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FILIPINOS ARE HEAVY SUFFERERS

Two Thousand on Death List

As the Result of the Battle With the Americans,

Aside From the Thousands Who Were Wounded and Taken Prisoners.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at two thousand dead, three thousand five hundred wounded and five thousand taken prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The important news in Washington was the ratification of the peace treaty and receipt of lists of the casualties from General Otis. Prompted by General Otis' promise of last night to send along the list of casualties at the earliest possible moment, the friends of the soldiers at Manila besieged the War Department to-day by telegram and word of mouth for information from the scene of the battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, a fact explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front, which prevented early reports from the division commanders. In the meantime came a cablegram from Admiral Dewey that caused some temporary commotion by creating the impression that hostilities had been renewed by the insurgents. Up to the close of office hours, however, nothing had come from General Otis to confirm this inference, and such cablegrams as did come from him touched upon other matters entirely, so it was assumed that there was no foundation in fact for the apprehension.

When General Otis' casualty lists began to come over the cables they were somewhat confusing, probably due to the fact that there are nineteen different lines between Washington and Manila. The immediate effect was to cause some errors to be made in the reported list of killed. After great difficulty the officials of the War Department arranged the previous casualty lists into the following single list, which is believed to be substantially accurate and was made up as an official substitute for the prior lists:

First Brigade, First Division—Tenth Pennsylvania: Major E. Brierer, flesh wound in arm, slight; Lieutenant Albert J. Buttermore, flesh wound, slight; Sergeant Joseph Sheldon, Company H, slight flesh wound in thigh; Private Hiram Conger, Company D, abdomen penetrated, serious; Private Edward Caldwell, Company C, lung penetrated, serious; Private Debault, flesh wound in back, slight.

First Montana: Private Reynolds, Company H, slight wound in ear; Private Charles Rummels, flesh wound in leg, slight; Corporal Hayes, Company H, missing, probably killed; Private John Sorenson, Company L, head wounded, probably dead; Private Mayersick, Company C, lungs penetrated, serious; Corporal Skinner, Company I, slight wound in thigh.

First Colorado: Private Orton Twever, Company B, wounded in left thigh; Private Charles S. Morrison, Company B, wounded in left hand; Private Maurice Parkhurst, Company B, left hand wounded; Private C. D. White, Company D, missing, supposed to be drowned; Private Elmer S. Doran, Company I, killed, shot in chest; Corporal William H. Erle, Company I, wounded in left cheek and arm; Private Charles B. Boyce, Company L, flesh wound in left knee; Private Charles Carlson, Company L, killed, shot in head; First Lieutenant Charles Haughwount, flesh wound in left knee.

First South Dakota: Private Horace J. McCracken, Company H, killed; Private Fred E. Green, Company I, killed; Private William J. Lewis, Company I, killed; Private Benjamin Phepps, Company K, wounded in right thigh; Corporal Eugene E. Stevens, Company K, wounded in right thigh; Private Frank McLain, wounded in right knee; Corporal Karl H. Osgood, Company F, sprained knee; Private A. Haskell, Company I, slight wound in neck.

Third Artillery: Private Bernard Sharp, flesh wound in leg, slight; Private Orian Ryan, shot in head, serious; Private Edward Lundstrum, Company L, shot through hand, slight; Private James Gleason, Company L, flesh wound in thigh, slight.

Fourteenth Infantry—Killed: Corporal Guy P. Soden, Company E; Corporal Henry F. Thompson, Company M; Private Jesse A. Hale, Company A; Private Maurice Seaman, Company A; Private Louis V. Dietz, Company D; Private James Harvey Knight, Company M; Private Charles W. Douglas, Company M; Private Frank H. Essinghausen, Company M; Private Charles A. Seitz, Company M; Private Alphonse Bonner, Company M; Private Peter A. Stormet, Company I.

Sixth Artillery—Killed: Private W. A. Goodman, Company D.

First Idaho—Killed: Major Ed. McConville; Corporal Frank R. Calwert, Company B; Private James Fraser, Company C.

First California—Killed: Privates J. J. Dewar, Company K; Tom Bryan, Company H; Joseph Maher, Company M.

First Washington—Killed: Corporal George W. McGowan, Company A; Privates Ralph W. Simonds, Company A; George R. Reichart, Frank Smith, Matthias H. Cherry, Sherman Harring, Edward H. Perry, Company I; Walter N. Hanson, Company L; Arno H. Meickel, Company H.

First Washington—Wounded: Sergeant Samuel E. Boakler, Compay I; Corporal James Neary, Company M; Musician Joseph W. Osborne, Company M; Privates D. A Evert, Company A; Michael Kennedy, Augustin Berry, Company F; Benjamin A. Harbour, Hugh P. McClellan, Herman Steinhagen, O. B. Wright, Company I; William Sloat, Company K; Richard Hughes, Albert E. Barth, Company M.

Lieutenant James Mitchell, Fourteenth Infantry, died of wounds at 2:05 p. m. February 6th.

Private G. W. Hall, Company G, First Idaho, died of wounds.

Colonel William C. Smith, First Tennessee, died of apoplexy at the head of his command on the firing line February 5th.

As to the change in conditions wrought by the ratification of the treaty to-day, there is a variance of views, and Adjutant General Corbin and Second Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department were giving attention to-day, with the idea of being able to send full instructions for his future guidance to General Otis immediately.

The extreme view on one side is that until the Spanish Government ratifies the treaty it is not legal in effect. According to that view, the United States Government is stopped from proceeding beyond their lines in Manila for the time being. By the other extreme view the United States Government is free to do just as it pleases in the entire group of islands, and will therefore proceed at once to complete the military occupancy of the islands. Perhaps there is justification for this last view in the fact that the Filipinos were Spanish subjects nominally when they broke the terms of the protocol, and thereby released the United States from its observance.

The medium view, and that which is likely to be followed, is that General Otis is justified in doing anything that is necessary to protect his army and all American and foreign interests in Manila, even though this obliged him to assume the offensive and to go outside of the old lines in pursuit of the insurgents, who may be seeking to reorganize and recuperate from their late defeat, with an intention of attacking again or even threatening the Americans.

Secretary Long this evening said that no additional orders had been sent to Admiral Dewey, and he did not anticipate that any would be necessary just now. He had been acting on the theory that the President desired to follow the most liberal policy in dealing with the Filipinos, and there was no reason now to change that policy. The Solano started from Norfolk at 3 o'clock this afternoon with a supply of ammunition and other needed stores for Dewey, via Suez Canal; but it is not the intention to send further naval reinforcements.

It was learned upon inquiry at the War Department that all the American troops at Manila have an abundant supply of smokeless powder. The regulars have the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and about 5,000 of the same weapons are in the hands of the volunteers.

It is no secret now that the authorities here were preparing to arrest Agoncillo just as he fled, but probably are not sorry that he got away safely and thus relieved them from the performance of a disagreeable task. The conduct of the remaining members of the Filipino Junta is still close under watch, and while the treatment to be accorded them has not been determined, it is recognized that they are in a precarious position legally, and can secure immunity only by the exercise of the greatest discretion.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully seventeen miles, details regarding the fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced at 8:45 on Saturday evening by the firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line against repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing out our fire.

The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a prearranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusilade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig River. The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino fire was checked until the arrival of reenforcements. All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out, and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour while their own reinforcements came up.

About 10 o'clock the firing was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third Artillery, the Kansas and Montana Regiments, the Minnesota Regiment, the Pennsylvania, the Nebraskans, the Utah Battery, the Idahos, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth Cavalry, North Dakota Volunteers, Sixth Artillery and Fourteenth Infantry.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points, Caloocan, Santa Mes and Galingalan, and maintained an intermittent fusilade for some hours. They brought artillery into action at Galingalan at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a Howitzer on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third Artillery silenced the Galingalans Battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which were followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

About midnight there was a lull, until about 3:45, when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for twenty minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced. During the night in response to Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary batteries into the Filipino trenches at Caloocan.

After daylight the United States double-turret sea-going monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate, and kept shelling the Filipinos left flank, while the other vessels shelled the right flank for several hours.

By 1 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy, and had taken the villages of Palawpong, Santa Mesa, Paco, Santana, San Pedro, Macorte, Pandocan and Pasai, had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possesion of the water main reservoir, a distance of over six miles. The Tennessees joined the firing line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Californians commanded by Colonel Doboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipinos sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross Society, Colonel Duboce ordered the line to be cleared and burned. The Filipinos concentrated in Paco Church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories.

A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade Colonel Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

In the meantime Captain Dyer's battery of the Sixth Artillery bombarded the church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L and part of Company G of the Californians charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

After the incendiaries had retired a company of the Idahos and the Washington Guards, stationed on either side of the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the brush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured fifty-three of the rebels, and during the fighting about the church twenty of the rebels were killed.

Some 2,500 women, children and noncombatants were allowed to enter the American lines, after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washington and Idahos and Companies K and M of the Californians made charges across the rice fields between Paco and Santana in the face of a terrific fusillade. The ground to-day over which they passed is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lay, and the latter are being brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting and at Calcooan that the natives suffered their heaviest loss.

The Fourteenth Regulars were in a particularly tight place near Singalon, and Colonel Duboce was compelled to rush past them with the reserve in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line twelve men were killed before the rebels retired.

Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "Hurrahs" were almost invariably met by derisive "Vivas." Among the natives the Ygorotes were especially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theaters and at the circus were called, and the performances were stopped. Filipinos scurried every which way, and the rattle of musketry and booming of cannon outside the city was plainly heard. The residents of the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city with their arms full of articles. All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped and the telegraph lines were cut, and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city into the stations assigned to them. The stores were closed almost instantly, foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and a number of white rags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen, and the streets were almost deserted.

During the fighting the United States warships shelled a train loaded with insurgents. Colonel William C. Smith of the First Tennessee was in the thick of the fight, when attacked by apoplexy and fell from his horse.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday, there were none Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The flagship Olympia steamed across the bay Sunday and took up a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the mole. She is still there. The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

The official list of dead and wounded has not been submitted for publication, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered, to obtain a reliable list except from headquarters.

Two Filipino commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested here this morning after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

AMERICANS IN CONTROL OF SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The "Evening World" to-day prints the following dispatch:

"Manila, Feb. 6.

"To the 'World,' New York: We concontinued for twenty-four hours, ending last evening, was satisfactory.

"OTIS."

INSURGENTS AN ARMED MOB.

HONGKONG, Feb. 6.—The following dispatch was received here from Manila before the outbreak there occurred:

"Rear Admiral Dewey, in an interview, said the Monadnock is guarding one end of the city; the Monterey and the military protects the rear. He added that he had sent word to Aguin-

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WAS AN EXCITING DAY IN THE SENATE.

Final Debate on the Treaty Drawn Up at Paris

Serves to Keep Senators on Both Sides at a High Tension.

More Members Were Present Than Upon Any Session of the Senate Since It Assembled Last December—Allen's Speech in Favor of Ratifying the Treaty, but Opposing Expansion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—This was a day of excitement and severe strain in the Senate, owing to the fact that the treaty was to be voted and that the result was hanging in the balance served to keep Senators on both sides of the chamber at a high tension. When the Senate convened at noon more members were present than had been in attendance upon any session of the Senate since it assembled in December.

Allen of Nebraska addressed the Senate in the morning hour in favor of the ratification of the treaty, but in opposition to expansion. In the course of his speech he adverted to some newspaper comment upon himself, and made explanations of his position.

Clay of Georgia occupied a few minutes in explaining why he proposed to support the treaty.

Gorman of Maryland (D.) followed with a notable speech in the course of which he took Wolcott (R.) of Colorado severely to task for some statements in the latter's speech a few days ago in which Gorman thought reference was made to him. He explained that he had not now and had never had Presidential aspirations, the newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. His attack upon the treaty was one of the most severe made during the debate.

After the ratification of the treaty, the Senate in open session, took up a joint resolution offered by McEnery (D.) of Louisiana declaring a policy for the Philippines, and an effort was made to adopt it, but the debate occupied so much time that the resolution went over till to-morrow. The resolution in full is as follows:

"That by the ratification of the pending treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of said islands into citizenship of the United States nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States. But it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a Government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

Allen then addressed the Senate upon several resolutions relating to expansion. He devoted a part of his address to a personal explanation brought out by statements made concerning him and his action with respect to the treaty. Among the statements made by the newspaper in question was that Allen to-day would enlighten the Senate as to the political significance of Gorman's position with reference to the treaty.

"I have at no time," said Allen, "promised to enlighten the country concerning what Senator Gorman is doing or proposes to do. I do not know nor am I concerned in knowing what Mr. Gorman's intentions may be."

He then paid a personal tribute to Gorman's ability and patriotism as a statesman. Referring then to the statements which have been made as to the action of some of the Democrats of the Senate in opposing the treaty because of their opposition to William J. Bryan, and the further statement that Allen will take the Democrats to task.

Allen said he was not the keeper of conscience of Mr. Bryan. "I do not pretend to represent him here or elsewhere, any utterances to the contrary are entirely unfounded. I am the personal friend of Mr. Bryan, and I am also his political friend. I may say of him that I regard him as the superior in knowledge and capacity of any living American statesman. His will rank him with Webster and Clay as one of the greatest statesmen our country has produced. I regard him as a brilliant comet in the political sky, as were Webster and Clay in their time. I know him to be not only able and patriotic, but absolutely sincere in all his words and actions. He is not a demagogue as the groundlings and tumblebugs of politics would have the people believe."

Referring to an intimation that he had been given administration of Republican influence in his Senatorial fight in Nebraska, Allen declared that there was nothing President McKinley could give him that would possibly affect him or his opinions. "I would not," he declared, "accept Republican influence in behalf of my re-election to the Senate. It has not been offered, but if it were, I would repudiate it."

Allen then made a constitutional argument against expansion, in the course of which he said: "The news has come to us of a conflict between the Filipinos and the American army and navy. To my own State has come much of the loss. Ten out of the twenty-eight dead were members of the Nebraska Infantry. There is weeping at the hearthstones of Nebraska to-day. This ought to be a warning to us. I cannot condemn in too severe language the assault that was made upon us. We are dealing with blood thirsty savages. They precipitated the attack and I commend the leaders of our army and navy for repelling it.

"We are rightfully and legally in the Philippines. Our troops must remain, must be kept there until their status is fixed by Congress, the sole power to deal with the question."

Clay (D.) of Georgia followed Allen. He said while he would always vote against the permanent retention of the Philippines, he felt it his duty to his State, his constituents and to himself to support the treaty.

Gorman of Maryland closed the debate in open session. He said that he had been opposed to the ratification of the treaty and the annexation of the Philippine Islands, because these islands contained a population and people who could not be assimilated into our own population without degrading the American people. He believed that the adoption of the scheme of the treaty ratification would be more disastrous to this country than anything which has happened from the foundation of the Government to the present hour.

Adverting to the remarks of Allen, he said: "I thank the Senator from Nebraska for stating our political differences, which are as far apart as the poles. I belong to the conservative Democracy, and would at all times oppose any measure that involved untold woes to this country, as I believe this treaty does. This question will not be settled or dwarfed by my personal considerations or feeling. Who is it in the country that cares for me or for any other man or for my aspirations or for his? Yet the Senator from Colorado (Wolcott) made certain references to me in a speech delivered on this floor."

Gorman then quoted the following statement in Wolcott's speech: "Yet while this critical condition of affairs exists it has become evident within the last few days that certain political leaders in this chamber believe that a new issue should be brought before the American people to determine at the next election. They intend that the man who shall be called to pass on the question arising out of the war and that this shall be the issue of the next campaign."

"Well, now," he continued, "I suppose that a fair judgment, a charitable judgment would enable me to say that the Senator from Colorado of all the Senators on this floor would be the only one capable of such an utterance while we were considering such a great question."

At this point Gorman was interrupted by a man in the gallery who cried out several times in a constantly increasing crescendo, "What do you mean, what do you mean?"

Confusion reigned on both sides of the Senate and in the galleries for a moment, but this was dissipated when it was realized that the poor fellow who caused the interruption was not responsible for his utterances.

Resuming his speech, Gorman said: "Aspirations of public men amount to but little. That political desire for preference of any man would control his vote upon this treaty is inconceivable to me, and he who entertains such an idea is on a very low plane in the consideration of a measure so grave. I have known gentlemen who float between parties, who have been strong advocates of public questions and yet support a party antagonistic to it. I have seen statesmen who were wild with the thought of free coinage of silver, and yet who on every occasion found strength and a resting place in the Republican party and that party believes in a single standard of that metal. But I want to disabuse the Senator's mind of the false impression he seems to have and those who have followed him.

"On the 3d of March next, if I shall be spared so long, I will have served on this floor eighteen years. During that whole term I do not believe that I have ever uttered a word that wounded the feelings of a brother Senator. I do not believe I could have been capable at any time of attempting to affect public questions by criticism of the personal conduct or views of any Senator."

Gorman referred to the news which had been flashed over the cable from Manila during the past few hours, and demanded to know who believed, if we had made such a declaration regarding the Philippines as we made concerning Cuba, that the deplorable fight at Manila would have occurred. He expressed the opinion that if the treaty was ratified it would be the beginning of a war which would cost us thousands of lives and millions upon millions of treasure.

"It will not be four years," declared Gorman, "before our people will resent this action. It is known now that the people will resent it, and the authorities are providing against that resentment by increasing the standing army to 100,000 men, not alone for service in our far away possessions, but for service right here at home to police our own country."

The Senate then went into executive session, and, at 3:25 p. m., resumed legislative business in open session, taking up the resolution offered earlier in the day by McEnery.

Hoar proposed an amendment providing that the proposed Government in the Philippines should be "with the consent of the people thereof."

A motion to lay on the table prevailed —45 to 34. Hoar then moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words, "Or to force a Government on them against their will."

Aldrich moved to lay the amendment on the table, and the motion was carried—46 to 30.

At the instance of Aldrich, the motion was amended in two or three verbal particulars.

The word "pending" was struck out of the resolution, as the treaty was not then pending. In the fourth line of the resolution, the word "said" was struck out and the words "the Philippines" inserted, so the resolution would not include Porto Rico.

Bacon of Georgia then offered a portion of his resolution as an addition to the McEnery resolution.

Vest inquired if the McEnery resolution did not exclude the idea that all governments derive their just power from the people, and the further idea that the people of the Philippine Islands should have self-government. "Peoples of the kind in the Philippines," declared Gray, "have no right to demand any more explicit promise than is contained in the McEnery resolution. I am not in favor of going on my knees to these people. I am not in favor of going with additional promises to a people who are shooting down our soldiers who lifted them from the thralldom of Spain and carried to them messages of freedom.

"I do not propose to surrender to those whose guns are pointed at General Otis and who have killed our men on land and ship. Let us wait a little while until we know what may develop."

Lindsay of Kentucky opposed any amendment, maintaining that the McEnery resolution would do all for the Filipinos that we promised to do for the Cubans. Why, he demanded, should we promise more to a people who are shooting down our men than to those

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TREATY OF PEACE IS RATIFIED.

The Senate Upholds the Action of the Paris Peace Commission.

Was a Close Vote, One Over the Necessary Two-Thirds to Adopt It.

Fifty-Seven Senators Recorded Their Approval of the Measure, While Twenty-Seven Voted Against It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated by the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was to-day ratified by the Senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 noes, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure Senatorial concurrence in a treaty document.

The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of the Secretary was removed the result was supposed to be private; but the Vice President had no more than announced the figures before Senators rushed out of every door leading from the Senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare.

There was, in fact, only one more vote than was necessary; the balloting resulted in 57 ayes to 27 noes.

No vote has been taken in the Senate since that of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote to-day. This anxiety was due not only to the magnitude of the question at issue, but to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment. Only the select few knew how Senators McEnery of Louisiana and Jones of Nevada would vote half an hour before their votes were cast, and not even these knew when the bells rang for the executive session at 2:15 o'clock.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed, in response to Senator Davis' motion, lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the first news from inside. It was generally understood that the first forty-five minutes were to be given to speechmaking, but the crowd apparently was prepared for this delay.

Within the chamber the interest was even more intense. Very few Senators left the chamber except those engaged in the cloak rooms in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty, and the other to prevent a break in the ranks. Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who have given their especial attention to securing the necessary votes to insure ratification, were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, the leaders of the opposition, considered their forces intact. Half an hour afterward it was whispered about that Senator McEnery had been won over on condition that his declaratory resolution should be adopted subsequent to the passage of the ratification resolution. When this news was confirmed it was known that ratification was assured, for Senator McLaurin had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty, in view of the condition of affairs at Manila. Senator Jones went over at the last moment, making the one vote more than was necessary.

There was no applause when the result was announced, but many Senators heaved a sigh of relief and rushed from the chamber to give the news to the waiting world.

In advance of the voting, speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks.

Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successful campaign in Nevada for re-election, announced informally during this period of the session that in his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty.

Senator Ross read a brief written speech, announcing his intention to support the treaty as in the interest of peace. He entered somewhat into the legal question involved, saying that he saw no obstacle in the way of ratification from that source.

Senator Money reiterated his opposition to the treaty, and made a last plea for a modification of the agreement. He asserted that if the friends of the treaty had agreed to a modifying resolution the vote could have been secured much sooner, and, as it would have carried assurance of pacific intentions on the part of this Government, it would have prevented the hostile conflict at Manila.

Senator Teller here interrupted the Mississippi Senator, and there was quite a lively exchange of words.

Teller announced his belief that the opposition to the treaty was responsible for the Manila battle, and Money declared the view to be absurd.

Fairbanks spoke at some length, his speech being the first he had made since the debate began. He made an appeal for unanimity of action, in order that the country might present a harmonious front to the outside world in dealing with so important a question. He said that no partisan political advantage could possibly be claimed by any one in the ratification, and held out the view that solid support of the Administration would be of vast advantage to the Administration in the present crisis. In this connection he referred to the opening of hostilities at Manila, and expressed the view that the ratification of the treaty would do much to prevent further bloodshed and restore quiet. "Let us," said he, "ratify the treaty and then settle our differences concerning the question of expansion afterward. Those questions can wait, but the emergency is too great for any postponement whatever on the ratification question."

Promptly at 3 o'clock the Vice President interrupted Money, who was then speaking, to announce that the hour had arrived for a vote. But one amendment was offered—that propesed by Vest, placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba in this treaty. In the temporary absence of Vest, it was presented by Gorman.

The voting on this amendment proceeded quietly, and as all the Senators were present it was soon disposed of. The votes of Senators were closely scanned for pointers on the approaching vote on the treaty itself. The only vote considered at all significant of a change favorable to the treaty was that of McEnery, who voted against the amendment. Jones (Nev.), McLaurin and Kenney voted for it.

The vote was immediately announced, and pages were sent scurrying through the corridors to announce to the few Senators who were not in their seats that the culminating event had arrived. The call proceeded quietly, until the name of Senator McLaurin was announced. He created the first stir of the occasion by a speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. McLaurin made a brief statement in explanation of his change of position, giving the open hostilities in Manila as the reason for it.

"I am, as I have been from the first," said he, "irrevocably opposed to the expansion of our territory, and should have voted against ratification, but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days."

He then went on to say that the attack upon our troops had brought about a new condition of affairs, and that he should vote for the treaty.

This announcement created a hubbub of excitement, for while Senators were informed that he had decided upon a change, there were many who were not in possession of this information. The announcement brought some of the opposition to his side with remonstrances, but he replied to them that he could not any longer see his way clear to cast his vote against the treaty. He also referred to the agreement to pass the McEnery resolution as a pledge against expansion. In view of this promise, and in the hope that ratification would lessen bloodshed in the Philippines, he would, therefore, he said, cast his vote in the affirmative.

He had hardly concluded when McEnery approached with a word of congratulation, saying that he had decided upon the same course. The Louisiana Senator made a speech of explanation to the Senate, publicly announcing himself only by means of his vote.

Jones of Nevada did not vote on the first roll call, but came from the cloak room before the vote was announced and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said that he was against expansion, and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion he would not vote for it, as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The events in Manila during the past two or three days, in his judgment, were likely to do more to discourage expansion than anything that had happened, but had at the same time produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty and consequently cast his vote in the affirmative.

With Jones' vote added, the roll call stood as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillin, Mantle, Mason, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott—57.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Hale, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest—27.

Absent and paired—Messrs. Cannon and Wilson for with White against and Messrs. Proctor and Wetmore for, with Turpie against.

On the motion of Davis it was then ordered that the aye and nay vote be made public and soon afterwards the doors were opened and the Senate proceeded with legislative business, attempting to pass the McEnery declaratory resolution as per promise to that Senator.

Naturally the President was gratified at the vote and so expressed himself.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Three Persons Killed and Several Injured in Michigan.

IMLAY CITY (Mich.), Feb. 6.—The Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger train No. 1, west-bound, plunged full speed into passenger train No. 16, east-bound, while the latter was standing at the station here to-day. The following persons were killed: Engineer Fairbanks of the west-bound train, Edward Reid of Lenox, Mich., mail clerk of the west-bound train; Thomas Stuart of Lansing, mail clerk on the east-bound train.

The injured were as follows: Engineer Mahan of the east-bound train, several ribs broken; Mail Clerk Charles Stambaugh of Davison, leg broken; —— Burns of Lapeer, passenger on east-bound train, leg broken; Ripley T. White passenger on east-bound train, ankle bruised; —— English, Strathroy, Ont., slightly bruised.

The locomotives were both badly wrecked, but the mail cars remained on the tracks.

The two fast trains ordinarily pass each other at Lapeer, fifteen miles east of this place, but the orders in this case, the east-bound train being behind time, were for them to pass at Imlay City. There was apparently a confusion of instructions somewhere.

Engineer Thomas Fairbanks of No. 1 was killed by being struck by a mail car as he was jumping from his cab. His fireman, who remained on the train, was uninjured.

It is thought that Engineer Fairbanks of train No. 1, which should have stopped before reaching the switch, mistook a freight train on a siding for the passenger train and did not slacken speed. The indications are that train No. 1 was responsible for the accident.

Steamer Ashore.

HALIFAX (N. S.), Feb. 6. — The steamer Acadian went ashore on Rock Island yesterday at the entrance of Louisburg harbor. She will probably be a total loss. There is fourteen feet of water in her hold. The evening was fine and bright.

Snow at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CLARA, Feb. 6.—A light fall of snow fell here to-day. The weather continues cold.