

THE CAMPAIGN ABOUT MANILA.

Gen. Corbin Receives First Mail Report of Military Operations.

Was From Gen. H. G. Otis, Commanding First Brigade Second Division.

Describes the Movements of His Command From the Fourth to the Twenty-second of February—Gallant Charge of Colonel Funston and the Twentieth Kansas at Calocan.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the first mail report of the military operations about Manila since the Filipino insurrection began. It was made by General Harrison Gray Otis, commanding the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and is dated "In the field near Calocan, P. I., Feb. 22, 1899." It describes the movements of his brigade from the 4th to the 22d of February. The regiments included are the Tenth Pennsylvania, Third Artillery, First Montana Infantry, Twentieth Kansas Infantry and First Idaho Infantry.

"When the alarm was given on the night of the 4th of February Colonel Hawkins, commanding the Tenth Infantry, moved out four companies from their city barracks to support his outposts, which sustained an oblique fire from blockhouse No. 4 and from a force stationed at the Chinese Hospital, directly at their front. During the night the enemy made two advances in considerable force, but were easily checked by the Tenth Infantry. The troops at the Leper Hospital had already been engaged and a hostile advance repelled. The following day an almost continuous fire was kept up by the Montana and Kansas regiments. The dikes were heavily wooded, bamboo thickets intervened and rice fields dotted with numerous huts, extended some distance. The concealed fire of the enemy was very annoying and caused many casualties.

"At this juncture a company of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, under the veteran Captain Elliott, was ordered to the support of the First Montana. All three regiments went forward at about the same time, sweeping the ground, driving the insurgents from their cover and killing a number of them. These movements resulted in establishing the line on better ground. Major Kobbe discovered a continuous firing line of insurgents posted among the bushes and along the wall of the Chinese church on his flank. Major Kobbe ordered volley firing to begin from two of his batteries, driving back the enemy in considerable numbers. The forward movement was continued as far as the stone blockhouse, which was taken by Company G of the Twentieth Kansas, which company is highly praised by its then immediate commander, Major Kobbé.

"In the action of February 10th, the Third Artillery advanced, deploying on the ground in front of its original position, and opening fire by command only. As the right cleared a ravine, in which it had previously rested, Major Bellefleur, of the engineers, led a company of the Montana Regiment forward out of the ravine, almost at right angles to Major Kobbe's right front, whose flank then practically rested in the air.

"The Montana men were firing as they advanced upon the insurgent trenches, and by doing so rendered timely aid to the forward movement of the Third Artillery.

"On receipt of information that his outposts had been attacked and had fallen back to St. Lazare Cemetery, Colonel Kessler of the First Montana proceeded to reinforce the same with two companies. Firing was kept up throughout the night, but with small effect, and on the following morning a detachment made an advance from St. Lazare Cemetery, fired the houses on its immediate front and retired to the cemetery. Subsequently a detachment of the regiment, in conjunction with the Tenth Pennsylvania, captured the Chinese Hospital. The First Montana which participated in the movement, which resulted in the capture of the Chinese Cemetery and also in the general advance of the brigade upon Calocan on February 10th.

"The outpost of the Twentieth Kansas, located near the tramway station on the Calocan road, was fired upon by an insurgent patrol about 10 o'clock p. m. February 4th. An alarm instantly put the entire regiment under arms in its barracks in the city. One battalion was held in quarters and two others under Colonel Funston marched to the support of the outpost line, which by that time was sharply engaged. They were joined by a detachment from the Utah Battery. The enemy's fire, which was concealed, came from the woods about 200 yards in front. The fire was returned by occasional volleys. The next day Colonel Funston advanced his line without difficulty, the two field pieces opening fire on the insurgent barricades and trenches distant only about 500 yards. This fire became so galling that the commander of the regiment deemed an advance imperative, and led seven companies on a charge up the road and through the gardens, up and bamboo thickets, flanking it and advancing directly upon the enemy's strong positions. The charge was gallantly made, the men firing as they advanced. The insurgents stood until the Kansas line had come within sixty or seventy yards of them, when they gave way. The victors occupied both barricades and were preparing to assault the small blockhouses, when the regiment was recalled by the division commander.

"The combat resulted in a small loss to the regiment and much more serious mortality to the enemy. The next day the regiment advanced to the barricades which had been taken the previous evening and occupied by them.

"On the afternoon of the 7th the regiment had another brush with the enemy, who had become bold and aggressive.

PEACE WITH SPAIN CONCLUDED.

Ratification of the Treaty Formally Exchanged.

The Ceremony Takes Place in the Reception Room of the White House.

Proclamation Issued by the President, to the Effect That the Convention is Now in Force, and Also Announces the Appointment of Bellamy Storer as Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The condition of the war which has existed between the United States and Spain since April 1, 1898, terminated to-day, when the last formalities in the restoration of peace were performed by the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty. Coinciding with this, President McKinley issued his proclamation declaring that the war was at an end and the appointment of Bellamy Storer as minister to Spain.

The principal ceremony of the day occurred in the reception room at the White House, when the exchange of ratifications took place at 3 o'clock. In anticipation of the historic character of the event, many members of the Cabinet and officials prominent in the Administration gathered at the White House. These included Secretaries Hay, Wilson and Hitchcock; Senator Davis, one of the Peace Commissioners who negotiated the treaty; Assistant Secretaries Hill, Adee and Cridler of the State Department; Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Adjutant General Corbin, Solicitor General Richards, Hon. Wayne MacVeigh and Sidney Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Diplomatic Correspondence, State Department, who had prepared the American copy of the treaty.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, arrived in company with M. Thiebaut, the Secretary of the Embassy, the latter bearing the Spanish copy of the peace treaty. President McKinley cordially greeted the Ambassador and after a brief exchange of well wishes the formal ceremony began. The President stood back of the large desk presented to the Government by Queen Victoria, while Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon occupied places at the desk. After this group were ranged the Cabinet officers and others already mentioned and officials of the household.

The powers of M. Cambon and Secretary Hay were examined, a protocol concerning the day's ceremony signed and other formalities concluded. These preliminaries took some time, so that it was nearly 3:30 o'clock before the actual exchange began. The signing of the protocol of exchange occurred at 3:28 p. m., Ambassador Cambon signing for Spain and Secretary Hay for the United States. The protocol was in French, and briefly recited the circumstances leading up to the present exchange.

This cleared the way for the exchange itself, constituting the final act. The President took from the desk the American copy of the treaty, handsomely engrossed, bound in dark blue morocco and incased in a black morocco portfolio, and handed it to M. Cambon at the same time. M. Cambon handed to the President the Spanish copy of the treaty, also engrossed, bound in morocco and incased in a maroon colored morocco box. There were deferential bows as each received from the other his final pledge of peace. This exchange of ratifications occurred at 3:35 p. m.

The President was the first to speak. "Mr. Ambassador," he said, "I will issue my proclamation at once."

M. Cambon thanked the President for the promptness with which the proclamation had been issued.

This ended the formal ceremony, and after brief felicitations the Ambassadors and other officials withdrew. Secretary Hay took with him the Spanish treaty received and deposited it in the archives of the State Department.

M. Cambon cabled the Spanish Government of the final restoration of peace, and made known that the American copy of the treaty would be forwarded through the French Foreign Office.

The following is the proclamation issued by the President:

"Whereas, a treaty of peace between the United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which is in the Spanish language, is word for word as follows:

(Here full text of treaty is included); and

"Whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, 1899.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1899, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

Following the appointment of a United States Minister to Madrid and a Spanish Minister to Washington, it is expected that Consul-General Bellamy Storer will be appointed to Barcelona and the other large places in Spain.

THE TRIAL OF EX-SENATOR QUAY.

Defendant's Counsel Begin Contention in the Fight, On the Decision of Which Rests the Entire Fabric of the Prosecution's Case.

Argue That the Books of the Broken People's Bank Are Not Competent Testimony Against the Accused, and Therefore Should Not Be Admitted as Evidence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—In the trial of ex-Senator Quay to-day his lawyers began what is regarded as the all important contention of the case, to-wit: that the books of the broken People's Bank are not competent testimony against the accused man, and, therefore, should not be admitted in evidence.

On the decision of this point rests the entire fabric of the prosecution's case. Should Judge Bidde decide the point well taken, the Commonwealth's case will necessarily collapse.

In order to secure the most effective presentation of this phase of the defense, Mr. Quay brought to his aid the skill of David K. Watson of Pittsburgh, and ranking, in fact, with the best of the country. Mr. Watson spoke on this subject for nearly two hours this afternoon, and had the almost breathless attention of a room filled with the legal lights of the local bar. Many of these lawyers expressed the opinion that Mr. Watson made a very strong argument. What its effect will be upon the Judge remains to be seen.

The District Attorney opened the proceeding in this phase of the case by offering in evidence the books of the bank, extending over a number of years, and along with them the account books, letter press book and letters from Senator Quay and State Treasurer Haywood found in the desk of Cashier Hopkins after that official had committed suicide. He read a long summary of what the books and papers showed, and stated what he expected to prove by them, to-wit: that through a conspiracy with Cashier Hopkins, State Treasurer Haywood and other State Treasurers, and possibly other officials of the bank, Senator Quay used a fixed amount of State money deposited in the institution, and received interest on another fixed portion of the State deposit.

Much of the evidence offered by the District Attorney was brought out at the preliminary hearing on October 5th last. There was some new matter, however, dealing principally with the amount of money loaned by the bank to Mr. Quay and during the past twelve or fourteen years, the amount paid to him and other State Treasurers on State deposits.

Mr. Watson contended that the mere fact that bank clerks, with no personal knowledge of the truth of what they were writing, entered figures in a book, which figures purported to represent interest paid to the State, was no proof that the money had been received by him, or that there had been any intention to pay it to him.

This argument is in line with the defense's contention that Mr. Quay was the victim of Hopkins, who used the Senator's name to cover up his own illegal transactions. Mr. Watson also attacked the indictment, declaring it to be fatally defective.

Judge Bidde will probably decide tomorrow whether the books of the bank are admissible. If he declares that they are, Mr. Quay's lawyers will next take up the memorandum books and letters belonging to Hopkins, and oppose their introduction as valid testimony.

Previous to the presentation of the bank books by Mr. Rothwell, the examination of Receiver Barlow was conducted, and ex-Judge James Gordon, who the adherents of Senator Quay declared is responsible for what they term the conspiracy against their favorite, gave testimony in corroboration, and explained Mr. Barlow's statement. Mr. Barlow created a sensation by his statement that he had broken open the dead cashier's desk and taken therefrom the books and letters pertaining to the Quay trial at the behest of a mysterious informant who spoke to him over the telephone from Harrisburg, and stated that there was a plot on hand to steal the compromising documents that night. He was, he said, never able to learn who his mysterious friend was.

The fact was gleaned from Mr. Barlow that the bank books and letters were practically in the control of Judge Gordon from April until September of last year. He considered this proper, as Judge Gordon was the confidential adviser of President McManes of the bank.

Judge Gordon gave his testimony in a quiet, convincing manner. He deprecated the stories of conspiracy against Senator Quay that have persistently been put in circulation, and frankly answered every question asked regarding the use he made of the papers while he had them.

He admitted that they had been photographed at his suggestion, but merely for purposes of safety in the event of the originals being destroyed. He also admitted showing them to David Martin, the leader of the anti-Quay faction; to John Wanamaker, a bitter opponent of Senator Quay; and to others, including a partial exhibition of letters to John McGuffey, the Democratic leader of this State, but not in the manner hinted at by the defense.

Judge Gordon asked permission of the court to make a statement of his connection with the case, but the entire array of Quay counsel objected instantly, and what would have undoubtedly proven interesting reading was thus shut off.

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PHILIPPINE REBELS AGAIN ROUTED.

Attack MacArthur's Line of Railway Communication at Night, But Were Repulsed by General Wheaton's Forces With Heavy Loss.

Lawton's Success at Santa Cruz More Complete Than at First Reported—The Enemy Left Ninety-Three Dead on the Field and a Number of Wounded—The City Captured Without Destruction of Property.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following dispatch has been received from General Otis:

"Manila, April 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Insurgents attacked MacArthur's line of railway communication last night in considerable force. They were repulsed by Wheaton with heavy loss. Wheaton's casualties, three killed, twenty wounded.

"Lawton's success at Santa Cruz more complete than reported yesterday. The enemy left ninety-three dead on the field and a number seriously wounded. Lawton captured the city without destruction of property. His loss was ten wounded, slight, except two, one since died. Lieutenant Eiling the only officer wounded, slight in hand. The enemy retired eastward. Lawton in pursuit this morning.

"The attack of the insurgents upon the railway north of Manila indicates to the War Department officials that while General MacArthur was pushing north bodies of insurgents took to the mountains and jungles to the right of the railway, and have been waiting an opportunity to capture the road at some point, and thus cut off the main body of the army to the northward. The repulse of the natives shows that they had not sufficient force to accomplish their purpose.

"REBELS MAKE THEIR ATTACKS AT NIGHT.

MANILA, April 11.—5:45 p. m. — At about midnight the rebels cut the telegraph line at several places between here and Malolos, and signs of the lighted and rocket sent up all along the foothills to the right of the railroad. Later the enemy attacked the outer posts of the Minnesota regiment between Bigaa and Boacav, five miles south of Malolos, killing two men and wounding fourteen.

"Simultaneously, the outposts of the Oregon regiment at Marilao, the next station on the way to Manila, were attacked, with the result that three Americans were killed and three wounded. The loss of the Oregon was ten men killed and six wounded. The Americans also captured two prisoners. Troops were concentrated along the railroads as thickly as possible, and the rebels were driven back to the foothills.

"The road bed of the railroad was damaged, but it was repaired almost immediately, and traffic was resumed through Malolos.

"It is supposed that many of the rebels who attacked General MacArthur's line of communication, and who were repulsed by the troops commanded by General Wheaton, were natives who entered the region in the guise of friendliness. They seemingly secreted arms in several places, and fired on the Americans from the bushes at a close range that they could be heard talking. One of the Filipinos yelled in English: 'We will give you — Americans enough of this before we are through.'

"The rebels undermined the railroad at Malolos and unspiked the rails in an effort to wreck the train, while the railroad gang participated in the fight. The work of the rebels was discovered and repaired before a train arrived.

"General Wheaton is preparing to punish the Filipinos.

"The military gunboats Napidan and Laguna de Bay have succeeded in entering the Santa Cruz River, and have captured a small unarmored Spanish gunboat and three launches which they discovered.

"The military gunboat Oeste has brought thirty-two rebel wounded, Filipino and six wounded Americans to the hospital.

"It is now known that ninety-three insurgents were killed during the capture of Santa Cruz.

"The Kairos Arrives at Halifax.

HALIFAX (N. S.), April 11.—The steamer Kairos, which was disabled in midocean nearly a month ago while bound for Great Britain, arrived at this port to-day without mishap. The Kairos had been in tow of two different steamers, but both were obliged to give up all attempt to get her into port, owing to the boisterous weather which prevailed. When last heard from the disabled craft was in tow of the Exeter City, but parted from her last Wednesday during a snowstorm, and did not sight her again. The Captain of the Kairos had a difficult task working his ship to Halifax.

"Attempted Train Wreck.

LONDON, April 11.—An attempt has been made to wreck the London express, bound from London to the railway station here to Milford, where the passengers embark on board the mail boat for Waterford. A large boulder was placed on the track, but the engine luckily swept the obstruction away. The passengers were shaken, but the engine was only slightly damaged. There were a number of Americans on the train on their way to catch the steamer at Queenstown.

"A Police Judge Shot and Killed.

WILLIAMSBURG (Ky.), April 11.—James Shotwell and son John were drunk and disorderly at Corbin, this county, when Marshal Bingham undertook their arrest. They resisted, and Police Judge Moffatt was instantly killed in the shooting that followed. William Holland, at whose house the shooting occurred, was mortally wounded. The Shotwells were arrested.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)