

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Insurgents Defeated With Great Slaughter by the American Troops in Yesterday's Conflict.

THE NATIVES NOW ATTACKING MANILA

Twenty United States Soldiers Killed and Many Wounded—American Artillery Practice Was Superb and Rifle Fire Deadly.

(Special to the Times.) New York, Feb. 6.—A special from Manila, dated Sunday, 1:25 p.m., says: The attack by Filipinos on the American last night has probably taught them a lesson they will be long in forgetting. This lesson may result in the betterment of the anomalous situation here caused by the delay of the American Senate in ratifying the treaty of peace...

There were several cases of natives attacking American citizens in the cities. Three natives were killed. The native troops were well armed with Mauser and Remington rifles, but the shooting as a rule was bad. The American side excellent practice was made. The engagement proved a veritable slaughter of Filipinos.

hundreds being killed. General King's brigade, including the First Washington, charged upon a strong force of the enemy, and killing wildly, drove them helter skelter into the Parig river, where they were drowned like rats. The native soldiers were never better demoralized than in this engagement. They appeared to find delight in the battle, and every man was anxious to get into action.

Eighteen Americans were wounded seriously enough to be taken to the hospital. A number of others received slight injuries. The fighting was not the result of anything aggressive on the part of the Americans, but was precipitated by the action of native soldiers, who refused to obey the order of a sentry who challenged their passage by his post.

Two natives advanced to an outpost of the First Nebraska regiment, who are stationed at the northeast of Manila. As they approached the sentry the latter ordered them to halt. They insolently refused to do so and continued to advance. The sentry fired a shot upon them to halt, and as they paid no attention to the order he levelled his rifle and fired upon them.

The action of the natives leads to the supposition that their refusal to comply with the order of the sentry was a premeditated plot. No sooner had the sentry ordered them to halt than they fired a shot. The Nebraska regiment was encamped in the vicinity of the outpost where the shooting occurred, and it was upon this regiment that the first attack was made.

The fighting spread on both sides until there was heavy firing on all the outposts. Our troops, who had been expecting trouble, were glad to have an opportunity to square their accounts with the natives, whose insolence of late was becoming intolerable, and responded with alacrity and vigor to the fire of the Filipinos, which was heavy.

The enemy occupied trenches they have been digging for some days past in the vicinity of the Americans, much to the disgust of the latter. In the meantime Admiral Dewey had not been idle. During the night it was impossible for him to use shells, as his firing would have been as disastrous to the Americans as to the natives.

At daybreak the two warships took positions and opened fire on the enemy north of the city. Later the monitor Monadnock was ordered to fire on the Filipinos south of Manila. The position of the enemy was accurately located and the warships poured a heavy fire into them.

It is reported that the losses of the natives by the bombardment were very heavy. The American land forces were also inflicting heavy losses. This morning they commenced a vigorous advance all alone the line. The enemy attempted to hold their positions, but the Americans would not be defeated and soon the natives were being pressed back in every direction.

The Americans advanced, capturing the villages of San Juan, Del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Maganti and Santa Mesa and Lonia. While the fighting was proceeding in the south the natives were wild with excitement and had not been for some days.

also and his followers placed themselves within that provision of the president's proclamation declaring it as being the purpose of the United States government to hold to strict account those responsible for the disturbance of the peace and order of the island, or who fail to recognize the sovereignty of the United States. It was with full knowledge, therefore, of the action which this government would take that Aguinaldo directed an assault on the American lines and the authorities say he will now suffer the punishment his treachery deserves.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—In referring to the situation in Cuba, Brigadier-General James Wade, who is en route to St. Paul, where he goes to take command of the department of Dakota, which position he held previous to going to Cuba, said: "I do not think the United States should be troubled by the trouble there. Gomez's last communication to the President, in which he accepted the terms offered by this country, was practically settled that as far as the insurgents are concerned. The benefits which will result to the country through the late campaign will be enormous, and I believe most firmly in the policy of territorial expansion. I do not think that the increase of the population to 200,000 will give us one more than we need."

When shown the despatch from Manila giving an account of the attack upon the American forces by the insurgents, General Wade said: "Well, that looks like business. There is nothing left but to fight, and I do not think there can be any doubt as to the result. It is a pity that it is so regretted that hostilities have been commenced, but it certainly does not seem to have been the fault of Americans."

THE PEACE TREATY. Anti-Expansionists Blamed For the Attack on American Troops. New York, Feb. 6.—Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, feels confident that the treaty will be ratified, says the Herald.

"I cannot see how the result can now be otherwise," he said last night. It has been made perfectly apparent by the attack of Aguinaldo's forces upon the United States at Manila that what we have asserted from the beginning is true, and that the Filipinos have been encouraged to believe by what has taken place in the senate that no treaty could be made which would bind the insurgents.

"That has been the tone of the reports of the Filipinos here from the beginning. From the aspect of our relations with the Philippines there should not have been a moment's hesitation about the ratification of the treaty, and the events of yesterday prove it."

"By our protocol with Spain our freedom of action was restricted in every way as to military operations. We should be released from that restraint at the earliest possible moment. It is in view of the fact that the opponents of the treaty cannot see this until it is demonstrated by an actual attack upon United States forces."

New York, Feb. 6.—In a despatch to the Times, Senator Spooner is quoted as having expressed the belief that the situation at Manila would convince the senate of the necessity for prompt action. Senator Platt concurred in this view.

Another Account of the Fight. (Associated Press.) Manila, Feb. 5.—The long expected war between the Americans and Filipinos has come at last. The "dash" came at 1:25 yesterday morning, when the Nebraska regiment (armed at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the charge without drawing the sentries' fire. The third time Sergeant Henry challenged them, and fired and killed one and wounded another.

Almost immediately afterwards the Filipinos came from Calvaran to Santa Mesa and continued their advance. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied irregularly, and held their ground until reinforcements arrived. The Filipinos concentrated at three points, Calvaran, Cagalane, and Santa Mesa.

About 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened fire on all three regiments simultaneously. It was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns, and by advancing their skirmishers at Pandikan. The Americans responded with a terrible fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect.

The Utah Light Artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour. The United States cruiser Calvaran and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Manila, opened fire with their second batteries on the Filipinos' position, and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the incline, and the sea-going gunboats turned their attention to the Filipinos on the enemy from off Manila. With daylight the Americans advanced. The Californian and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Pace and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself during several hours, and captured the mountain of Santa Mesa. The American losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded.

A native tribe, the Yborates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in face of the artillery fire, and left many dead men on the field. Several attempts were made in this city yesterday to assassinate American officers. Official Dispatches.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The following telegram from General Otis has been received at the war department: Manila, Feb. 5.—To the Adjutant-General, Washington: We have established our permanent lines well out and have driven the insurgent forces back. We have conducted ourselves with great heroism. The country about Manila is peaceful and the city is perfectly quiet. List of casualties to-morrow. (Signed) Otis.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The following message was received from General Otis (the secretary of the navy from Admiral Dewey, dated Manila, Sunday morning): The insurgents here insubordinate and in open rebellion on Saturday night, which was continued to-day. The American army and navy were generally successful. The insurgents have been driven back and our lines advanced. No casualties to navy.

Insurgents Attack Manila. Washington, Feb. 6.—Admiral Dewey

IN A RUSSIAN PRISON

Scalers Thought to Have Been Drowned From the Alle I. Alger Found After Seven Years

They Were Picked Up by a Russian Gunboat and Are Now Prisoners of the Czar.

Many stories of adventure are connected with the history of sealing since it began many years ago, but none is more romantic or strange than that which has just come to light in a letter received from California by a local newspaper seven years ago, and which was published in the San Francisco Chronicle under the American flag in command of Capt. Jones, returned from a sealing cruise to the Japan coast and the Komanderofski and Atta Islands, and reported that three of her crew had been drowned. These were Frank Bassford, Albert Donaldson and another whose name cannot now be learned.

It is possible, however, that there are following the tracks they employed against the Spaniards and will merely fly of a few miles to the north, and will be found turning to the attack. It is impossible to ascertain how the news has been received by the Russian government, but the movement for independence has received its death blow and that annexation will soon be welcomed generally.

Independence Impossible. Manila, Feb. 6.—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans are not to be further hostilities last night and ground was not made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that there are following the tracks they employed against the Spaniards and will merely fly of a few miles to the north, and will be found turning to the attack.

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On her return from her cruise the Alle I. Alger reported them drowned, and so they were considered until about a month ago, when a gunner of the United States ship Olympia returned to Seattle, his native town, and told the relatives of Bassford that Barney Fox, an American sailor, who is sailing on a Japanese ship, had informed him while he was in Yokohama that Bassford and Donaldson were alive and, together with a number of other Americans, were held at Petropavlovsk on the peninsula of Kamtschatka. Fox said that the lost sealers had been picked up by a Russian gunboat, and as it is the law of the sea that the crew of a vessel which is captured shall, when you come by the isles in the Smoky Seas, you must not take away the crew, but you must make them prisoners and remain so.

The letter states that the relatives of Bassford, among whom is ex-Assistant U. S. Marshal, and told the gate the report, and if it be true action will be taken at once to secure the release of the sealers, while he has been in the hands of the Russians, and the Russian consul at San Francisco.

It is alleged that a monster petition is being signed at Skagway. Skagway, Alaska, Jan. 30th, via Seattle, Wa., Feb. 6.—A monster petition to President McKinley and the members of the joint high commission is being signed, asking his assistance in securing the release of the Alien Exclusion Act recently passed by the government of British Columbia, in which the Alien Exclusion Act is located. The petition has already been signed by a thousand miners. Five thousand in all are expected to sign the petition, which will be forwarded to the minister by the next steamer. Canadians are signing as readily as Americans. The trade is already being affected, and the officials of the White Pass road said today that the English owners have called on the road which is not revoked work on the road will be stopped by the occupiers and Salpon river districts on the Dalton trail are coming to the front, and prospectors are going to the new fields in American territory.

A PRINCE MISSING. London, Feb. 4.—A London law firm is advertising for Prince Ludwig Carl, of Danewstein-Wertheim, who was last seen in England in October, with the Prince of Wales. He was a guest of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. The Prince's wife, who is a widow, is said to be in the hands of the Duke of Portland. She declares that she knows where her husband is, but refuses to say.

REMAINED UNTIL TOMORROW. The Trial of the Two Robertsons, Snider and Rollins Adjournd. Owing to the fact that Mr. Page, clerk of court, was subpoenaed and had to be out of the city, the trial of the two Robertsons, Snider and Rollins, was adjourned until tomorrow. The trial of the two Robertsons, Snider and Rollins, was adjourned until tomorrow.

RAILWAY SMASH IN MICHIGAN. Detroit, Feb. 6.—A special to the Journal says that a collision between two passenger trains occurred here between Grand Trunk passenger cars and the Michigan Central passenger cars, which resulted in several persons being killed and several persons injured. The coaches were badly wrecked.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ministers Return From New York—Arrival of Mr. W. D. Scott.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Hon. Messrs. Mills, Fielding, Blair and Sifton returned here from New York at noon today. Hon. J. I. Tarte left the train at Montreal. The ministers met the Canadian commissioners to the International Commission at Washington at New York and had a conference with them. Premier Laurier and the Hon. Messrs. Cartwright and Davies returned to Washington yesterday, and other members of the cabinet left for Ottawa. The ministers had nothing to say on reaching here.

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THE RING. Walcott Defeats Ryan. Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—The principal attraction at a boxing exhibition in the Saginaw Hotel last night was a fifteen-round contest between Australian Jimmy Walcott and Joe Ryan. Walcott was the aggressor during the entire contest. Ryan was badly knocked out in the fourteenth round and landed hard body blows with the right. In the breakaway Walcott landed a hard left swing on Ryan's chin, and Ryan took the second of the count, and rising, rushed to a clinch. Walcott pushed him away and sending a hard left and right landed on the jaw and again sent Ryan to the floor. The latter got to a sitting position, but the referee, seeing he was helpless, stopped the contest and awarded the decision to Walcott.

THE RING. The Corbett-Sharkey Fight. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6.—The forfeit of both Corbett and Sharkey have been posted to guarantee their appearance in the fight at Patterson, Ill., on March 7. Tom O'Rourke says Sharkey will fight for at least a week at Mount Clemens, Mich., before he will return to Chicago. Corbett wants to come here to fight, but he is a fighter in getting the kind of quarters he wants at this time of year. He will do most of his preparations in New York, where some suitable place is found here.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE. Mrs. Botkin Sent to San Quentin Penitentiary for Poisoning Mrs. Downing. San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Judge Cook today sentenced Mrs. Cordelia Botkin to imprisonment for the term of her natural life in the San Quentin penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. John P. Downing, of Dover, N. Del., whom she killed by means of a box of poisoned candy, sent through the mails to a friend of Downing's, and which was ingeniously eaten by Mrs. Downing and some of her friends. Her sister Mrs. Joshua Botkin also died from the effects of the candy with which the candy was laced.

TRADE WAGONS COME HERE. Steamship Agents and Merchants of the Sound Greatly Alarmed Regarding Reported Change of Boundary. They Say the Possession of Skagway and Dyea by Canada Would Bring All Business to British Columbia. The report that the United States will probably cede to Canada the port of Skagway and Dyea is creating considerable alarm in the Sound cities, says the Tacoma Ledger. They fear that they will be excluded from sending goods into Skagway or Dyea without paying duty, and that the exactions of such duty would wipe out the trade of the north into the hands of Victoria and Vancouver, in British Columbia. They also fear the result that would come to the coast shipping industry of the American coast, and say all the coast cities would be killed, as American steamers cannot coast between British Columbia ports.

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