

Feb 10 1899

NO 29

BY ARMY AND NAVY

Insurgents Defeated in Battle at Manila.

THE FILIPINO LOSS IS LARGE

Twenty American Soldiers Killed, and 175 Wounded—Enemy's Loss Rites Into the Thousands—News of the Battle Confirmed by General Otis.

Manila, Feb. 7.—The long-expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8:40 yesterday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiments at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire, but at the third time Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line from Calocan to



GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade which was ineffectual.

The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously, and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calocan, Galangin and Santa Mesa.

At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of the two siege guns at Balik-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers from Pao and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect.

The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concorde, stationed off Malabon, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calocan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States sea-going double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the works at Pao and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one Howitzer, and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the waterworks.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calocan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

The American losses are estimated at 20 men killed and 125 wounded.

The Igorotes, armed with bows and arrows, made a determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers.

Confirmed by Otis.

The following dispatch from Gen. Otis confirms the news of the fighting: "Manila, Feb. 7.—To Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: Saturday the insurgents opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45, repeated attack several times during the night. At 4 o'clock this morning entire force was engaged, and all attacks repulsed; at daybreak advanced against insurgents, and have driven them beyond lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works; insurgents' loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal."

A dispatch to the London Post says: Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig river and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners.

In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made: Last night's and today's engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands.

To Crush the Revolt.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Instructions will be sent to Major-General Otis tomorrow, directing him to follow up his victory over the insurgents and to crush the power of Aguinaldo in the Philippines.

DID NOT INTEND TO

That is the Story of the Rebel Leaders at Manila.

Manila, Feb. 9.—There are many indications that Manila is full of desperadoes who had intended to cooperate 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 at a minimum. The natives are terribly cowed, and the precautions taken, especially against incendiaries, are admirable.

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

The rebel prisoners declare that their attack was unpremeditated; that the outposts fired, and then everybody followed in accordance with a sort of general understanding.

Filipinos Utterly Routed.

Manila, Feb. 9.—General Otis, as this dispatch is sent, is in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles from Manila. The American lines extend to Malabon on the north and to Parangue on the south, fully 25 miles. While a few detached bodies of Filipinos offer desultory opposition, the main body 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 rest are scattered in every direction.

The Americans now have a steam-car line to Malabon, and 600 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 the cemetery, covered the advance of the Kansas troops.

Among the important points captured was a strong embowered earthworks within sight of Calocan.

Millions for Public Buildings. Washington, Feb. 9.—Today and tomorrow were set aside for the house for the consideration of public buildings bills. The committee had reported 78 bills for buildings, in 35 states, authorizing in the aggregate an expenditure of \$14,060,900. Little or no opposition developed today, and bills were favorably acted upon almost as rapidly as they could be read.

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Charles Spence was in from Carus Tuesday.

Kitty Paine is ill at her home on Washington street.

Wash. Reddick has been visiting the president.

Merced of New York, was visiting of the peace treaty. Hale, of the naval affairs committee, St. reported the following joint resolution, and it was adopted:

"The secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to have erected in Colon cemetery at Havana, Cuba, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the destruction of the Maine, and whose remains are buried in that cemetery, and to suitably inscribe and enclose such monument, and the sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for that purpose."

Harris offered the following resolution, which he asked might lie on the table:

"That the United States hereby disclaims any intention or purpose to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippines and assert their determination when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein, entitled to recognition as such, to transfer to such government upon terms which shall be reasonable and just all rights secured under the cessation by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

In accordance with previous notice, Money began the discussion of expansion, speaking in opposition to taking the Philippines. Money concluded at 2 o'clock, and Daniel then addressed the senate on the same subject.

Opposition to Test Vote. Washington, Feb. 6.—The controversy in the senate over the vote upon the various resolutions interpretative of the peace treaty took an acute turn late today. The opposition to a vote first came from the friends of the treaty, who held to the theory that it could be ratified without compromise.

Those who apparently were then willing that a vote should be taken today held an opposite view, and absolutely refuse to agree to a time for taking a vote.

The contest occurred in the executive session, which did not occur until a quarter after 5 o'clock. The next hour and a quarter was spent in a vain endeavor on one side to get an agreement to a date for a vote upon the resolutions, and on the other in a more successful effort to bring the day's session to a close without allowing anything to be accomplished in that direction.

After a general debate on the subject the senate adjourned.

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LOCAL SUMMARY

Ready made dress skirts from \$1.50 to \$2.00 at the Racket Store.

A few cheap reliable watches at Younger's.

Highest cash price paid for second hand household goods at Bellomy & Busch.

Money to loan at 8 percent interest on mortgages. Apply to C. D. & D. C. atourette.

hold the prices are quoted so ridiculously low that it will pay you to call a coppersmith.

financially tonorial parlors, P. G. well attended, shaves for 10 cents. figures on cigars and tobacco is kept. chamber being predded to his stock of did not attend, having a full line at another engagement.

General Grosvenor, chairman of the caucus, president, and Bennett of New York, was chosen as secretary to succeed Hooker, resigned.

Representative Henderson introduced the following resolution, which served as a text for all the discussion of the evening:

"Resolved, That a committee of 11 members of the present house of representatives, who are members of the 56th congress, shall be appointed by the chairman of this caucus for the purpose of considering monetary legislation and submitting their recommendations to a Republican caucus at the first session of the 56th congress, with authority from the senate."

The discussion on this resolution proceeded with much animation for more than an hour. There was but little difference of opinion on the main point that it would be futile to attempt financial legislation at this late day in the present session.

A resolution was adopted setting aside Saturday, February 11, for paying tribute to the late Representative Dingley, of Maine.

A bill was passed to permit the exportation of wines, liquors, in five gallon tins to conform to the condition existing in the Chinese trade.

A Notable Speech in the Senate. Washington, Feb. 4.—A notable speech was made in the senate today by Spooner of Wisconsin. He took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Vest, but discussed the question of expansion in all its phases, and urged the ratification of the peace treaty as the best means of bringing the burning question home to the people themselves, who, he said, could well be trusted in their sober second thought to do that which would be fair, just and generous toward the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago.

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Headquarters...

Overcoats Suits Neckwear

FOR THE FUTURE of the Pacific coast trade. The time between Chicago and Omaha has been reduced to 13 hours on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. This is part of the overland limited, which is to reduce the time between Chicago and Portland to three days. The fastest time previously made between Chicago and Omaha on the Chicago & Northwestern was 13 hours and 35 minutes.

Cutting the Time.

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Speedy Mail Carriers.

All records of ice travel on the Yukon have been broken by the recent feat of the mounted police of the Northwest territory in bringing a big shipment of mail from Dawson to Skagway in nine days and 10 hours. The mail left Dawson on the morning of January 15 and was in Skagway before noon on January 31. The record was made by the Canadian officials, it is said, to show that they could greatly reduce the time being made by the United States mail contractors.

A Curious Accident.

A curious accident occurred in an Albino, Or., home recently by which a little girl was dangerously wounded by a revolver. The mother found the revolver which she imagined was unloaded. For some reason or other she placed it in an old slipper. The little girl came in and gave this a kick causing the discharge of the revolver.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Potatoes, \$15@30.
Beets, per sack, 75c.
Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Carrots, per sack, 45@60c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.
Cauliflower, 50@90c per doz.
Celery, 35@40c.
Cabbage, native and California \$1.25 per 100 pounds.
Apples, 35@50c per box.
Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 28c per pound; dairy and ranch, 17@20c per pound.
Eggs, 30c.
Cheese—Native, 12@13 1/2c.
Poultry—Old hens, 14c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8c; cows, prime, 7c; mutton, 8c; pork, 3 1/2c; veal, 8@9c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$23.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$25.
Hay—Hayport Sound mixed, \$9.00@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$28.50.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$23.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.35; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.
Milletstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$20@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 53c; Valley, 50c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 41@42c; choice gray, 39@40c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$22@23; brewing, \$23.50 per ton.
Milletstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12 1/2c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4 per dozen; hens