

# RATIFY THE TREATY

## Opposing Senators Won Over on News from Manila.

### PEACE WITH SPANISH

Ballot in Executive Session Results: Yeas 57; Nays 27.

Senators Jones, McLaughlin and McEnery at the Final Test Range Themselves for Ratification—One Vote to Spare—Great Crowds Around Senate Awaited Result of the Ballot—President Stays Up at Night Awaiting Manila Dispatches.

The Paris peace pact, ending the war with Spain, was ratified by the United States Senate Monday. The administration forces had but one vote more than the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote was 57 for ratification and 27 against. Senators Jones, McLaughlin and McEnery, counted upon by the opposition, voted for ratification. Following is the analysis of the vote:

|                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| Republicans in favor.....    | 42 |
| Democrats in favor.....      | 10 |
| People's party in favor..... | 5  |
| Total.....                   | 57 |
| Republicans against.....     | 5  |
| Democrats against.....       | 10 |
| People's party against.....  | 1  |
| Total.....                   | 16 |

Although known in advance that the vote on the treaty would be in executive session and that visitors could not even loiter in the corridors, great crowds went to the Senate and awaited the result.

### AGUINALDO (SOLIQ.) 'I'm Up Against the Real Thing Now.'



standing outside in the rotundas and speculating on the outcome. In the crowd were diplomats and high officers of the government and men of every station. The interest was not confined to the capitol alone. At the White House interest and anxiety were shown and the President called in conference some of his most trusted friends. It was apparent to any visitor at the capitol that the day marked an epoch of history making unprecedented in the Senate.

Lights burned all night in the War Department and twinkled from the windows of the Navy Department, where on the May morning the destruction of the Spanish fleet. There was little or no sleep at the White House apparently, for the clerks and telegraph operators were at their posts all night. Messages were carried to and from the President and the chief executive once more felt the anxiety and strain of war times.

Mr. McKinley did not retire until word came from Gen. Otis in response to urgent cablegrams, telling that quiet had been restored and the American troops controlled the situation at Manila.

### HORDES OF FILIPINOS SLAIN.

#### Most Conservative Estimates Show Losses Terribly Heavy.

As a result of the fighting at Manila Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, it is conservatively estimated that the Filipinos lost nearly 5,000, of which 2,000 were slain. They were slaughtered by the American fire, which was both deadly and accurate. In the engagement there were involved 33,000 men, of which number 13,000 were Americans and 10,000 natives. Although the loss to the Filipinos was heavy, there was sustained by the American forces a loss of fifty killed and at least 150 wounded. Of the latter there are many whose injuries are not of a serious nature. Most of the American loss was suffered by the Fourteenth infantry, which was pushing the attacking insurgents back, and in consequence was close to the enemy.

The Filipinos resorted to bushwhacking methods throughout, fighting from behind huts, shrubbery and ledges. Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster in the Third artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered, and his body, when recovered, was found to have been horribly mutilated.

A message was sent to Maj. Gen. Otis announcing the ratification of the peace treaty and instructing him to notify the insurgents of the fact. The receipt of official information had a buoyant effect on the American troops and officers, and also upon Admiral Dewey and his fleet. The effect of the news on the Filipinos, however, had a correspondingly depressing effect. Gen. Otis was also told to follow up his victory vigorously along the lines he thought best.

### FLIGHT OF AGONCILLO.

#### Aguinardo's Representative in Washington Kips to Canada.

Filipe Agoncillo, the agent of the rebel Aguinardo, on the eve of the conflict at Manila fled with his secretary from Washington to Montreal. He is under the constant watch of American secret service agents. At the first act showing him to be a spy the Canadian Government will be asked to expel him.

This meddlesome young Filipino, while in Washington, several times laid himself liable to arrest, but a cabinet officer ex-

### WAR BOARD REPORTS

#### BEEF FURNISHED SOLDIERS DECLARED NOT BAD.

Investigating Committee Sends Result of Its Labors to the President—Management and Conduct of the Army is Commended—Report is Unanimous.

The complete report of the war investigation commission was submitted to President McKinley Thursday. The report is very long and would fill about thirty newspaper columns.

Naturally the chief public interest in the report at this time attaches to the investigation of the beef furnished the army. Upon this point the commission finds in direct contradiction to Gen. Miles. The commission devoted the last four weeks of its labors to this subject, calling in experts, physicians, chemists and packers, as well as army officers both favorable and opposed to Gen. Miles. The commission called for and received reports from nearly every command in the service as to the character of the beef. Samples were gathered from the commissary officers from the various camps and depots. These were examined by chemists for the alleged chemicals.

It is admitted that some of the beef was spoiled when it reached the front, but the commission attributes this to the effect of the tropical climate, and finds that most of the beef was wholesome and satisfactory for emergency. The great majority of the testimony fails to corroborate the charges of Gen. Miles, and the commission emphasizes the fact that Gen. Miles failed to report the alleged foulness in the beef while he was in Porto Rico, or even immediately after his return. The strictures of Gen. Miles made publicly on the beef and his public expressions in other ways are subjected to criticism.

#### The Military Camps.

The camps are reported upon with much detail. The methods of transportation and distributing supplies are discussed. The commission points out where some of these might have been improved, but it finds that the War Department bureaus did well under the sudden and extraordinary demands upon them. Secretary A. G. administration of the War Department is commended. The commission calls attention to the unpreparedness of the country for war, which existed, not through any fault of the War Department, limited as it was by Congress in the way of keeping supplies for an army, and points out the great work which was done in a brief period.

Under the circumstances, it concludes that the department is deserving of praise rather than censure. The camps in Cuba are discussed, a careful review of the management of the expedition against Santiago is presented, and the conclusions drawn from it are favorable to Gen. Shafter. The evidence on which the findings of the commission are based will fill a dozen large volumes.

The commission was organized Sept. 24. It has worked continuously, as business men work, had three separate committees conducting hearings most of the time, and has taken testimony in twenty-three different cities. The commission was made up of Republicans and Democrats from the North and the South who were in the Union and Confederate armies in the civil war, and who were in politics antagonistic to each other. These men are a unit in their report, which, written by different members assigned to various subjects, received the approval of all. There is no minority report.

### CANNON SOUNDS AN ALARM.

#### Congress is Warned Against Extravagant Appropriations.

Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee of the House, in the course of the general debate on the sundry civil bill, sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations, and practically served notice that neither the ship subsidy bill nor the Nicaragua canal bill could be passed at this session. Mr. Cannon made a general analysis of what the bill contained. It carries \$2,928,101, but \$20,000,000 is for the payment to Spain to carry out the provisions of the Paris treaty. Exclusive of that, the bill carries \$8,095,778 less than the estimate, and \$5,929,311 less than the current law.

In connection with the bill Mr. Cannon made a general statement as to the condition of the revenues. The Secretary of the Treasury in October last, Mr. Cannon said, had estimated the deficiencies of the revenues for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1899, to be \$112,000,000, or a monthly average of \$9,333,000. In his judgment in the light of the receipts and expenditures for the first seven months thus estimated, the deficiency was much too low. The actual deficiency up to Feb. 1, 1899, was \$93,151,000, an average of \$12,307,000 per month. At this rate the deficiency for the fiscal year would be \$153,000,000. But this would not include the \$29,000,000 provided by the bill to carry out the provisions of the Paris treaty.

### REBELS AGAIN ROUTED.

#### United States Troops Capture Town of Caloccan, Near Manila.

Caloccan, near Manila, was captured by the Americans early Friday evening after three hours' fighting. Brig. Gen. Otis was in command of the troops and was assisted in the defeat of the rebels and capture of the town by the gunboat Concord, the monitor Monadnock and a line of artillery. The Americans charged the Filipino intrenchments with great gallantry, and after a sharp encounter put the insurgents to flight. The enemy's loss was heavy; ours light.

The rebels had been massing their forces at Caloccan and Malabon since the fighting of Saturday and Sunday. They had thrown up strong intrenchments and prepared for a desperate resistance. The Americans took the initiative and forced the battle. Aguinardo was reported to have established headquarters at Malabon for the purpose of rallying his forces for a decisive blow.

### DON'T KNOW WAR IS OVER.

#### Submarine Mines Kept in Easton Harbor Got Adrift.

During the storm Wednesday night four submarine mines broke away from their moorings at Castle Island and went drifting about Boston harbor. Wind and tide drifted the runaway mines into the bay at the marine park, South Boston, where they pounded on the sand and against each other until an artillery sergeant from Fort Independence saw them and made haste to pull them up high and dry.

### COLDEST WEATHER RECORDED.

#### Frigid Temperature General Throughout the Country.

Cold weather records in the West for twenty-five years have been broken by the recent frigid wave. The low temperature extended from Medicine Hat to New Orleans, and almost anywhere west of the Mississippi river zero weather or better was considered comfortable.

To offer solace to those who believe misery loves company, the Chicago weather man made up the following table of temperatures:

|  |    |                 |    |
|--|----|-----------------|----|
| Winnipeg.....  | 46 | Cincinnati..... | 16 |
| Minneapolis.....   | 50 | Milwaukee.....  | 22 |
| Qu'Appelle.....  | 32 | Chicago.....    | 21 |
| St. Paul.....  | 32 | Pittsburg.....  | 10 |
| Duluth.....  | 32 | Albany.....     | 0  |
| Huron.....   | 30 | Boston.....     | 6  |
| Dayton.....  | 24 | New York.....   | 4  |
| Daytonport.....  | 24 | Washington..... | 4  |
| Siox City.....   | 28 | Tampa, Fla..... | 30 |
| All Rocky Mountain points and far western ranches reported everything frozen solid. Trains in the West were blocked by snow, and the cattle men expect to find many cattle dead when they are able to get out to make a count. Leadville, Colo., stopped all business to devote its full energy to digging coal trains from the snowbanks around the city. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities reported bursted water mains, due to freezing. |    |                 |    |

The number of persons found frozen to death is not great considering the degree of cold, but much suffering is reported. Those known to have met death by freezing are:

- Thomas Badges, Princeton, Ky.
- William Doland, Paterson, N. J.
- Frank Dubriet, Joliet, Ill.
- John Fields, Paterson, N. J.
- Henry K. Fortune, Okaloosa, Iowa.
- George Hamilton, Joliet, Ill.
- Thomas Keegan, watchman, Rockford, Ill.
- Myrle L. Henderson, Ky.
- Peter Matthews, West Orange, N. J.
- Annie Miller, Louisville, Ky.
- Ralph Severance, Rochester, N. Y.
- Joseph Smilky, Warren Island, N. J.
- Unknown man, Toledo, Ohio.
- Unknown man, New York City.

Aside from human suffering from the cold weather there has been damage in the winter wheat belt and in the fruit groves of the South. Tampa, as may be seen from the list above, shows 30 degrees above zero, or two points below freezing. That is dangerous to the delicate orchards and fruit farms of Florida. Many Illinois points report damage to fruit trees, especially peaches, and it is feared the year's crop will be ruined. The limit of cold for fruit trees, 10 degrees below zero, has been reached nearly all over the State. Kentucky reports a coal famine, due to the unprecedented demand and a flooding of the mines by water backed up by ice gorges.

Indiana was a chief sufferer, because of the falling off in the natural gas supply. Throughout Iowa the storm was unequalled since the establishment of the weather bureau, and at Des Moines the fire department was practically out of service because of frozen hoses.

Fires, large and small, were numerous and hard to fight owing to the difficulty in securing water. Thousands of dollars' worth of property was burned up owing to frozen hydrants, and in many cities the fire departments were practically powerless to fight flames. Following is a list of fires reported:

| City and details.                                | Loss.    |
|--|----------|
| Abingdon, Ill., city hall burned.....            | \$20,000 |
| Akron, O., residence destroyed.....              | 20,000   |
| Bellaire, O., 100 people out of work 20,000      |          |
| Cincinnati, O., public school burned.....        | 22,000   |
| Doniphan, Kan., wine cellar brnd.....            | 22,000   |
| Fargo, N. D., business blk brnd.....             | 27,000   |
| Forestport, N. Y., village almost destroyed..... | 50,000   |
| Grandy Center, Ia., hotel burned.....            | 50,000   |
| Herrington, Kan., business block burned.....     | 75,000   |
| Madison, Ind., horse and mules burned.....       | 2,500    |
| Moline, Ill., two big fires.....                 | 25,000   |
| New York City, fire department crippled.....     | 750,000  |
| Quincy, Ill., drug store burned.....             | 15,000   |
| Saratoga, N. Y., man brnd to death 60,000        |          |
| Victoria, Ill., block destroyed.....             | 5,000    |
| Williams, La., postoffice burned.....            | 75,000   |

Along the Mississippi valley as far south as the Ohio river bridges have been abandoned and teams cross on the solid ice. Quincy, Ill., Hannibal, Kansas City and all river points report ice gorges, which promise to last for some time. The engineers and helpers at the Chicago water cribs suffered for provisions before a rescue expedition could reach them owing to the sea of broken ice in the lake.



### Al-gone-dillo! Stay-gone-dillo!

The Philippine insurgents helped materially to shoot the peace treaty through the Senate.

That Framingham pink for which a Chicago man offered \$6,000 must assuredly be "a daisy."

That chewing gum trust is bound to raise the price of its product in spite of the people's teeth.

And now the hat manufacturers are forming a trust and the combine is pretty sure to come to a head.

The goosebone prophet has won out on the cold weather. His assertions are no longer a bone of contention.

No Spanish naval officer has yet come forward to explain that his ship was destroyed by combined projectiles.

One hundred and twenty-seven lynchings last year in this country indicate that the people have not lost their pull.

What a cruel and extreme punishment it would have been if Gen. Eagan had been flogged to "eat his own words."

Aguinardo may decide to raise his hand against the United States, but in that case he will surely put his foot in it.

American bicycles are to be barred out of Germany. German authorities are confident the deadly microbe is in the saddle.

Aguinardo insists that he was recognized. But perhaps it was some other fellow. All coons look alike to Uncle Sam.

Hobson arrived at Honolulu all right, but the lack of any kissing scene seems to indicate that he failed to discover any honey-lulus.

Our military commanders are talking at each other with a vim and viciousness that should cause our pugilists to look to their laurels.

### NEBRASKA CONGRESS

#### DAILY REPORT OF WHAT IS BEING DONE.

Measures of More or Less Importance Are Being Introduced at the Present Session of the Legislature—Gist of the Business.

#### Monday, Feb. 6.

Sixteenth ballot for senator: Allen..... 45  
Hayward..... 28  
Thompson..... 10  
Webster..... 10  
Scattering..... 15

In the Senate the following bills were recommended to pass: S. F. 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157 and 149; 147 without recommendation; 158 and 162 for indefinite postponement. Three new bills were read. After a short "at rest" the Senate proceeded to the House for the joint assembly. At its conclusion a recess was taken till 3 o'clock. The afternoon session began at 3 o'clock. The resolutions introduced by Schaal of Sarpy, indorsing the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, were a special order for 3 o'clock, but on motion of Canaday of Kearney, were made a special order for 3 p. m. Tuesday, owing to the absence of the introducer, Chester O. Baker, messenger to the Secretary of State be dispensed with and his name stricken from the pay roll. The motion carried. The balance of the day was spent in committee of the whole.

Immediately after the approval of the journal in the House, Wheeler of Furnas presented a resolution, which was adopted, on the death of the loyal sons of Nebraska who fell at Manila, and instructing the sergeant-at-arms to place the flag over the capitol at half mast. Standing committees reported H. R. 238, 250, 124, 106 and 157 to the general file and indefinitely postponed 236, 241 and 95. On third reading H. R. 118, by Sturgess of Douglas, was taken up and passed. It repeats section 13, chapter ix, of the statutes, and puts in its place another chapter. H. R. 157, by Sturgess of Douglas, was passed. H. R. 143, by Anderson of Lancaster, to repeal section II of article I, chapter ii, of the statutes, was read the third time, but failed to pass. H. R. 153, by Jansen and Jefferson, repealing the old grasshopper bounty law, was passed by a vote of 80 to 1. H. R. 351, by Zellers of Dodge, an act to establish an emergency fund for the control and suppression of epidemics, was passed 57 to 0. H. R. 50, by Lemar of Saunders, an act to amend section 8, subdivision xiv, of chapter lxxix, Compiled Statutes 1897, so that the terms of members of school boards shall begin the first Monday in May, at which time they should elect their teachers (the old law provides that they should be elected to their offices in July), was passed by a vote of 77 to 3. H. R. 84, by Elwood of Antelope, was passed by a vote of 70 to 9. H. R. 43, by Grandstaff of Webster, an act amending section 208 of the Criminal Code, entitled "Adultery," passed by a vote of 77 to 6. H. R. 55, by Prince of Hall, an act to amend section 19, chapter xlv, Compiled Statutes of 1897, relating to interest, was passed by a vote of 79 to 2. H. R. 60, by Carlton of Holt, an act providing pay for officers for services rendered in cases of felony, misdemeanor and peace warrants out of the general fund, was passed without the emergency clause by a vote of 59 to 23.

#### Tuesday, Feb. 7.

#### Seventeenth ballot for Senator:

Allen..... 57  
Hayward..... 37  
Webster..... 10  
Thompson..... 10  
Scattering..... 19

Standing committees in the House reported for indefinite postponement H. R. 103, 119, 212, 138 and 129. S. F. 67, by Prout, was recommended to the general file. This is the bill enabling counties, cities and precincts to issue bonds in aid of internal improvements. On third reading H. R. 170, the Zellers bill, providing for a State Board of Examiners of Embalming, was passed by a vote of 68 to 28. The bill provides for a board consisting of three members, to be appointed by the State Board of Health. H. R. 88, by Weaver, to define the compensation of receivers, was passed. The bill provides that in cases of protection of property pending litigation they may be awarded a salary or lump sum and that receivers appointed to wind up the affairs of a debtor or corporation reducing assets to cash and distributing same may be awarded a percentage of the cash received and properly accounted for. The afternoon was spent in committee of the whole with Olmsted of Douglas in the chair.

#### Wednesday, Feb. 8.

#### Eighteenth ballot for senator:

Allen..... 55  
Hayward..... 36  
Webster..... 10  
Thompson..... 10  
Scattering..... 15

After routine business had been disposed of in the House, Tanner of Nance presented a resolution endorsing W. J. Bryan's course in his endeavor to uphold the administration in behalf of the adoption of the peace treaty. A motion to lay on the table was carried by a strict party vote. Most of the day was spent in committee of the whole considering bills on general file and read the first time.

#### Thursday, Feb. 9.

#### Nineteenth ballot for senator:

Allen..... 56  
Hayward..... 35  
Thompson..... 10  
Webster..... 7  
Scattering..... 14

House standing committees reported H. R. 29, 308, 246, 264, 109, 161, 339, 92, 240, 89 and 308 to the general file and indefinitely postponed H. R. 322, 85, 79, 81, 82, 90 and 75. Burns of Lancaster offered a resolution extending congratulations to Senators Allen and Thurston for their patriotic efforts to secure the ratification of the treaty of peace and we congratulate them in so doing that they have upheld and approved the administration of William McKinley, the greatest president this country has had since Abraham Lincoln. Cunningham of Harlan, moved to lay the resolution on the table and on roll call the motion was defeated by a vote of 34 to 56. The resolution was then adopted. The Committee on Privileges and Elections presented the following report: "You Committee on Privileges and Elections reports that in the matter of the contests of the seats of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-seventh Representative District it has counted all the ballots cast at the last election for said seats on Nov. 8, 1898, and finds as follows the votes received for each candidate: W. H. Taylor, 1,565; M. Conwell, 1,564; Nils Anderson, 1,557; I. E. Allen, 1,525. And that W. H. Taylor and M. Conwell were elected to these seats." On motion of Fisher of Dawes the report was made a special order for Friday.

#### Friday, Feb. 10.

#### Twentieth ballot for senator stood:

Allen..... 58  
Hayward..... 38  
Thompson..... 10  
Webster..... 10  
Scattering..... 15

One of the liveliest debates of the session in the House was over a bill of Mr. Grosvenor making it an offense punishable by \$100 fine for any official of the state, a county or a city, to accept a free pass or to solicit one for himself or anyone else, or for a railroad man to issue one to any official. The bill was killed. There is considerable partisan talk the motion was tabled. The Judiciary Committee recommended S. F. 37 and 160 to pass, and 183 for indefinite postponement. Chairman Van Dusen explained that S. F. 183 sought to appropriate money and should originate in the House. He understood that a similar bill had been introduced in that body. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$2,500 annually to aid the horticultural society. S. F. 76 and 85, both "curative acts," were passed.

#### Splendid Piano for the Czarina.

Czar Alexander sent to Stuttgart for a suitable present for the Empress on the occasion of her birthday celebration. He selected an ornate upright piano for her boudoir. The case is the richest Louis XVI. style, and the front board is jeweled with brilliant gems. The black keys are made of real ebony and the white ones are covered with mother of pearl. German experts say it is the most costly and exquisite instrument of its kind ever made.

The oldest university in the world is El Aybar at Calio. It is the greatest Mohammedan university, having clear records dating back nearly a thousand years.

### SENATORS WHO MADE TREATY RATIFICATION POSSIBLE.



SENATOR McENERY. SENATOR JONES. SENATOR MCLAURLIN.

The advocates of the treaty have argued from the start that our relations toward the islands could not be clearly and legally defined until the Paris convention was approved by two-thirds of the Senate. They further insisted that pending the ratification of the treaty the administration was powerless to make any overtures looking to the pacification of Aguinardo and his followers. They predicted that the attitude of the opposition would encourage the insurgents to attack the city of Manila and this prediction has been fulfilled.

### Hanging in Klondike.

Four Indians and one white man have been sentenced at Dawson City to be hanged March 1.

Ex-President Harrison was taking an evening walk in Indianapolis a few days ago when a woman called out that her house was being robbed. At the same time two men rushed out and sprang into a carriage. Mr. Harrison leaped into another carriage, pursued the fugitives, overtook them and captured one with his own hands.