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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

THE RUIN OF THE FILIPINO ARMY

One Third Incapacitated; the Other Two Thirds Scattered Far and Wide.

PROCLAMATIONS BY AGUINALDO

He Declares Americans to Blame for the Collision, and Begs his People not to Yield to Discouragement--

Our Men Now Have Situation in the Main Under Control, Though There is Some Fighting With Scattered Bands.

Iloilo to be Taken.

Washington, Feb. 7.—There was little abatement of interest in the stirring events at Manila exhibited at the War Department to-day. The first feeling of anxiety for the safety of the American forces had given away entirely save in the case of the personal friends and acquaintances of soldiers supposed to be injured, and there was displayed instead the greatest interest in the extent of the loss inflicted upon the insurgents by the American soldiers and sailors. Officers at the War Department who know General Otis well, declared, when he announced the killing, capture or wounding of 4,000 men, that he undoubtedly had underestimated the damage inflicted by him, as was his wont, instead of magnifying it in the Spanish fashion.

The news of the day from abroad was found in the casualty list sent by General Otis and in the concise and excellent description by him of the results of the engagement of Saturday night and Sunday. The officials say that nothing more can be expected from him on this point until he has had an opportunity to forward a mail report giving in detail all the history of the fighting. Naturally there was a great deal of speculation as to the future conduct of affairs by General Otis, but to some extent this must remain speculation inasmuch as Secretary Alger had said that the General is to be left to follow his own discretion.

To assist him to a correct understanding of the diplomatic situation he has been cabled the full text of the peace treaty ratified yesterday.

A forward movement is probable at Iloilo, where General Miller has been for weeks lying in front of the town in his transports. He has never had any doubt of his ability to take the place whenever he got the word, but there has been a restraining influence from Washington, based in part on the hope that the insurgents could be brought to a peaceful retirement from the town, and an apprehension that an effort to force a landing might result in serious injury to foreign interests. Now, however, it is felt that the latter are perhaps more in jeopardy from a continuance of the existing state of affairs than they would be through a rapid seizure of the town.

General Miller now has with him the Eighteenth infantry and a battery of artillery and it is likely that he will be strongly reinforced before the attempt is made to take Iloilo.

Naval officers have watched with pride the achievements of the naval vessels during the recent fighting, and they were gratified when Secretary Long this afternoon sent the following cablegram: "Dewey, Manila. Congratulations. (Signed.) 'LONG.'"

OUR MEN IN FULL CONTROL.
Manila, Feb. 7.—3:45 P. M.—The Americans, as this dispatch is sent, are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles from Manila. Their lines extending to Malabon, on the North, and to Parañaque, on the South, are fully twenty-five miles long.

While a few detached bodies of the enemy still offer desultory opposition the main body of the rebels is in full retreat and utterly routed.

Of the hordes of troops originally drawn up in battle array against the Americans, fully one-third are already incapacitated, and the others are scattered in every direction.

The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact that 160 of them were buried in one rice field on Monday, near Páras and that 87 were interred between Paço and Santa Ana. A converted river gunboat did terrific execution among the rebels, scuttling both banks of the river with her Gatling guns and her heavier battery. Hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canebanks and died there.

The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded, and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy.

The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that members of the hospital corps have made the startling discovery that there are several women, in male dress and with hair cropped, among the dead.

The chief of the Ygorotes, the Filipino natives who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery fire, with their bows and arrows, is in a hospital with a shattered thigh. He admits that he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of its effects and force until

he and his followers met the disastrous fire of the cannon on Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalos for placing the Ygorotes in front of an American battery, under the pretense that they were sent to occupy a post of honor, and he intimates that the Ygorotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return North.

It is regarded as a significant fact that many of the Filipino officials of this city disappeared from Manila as soon as hostilities commenced. Some of them are supposed to be still hiding here.

Hundreds of women are pouring into Manila from all districts, as the villages around Manila, have as a rule, been destroyed by the troops.

The further the Americans extend their lines, the more the need of means of transportation increase. The American commanders have already been compelled to impress horses and vehicles on all sides, to the inconvenience naturally, of the civilians.

All the public conveyances, at this writing, have either been impressed or have disappeared in some manner or other.

Street car traffic, however, has been resumed, and the cars are running regularly, though the streets are almost deserted. There are a few native stores open, and white flags, in the nature of towels, pillow slips and aprons tied to bamboos, adorn the windows of the native residences everywhere. But, in spite of these emblems of peace, scores of Filipinos, under the cover of the darkness, fired from these same windows yesterday evening on the American patrols. At nine o'clock last night there was a general fusillade in the Quiapo and Binon districts. The inhabitants of the city, generally, believed that a battle was raging at their doors, lights were extinguished, inside the dwellings and a majority of people were in a state of terror. Under the circumstances it is remarkable that no casualties were reported. Several shots were fired across the river during the excitement.

General Hughes has the interior situation absolutely in hand.

Late yesterday General Hales' brigade advanced and took the water-works at Singalon. Four companies of the Nebraska regiment and a part of the Utah battery, with two field guns and two Hotchkiss, met the enemy on the hill a half mile out, and a sharp engagement took place, in which the Nebraskans lost one man killed and three wounded.

Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster sergeant in the Third artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered, and his body when recovered was found to have been horribly mutilated.

The Filipinos were driven back and retired in bad order, carrying with them the valves and heads of the steam chest and cylinder of the pumping machinery.

General Overshine's brigade advanced and took Paranaque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition.

General Arthur's division advanced beyond Gagalangin, without loss, the enemy retreating upon Caloocan. The Americans now have the steam car line to Malabon, and six hundred marines, with four Maxims have been landed from the fleet on the beach, north of the city.

The Third artillery, on the main road and the Utah battery in a cemetery covered the advance of the Kansas troops.

Among the important points captured was a strong embasured earthwork within sight of Caloocan.

There was considerable firing from the upper windows of the houses in the native quarter of the city last night, but no casualties have been reported as the result.

The signal corps were compelled to run their lines along the firing line during the fighting and, consequently, there were frequent interruptions of communication, owing to the cutting of the wires, and the signal men were ordered to kill without any hesitancy anyone who attempted to interfere with the lines.

A Filipino Colonel came out this morning from Caloocan, under a flag of truce. Several American officers promptly went to meet him, but when the parties met the Filipinos opened fire. The Filipino apologized for the barbarous conduct of his troops and returned to his lines.

The American troops are being promptly furnished with supplies of all kinds, hospital attendance is supplied up to the firing line and, in brief, all the wants of our troops are met immediately by the different military depart-

ments whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

Artificer Hays, of Company I, of the Colorado regiment, discovered the missing parts of the pumping machinery of the water-works buried in a coal pile at Singalon station. The machinery will soon be in working order again and the employees having promised to return to work this evening, it is improbable that the threatened water famine will occur.

Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, issued two proclamations on Saturday and Monday. The first says:

"I order and command: 'First—That peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken and that the latter be treated as enemies, within the limits prescribed by the laws of war.

"Second—That the Americans captured be held as prisoners of war.

"Third—That this proclamation be communicated to the Congress and that Congress order and accord a suspension of the constitutional guarantees, resulting from the declaration of war."

Aguinaldo's proclamation of Monday says the outbreak of hostilities was "unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the Americans," refers to his manifesto of January 8th, publishing the alleged grievances of the Filipinos at the hands of the army of occupation and the "constant outrages and taunts which have been causing misery to the Manilans," and refers to "the useless conferences" and "contempt shown for the Filipino Government," as proving a "premeditated transgression of justice and liberty."

The rebel leader also refers to the former losses of the Filipinos, but says "slavery is bitter," and calls upon them to "sacrifice all upon the altar of honor and national integrity."

He insists that he tried to avoid, so far as possible, an armed conflict but claims that all his efforts "were useless before the unmeasured pride of the Americans," whom he charged as having treated him as a rebel "because I defended the interests of my country and would not become the instrument of their dastardly intentions."

Aguinaldo concludes with saying: "Be not discouraged. Our independence was watered freely by the blood of martyrs, and more will be shed in the future to strengthen it. Remember that efforts are not to be wasted that ends may be gained. It is indispensable to adjust our actions to the rules of law and right and to learn to triumph over our enemies."

A DISPATCH FROM OTIS.
Washington, Feb. 7.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, Feb. 7th.
Adjutant General, Washington.

"The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from Luzon Provinces, numbering over 20,000, possessing several quick firing and Krupp field guns. Good portion of enemy armed with Mausers, latest pattern. Two Krupp and great many rifles captured. Insurgents fired great quantity of ammunition. Quite a number of Spanish soldiers in insurgent service who served artillery. Insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly by bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties probably aggregate 250. Full reports to-day. Casualties of insurgents very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners. Their loss killed, wounded and prisoners probably 4,000. Took water-works pumping station yesterday six miles out. Considerable skirmish with enemy which made no stand. Pumps damaged, will be working in a week. Have number of condensers set up in city which furnish good water. Troops in excellent spirits. Quiet prevails. (Signed) 'OTIS.'"

ALGER CONGRATULATES OTIS.
Washington, Feb. 7.—Secretary Alger this morning sent the following cablegram to General Otis at Manila:

"Accept my best congratulations upon your magnificent victory of Sunday; all the more creditable because you were not the aggressor. (Signed) 'ALGER.'"

WILL RUSH THE CAMPAIGN.

The Insurgents Are Not to Be Given Time to Recover.

Washington, Feb. 7.—It is understood that the campaign against the Philippine insurgents is to be prosecuted with vigor. The question was full discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, and the conclusion was reached that before permanent peace or security to life and property could be secured Aguinaldo's forces must be made to lay down their arms, and it is expected that General Otis, in co-operation with Admiral Dewey, will push forward at once and give the insurgents no chance to recover from the defeat of last Sunday. So far as can be learned no positive instructions have yet been cabled to our commanders at Manila, but it is the expectation of members of the Administration, presumably based on cable advice from Manila, that this course will be pursued.

Iloilo is to be occupied at once by the American naval forces, and it is expected that General Otis will move immediately on Malolos, the insurgent capital, and capture or disperse the so-called Filipino Government. The more closely the insurgents are pressed and the more vigorous and determined the campaign, it is said, the sooner may we expect peace.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 7.—(Special.)—The Right Reverend Hugh Miller Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi, has accepted the invitation of the senior class to preach the baccalaureate sermon Sunday, May 28th.

M'ENERY DOES NOT WISH A VOTE

His Resolutions Will Not be Pressed.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

FEW WHO'VE BORNE IT VOTED FOR RATIFICATION.

SO DECLARES SENATOR TILMAN

He Also Asserts that However the Philippine Question May be Decided, the Philippine Insurgents Will be Regarded as Patriots.

Washington, Feb. 7.—For two hours or more the Senate to-day had the resolution declaratory of a policy of this Government in the Philippines under discussion, but no vote was reached and the resolution went finally to the calendar. In accordance with notice given last evening Mr. Tillman (Dem. S. C.), addressed the Senate upon the resolution, making a characteristic and picturesque argument.

Mr. Lodge (Rep. Mass.), followed with a strong reply to Mr. Tillman, in which he stated clearly and directly the conditions as they confronted the United States in the Philippines.

Mr. Tillman, said, in opening, that he had listened to the debate upon the treaty with interest, but without taking part in it. He had contented himself with occasional little forays and with indulging in a little guerilla warfare.

"The first thing that strikes me," said he, "in the reading of this resolution is its absolute uselessness and its cold-blooded purpose—its simple declaration of purpose to lay and sell those people of the Philippines for our own interests and steadfastly to ignore their interests. If I mistake not the trend of events, the ratification of the treaty promises to bring disaster to the party responsible for it."

"If it was right," said he, "in discussing the changes of votes on ratification, 'to defeat the treaty on Saturday it was right to defeat it yesterday.' He said that never in his legislative experience had he heard so many speeches against a proposition followed by so many votes in favor of the proposition. To his mind it indicated that certain Senators had yielded to pressure.

Concerning the Constitution, he declared that the only scintilla now left of it was that which required that a treaty could only be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The ratification of the treaty, he said, had determined the fact that in law the Filipinos were rebels against the United States. If they fired on our flag they would be regarded as rebels. That was the way the world saw it. However the trouble in the Philippines might terminate, the Filipinos would be regarded as patriots who were fighting for their liberty just as much as were the American revolutionists.

"If any resolution is passed here we ought to pass one bringing peace to the Philippines, not disaster.

"The question now is: Are we to take the place of Spain as task-masters and tyrants? Turning to Mr. Lodge who was listening to the speech, Mr. Tillman inquired if the situation in the Philippines was not unique, was not unduplicated anywhere in history?

"I think," replied Mr. Lodge, "that the situation is unique in this that the people to whom we have taken liberty and freedom have turned upon us."

Mr. Tillman declared that the situation in the Philippines was similar to that which confronted Great Britain in the Transvaal, and after reviewing England's trouble in South Africa, said that we wanted nothing in those islands except power to control their foreign policy.

"Of course," he continued, "we can send tens of thousands of troops to the Philippines, as the Senator from Montana (Carter) said the other day, we can shoot those people to death; but ought we to do it? Is it honorable for us to do it?"

Mr. Tillman then read some verses from Kipling's latest poem, "The White Man's Burden," which he regarded as exactly fitted to our case. "Every man in this chamber, but five," said he, "who has had to do with the colored race, South have borne the 'White Man's burden.' It was handed down to us by your father, and mine and it clings to us like the shirt of Nessus."

He maintained that we did not want to incorporate into our citizenship the mongrel population of the Philippines, and inaugurate another race struggle in the United States.

"There are two cities in the Pacific," said Mr. Tillman, "over which our flag breaks to the breeze. Over the one it is a harbinger of peace, good will, prosperity and liberty.

"Over the other—Manila—it is cold-blooded and determined—to do what? To force upon those people a government whether it be satisfactory to them or not."

The debate for the day on the McEnery resolution was concluded by Mr. Lodge in a brief speech in the course of which he stated some of the facts relating to the insurrection in the Philippines against Spain and the part Aguinaldo took in it.

Further along Mr. Lodge, speaking of

the restraints placed upon the American forces in the Philippines, said:

"Stringent orders have gone from the President to General Otis and Admiral Dewey to exercise the greatest care in their treatment of the Filipinos and not by words or deed to provoke them. A fortnight ago General Otis, in accordance with orders received from the Administration officially informed Aguinaldo that he had no intention of making an attack upon the Filipino troops."

Mr. Lodge concluded by reiterating his statement that it was his belief that the Filipinos had made a preconcerted and prearranged attack upon our troops at Manila for the purpose of influencing action upon the treaty.

Mr. Tillman secured the floor again to read a paragraph from Major Bell's report on the condition of the Filipino insurgents, and he concluded with the declaration that the peace commissioners had gone to Paris with the purpose of buying the Philippines, and that it was now the purpose of the Administration authorities to kill the Filipinos like sheep.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up but not completed. At 5:15 the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 7.—To-day and tomorrow were set aside for the consideration of public bills. The committee had reported seventy-eight bills for buildings in thirty-five States authorizing in the aggregate an expenditure of \$14,000,910. Little or no opposition developed to-day, and bills were favorably acted upon almost as rapidly as they could be read. There was, however, more or less good nature in the chaffing throughout the session. As a result forty bills carrying or authorizing appropriations aggregating \$11,364,000 had been laid aside with favorable recommendations before adjournment was reached.

Among the bills passed were the following:
Newport News, Va., \$75,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., \$50,000; Bluefield, W. Va., \$50,000; Brunswick, Ga., \$50,000; Beaumont, Texas, \$75,000.
At 5:20 p. m. the House adjourned.

M'ENERY'S RESOLUTIONS.

It is Thought They Will Pass Without Difficulty.

Washington, Feb. 7.—(Special.)—The McEnery resolutions were not taken up by the Senate today. It is uncertain now when they will be prepared, as the feeling is gaining ground that so long as the Filipinos are in open revolt, it might be just as well to postpone any declarations intended to mollify them.

Senator McEnery is said to incline to this view; and for this reason he did not press the resolutions, although he was given assurance that he would be given a vote on them whenever he desired.

There is no doubt that when a vote is taken the resolutions will be passed as the men who have fought the other resolutions favor them, and those who have been for the Bacon and other similar declarations will vote for those resolutions of Senator McEnery if they can get nothing stronger or more in accord with their views.

A remarkable fact about the Eagan sentence is the President has indicated that while he is suspended he is to receive full pay. The only effect of a sentence is that he is given a rest from work for six years and then goes regularly on the retired list. It looks like a reward rather than a punishment.

DESPERADOES IN MANILA.

They Had Intended to Co-Operate with Aguinaldo.

Manila, Feb. 7.—8 p. m.—There are many indications that Manila is full of desperadoes who had intended to co-operate with Aguinaldo. The police are continually capturing men and women with weapons concealed in their clothing. The vigilance of the authorities in this respect is highly reassuring.

Last Saturday about midnight two Englishmen accidentally encountered a gang of armed natives in a dark side street.

The natives, fearing discovery, imprisoned them until morning and threatened to kill them unless they maintained silence.

Many native clerks, employed by mercantile houses, are missing. As it is impossible that they should have passed the lines, the inference is that they are in hiding in the city.

Several attempts were made to assassinate Americans on the street, but that danger is now a minimum. The natives are terribly cowed and the precautions taken, especially against incendiarism, are admirable.

The rebels, who have been swept in every direction, like pheasants in a battle, die by the hundreds in the trenches—for the most part passively, except the Ygorotes, who charge desperately and uselessly.

The rebel prisoners declare that the outposts fired and then everybody followed in accordance with a sort of general understanding.

KILLED IN THE JUNGLE.

Manila, Feb. 8.—10 a. m.—Lieutenant Alford (A. L. Ford?), Company I, Twentieth Kansas infantry, and a private of that company, were killed and six other members of the regiment were wounded near Caloocan last evening while reconnoitering. The party was in a jungle, when it was attacked by the enemy.

Two companies of the Kansas regiment were sent to the relief of their comrades and drove the Filipinos into Caloocan, penetrating to the very heart of the town. Meanwhile the gunboats shelled the suburbs.

General Otis finally recalled the troops, but the natives, misunderstanding the retreat, failed to take advantage of it. The outskirts of the town were burned.

THE SENTENCE ON GENERAL EAGAN

President Commutes it to Six Years Suspension.

THE TEXT OF THE ORDER

HIS GALLANTRY AND LONG HONORABLE RECORD.

THESE THE REASON FOR COMMUTATION

There Was Also the Court Martial's Recommendation to Clemency. Suspension Will Carry Eagan to Within Few Days of Retirement.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The President today caused to be promulgated the sentence in the case of General Charles P. Eagan. The court martial sentence was dismissal from the army, and the President has commuted this to six years' suspension from duty, which covers the remainder of the time prior to General Eagan's retirement in January, 1905.

The following is the text of the order of the President:

"The accused, after a trial by a court martial composed of officers of high rank and distinguished service, has been found guilty of conduct unworthy of an officer holding a commission of the United States, and obnoxious, in the highest degree, to the discipline and good order of the military establishment. Such behavior is especially deserving of condemnation in an officer holding high rank in the army and charged with the performance of difficult and important administrative duties in a time of great public emergency and from whom, when subjected to adverse criticism, an unusual degree of restraint and constant and unflinching self-control are confidently expected.

"The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence United States Army, is therefore approved. In view, however, of his gallant conduct in battle, upon more than one occasion, which merited and has received the warm commendation of his superiors, and of his long and honorable record of service extending over a period surpassing in duration that usually allotted to a generation; having regard, also, to the mitigating circumstances which were developed during the trial of the case, and in deference to the recommendation of clemency submitted in his behalf, the sentence imposed by the court is commuted to suspension from rank and duty for six years. (Signed) 'WILLIAM M'KINLEY, February 7th, 1899.'"

It was stated by the Adjutant General that General Eagan's suspension carries him to within a few days of his retirement under the age limit. He will be reinstated in time to retire with the regular rank and pay provided in such cases.

The sentence of suspension according to the legal officers of the department, does not deprive General Eagan of any part of his pay, but as the sentence reads "without rank and duty," he loses his allowances, which include commutation of quarters, ration and fuel and his horse allowance. This is quite a large financial item.

SMALL POX DISCUSSION.

Weldon, N. C., Feb. 7.—(Special.)—There was a lively discussion on the small pox question before the county commissioners at their regular meeting Monday. The board was asked to authorize the superintendent of health to order the necessary points for the vaccination of all persons in the county who are unable to pay for the service and to allow the physicians ten cents each for all such persons. The board authorized the superintendent of health to order 1,000 points and as many more as should be necessary for use in charity practice, but refused to allow them ten cents a head for such work. Some thought it the duty of the superintendent of health to vaccinate all such persons free, but it was shown that it is impossible for one man to do the work and that the idea was perfectly absurd. Northampton county pays the physicians ten cents each and also allows the superintendent of health the same. Dr. I. E. Green, the superintendent of health of Halifax county, is always willing to perform any duty devolving upon him, but he is not expected to perform miracles, as it would be nothing short of a most wonderful miracle for him to go all over Halifax county to vaccinate 30,000 people free of charge.

It has been falling here almost steadily for a week. Roanoke River is rising rapidly, and the roads are said to have no bottoms.

ERWIN SUCCEEDS STARNES.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 7.—(Special.)—Police Justice Mark Erwin was notified today of his appointment as Superior court clerk by Judge Fred Moore to succeed Starnes, deceased.

After a hot fight in special aldermen's meeting this afternoon George W. Tilson was elected to succeed Erwin, May or Miller casting the deciding vote in favor of Tilson, and defeating W. P. Brown.