

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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CRUSHING TAGALS.

ABOUT A THOUSAND PUT OUT OF ACTION LAST WEEK.

A SANGUINARY CAMPAIGN.

Renewal of the Insurrection at All Points in the Island Results in Some of the Bloodiest Engagements of the War—American Loss During the Week Nine Killed and Sixteen Wounded.

Manila, (By Cable.)—The last week has been one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila. Authentic reports, mostly official, show a total of 575 Filipinos killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured, and many more wounded. The number wounded is hardly assessable. Considering that the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die. Probably the week's work finished 1,000 insurgents.

The Americans' total loss was nine killed and sixteen wounded. Two sergeants and one private were killed in ambushes while escorting provision trains.

The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. Gen. Pio del Pilar's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader being reported killed, has reappeared in its old field about San Miguel.

Pilar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, with a Gatling, a three hours' fight during a night attack. The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total, as they removed their dead and wounded, but presumably it was considerable.

Twenty Filipinos in the province of Batangas attacked Lieut. Woude, who with eight men was scouting near San Jose. The lieutenant and five men were wounded and one private was killed.

Sergt. Ledoux, of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, was badly wounded in an ambush near Baling.

Lieut. Balch, of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, with seventy men, had a five hours' fight with 400 insurgents in the Nueva Caceres district. Twenty of the insurgents were killed.

Col. Smith, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who captured Gen. Montenegro and brought him to Manila, is in the hospital suffering from smallpox, presumably caught from the Filipinos.

Col. Smith's command captured 180 officers and men with Montenegro. The officers were brought to Manila. Montenegro, who was formerly one of the most dapper officers in the Filipino army, looks worn and haggard. He says he has led a terrible life for months, and he has offered to return to the north with Col. Smith to endeavor to persuade his former comrades of the uselessness of opposing the Americans.

One hundred escaped Spanish prisoners from the province of Tayabas, South Luzon, have arrived at Manila.

The insurgents have 400 more Spaniards in that district. Recently the Filipinos destroyed several rods of the railway line near Paniqui in an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train.

REV. CHARLES BEECHER DEAD.

Eighty-four Years Old and Youngest of the Famous Family.

Haverhill, Mass., (Special.)—The Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Noyes, in Georgetown. He was eighty-four years of age, and was the youngest of the Beecher family.

Rev. Mr. Beecher was graduated from Bowdoin College, and attended Alamo Theological University in Ohio. He had held pastorates in Fort Wayne, Ind., Newark, N. J., and Georgetown, Mass., and at one time was rhetoric professor at Galesburg University, Illinois. Before and after the Civil War he spent much time in Florida, where he helped to organize the public school system. Of late years he had led a retired life, devoting his time to the writing of religious and theological treatises.

MRS. KUHN ALMOST KILLED.

Found Badly Used Up in a Boarding-house Yard.

Philadelphia, (Special.)—Mrs. Lillie Kuhn, wife of former State Senator William Kuhn, of Richmond, Va., was found in the side yard of a boarding house at 716 North Sixteenth street shortly after midnight with her head and face badly lacerated, one leg broken and her body badly bruised. She was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where her husband, with his throat badly cut, was also sent under the guard of two policemen. He is under surveillance on suspicion to await the result of his wife's injuries.

THE COLUMBIA REVOLUTION.

Bocas del Toro Said to Be in Possession of the Rebels.

Kingston, Jamaica, (By Cable.)—Advices from Columbia say that Bocas del Toro, Panama, is in possession of the rebels. The government chartered the British steamer at Colon to take the troops to Bocas del Toro, where an important battle is expected.

With Bocas del Toro in the hands of the rebels Colon is practically threatened. There is considerable excitement at Cartagena over a report that Barranquilla has fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

QUAY DEFEATED.

Pennsylvania Senator Lost by One Majority—Wellington Decided Contest.

Washington, (Special.)—Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, was denied a seat in the United States Senate after one of the most determined battles ever waged by a claimant in the history of the Senate. A resolution declaring that he was not entitled to a seat was adopted by a vote of 33 to 32. It was a battle royal, and it was not until the last vote was recorded that the one side won the victory and the other was compelled to accept defeat. It was a day in the Senate that will be read in history. Not since the declaration of war with Spain was there so much suppressed excitement evident.

It was a most unusual scene. Every Senator had one of the long slips, and as name after name was called by the clerk the sound of pencils and paper rattling could be heard all over the house. It was generally accepted before the vote that the result hinged almost upon a hair. This fact increased the interest and heightened the excitement.

Up to the last moment Mr. Quay was the favorite. Like a champion pugilist who had been the hero of many battles, there was a general clinging to the belief that he would somehow win. A man who wanted to bet against the Pennsylvania would have asked odds, and yet when the situation was carefully inspected there seemed no real reason why he should have been a favorite.

The workers on either side were making no predictions. They, above all, understood that the fight would be won or lost on a terribly slight margin.

At no time during the roll call was one side more than two votes ahead of the other, and as a rule it was see-saw, one being ahead and then behind.

Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, cast the clinching vote against Mr. Quay. There were but two others to vote against him—Wolcott and Wetmore—and both were ardent Quay men, but with these it was not possible for Quay to have a majority if Mr. Wellington voted against him. Hence, there was about as much depending upon Mr. Wellington's vote as any other man's ballot in the Senate. It was the 11th hour, and he could have turned the tide, but he voted resolutely against the seating of the Pennsylvania man, and the day was lost to Mr. Quay.

PERISHED IN FLOOD.

Family of Seven Reported Drowned at Jackson—Over \$3,000,000 Damages.

Louisville, Ky., (Special.)—Pouring rains continued throughout the flood districts of the South, and the danger to lives and property is becoming more grave. It was thought Saturday that the crisis was passed, but it many localities the rain is falling again with increased violence.

It was estimated last Saturday that \$3,000,000 worth of private property had already been destroyed, and it is now thought probable that this damage will be heavily increased.

Mail and telegraph communication has been destroyed between the smaller towns in Mississippi and Alabama south of Jackson, the northern limit of the flood. Many farmhouses have been swept away, the occupants barely escaping with their lives, and the drowning of a family of seven negroes is reported from Jackson, Miss. The flood district is roughly bounded by a line drawn from Mobile up to the Tombigbee River to the center of the State of Alabama, thence west through Jackson, Miss., to the Mississippi River.

Around Columbia, Miss., every railroad and wagon bridge is reported washed away and first crops are a total loss. At Enter, Miss., the water stands five feet in the houses and stores. At Meridian, Miss., the water is reported at six feet in the streets. Timber at buildings are reported destroyed at Ellisville, Meridian, De Soto and Tru Bayou Pierre district in Mississippi, and numerous small points in Alabama report great damage.

Trains on railroads into New Orleans which have not been abandoned entirely, are running only in the daylight, owing to the dangerous condition of the tracks.

WANTED TO PLAY HERO.

Burned a Costly House Down to Make a Noble Rescue.

Atchison, Kas., (Special.)—In the district court Thomas C. Workman pleaded guilty to the charge of burning the costly residence of J. C. Fox, a prominent citizen, and was sentenced to serve eighteen years in the penitentiary.

He admitted the Fox family had been very good to him and that he set fire to the house in order to play the part of a hero by rescuing the family, and thereby make his employer feel that his kindness had been rewarded worthily. After Workman had been sentenced he said: "I plead guilty because I hated to face the members of the Fox family, who had been so kind to me."

BRITISH SUBJECT TRIED.

Manila Authorities Suspect Louis Spitzer of Filibustering.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Louis Spitzer, an agent of the Remingtons and Maxim and one of the biggest promoters in the Orient, has been tried and acquitted on the charge of smuggling.

Government detectives have shadowed him since he arrived in Manila, suspecting his business was filibustering, and the authorities were said to be anxious to get rid of him.

KILLED IN A TENEMENT.

Three Persons Lose Their Lives in New York—They Were Children.

New York, (Special.)—Three persons were killed and three injured in a fire in the six-story tenement, 74 Forsyth street. The dead were: Hannah Liebowitz, 13 years old; Amelia Liebowitz, 11 years old; Joseph Liebowitz, 6 years old. The injured: Simon Liebowitz, 33 years old, father of the dead children; Dora Liebowitz, 3½ years old; Michael Kanschbaum, 63 years old.

The injured persons were burned about the face and hands while making their escape.

None of them are seriously injured. The house in which the fire occurred is a typical East side tenement, four families living on a floor. The smoke had already awakened the tenants by the time the policemen who had discovered the fire entered the hallway, and the fire escape on the front of the building was soon crowded with partly dressed men, women and children. The policemen tried to get upstairs through the hallway, but the smoke was so dense that they were driven back. Standing on the top of the iron rail in front of the house a policeman aided the people in getting down by that way.

On the fourth floor lived the family of Joseph Port. Two of the children, Sarah, 16 years old, and Bertha, 12, made their way down the rear fire-escape to the first balcony and then dropped 12 feet into the yard, where they were imprisned until the fence was broken down by the firemen and they were liberated.

Liebowitz, who is a mattressmaker, lived on the top floor with his wife, Fannie, eight children, and his wife's mother, Rebecca Solomon. Their apartments were already filled with smoke. Liebowitz seized his daughter Dora and tried to get down the stairway, but the flames drove him back, burning him and the child. He managed to make his way out through a window over a plank to the roof of the adjoining building.

Mrs. Liebowitz followed with Lizzie, eight months old. Close behind her was her son Nathan, 15, who was carrying his nine-year-old sister Fannie. The children who lost their lives were overcome by the smoke before they could reach the window.

When the firemen succeeded in getting into the top floor they found the bodies of the children. All had been suffocated, but their bodies were blackened by the flames. The damage to the building was about \$10,000.

BOERS SURROUNDED.

Guberts Has Secretly Led Them Into a Trap—Captures Expected.

London, (By Cable.)—The position of the Boer forces about Wepener is reported to be most critical. Roberts has sent out small forces now and again during the siege, and at present the Federal troops are reported to be almost surrounded.

Only the most agile movements can save the main body from rout or capture.

Divisions under Generals Prabant and Hart have turned the Boer position at Wepener and have gotten within eight miles of the besieged garrison, which signaled by telegraph "All's well."

The patrol of the Seventh Dragoons, before reported missing, has joined General French's camp.

Mounted infantry under Gen. Ian Hamilton has occupied the waterworks at Sannas Post.

The Boer advance upon Dalgely's position near Boekpoort Ridge, in Basutoland, has been checked.

The British river redoubts at Warrenton are being shelled by the Federal forces.

The Boer forces retired from Leeuw Kop in such a hurry that they left behind them a quantity of ammunition and rifles.

General Pole-Carew's admirable disposition of his force thoroughly puzzled the Boers, who were unable to see the direction of the attack.

De Wet is reported holding the waterworks near Wepener with a strong force.

The Federals are reported attacking Wepener, and have captured a herd of Brabant's cattle and horses.

Twenty British were captured at De Wet's Dray, besides the killed and wounded.

The English are reported as having been driven from kopje to kopje by forces in command of a son of General Cronje, northeast of Eshob.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House defeated the provision in the Naval Academy bill to turn over to the navy the charting of the waters about the new possessions. The appropriation for the Naval Academy improvements was modified.

The Senate passed a joint resolution providing for the administration of Porto Rican affairs until the new officials are appointed.

Secretary Root continued his explanation to the Senate committee of his bill for the reorganization of the army.

Arrangements were completed for retiring the Porto Rico, and substitution of American money on the island.

Mr. Frank W. Hackett, of New Hampshire, has been nominated to be assistant secretary of the navy, to succeed Mr. Alden, appointed governor of Porto Rico.

A bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Chandler has as its object the prevention of enactment of laws by States to restrict rights of colored voters.

WAS THE LAW VIOLATED?

Serious Question Regarding the Cuban Scandal—Statute is Very Explicit.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The exposures regarding the allowances of money from the Cuban revenues to United States Army officers stationed in Cuba continue to engross the topic of comment in political and official circles here. There is now a very general desire to examine the detailed accounts of expenditures in the island, which Secretary Root promises shall soon be submitted to the Senate. The disbursements of the Cuban funds in the year ending on the 31st of last December reached the enormous sum of \$14,000,000. Up to the present time no account of these disbursements, except in the most general and indefinite terms, has been publicly made.

The positive announcement that General Leonard Wood was drawing about \$17,000 a year as governor general of Cuba attracted special attention in Washington, where he is well known, and where, only two years ago, he was a captain and assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the army at a salary of about \$1,800 a year. It was also recalled that before accepting his new post in Cuba he declined an offer to be president of a traction company at a salary. It was stated at the time, of \$15,000 a year. There was also considerable adverse comment over the discrimination, admitted by the Secretary of War, by which Gen. Ludlow was presented with \$5,000 a year additional as governor of the city of Havana, while Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, his successor, has not been granted any allowance whatever. The sentiment was expressed by more than one Senator that if the allowance was necessary, as alleged by the War Department in excuse for its action, it should have been given to Gen. Lee as promptly as to Gen. Ludlow. This will undoubtedly be a subject of inquiry when the Senate makes further investigation.

It was stated, in the defense made public by the War Department, that the allowances were not granted until a favorable opinion had been secured from the Attorney General. This opinion, it is expected, will be carefully scrutinized, in view of the express and emphatic provision of law which makes additional allowances to army officers illegal.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Turkish government, according to a dispatch from Constantinople, has replied to the demand of the United States that it will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects. The Porte has not yet replied to the last collective note of the powers.

General Von Schlieffenz has resigned from the German army, the Emperor having been displeased with his lack of arrangements at Altona on the occasion of the Emperor's recent visit there.

Lloyd Grisoom, United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, had an audience with the Sultan, supposedly concerning the indemnity demanded by the United States.

Queen Victoria reviewed the naval cavalry and infantry brigades commanded by the Duke of Connaught in Phoenix Park.

Miss Maud Goone secured a summons for malicious libel against Mr. Coiles, editor of the Irish Figaro, in Dublin.

British relief forces have reached Kumassi, in the Gold Coast colony, to check the uprising of the Ashantis.

The Prince of Wales, on his return to London from Copenhagen, was given an enthusiastic reception. King Oscar of Sweden was with the Duke of York at the railway station to welcome the Prince.

Queen Victoria conferred the Victoria Cross on Major Babbie for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Colenso.

American tourists cannot take their pet dogs into England this year, the English authorities having barred all foreign dogs.

The trouble in the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, is increasing. The Ashantis have killed five hundred of the loyal Bekins.

Jean Alexandre Joseph Falguiere, the famous French sculptor, died in Paris.

The announcement of the marriage in Reno, Nev., of Lord Russell to Mollie Cook caused a sensation in London, as Lord Russell has not secured in England a divorce from his first wife, who declares she will not submit.

Advices from Yokohama, via San Francisco, indicate the near approach of a conflict between Japan and Russia.

The Ashantis are expected to attack the Governor before the arrival of the relief expedition.

The Congress of German Miners passed resolutions desiring to join the Socialists. The yacht of Count Rudolph Festetics was wrecked near Mineeroy, and among those lost was the Countess, formerly Miss Haggitt, of New York.

Two battles have been fought between the rebels and the government troops in Colombia, in which a large number of the rebels were killed.

By special permission of the Emperor, Assistant Naval Constructor Gilmore, United States navy, is inspecting the German navy yards.

The Amir of Afghanistan rebukes the British government for not taking steps to prevent Russian designs upon Herat.

The bubonic plague has broken out in Persia, near the Turkish frontier, 195 deaths having occurred in three weeks.

Objection is made in the British West India Islands to the proposed treaty with the United States.

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CONGRESSMAN HITT,

THE FRIEND OF LINCOLN IN YOUNGER DAYS.

And Later Was Greatly Attached to Blaine—The Greatest American Authority on International Questions.

One of the most interesting men in American political life today is Congressman Robert Roberts Hitt, of Illinois, the chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs. Not only has he figured prominently in national and international affairs for nearly a generation, but he has enjoyed personal relations of a peculiarly close character with more men of eminence perhaps than any other man of the day. Away back before the war, when a mere boy, he was attached to Abraham Lincoln in a way that gave him enviable facilities for studying the processes of Lincoln's mind. He was a stenographer and a newspaper reporter for the Chicago Tribune, at that time a great Republican organ of the west, and throughout the memorable debate between Lincoln and Douglas, preceding the latter's election to the United States senate, young Hitt followed Lincoln, taking down in shorthand every word that publicly fell from his lips. These famous addresses, which made Lincoln's national reputation, and which more than anything else contributed to his election as president, owe their permanent and enduring form to the youthful reporter's notes, the originals of which the congressman still hoards among his literary treasures. Lincoln called him "Bob," and was fond of the boy.



CONGRESSMAN R. R. HITT.

After the war Hitt went to Washington as clerk of a congress committee and had an opportunity to become acquainted with the great statesman of the reconstruction era. His good luck sent him to Paris in 1874, just after the Franco-Prussian war, as secretary of legation and charge d'affaires ad interim. History was being made rapidly in the French capital in these days, and Hitt spent seven years in Paris, a period which was closely packed with important events. He returned to Washington in 1881 to become assistant secretary of state, and the next year was elected a member of the house of representatives. All through his career in Congress he has been conspicuous in the discussion of international questions, and now, as chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, he is regarded as a diplomatic authority beside whom there is no peer.

Hitt has had the good fortune to cement friendship more firmly than almost any other man now in public life. He was Blaine's closest friend in Washington. In the concluding years of Blaine's life Hitt was the man in

whom he confided most often and was often to be found in the historic old mansion on Lafayette square. At the same time that he enjoyed these affectionate relations with the great secretary of state he was the best friend of Speaker Reed, Blaine's bitterest enemy in public life. And no finer tribute could be paid to the delicate tact of the Illinois representative than that he should have continued for years such a relationship with two such men without losing the confidence of either.

In Hitt's house in K street is a room which is devoted to the memory of Blaine. The walls are covered with pictures of the Maine leader, with autograph letters and with all sorts of relics which bring Blaine to mind. Elsewhere in the house are Lincoln relics, and stored away somewhere in places where they will be found sometime and brought to light are scores and hundreds of confidential letters from men whose names will figure in history.

Mr. Hitt is of medium height, of modest bearing and one of those in public life, not any too numerous, who is a gentleman always. His voice is softly modulated; his manner is frank and friendly, although he never forgets the diplomatic proprieties; his conversation is stored with information and anecdotes, and yet he has never been known to reveal a thing which was to be kept in confidence.

EXTERMINATING WILD HORSES

Great Bands of the Northwest Are Rapidly Yielding to Civilization.

The wild horse of the west seems destined to share the fate of the buffalo. Slowly, but surely, the great herds of these beautiful animals which roam the plains of Washington, Idaho and Montana are being decimated. In the last two years at least 65,000 head of horses have been removed from the ranges of eastern Washington alone. Their disposition has been approximately as follows: Shipped to Chicago and other eastern markets 20,000, sent to Alaska during Klondike rush 8,000, canned into horse meat at Linton, Ore., for shipment to France 9,000, driven to Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, largely for pack and saddle horses 10,000, broken for use by new settlers in Washington 10,000, died in the last two winters 8,000. This loss has been double the natural increase, reducing the number of wild horses in that state from about 125,000 to 80,000 or 90,000. At this rate of decrease they would last for some years, but the fact is that the horses are being confined to a smaller area each successive year, thereby increasing their chances of destruction. At least 5,000 horses died of starvation last winter in the districts north and south of the Snake river.—New York Journal.

The Australian Rabbit Pest.

Eva Gordon, a school girl, daughter of the chief inspector of stock of Queensland, in writing to some Kansas school children from Brisbane, the capital of that country, has this to say of the rabbit pest of Queensland: "About twenty or thirty years ago two or three pairs of rabbits were imported into Queensland. Now they go about in millions, eating as they go, and leaving the ground without a blade of grass. In this country they also climb trees and eat the bark, so that there is no vegetation at all left for the sheep and cattle where the rabbits have been. The squatters must have wire-netting fences all around their runs; that is what you would call ranches. Men have also been sent out by the government to poison rabbits, and hundreds of dead ones are to be seen often on a small area. The rabbits burrow in the ground, so the fences have to be put sufficiently under the ground to prevent their getting underneath."—Kansas City Journal.