VOL. XII. No. 37.

AMERICAN TROOPS

Show their Superiority Over the Philippines by Cool Courage

CHARGING THE ENEMY'S WORKS

Our Soldiers Reserve Their Fire .- The Enemy Attacked With the Bayoonet and Butt of Gun--American Valor Triumphant Everwhere--

The Philippinos Driven Back -- Aguinaldo Through the

Philippine Junta Issues a Proclamation Charg-

ing Otis With Beginning the Fight.

Manila, Februay 11.-11:55 a. m.-The AGUINALDO'S ACCOUNT OF THE following additional particulars regarding the capture of Caloacan have been : obtained:

The insurgents had been concentrating their forces for several days at Caloacan. General 'Elwell S. Otis determined to attack them. He instructed the treachery of General Otis, simulhis commanders accordingly, and requested the assistance of the naval forces under the command of Rear Admiral Dewey, Major General McArthur reported that all was ready and at' 3 o'clock he received the following message

"The commanding general orders you to go ahead with the programme.

BATTLE. Hong Kong, February 11 .- The Philipino junta here have issued the fol-

lowing statement: 'A Manila steamer has arrived here with the American censored version of the fighting which is utterly false. The Americans commenced hostilities by taneously by land and sea. Aguinaldo possesses a signed guarantee from the American commissioners that there would be no hostility on their part. Hence the Philippino troops were resting and many of the Philippino officers were at the theatre on Saturday night and were arrested shortly before the outbreak. The bombardment of the defenseless towns of Malate, Paco, Santa Ana and Malabon caused frightful slaughter among the women and chil-

conse'quence of a telegram which he received on February 4th from Aguinaldo, urging him to cable to Malolos, the result of the vote of the United States senate on the peace treaty. Aguinaldo, it appears, added: "It is of the most urgent importance that we ! should at once be acquainted with the decision, as we are negotiating with General Otis and the vote will vitally 'affect the negotiations."

Agoncillo further declared that as he was closely shadowed by the American authorities, to dispatch this telegram ' from Washington would have been 'm-' possible, and he, therefore, proceeded to British territory.

The telegram concludes: "The Phil ippinos were anxious to maintain friendship with the Americans and aad formally decided never to be the aggressors.

Several dispatches have also been received here from Philippino sources, dated from Manila, via Hong Kong and giving the rebel version of the outbreak of hostilities. A Philippino dispatch dated Manila, February 7, says: 'On Sunday a force of Americans attacked simultaneously Caloacan and Santa Mesa. Two American warships were off Malabon and Malate and a smaller gunboat was in the Pasig river to protect the American flank. For sev-eral days previously the Americans had been endeavoring to provoke hostilities and peace was maintained only by the rigorous order of Aguinaldo who was negotiating with General Otis for an honorable understanding.

'The American attack was unexpected The ships destroyed all the villages between Malate, Paranaque, San Pedro and Mocati.

"Crossing the river, the Americans advanced to San Jaun del Monte, capturing the water works after a severe fight. They then proceeded to Singalon, establishing themselves on the river dam. They tore up a mile of the rails of the Caloacan-Malolos line and cut the telegraph n order to stop communication with Aguinaldo.

"The Philippino forces engaged only numbered 7,000 including 1,000 Ygorotes. pines. Acting upon instructions from Malolos, the Philippinos remained strictly on the defensive and finally retired in good order without any loss of arms, artillery or ammunition. Two old Krupps of an obsolete pattern, mounted on the for- of the treaty knew that he would, be tress of San Antonio, . were captured. The fighting was very stubborn and lasted continually from Saturday to had put it, dangerously near the line Tuesday. of treason. "General indignation has been occasioned by the treachery of the American surprise. The Philippinos believe that the Yankee administration is only favored by a minority of Americans and only abstain 'from taking the offensive in order to show their gratitude to the American nation for helping them to get rid of Spanish rule. Hence they will only fight when attacked and their future action depends upon the decision of the United States. 'Aguinaldo declares thatthe real enemies of peace are the American officers in the Philipine islands.'

To be Voted on Tuesday-The Fordign Policy of the Government Discussed in the Senate-Eulogies of the Late Mr. Dingley in the House

THE MEENERY RESOLUTION

Wilmington Messenger.

SENATE.

2:30 o'clock pext Tuesday afternoon.

Washington' February 11.-After

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1899.

spirited debate of more than two hours this afternoon, a unanimous consent agreement was made by the senate to vote upon the resolutions of Senator McEnery, democrat, of Louisiana, declaratory of a policy of the United States as to the Philippine islands at

made by Senator Mason, democrat, of Illinois, after what seemed the contion and after several senators who were known to be opposed to any action on the resolution temporarily had left the champer. Upon their return to the chamber they learned what had happened in their absence and later in the afternoon, Senator Hawley, republican, of Connecticut, gave notice that at a proper time he would endeavor to have the agreement vacated. Consideration of the legislative, exe cutive and jufficial appropriation bill was concluded and the bill was passed

just before adjournment. During the cebate upon the McEnery resolutions, Senator Vest, of Misscuri, said:

"What can be a broader farce than the passage of these resolutions when we already have declared our policy at the mouth of cannon, amid the rattle of musketry, and in shooting our loctrines into the people of the Philip-



The House Votes to Present Judge Norwood For Impeaciment.

THE PROSECUTING COMMITTEE

The request for this agreement was Appointed to Conduct the Impeachment Trial Before the Senate -- A Bill in the House Which Checkmates Superintendent Day -- Holding Up House Appropriation Bills in the Senate -- Insurance Bill Made a Special Order .- Both Houses Pass aNum-

ber of Private and Local Bills.

(Special to The Mesenger.) SENATE.

were introduced as follows: To enable counties to levy special tax and fund indebtedness. To allow Castolla to elect officers.

The following bills were passed: To allow Tyrrell to levy a special tax. To incorporate the North and South Carolina railway. To establish a graded school at Winston. To incorporate the Presbyterian female college in Mecklenburg. For relief of the blind exconfederate soldiers. To establish a dispensary' at Madison. To restore. North ' Carolina. To appoint a joint Allen said it was contended by the mi-

ings bank, of Goldsboro. To amend section 3336 of the Code regarding appli-Raleigh, N. C., February 11 .- Bills gations for pardons. To amend chapter 122, acts 1897, regarding Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. The huose took up as the special order the resolution of the judiciary committee, declaring in favor of the impeachment of W. L. Norwood. Mr. Allen, of Wayne, as chairman, explained the action of the committee. He read the evidence in the case including the resignation of Norwood and the correspondence between the latter and Governor Russell, including Norwood's declaration that Lusk had no white government to the counties of right to send in his resignation. Mr.

'BARRY." The attack began immediately. The

monitor Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston shelled Caloacan and the country north of it for half an hour. General McArthur's artillery also did

effective work from a hill in the rear. Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis, with his brigade, consisting of the Kansas regiment, the Montana regiment, and the Third artillery, regulars, acting as infantry, advanced handsomely, pushing forward in the face of the Philippino bullets as cheerfully as if they had been snow balls. The enemy was utterly routed and fled to the mountains. At 6 o'clock "cease firing" and "recall" were sounded. The troops were then well through Caloacan and north of it.

General McArthur established his left at Caloacan and strengthened his lines for the night.

By the capture of Caloacan the control of much of the rolling stock of the Manila-Dagupan railroad was obtained.

The city is now quieter and busines is betted than at any time since the outbreak of hostilities.

The American losses yesterday were three men killed and thirty-one wounded. Among the latter are gallant Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Wallace, of the Montana regiment, and a lieutenant of the Second cavalry, who was shot through the lung while leading a charge across the open ground. The enemy lost heavily.

Manila, February 11.-2:30 p. m.-Early today the monitor Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston began dropping shells into the rebel camp between Caloacan and Malabon.

The enemy's sharpshooters in the jungle on the American left had been particularly annoying since daylight, so the Third artillery drove the rebels out of the jungle at noon.

Bass, an artist representing Harper's Weekly, was shot in the arm yesterday. The loss of the enemy is fully fifty killed and wounded to one American killed or wounded

5:20 p. m.-The heat today knocked out many more of our men than did the Philippino bullets, especially in the marshlands and north of Malabon, where the Kansas regiment was stationed. Fully a score of them were taken to the hospital. Among the incidents of the day, it is cited that Privates Hartley and Fitch, of the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment were both wounded in the legs by the same bullet and Private Mitchell, of the Kansas, while assisting a couple of men to the rear, was shot in the left arm.

The railroad is now open to Caloacan and supplies for the troops are being forwarded by rail.

A GALLANT CHARGE.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Manila, describing the capture of Caloacan, dwells upon the excellence of the American plans and the precision with which they were carried out. The dispatch adds:

"At 4 o'clock, p.m., the American ships ceased firing. Then the artillery fired three guns, at an interval of ten seconds, signalling the advance of the whole line, the Kansas regiment leading through the jungle. The rebels'

It is estimated that 4,000 of them dren. were killed. The Philippino forces, whose loss was comparatively small,tenaciously held to their positions. The conduct of the Americans in the suburbs was outrageous. They compelled the inhabitants to leave their houses and then shot them down, regardless of

"There is a reign of terror at Manila. Civilians are shot in the streets without being challenged. The Iloilo commissioners arrived at Manila at the nvitation of the Americans and when they were starting to return the American soldiers were looting and pillag-

'Aguinaldo sent comissioners to inquire of General Otis the reason for the hostilities, offering summary punishment if the Philippinos were found to be at fault. He received no satisfaction. The Americans are apparently determined on a war of extermina-' tion, similar to their doings in Carolina in November, violating the rights of mankind and of civilized warfare and committing a monstrous outrage on civilization.

There is no doubt that the action of General Otis was a po influence the vote of the United States senate, fearing an exposure of the corlamy ruptions at Manila. Four vessels are

leaving Manila to bombard Iloilo."

SATURDAY'S FIGHT. Washington, February 11.-General

Otis had another victory to record this morning, and though the action before Caloacan did not result in as heavy a loss to the American side as the battle of last Saturday night and Sunday morning, it is believed to have been quite as important in results. Caloacan is on the line of railroad connecting Manila with Malolos, the insurgent capital, and it may be that this capture of the first named town will make it possible to advance rapidly by rail upon the insurgent headquarters if it shall be deemed necessary to force the fighting and undertake the capture of Aguinaldo. The officials here were encouraged today by General Otis' quotation of the opinion of credible persons, Philippinos, it is understood, to the effect that Aguinaldo no longer has the power to keep the insurgents under his lead, as this points to an early submission of the insurgents to the American government. None will be allowed to come to Manila, however, until they have laid down their arms for requirement will justify exclusion good. As for Aguinaldo, it is now believed that he will refuse to the last to make terms that would meet with the approval of General Otis and that when the insurrectionfalls through he will make his escape to the continent rather than remain in Luzon.

A CABLE FROM GENERAL OTIS. Washington; February 11.-The war lepartment today received the following vaccination of inmates of jails and dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, February 11. "McArthur's division is north of Pasig river. Yesterday his left wing, Otis brigade, made a partial wheel to right, resting left of the brigade on Caloacan, where the insurgents who were in considerable force were sharply driven, leaving a good many dead. Troops in excellent condition, supplied with all necessities.' Hospitals notwithstanding wounded, have fewer patients than before engagements of 4th and 5th instants. Yesterday's engagement most successful. Belief of old residents that Aguinaldo will be unable to gather in future any considerable learned this afternoon that the special force. OTIS." ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT Yesterday afternoon a reconoitering way commission had decided in favor party of the Fourteenth infantry came upon a large body of the enemy in the jungle near camp Dewey. The the decision is unanimous. rebels were attacked and fell upon the main line of the insurgents. The Fourteenth infantry, the North Dakota vol-

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loos ns the cold, allays' coughing and cough cure for dren, perfectly harmless. R. R. Bel-

COMPULSORY VACCINATION

The Attorney General Gives an Opinion in its Favor-The Chemists Association

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., February 11.-The resignation of Otho Wilson as railway commissioner 's in the hands of Speaker Connor, of the house.

The attorney general gives Dr. Richard Lewis, secretary of the state board of health, his opinion as to compulsory, vaccination. The opinion says the legislature can confer upon the board of health of cities and towns the power to enact rules and ordinances for promotion of public health. It is competent to require scholars to be vaccinated, and failure to comply with this from school. The requirement that scholars shall present themselves on certain days for vaccination would be upheld as reasonable. The local board is authorized to require vaccination.

There is complete authority to enforce county homes.

The North Carolina section of the American Chemists' Association met here today and elected Charles Baskerville president. Papers were read by Venable, Baskerville, Clark, Blair, Withers and Williams.

He declared that when the treaty was ratified it followed logically sha the Philippinos would be coerced. He said that every one of the opponants denounced as a traitor or be placed as the senator from Montana (Carter)

Senator Mason gave notice that he meant to continue his warfare in the interest of the resolution and he would stay here until the snow should fly next December, if necessary, to get the resolutions adopted. It was, he said, more necessary to adopt these resilutions than to take money from the treasury, as proposed in the ap ropriation bills. He continued by faying that in the Philippines we are now fighting our allies. The moment the jingle of gold had been heard in (onnection with the Paris conference and

when we had descended from the light began and the people commenced their revolt against the treaty. In Cuba we were still contending for liberty and there peace reigns; in the Philippines, the reverse is true and there hell, is found. He asserted that the United States has been the agressors in the Manila conflict by trampling upon the rights of the Philippinos. They had sought every means of securing a peaceful settlement and we had kicked them out. When Aguinaldo nad asked the poor privilege of a conference our commander had refused, without knowing what he had to offer. His request had been ignored and we lad gone on burning his villages and shooting his people like dogs, a la Weyler. Senator Mason gave deliberate notice of a filibuster, saying he would speak each day until the resolu-

tions were acted upon. Senator Mason then entered upon the contention that the United States were rapidly becoming a puppet of Great Britain and he read a poem entitled "The Lion's Whelp," which he said illustrated the relationship. This country was even growing more cruel than England, and cruel-not to our enemies alone, but to our own people. He heard it said that the Philippinos could not be conquered with the pss of only 3,000 or 4,000 lives. According to his way of thinking, one Ameri an life was worth more than those of all the natives on the islands. How many senators had sons there? or have all the senatorial appointees retired before the approach of danger? "If you would only show me where we could steal something," he exclaimed joccsely, "I might excuse the proceeding on the ground of high statesmanship; but I fail to see where we are to get

priations. ordered printed.

any return for our outlay.'

committee on justices of the peace. To appoint additional justice of the peace for Craven.

Senators Hicks and Mason were appointed as senate members of the joint committee on justice of the peace. The bill to increase the number of commissioners for Northampton passed its final reading.

Mr. Winston's bill to regulate the payment of salaries due officers and employees of the state's prison and sale of crops belonging thereto, which passed the house will come up in the senate Monday. It provides:

ecutive board of the state's prison, E. L. Travis, W. H. Osborne and W. H. Newland to examine and audit all bills and accounts presented for payment against the prison, and it shall be unlawful for the state treasurer to pay any such bill or account until ordered do so by the executive board in writing. Any person violating any section or provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100

months." This bill was held up in the senate today by W. H. Day's friends who hope to effcet some arrangement by which Day will drop out as superintendent. It is said if Day does not do so and the fusion directors.

and imprisoned not less than three

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Winston introduced a bill which was immediately passed, to regulate the payment of salaries of penitentiary officers; also sale of the crops.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Holman, chairman of the finance committee, was also adopted, providing that all bills which have passed the house carrying appropriations be held up in the senate until it could be seen what they all amount to.

Mr. Holman stated that this was intended to include any and all appropriation bills so that all can be passed upon by a special committee on appro-

The insurance bill was made a special order for next Tuesday at noon and

Mr. Patterson, of Robeson, to amend the charter of Red Springs seminary. To extend the time of organization of tail. He went on to speak about the the Bank of Maxton. By Mr. Winston, to repeal chapter 544, acts of 1891, in officials, and said if the knew any evicertain cases. To add Northampton den e against Governor Russell, he The whole matter looked to him like county to the Eastern circuit court. To would lay it before the legislature. amend the law in regard to crop lien fees in Bertie and Northampton. By against impeachment, Mr. Robinson, of Mr. James, to drain Angola bay, Pender county, and protect oysters in Topsial township, Pender county. By Mr. Garrett, to abolish office of conductor of farmers' institutes now held by D. Reid Parker. By Mr. Currie, of Moore, in the worst attitude in which a man to incorporate Manly and Pine Bluff could be placed; that he had confessed and Almond and amend the charter of his office; that he had violated his Sanford. By Mr. Sugg, to give Greene promise, and ignored the acts of his county better government. By Mr. agenti V. S. Lusk, and comes here ask-Lyon, to give Greene county two additional commissioners. By Mr. Boushall, to incorporate the Methodist orphanage, To prescribe manner in which new certificates of stock shall be issued in place len, of Wayne, Craig and Foushee as of lost ones. By Mr. Allen, of Wayne, the committee to present the articles to incorporate the Commercial and Sav- of Empeachment to the senate.

nonity of the committee that Norwood is not judge and that the agreement with Lusk was not binding. Others held that ,in any event, Norwood is impeachable, whether as de facto or jury judge. He held court after his socalled resignation, and on January 4th, 1895, he signed orders and on January/16th demanded that he be recognized as judge and on Jonuary 31st signed an order for the sale of land. The majority decided he was at least de facto judge, and hence impeachable. The only other question was whether he was drunk and a reproach to the "That it shall be the duty of the ex- state. As to this there was hardly any dispute. The committee could come to no other conclusion than to recommend the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Winston said Judge Moore was jucge and was unobstructed in his official duties. He declared Norwood had not been judge since June 13th last, responsible unless he is proceeding under some authority.

Mr. Leatherwood took the position that Norwood was not a judge, but that Moore had been legally elected to that office. He said that two years age Norwood was forced into giving Luik his resignation, but it was a valid resignation. He wanted to know why Norwood was to be impeached, while other fusion judges, who swore by Monday, the bill will be promptly on the bench or stuffed cotton in their passed. It takes all power from him lears during a murder trial were untouched.

> Mr. Foushee said the matter was carefully and fully considered and that Notwood's attorneys were present. He sail all knew that as soon as this legisla ure adjourned Norwood would come out from his hiding place, and say: "I am the lawful judge." It is a travesty in justice to have Norwood say first that he is judge then that he is not. Mr. McLean spoke in opposition to the resolution. He said Norwood's resignation on its face bore no conditions, and that Norwood was bound by it.

Mr. Craig said it was unanimously, conceded that a de facto judge could be impeached. The only question is, is Norwood an officer of the state?

Mr. McLean said it was understood there was to be an adjourned session of the legislature, and inquired whether as the matter was now before the Bills were introduced as follows: By courts 'it was not better to wait until such adjourned session.

Mr. Craig said this was too uncerrenarks as to impeachment of other

M . Davis, of Haywood county, spoke

left wing was diverted by Major Bell and a hundred men. It was like clockwork. There was no hitch anywhere. The rebels, estimated to have numbered 10,000 men, were demoralized by the shells. The Americans advanced in open order. At 500 yards there was a halt and then a charge and the rebels stampeded from their 'trenches, which were admirably constructed.. The Americans refrained from wasting ammunition, but rushed on without firing and used their bayonets and the butts of their rifles. There was heavy slaughter.

The railroad is practically uninjured. Today the ships are shelling beyond Caloacan. The Americans will probably reach Malabon today and Malolos in a fortnight.

Dispatches to The Globe from Hong Keng say the Philippino junta there These received, by steamer, from Ma-nila, further news of the recent fighting.

The Philippino agents say the Americans placed vessels along the shores of the bay and commenced hostilities "unexpectedly at midnight on Saturday, simultaneously bombarding the defenceless towns of Fond, Malak and Malabon." The agents of the rebels also say: "The slaughter of women and children was frightful, the Americans burning and devastating all before them, conducting a war of extermination and shooting every Philippino." The gaents of the Philippinos declare their intention of "appealing to Christendom," and say their indignation against the Americans is intense.

unteers and the Fourth cavalry then engaged the enemy and drove them toward the beach, where one of the. gunboats received them with a fusillade from automatic Colt guns. The enemy's loss is severe and they scattered along the beach, seeking cover from the fire of the Americans. Privates Ransom, Hensel and Saunders, of company F, of the Fourteenth infantry, and two troopers of the Fourth cavalry were wounded. The bodies of two members of the California regirum ment were subsequently found in the bush to the right of the line. They had

been shot to pieces by the enemy. One of these bodies was identified as that of Private Abnepham, but the other has not yet been identified. London, February 11.-The European Philippino junta received today a long telegram from Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, dated from Montreal, and. Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, and its exhausting after effects. Never declaring that he left Washington in quick to act. R. R. Bellamy.

Decision in Favor of J. W. Wilson (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., February 11.-It was joint legislative committee to investigate Governor Russell's removal of of Wilson. It is also understood that

The smallest things may exert the fireatest influence. DeWitt's Little Ear- , tative Dingley was fitingly eulogized ly Risers are unequalled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. by those who had been closely asso-Small pill, best pill, safe pill. R. B. Bellamy.

Quay Still Short of Notes Harrisburg, February 11-The twenty-second ballot for United States senator today resulted as follows: Quay 17, Jen:s 4, Dalzell 1; no quo-

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every Mr. S. A. Fackler, Editor of the Mi-precaution should be taken to avoid it. canopy (Fla:) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Sheperd, Publisher Agri-cultural Journai and Advertiser, El-den, Mo., says: Nothing will be disap-acted quickly. Thousands of others ise pointed in using One Minute Cough this remedy as a specific for La Grippe

murder and a travesty upon our professed following of the lowly Nazarene.

A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to Reimburse the Governors of States and Territories for Expenses. Incurred by Them in Aiding the United States to Raise and Organize and Supply and Equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the Bxisting War With Spain," was passer. The senate at 5:45 o'clock adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The memory of the late Represen-

sides of the house, and expressed a

heartfulness of personal regard, as

well as an admiration for the scholar-

ly qualities of Mr. Dingley.

in the house of representatives today ciated with him. The early part of the day was given to some minor routine work, and the eulogies which were a special order had the balance of the day. The tributes came from both Cur berland, in favor of it. A this stage W. A. Cochrane, mem-ber elect from Montgomery, who during the session has been very sick, app ared and was sworn. Mr. Gilliam said Norwood was today ing for \$588 pay for services. Mil. Allen, at 2 o'clock, called the previous question. The vote resulted as follows-yeas, 61; nays, 31-the res-olution declared adopted. The speaker announced Messrs. Al-

