FIGHTING AT MANILA

Details of the Battles Between the Americans and the Filipinos.

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Aguinaldo's Flag of Truce Said ion commander to hold the lines until was correct when three of four minutes To Have Been Rejected.

The Aggressive Filipinos Provoked the Combat-Terrible Slaughter.

The R.M.S. Empress of India, which

glishmen have their residences, lies accompanied by arrows into the Ameri- ary measure a great many women and illage that has caused the Americans can lines. It was a wonderful exhibition at annoyance. It is partly within of bravery, recklessness, perhaps fanapartly without the line of block-

hen a shot broke the stillness of the on fire and great columns of black smoke ight quickly followed by another. The that covered half the city rose out of the natives lay dead and the the beautiful old church; other houses emost of the natives lay nead and the the beautiful out that means of driving day, and when there was very heavy

bat from the gun of the dead man's contrade.

For half an hour things were comparatively quiet while the Americans quickly extended and reinforced the line of out
extended and reinforced the line d along the line of breast works. ery few minutes the firing was puncted by yells of "Viva Filipina," quicknswered by the cheers of the Ameri-For one hour the fire was limited and ten-inch shells into the rebel tant, some even finding their way out and B. the warship. Up at the north of the

the Ameri-y 10th, says: ines deserv-intment, as skin erup-it has been iser to Ascheme. erlin cable cil Rhodes object of to Cairo. th African be grantwhich case is carrying OMS.

about the centre point of the the northeast. along the town and river front 400 insurgents killed and wounded.

and the cemetery. utterly impossible for one man . Paco and Pandakan, where the fir-

as the heaviest. cements at 9:45 p.m. Up to midthe there was no lessening of fire, but

How the Collision Was Brought, boom of the Springfield or psisses crack Word was sent out by the divisdown. and the insurgents taking it for a charge signal answered with yells and volleys, never retreating an inch. This was about twenty minutes past four and in the bright light of the half moon the Utah guns opened fire from Santa Mesa and the cemetery on the blockhouses. Over at Paco and Pandakan the insurgents had fortified themselves in the churches, stone houses, and a flank in

ericans moving under a lively fire, and at fter months of waiting, and weeks Santa Mesa at daybreak, when two companies of the Nebraska regiment charged across the rice fields, covered by the two inary attacks of the natives, the long forced the insurgents back from the wa-

the rice fields and were keeping the Am-

ticism, but utterly useless against the ses and the natives have been taking overwhelming advantage of the enemy. vantage of its location to run the lines Slowly, slowly they were forced back up their minds to give the natives all they Several times there has been the hill, leaving their dead, to the de wanted. At about half-past four on uble and two men were shot there posito or reservoir, where a short stand sunday I strolled towards the outskirts me days ago, but the matter quieted was made about the house of Col. Monte-Saturday night (Feb. 4th) about and they ran all through the fields and was in this direction that the Americans past eight the Nebraska sentries on brush, firing whenever a chance was of had a pretty hot time, one of their regipost duty noticed a number of natives fered. The plucky Nebraskans were follments being completely surrounded by ng in and out of the lines, and lowed by the Colorados and backed up natives at one period. I, however, did arned them that if they were found in- by the Tennessee regiment, which arrive not see any American wounded brought that they would be shot. The warn- ed from the walled city. The last named in. I did not go right up to the lines, had no effect and the corporal of the did not stop at the deposito but kept as I was told that the sight was any ard took upon himself to challenge right on raking over the fields for some sons, and instructed his men to fire two miles further, until recalled. In the meantime the Paco, Pandacan was seen the same, and had narrow escapes. Two Britishers who had ventured too far out few moments three natives aping bloody work. As it became imposition were arrested by the Filipinos, who ched the post and were called upon sible to dislodge the natives from the halt, but they kept advancing. Once, church, and they fired on hospital wag-

osts all around the city. A general call pushed the enemy back until a determination of the city streets are stationed, and they expected a stiff job. When we left they expected a stiff job. When we left they expected a stiff job. description of the city streets of the suburbs. Long before the trouble and commenced it was reported that a commence it was no more protective part of the street. Colonel Cotton shot one who impute the street. Colonel cout him with a bola; Colonel tried to cut him with a bola; Colonel tried to c from the theatre and circus and off tion than the low dyke ridges the mortaldrives to their houses, which were ity was great. Along both firing lines kly shut up, locked, and lights ex- the grass is burned off short and black ished. Many took refuge in the and heaps of cartridge shells, shirts, alled city and hundreds of native fam- blankets, knapsacks and ownerless guns s from the suburbs attempted to get tell of the heat of the contest. Finally o town, but were kept outside. What about half past ten a.m. the line was ent on in the insurgent lines will never | broken and the natives made for the riv-

known, but suddenly a volley was fir- er across the unprotected rice fields, of from the big three and a half foot fering an excellent target to the standing ter pipe that crosses the fields back Americans. Both Paco and Pandakan Santa Mesa, from the waterworks to were in flames before noon. At Santa ity; like an echo it was answered Ana, where there are many fine houses, the American lines along the hill and there was heavy resistance, but with the At Malate the natives were massed in at their shoulders, but they could

Two companies (I & M) of the 4th U. Caloocan the natives had a big put under cross fire and lost twelve fell into the American lines. Fol- the big navy shells could be seen fall- 100 natives. It fell right in the centre ing around from this point the 3rd ing apparently in the midst of the in- of one of their entrenchments. S. artillery, Montant, Minnesota (two surgent lines and sometimes whole broadpanies), and Kansas infantry regisides were fired, but without any ap-Arthur, Otis, Hale and King were but little advance has been made, the stantly along the line ascertaining natives have been driven back and the the exact progress of the blockhouses burned. Nothing more will At the Chinese cemetery, north be done until to-morrow unless natives Manila, the fight was unusually bit- return to the attack. The American

Then came the Idaho, Washington, At this writing it is impossible to esti- at Iloilo only a short time in which to ornia, 4th U. S. Cavalry, North Damate the dead and wounded, but a fair make up their minds. It is not correct 14th U. S. Infantry, and 6th U. calculation is eight American officers that the Americans have taken Malolos, tillery, with two or three others sta- killed and eighty men wounded and 300,-

Aguinaldo's men have shown that they Pasig gunboat with its Gatling and can fight and have the grit to stand ons. The Utah battery was somehas gone up several points in the Amthey could do best work at Senta erican soldiers' estimation. To-night the city is still under the closest military surveillance and no natives or foreigners are allowed about the streets unless them to where they were wanted. eve all that was going on in that they have passes. Along the outposts

The Americans have driven the naengagement at Santa Mesa was Manila; being strongly located them ubborn that Colonel Stottzenberg, selves they have driven the natives from the Nebraska Infantry, sent in for comparatively strong positions, but the advantage in almost all places lay with make the occupants-two natives get the victors. The ball has been opened outside, and drive away in it themselves. thalf-past twelve a general quiet and it is not likely that explanations I also saw them stop a carriage containled down and only an occasional will settle the difficulty, but it is not ing a Britisher. He, however, would not

conveniently placed.

A Britisher interviewed at Hongkong by the Press says:

"On Saturday night of last week I was at the circus, which is within half a mile of the outposts where the shooting first took place. As a rule when there are any circus performances going on the place is crowded with natives, but I was surprised to notice that on this particular night there were not more than 20. The audience, however, includ-ed a good many American soldiers and the reserved seats were filled with members of the aristocracy.

"The first part of the programme was over before the alarm was given. Then of the Mausers through the canes told somebody came to the door and shouted of vigilant sniping on both sides. At 2:30 'Quarters, boys, the rebels are on us.' a.m it flared up again and threatened to become an attack aided this time by in the circus. One of the circus people moonlight, but in half an hour it quieted got up and said the alarm was a false one, and we thought his announcement further orders or relieved. As the news afterwards 30 or 40 of the soldiers came was heard the regiments shouted for joy back, and the performance was continued. The shooting, however, continued to increase, and we began to realize that it was much too near to us to be comfortable. Consequently the performance was stopped and we came outside.

"We then saw that all was in confusion. People were flying all over the place. Europeans were hurrying to-wards the town whilst natives laden with their belongings were making their way to the outskirts of the city as fast as they could. I saw two of them stopped by American sentries, and two The R.M.S. Empress of lines, while the Roman and the Region of the Hongkong Press says:

ericans moving under a fively have a stopped by American sentries, and two great big knives (bolos) were taken from the great shells that must have killed accress. The first advance made was at soldiers did not punish them in any way. They merely took the bolos from them and told them to 'git.' There was an awful commotion in the city that night. regiments of soldiers to repulse im- 3.2 inch guns of the Utah battery, and I was stopped twice on my way down spected has happened and a fight has ter pipe, which they had held all night. under the verandahs and to walk in the aken place between the Americans and Hippinos. At the present moment it is ifficult to decide whether the clash was the other side of the pipe and San Juan natives. Soldiers were going about in meditated or accidental, but as soon river more than an hour under the heavy all directions, bugles were sounding, and firing commenced it became general fire of the guns and encroaching riflemen. there was tremendous excitement all settled down into a steady fight all | Every time a shell burst a line of white over. The firing had by this time—it ound the fortifications from Malate to hats and feathered heads would leap in the city. You may depend upon it noust behind Santa Mesa, where several and then settle down and pour volleys body slept that night. As a precaution-

children were taken aboard the St. Paul. "The firing continued up to morning, when the warships came on the job, the Americans having evidently made up nego, and then it was turned into a rout, of wounded natives being brought in. It thing but nice. Some people went, all took them for Americans. They were kept all night in a house with a guard e more the command was given, and ons as well as soldiers, the place was set over them. They got away on Monday morning, but not before some one had been sent for to the city to come and identify them. The fight continued all

> Espagnia examining every native who went across. By Tuesday night you could scarcely hear the firing, the insurgents having been driven completely away. You could only hear the heavy-

"In the city of course no one talked of anything but the war. An American soldier told me a very strange thing. He had been at the engagement, and he said that he and some comrades were standing in a perfect shower of bullets. They could hear the 'ping' of the rifle continuously, but where the bullets came we minutes the engagement was consame result in the end. The houses of from they could not understand. They some of the foreigners have been burned. were on the alert and had their guns great numbers and in the daring they nothing to fire at. There were plenty of crept up close to the fort that they had trees covered with leaves about, but so often tried to take from the Spanish. they could discern no one among the rifles alone until the Monadnoc, sta- Many of them came too close in to be branches, and they came to the concluoff Malate fort, began throwing hurt by the guns on the fort and then sion the firing came from another direccarried on a lively fight, but they were tion-which they could not say, as s; the havoc must have been awful, finally flanked and several captured by smokeless powder was being used by the and Callao also did much damage. Some Mauser bullets never ceased for an a charge of the North Dakota Co. G burst within a short distance of them, and four niggers dropped from a tree to the Charleston was dropping explo- S. Infantry tried a charge on the east the ground like shot crows. They had of the fort to clear out some canes that been up a tree trying to pot them, and as the distance was much greater the efwas not so disastrous as at Malate. By a clear flank movement Co. M. was could not locate them; but when the shell burst it brought them all down. One of the shells thrown by one of the Tondo district, and occasionally a be recovered. From the top of the fort warships has the credit of killing over

"I don't think there is any need to fear for the white population now. The that poured over the rice fields. No impossible to estimate the loss, but in city by natives who are in the city. In er aim could be taken than the rifle's those minature volcanos of dust and order to be prepared for this emergency and the mortality was necessarily earth many a misguided, unfortunate Mr. Ramsden, the British acting consul though the hospital corps was soon native has given up his life for his "li- has issued a notice in which he says; In carrying in the wounded. Generals bertad." On the north side of the city case of fires breaking out and town rendered untenable, British subjects are to concentrate at the British consulate and the Manila Club, Ermita, where boats will take them off into the bay.'

"On Wednesday the Tennessee and from the point around the line lines have been extended about a mile ment, over 1,000 strong, left for Iloilo the South Dakotas, Colorado and in all directions from the blockhouses in the St. Paul. A man-of-war or two raska regiments, the last of which except at Malate and the cemetery on went there as well. I believe the Americans purposed giving the insurgents made at the time the report was publish

ed. "There was one thing that gave general dissatisfaction in Manila. I do not know who authorized them, but the soldiers got hold of all the carriages which they found driving about and having turned the occupants out drove in mues or more of entrenchments, quiet reigns, but for the occasional shots of distant snipers.

Along the outposts number of Filipinos who had been treated in this summary fashion made a complaint at headquarters and in consequence the soldiers were notified not to interfere with private vehicles, but it was very bad on Sunday and Monday, myself was strolling down the Escolts when I saw some soldiers stop a vehicle,

again that the Americans will be so get out and after a while they ceased to orders to take no notice of them unless may be anything from 5,000 killed and

"At the time of the outbreak a lot of Britishers were living on the outskirts, and some of them had very narrow escapes. Mr. Fitton, who had a wooden bungalow at Sant Ana, told me that his house was literally riddled with shot, as it stood directly in the line of fire. The occupants saved themselves by getting underneath the raised flooring.
"As to the losses, I should think the

American losses up to the time we left were 200 killed and wounded; the insurgent killed and wounded would number 5,000 or 6,000.

"I was told that Aguinaldo had displayed a flag of truce, but that Dewey had refused to recognize it, adding that the Filipinos had started the fighting and they would have to abide by it. An old Filipino told me that it was the best thing which could have happened, as if the Americans gave the Filipinos a thorough good drubbing now they would have soldiers whom I have spoken to complained that the taunts and gibes they have had to put up with from the Fili pinos have been awful. It was quite a common thing for a Filipino to tell them that they could not fight and that one Filipino was better than a dozen Ameri-

"General Otis gave orders for all the wooden shanties to be destroyed, be-cause from many of them American solthe dock wall, and when it was opened three o'clock on Sunday morning. After "With a view to being ready should the insurgents cut off the water, on Saturday condensing engines were got to

work at the river side."

Another Version. The story of the outbreak is told by

the Manila Times of Monday, February 6th, as follows: 'On Saturday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, 40 or 50 rebel soldiers tried to occupy a position with n the lines of the South Dakata regiment outposts at Santa Mesa, as they have tried on sev eral previous evenings. They probably believed that, at the worst, their attempt would only lead to explanations and palaverings, as before, and perhaps they might trespass on the Americans' forbearance so as to gain some advantage in

"They encountered a corporal and five privates of the South Dakotas, who orlered them back. Instead of retiring the rebels ran forward as if to cut off the Americans from their camp and capture them, as occurred in other parts of the line recently. The Nebraska men fired, and immediately hundreds of rebels in the vicinity responded.

"A general engagement ensued all along the line as far as Balik-Balik in the northeast and Pasaye in the southeast. Both the American and the rebel troops had long been expecting a fight and were tired of waiting, but it seems probable that the rebels had not fixed any particular time to attack, for they did not begin in the Tonda district until after 10 p.m., while Malate was quiet

carriages were attacked by Filipinos in the defeated Filipinos were fleeing to the along the railroad. During the the street. Colonel Cotton shot one who | mountains. A few shots sent by the bat-Frost had a similar experience, and Gen-the inhabitants running helter-skelter for eral King was afterwards taken pri-escaped but was afterwards taken pri-escaped but was afterwards taken prisoner at Paco.
"Paco church was held by a number

of rebel sharpshooters, who kept their position bravely till the Americans shelled them out. The church and part of were driven back with a rush. Santa Ana and Pandacan were captured and shot from the huts. On these places being searched scores of mud-bespattered natives without uniform were taken, having plainly been in the trenches and It is believed that hundreds of rebels tried to escape by swimming

the river but were shot or drowned. "Tondo was attacked so vigorously that the cruiser Charleston, which had been watching closely and signalling to Admiral Dewey, had to shell the rebel stronghold of Caloacan. This is now almost entirely demolished. The Leyteof armed natives ready to rise against the Americans, but their allies outside failed to get in and so there was no rising. Before daylight Malate was attacked and the firing was severe until ten o'clock. The monitor Monadnock fired 400 or 500 shells, clearing the whole country.

"The capture rebel trenches all along the line are filled with dead bodies, lying in heaps huddled together. Santa Ana is particularly a ghastly sight. The house of Mr. Coney, of Messrs, Stevenson & Co., is an utter wreck. The rebel losses cannot be less than 5.000. The Americans lost about 40 killed and a hundred seriously wounded. Fifty of the Igorotes, the naked wild men from the hills, with bows and arrows, were killed, and 300 of them were taken prisoners by Captain Mackie. Their head-gear, made of roosters' feathers, make fin trophies of the fight."

An American's Story. On Friday there arrived in Hongkong per the Tailee an American gentleman named Mr. Crocker, who saw a good deal of the stirring events at Manila. During the preceding week by representing himself as an Englishman he had been able to get through the insurgent lines with a French officer. He, however, experienced considerable difficulty in doing No such obstacles were placed in the way of those members of the Filipino troops who wished to enter the city, provided they left their arms behind them, though they do not seem to have been invariably searched. He found that there were about as many Filipinos under arms as Americans, and in many cases the opposing sentries were within whispering distance of each other. He corroborates the statement as to the Am erican soldiers having to put up with all kinds of insulting language from the insurgent sentries, saying that the Filipinos would frequently walk up to them, their bayonets at their faces, and

taunt them. The American soldiers had strict

turned with interest. Mr. Crocker in-Press that before the outbreak took place Americans would stand. Continuing, he said:

"Though the relations between the Americans and the Filipinos were strained I do not think the Americans anticipated any immediate trouble, because the same evening I saw General Anderson and his wife driving along the

Luneta. "I was in the hotel when the trouble commenced. Someone said there had been a collision, and then I noticed carriages driving very rapidly through the streets and officers making their way to the front. It was about ten o'clock when the peace for the next 50 years. American firing began, and a few minutes afterwards a portion of the Kansas regiment, which was quartered near the hotel, left for the front in double quick time. They went away so silently that notwithstanding their close proximity to the hotel I should not have known they were going had I not been in full view of their quarters. There was not the least confusion "General Otis gave orders for all the wooden shanties to be destroyed, because from many of them American soldiers who had been passing had been shot at." A lot of arms and amminition

> another lull it was again resumed, some of the warships joining. The Monadnock was stationed to Concord and the Callao. Admiral Dewey also came down in the Olympia and fired

> a few shots, but as he was right among the shipping and could not do much where he was he soon ceased. The Monadnock with her 12-inch guns and the Charleston with her 8-inch guns made a fearful noise, the reverberation shaking the earth. "At the commencement the Filipinos

gained a hundred yards or so, but on Sunday the Nebraska men pushed forward with the object of getting possession of the waterworks and carried all before them backed up by the Utah battery and the Tennessee men and the boys from Colorado and California. Ultimately they secured the reservoir-three miles away-and here they encamped for the night. The next day they again pushed on. Everybody was afra'd lest the Filipinos would cut off the water supply, in which case onsiderable suffering would have been entailed upon the residents of the city. It would have been the easiest thing in the world for the Insurgents to have cut the pipes, which are exposed in many places mendares and Colimar, the destitute and are of no great strength. The Insurgents had still possession of the pumping station, which is four miles beyond the reservoir. It was two o'clock in the afterioon when the Nebraska men resumed their sdvance, and by five o'clock the dren, while 20,000 or 30,000 more are pumping station was in their possession. make a better fight for the waterworks their maintenance, instead of being at or why when they saw they could not re- work earning their own living and supuntil early morning.

"A general call to arms was sounded can only think it was because there are tain them they did not cut the pipes. I about eight o'clock, some regiments getting the word later, but by half-past eight all were out. The intense strain and anxiety of the past few weeks made the men all the keener for the fight Several officers hurrying to the front in some three miles in extent, across which and shooting at people houses and cattle along the railroad. During the few broken down.

"In other d'rections, however, the Americans were not having such an easy time. private houses and school children. Sev-In the direction of Malate, for instance, on the south and Binondo on the north, Paco village were burned. The rebels though the Insurgent lines were commanded by the men-of-war, the Insurgents made a stiff resistance. This they were hundreds of rebels killed. Many hid in the better able to do in consequence of nipa huts and American soldiers were their having availed themselves of the trenches recently occupied by the Spanards and the Americans. The shells from the warships did fearful havoc. Now and then one would drop right in a trench, and then you would see men and trees rise in

the air and scatter about. "To the north of the city is was dangerous to walk about, as shots were continually being fired from houses, but in another direction I went as far as ten miles. The district to the north of the city, however, is occupied by a low class of natives, who are ready for anything. It would have been a most serious thing had the natives risen en masse, because I do not see how. our troops could have controlled them. There were immense stores of arms and ammunition concealed in houses and churches, and in many cases they could not be discovered without burn'ng the houses down.

"Fighting was going on when we left on Tuesday, but it was a good distance away. nside the city there was no great excite ment. Except in a few cases the shops were open and business was going on The Filipino car drivers and conductors were attending to their business as if nothing had happened. Some of the native servants had gone away, but there were still enough left to meet requirements. The Filipinos in the city looked somewhat crestfallen at the course events had taken, but not so much as one m'ght have expected.

"There is no doubt about it that the Filipinos in the city have been plotting for some time. I believe their intention was

picious characters whom they discovered and was unable to get restful sleep lurking about the streets after cight o'clock at night. The result was that there was absolutely nobody in the streets after that hour except soldiers. "During the fighting Aguinaldo, who is

believed to have been at Malolos, communicated with Dewey. He sent him a message in which he said, "For God's sake stop the firing," and disclaiming all responsibility in connection with the starting of the trouble. Dewey, however, refused to comply with the request and now I think Aguinaldo is accepting the situation. There was some talk of his resigning and washing his hands of the whole affair, but I do not think he will do that.

do who precipitated this thing but that his do who precipitated this thing but that his followers whom he could not control are ber. I know I have recommended them to several and in every case they have responsible. Aguinaldo himself knows too responsible. Aguinaldo himself knows too much to do such a thing. He is much too smart a man for that. And then we know that if he had intended doing this he would have done it more systematically.

"As to the losses, those of the Filipinos," would have done it more systematically.
"As to the losses, those of the Filipinos,

they fired, when the firing was to be re- wounded to f0,000, and then there are several thousand prisoners. I saw 400 or formed a representative of the Daily 500 being brought in on Sunday and on Monday I saw 1,000 who had been taken. soldiers to whom he had been speaking I should be inclined to place the American frequently exclaimed to him; "We can losses at 200 killed and wounded. With ot stand it much longer!" Mr. Crocker regard to the Filipinos I saw myself 50 added that in firing upon the Americans lying dead in one field. There were the the Filiponis wished to see how much the same number in the next, and a little further on there were 50 more. I heard a mining engineer say that there was a pile of 125 to bury in one lot. The Monadnock killed as many as 20 and 30, and sometimes 50, with one shell. The Callao, which kept steaming close to the shore, also did

much damage with her guns. "There is nothing of the nature of a panic among the Europeans. The ladies and children in the hotel were sent on to the St. Paul on Saturday night. They returned in a launch the next day and tried to land, but they were not allowed to do so. On Monday, however, they came again and were allowed to come ashore. Arrangements were made to bring some of them to Hongkong in the Esmeralda."

An Incident. The American of February 8th has the following: "Sorrow reigns supreme among the rank and file of the Utah Light Infantry Battery over the horrible fate and end that came of Dr. Harry Young, their popular surgeon, at the hands of the Insurgents. After capturing him they stripped him of his clothes and cut him and his horse in a frightful manner.

"Dr. Harry Young, who was a cousin shot at. A lot of arms and ammunition was found in some of them. A box two from 10 to 12, when the firing slackened, day morning, and was found as described to the storman when the advance of the storman when the storman whe later in the afternoon when the advance was made on the pumping station. It is supposed that he went to go from one post of the battery to another, which was stationed at the reservoir, and as little the south and the Charleston to the north, firing was going on he got beyond the they being subsequently reinforced by the lines, fell into the hands of the Insurgents, who massacred him in such an inhuman manner.

"Upon the discovery being made, several of the different regiments felt loth to do anything for the wounded Insurgents. He was buried yesterday, but his body will be sent to the United States."

THE STARVING CUBANS.

Two Hundred Thousand Destitute and Must be Fed.

New York, March 9.-In a letter in the Evening Post Brigadier-General Wm. Ludlow, governor of Cuba, de scribes the conditions in (Havana and appeals for assistance for charities. The destitute, he says, are found in greater numbers in Havana than in the provinces. "In this department," writes the governor, "which includes the city of Havana and its suburban region west, south and east, between the rivers Al drawing rations approximate 200,000, who must for the present be fed or permitted to starve. It is one of the distressing features that a great proportion of the destitute are women and chilcannot tell why the Filipinos did not Idle and dependent upon the country for porting their families.."

DRUNKEN NEGROES.

minutes that the train stopped here sevover the seaboard air line. They shot at eral men were wounded. The officers of the regiment seemed to have no control over them.". There are similar reports from other points between here and Weldon.

PRINCESS KAIULANI DYING.

Honolulu, March 1 .- Via San Francisco, March 8.-Princess Kaiulani is on her death bed, and although still alive when the Alameda left for San Francisco, she cannot survive another twentyfour hours. Rheumatism of the heart is the cause of her illness. Kaiulani is the daughter of the Princess Like Like. Her father, A. S. Cleghorn, a Scotchman, is now living in Honolulu. She was born October 16, 1875. After the death of Kalakaua, when Liliuokalani ascended the throne. Kaiulani was declared heir apparent to the throne of Hawaii.

ANDREW STEPHENS

Fergus, Ont

Is Now Enjoying Best of Health After Having Suffered Some Time From Nervous Prostration and Weakness of the Heart.

Fergus people are pleased to see the well-known boss carpenter. Mr. Andrew Stephens, looking the picture of health He had been compaining of his heart-for some time, could not sleep well at night, and seemed nervous and generally

broken up.

A friend met him not long ago and ongratulated him on his healthy

ance.
"Well, you see," said Mr. Stephens,
"if it hadn't been for those Milburn's
Heart and Nerve Pills that I got at to rise at night, but when it came to the point they had not the system or the nerve to do it.

"The soldiers had orders to shoot any sus-"You were in a pretty serious condi-tion then," said the friend. "Indeed I was." replied Mr. Stephens, "but I am thankful to say that my heart never troubles me at all now, I sleep we at nights and never have any sign of "And you owe your restoration

health entirely to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills?" Nerve Pills?"
"Yes, sir, their action on my system
"Yes, sir, their action on my system was simply marvellous, every dose seemed to do me good. I don't think there is any better remedy made for curing diseases of the heart and nerves, and for

there was some talk of his resigning and rashing his hands of the whole affair, but do not think he will do that.

"The opinion is that it was not Aguinalow be precipitated this thing but that his awho precipitated this thing but that his asked the friend.

"Are there many people in Fergus that have been cured by these pills?" asked the friend.

"As far as I have heard, quite a num-