looks as if it might equal the great Populist freshet of January, '95, 58 feet, which broke all records, surpassing the Sherman freshet by 18 inches. Great banks of drift wood are piled against the Clarendon bridge and there are fears for its safety. If it should go, the handsome iron bridge of the At-lantic and Yadkin railroad would be surely swept away.

The Inconsistency Of It. Although the Senator and both Rep-

resentatives from Cumberland favor submitting the dispensary question to a vote of the people of that county, the proposition meets with no favor in the Legislature. This, it is admitted, is because the negroes can vote on the question. But when it is proposed to saddle a bonded debt of \$50,000 (or nine-tenths of it) on the city of Wilmington—a debt totally unnecessary not a voice is raised against it in the Legislature, although the negroes here will vote on the question just as they would vote on the dispensary in Cumberland. Apparently, anything af-fecting the interests of New Handver county "goes" with the present Legis-lature, whether the white folks want it or not.

THE DANGER TO THE PARTY.

t Lies in Local Legislation Not Pavored By An Ascertained Majority of White Voters.

The following from the Raleigh News and Observer applies with great force to some of the legislation proposed for New Hanover county, and is fully in accord with the position of

The danger to the Democratic party does not lie in general legislation. That will be given much deliberation and when enacted will embody the highest wisdom of the party. The danger is in local legislation such as the stock law, local, dispensary, and other such matters upon which there is wide difference of opinion in the party's ranks, If we could postpone such legislation until after the Constitutional amendment is adopted, it would be wise in most instances, Where it is not possible to postpone, the Legislature ought to do nothing upon which there is division except upon the ascertained petition of majority of the white voters.

WANTED FOR INPANTICIDE

Colored Woman Said to Have Murdered Her Child and Skipped.

Coroner Richard J. Price yesterday empanelled a jury to inquire into the facts and circumstances of the death of a colored infant, whose body was found partially buried in a small roughly constructed box in the yard of Catherine Lowder, a colored woman, who lives on Ninth, between Taylor and Howard streets. The jury was composed of W. A. McLeod, fore man, and R. F. Duke, W. B. Brinkley, H. W. Smith, L. Clifton and R. T. Burch.

After hearing the evidence in the case, it developed that the child was murdered by its own mother and the jury accordingly rendered its verdict that "the deceased infant came to its death at the hands of one Georgiana Hawkins, colored."

The police, after discovering the child, at once instituted a thorough search for the Hawkins woman, but she has probably skipped the town and could not be found.

Atlas House Burned.

Sunday evening about 6.30 o'clock the Atlas House, on Wrightsville beach, was completely destroyed by fire. The building was owned by Messrs. Schloss and Nathan. The proprietors were protected by insurance as follows: \$600 on building, with Mr. rank H. Stedman; \$200 with Messrs. J. H. Bbatwright & Son, and \$150, on contents, with Messrs. Boatwright & The origin of the fire is not

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD:

The New Board of Directors-Mr. John Skelton Williams President. [Special Star Telegram.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.-A meeting of the stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company was held in this city to day, and the following officers were elected

President-Jno. Skelton Williams. Directors-D. A. Tompkins, J. Aug. Johnson, R. C. Hoffman, C. Sidney Shepard, Edmund B. Addison, Robt. C. Davidson, J. Brander Matthews, G. J. Boney, Jno. F. McNair and J. C. Stevenson.

PHILIPPINES SITUATION.

Aguinaldo Seeking a Cessation of Hostili tles-His Influence Destroyed-Gen. Otis Has Full Power to Act.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, February 8 .- There was an almost complete release to day of the tension under which the rapid occurrence of events in the Philippines has held the officials of the administration since the first startling news from Manila Saturday. This was brought about through the receipt of a bulletin from General Otis, summing up the latest results of the fighting he has had with the natives. The statement that Aguinaldo's influence has been destroyed and that the Philip pine leader was seeking for a cessation of hostilities and for a conference was most acceptable, and was interpreted as an admission that he had realized his terrible mistake. It is entirely improbable that he will be able to restore anything like the status quo. or to obtain anything like the same terms as were possible last week. No one here now knows just what General Otis intends to impose in the way

of terms. Gen. Otis to Have a Free Hand.

Secretary Alger this afternoon repeated his statement of yesterday, that he had given the general no instructions since the battle and saw no reason for giving any. He realized, he said, that General Otis being on the ground and having proved his fit ness, was in better position to deal with the situation than any one in Washington. Should the general ask permission, therefore, to do anything, he would be granted it imme diately.

"Should he ask for instructions on any point," said Secretary Alger, "he be told to exercise his own discre-

In view of this case, it will be seen that no one here can tell at present how Otis will act toward Aguinaldo's application. But the opinion is expressed by men here who know o General Otis' experience with the Indians, that he will make the laying down of arms the condition in dealing with the insurgents, if at all. That condition being met, of course it will mean a speedy termination of the re-

- The local crude turpentine market opened up again yesterday, after several days of inactivity. The closing quotations were \$1.35, \$2.40 and \$2.40, with receipts of 22 barrels.

THE MODERN WAY

Commends itself to the well-informed to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeable as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.
Made by California Fig Syrup Co. †

the __ The Kind You Have Always Bought Chart Eletchers

SENATE RATIFIED

PEACE TREATY.

Opening of Hostilities a Manila Had Much to Do With It.

CAUSED A CHANGE OF VOTES.

The Measure Passed by a Vote of 57 to 27. Only One Vote More Than the Two-Thirds Majority Necessary. President Highly Gratified.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, February 6 .- The reaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was to-day ratified by the United States Senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concur rence in a treaty document. The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of secrecy was removed, the result was supposed to be private; but the vice president had no more than announced the figures before Senators rushed out of every door leading from the Senate chamber, de claring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to

spare. There was, in fact, only one vote more than was necessary. No vote has been taken in the Senate since that on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote of to day. This anxiety was due not only to the magnitude of the question at issue but to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed, in response to Senator Davis' motion, lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the news from inside.

Within the chamber the interest was even more intense. Very few Senators left the chamber except those en gaged in the cloak rooms in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty and on the other to prevent a break in the ranks.

Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins. who have given their especial attention to securing the necessary vote to insure ratification, were doubtful of the result when the secret ses began, while Senators Gor man and Jones, the leaders of the opposition, considered their forces in tact. Half an hour afterwards it was whispered about that Senator McEnery had been won over on condition that his declaratory resolution should be adopted subsequent to the passage of ratification resolution. this news was confirmed, it was known that ratification was assured, for Sen ator McLaurin had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty in view of the condition of affairs in Ma nila. Senator Jones, Nevada, went over at the last moment, making the one vote more than necessary.

There was no applause when the re sult was announced, but many Senators heaved a sigh of relief and rushed from the chamber to give the news to the waiting world.

Speeches Made.

In advance of the voting, speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks. Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successfu campaign in Nevada for re-election announced informally that in his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty. Senator Ross read a brief written speech announcing his intention to support the treaty as in the interset of

Senator Money reiterated his oppo sition to the treaty and made a last plea for a modification of the agree ment. He asserted that if the friend of the treaty had agreed to a modify ing resolution that it would have car ried assurance of pacific intentions on the part of this government and would have prevented the hostile conflict a

Senator Teller here interrupted the Mississippi Senator and there was quite a lively exchange of words Mr Teller announced his belief that the opposition to the treaty were responsible for the Manila battle, and Mr. Money declared this view to be absurd.

The Hour for a Vote. Promptly at 3 o'clock the vice presi dent interrupted Senator Money, who the hour had arrived for a vote. But an amendment was offered, that prepared by Senator Vest, placing the Philippine, on the same footing as Cuba in the treaty. The voting on this amendment proceeded quietly and as all the Senators were present, it was soon disposed of. The votes of Senators were closely scanned for pointers on the approaching vote on the treaty tself. The only vote considered as a all significant of a change favorable to the treaty was that of Mr. McEnery who voted against the amendment Senators Jones of Nevada, McLaurin and Kenny voted for it. The vote was immediatelyay announced

through the approunce to the few Senators who were not in their seats that the culminating event had arrived The call proceeded quietly until the name of Senator McLanrin was announced. He created the first stir by speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. Mr. explanation of his change of position, riving the opening of hostilities in Manila as the reason for it. "I am as I have been from the first," he said, 'irrevocably opposed to the expansion of our territory, and should have voted against ratification but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days." He then went on to say that the attack upon our troops

This announcement created a hubbul of excitement, for while some Senators were informed that he had dended upon a change, there were man who were not in possession of this information. The announcement brought some of the opposition Senaators to his side, with remonstrances but he replied to them that he could not any longer see his way clear to

had brought about a new condition of

affairs and that he should vote for the

casting his vote against the treaty. He had hardly concluded when Senator McEnery approached him with a word of congratulation, saying that he had decided upon the same course. The Louisiana Senator made no speech of explanation the Senator publicly announcing himself only by means of his vote.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, did not vote on the first roll call, but came in from the cloak room before the vote was announced and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said he was against expansion and if he thought the ratifica. tion of the treaty meant expansion he would not vote for it as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The events in Manila during the past two or three days in his judgment, were likely to

do more to discourage expansion than anything that had happened. But had at the time produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty and

consequently cast his votein the affirm-With Senator Jones' vote added, the roll call stood as follows: Year

57, nays 27. On motion of Senator Davis 1t was then ordered that the aye and nay vote be made public, and soon after ward the doors were opened and the Senate proceeded with legislative business, attempting to pass the McEnery declaratory resolution according to the promise to the Senator.

The President Gratified.

News of the ratification of the treaty reached the White House almost immediately after the announcement of the vote. Postmaster General Emory Smith was with the President at the time and was the first to congratulate him. Naturally the President was gratified at the vote and so expressed

Within forty minutes after its ratification General Wilcox, the secretary of the Senate, appeared with the treaty itself, which he promptly ivered into the President's hands and then retired. Cabinet members, as they left the White House, were jubilant over the ratification of the treaty and spoke of it as a great triumph

WAR INVESTIGATION REPORT IS READY.

Dismisses Charges About Beef Purnished

Soldiers-Severely Criticises Miles.

Commends Alger.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 8.-The war investigating commission has now completed its labors, and its report will be in the hands of the President

The report of the commission is a voluminous document of 150 printed pages. The report makes an important feature of the beef issue and dismisses as a general proposition the charges that have been made against the beef furnished the army. It finds, it is understood, that most of the beef was such as could be properly furnished as an emergency ration, pointing out that the evidence shows t never was intended to be anything but an emergency ration. It says there were only two witnesses who really testified against the beef, General Miles and Major Daly, the chief surgeon who made the report regarded as the most sensational and forwarded

to the commission by General Miles. As to the testimony of these two witnesses, the commission, it is understood, goes on to point out the mass of evidence submitted to the contrary, as off setting this testimony. As to such of the canned beef as was found to be objectionable the commission points out the effect of the tropical climate in producing liquification of the fat in he meat and the consequent rendering of the contents unpalatable. Most of the beef, though, is found to have been satisfactory for emergency use, where fresh beef or beef on the hoof could not be procured.

Gen. Miles Criticised.

The strictures of General Miles made public on the beef and his public expressions in other ways, it is understood, are subjected to severe criticism. The methods and manner of loading the transports in General Shafter' Cuban expedition are also discussed and responsibility placed for the results. The report finds that the statements of the chemical treatment made by General Miles, on the authority of Major Daly, are not borne out by the chemical experts, who were also placed on the stand. It quotes from Major Daly's testimony and then takes up the testimony of chemists Clarke, of the Geological Survey, and Bigelow, of the Agricultural Department, who examined an analysis of the beef and find that, as a chemical expert, Major Daly is not supported by other chemical authorities, and that therefore his

testimony is not worthy of credence. There are also said to be some recommendations as to the organization of certain branches of the army, but, it is stated, the recommendations are not radical. As to the adminis tration and conduct of the war, the conclusions of the commission are understood that to be everything possible was done by the department in the limited time it had at its command in making its preparations for the war, and the report says that the conduct of the war not only worked out in the end successfully, but in such a way as

to be worthy of great commendation. Alger Whitewashed.

The report says that the evidence be fore the commission shows that Sec retary Alger exercised proper dili gence and supervision and that his subordinates also were efficient, experienced and faithful.

The commission is a unit on its re port, and there is no minority report. At the outset, the commission divided itself into sub-committees for separate consideration of designated branches of the main subject of inquiry. These sub-reports will be added to the principal statement of conclusions handed to the chief executive.

CAROLINA PINE COMBINE.

Representatives of Leading Mills Consider a Plan of Amalgamation.

A meeting was held at the Hotel

Rennert yesterday of representatives of leading mills engaged in the North Carolina pine lumber industry to consider the proposed plan of amalgamation. It was stated after the meeting that nothing was accomplished and that the plan to consolidate the lead ing mills was no nearer success than when first proposed, more than a month ago. Boston capitalists are promoting the scheme, which aims to control the entire North Carolina pine industry. It is estimated that more than \$20,000,000 will be required to finance the project if it is carried out, and it is stated that those behind it are financially able to supply all the capiconcerns were represented at the meeting held yesterday.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deaf-ness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best,

FILIPINO FORCES STILL ACTIVE.

American Troops Continue to

Control the Situation at Manila.

ANOTHER NIGHT ATTACK All Quiet at Cavite-Pilipinos Concentrated at Paranaque-Villages De. stroyed by Artillery-Tennes.

see Regiment Sent to Hollo. By Cable to the Morning Star. MANILA. February 8.-Last evening. as the Filipinos at Caloocan were evidently massing for a night attack upon the American left wing, companies B. C. and L. of the Twentieth Kan.

sas infantry, were ordered to attack and drive the sharpshooters from a bambon jungle in front of the firing line. where they had caused considerable annoyance all the afternoon. The battalion charged brilliantly, driving the enemy like chaff and penetrating to the very heartof Caloocan. First Lieutenant, A. C. Alford, as cabled last night, was killed while leading his company. He was shot in the forehead, Sergeant Jay Sheldon, company I, was seriously wounded Private Danield Hewitt (Healitt!) Ernest Fritz, John Gillilan, and two

slightly wounded. Shelled the Town. Thirty dead Filipinos were counted in the brush, and there were many more wounded. The gunboats Concord and Callao kept up an incessant fire from the bay, the Concord dropping many shells in the town with tell ing effect. In order to avoid accidents from this source, General Otis was

others, members of Company B, were

compelled to recall the Kansas bat-After burning the outskirts of the town, either shells of the American warships or the natives themselves fired a number of buildings within the town limits. Presumably, this was the result of shelling. No further attempt to attack during the night was

made by either side. The Spanish papers generally comment in favorable terms upon the admirable order maintained in Manila. The Union Iberica says: "We are satisfied that the Americans, who are for the greater part volunteers, fought coolly and with professional discipline, though without intrenchments at the various points defended. They demonstrated the spirit which animates them. The Filipinos, who are accustomed to fight in trenches and with guerilla methods, also fought bravely, but with less precision and

regularity."

The situation to-day is practically

unchanged. The American line has

not been appreciably extended and the troops generally are taking much needed rest. Reconnoissances show that the Filininos are in force in the villages of Pasig and Paranaque. probably 7,000 men at the latter place. within strong fortifications. All is quiet along the line when this dis patch is filed at noon. All Quiet at Cavite.

Manila, Feb. 8, 5.15 P. M -The provost guard is in absolute control of Manila. All fears of a native uprising in the city were dispelled by the promptitude with which the outbreak on Monday evening was quelled. The treets were deserted last evening by 9 o'clock, and not a light was to be seen in the native quarter. The Filipinos, accustomed to Span

sh methods, are constantly inquiring of the American soldiers when the prisoners are to be executed. They seem unable to realize that orders have not already been issued for the execution. Indeed, headquarters is besieged by women anxious to plead for the lives of their relatives and All is quiet at Cavite. Owing to the ack of supplies in the adjacent village

of San Roque, Commissary Milliken has been authorized to sell necessaries those able to pay for them; and here will be a distribution of free General Hale's brigade, consisting of the First South Dakota infantry, First Colorado infantry and the First Nebraska infantry, supported by a battery of the Utah light artillery, oc-

cupies the most advanced post in the American line, fully ten miles from the base of supplies. It has an almost perfect position. Four guns of the Jtah artillery, stationed on a hill beaind the water works, command the valley to the right and left, and the hills in front.

Shelling the Villages.

Yesterday the Utahs dropped shells nto the villages across the river. The natives disappeared among the hills, he main body retiring to the right and the others scattering. Subsequently the Americans reconnoitered and found the village of San Pedro com oletely deserted. They did not burn t, and to-day the villagers returned in small parties, bearing bamboos to which white flags were fastened. They kept, however, out of range the ridge on the other side of the valley The American troops are in excel lent spirits and appear to regard, their experience as a picnic rather than a stern reality. One burly Coloradan who was discussing the capture of the water-works, said it reminded him of a rabbit drive on the Colorado plains."

Movements of Troops. General Overshines' brigade, the fourth cavalry, Fourteeth infantry, First North Dakota infantry, on the ight, did some reconnectering to day, but otherwise they have been taking matters easily. The First Washington infantry, the First Idaho infantry, and the North Dakotas are strung out from Blockhouse No. 11 to the old

fort, where the Fourteenth infantry is quartered. A few native houses from which shots have been fired were burned, but most of the others are either vacant or marked with white flags.

Spanish trenches southwest of Malate

The enemy is obviously concentrated at Paranaque. General King's brigade, which includes the First Cali-fornia infantry, First Idaho infantry, First Wyoming infantry and First United States infantry, has been compelled to destroy the village of San Pedro Macate, as the natives, moving from hut to hut, were firing from the windows as the Americans advanced. The Fourth cavalry hugely enjoyed foraging for food. All that is left of Paco and Santa Ana is occupied by

the Californians. The Tennesseeans have just sailed for Iloilo on the transport St. Paul. Brigadier General Miller's forces now consist of Battery C, the Sixth and Eighteenth regular infantry regi-ments and half a signal company, with the Baltimore, Boston and Petrel.

Another Night Attack, Manila, Feb. 9. 11 A. M.—The Filipinos at Caloocan opened fire last evening just before midnight upon the Kansas outposts, on the extreme

left of the American line. They maintained a fusilade of musketry, supplemented by an occasional shot from two big guns, for about twenty min-utes. The Americans did not reply.