

The Billings Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. XV.

BILLINGS, YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1899

NO. 3

Watch for Our Spring Shoes

See Our "Little Giant" Line of
Children's and Boys' Shoes

Misses' and Children's Rubber Boots

ALL SIZES

John D. Losekamp

"Famous Outfitter."

IT PROVES FRUITLESS

The Conference Between Otis and
the Filipino Commission
Did No Good.

THE REBELSWANTTIME

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Enough of War.

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Schurman emerged from the palace between the two shack-haired, half savage looking emissaries and the three drove to the office of the United States Philippine commission, where they talked informally for about an hour.

Argueles, who is a lawyer, aptly illustrated Malay subtlety, while he declared with apparent frankness that the Filipino leaders want a chance to give up the struggle gracefully through their congress, instead of surrendering ignominiously. He asked a fortnight's armistice so that congress might be summoned May 1. He endeavored to commit the Americans to greater concessions and wanted the terms guaranteed by the treaty.

He was told that recognition of the Filipino government was impossible and that a written guarantee of amnesty for all insurgents was the utmost that could be given.

Argueles argued that Spain had given similar guarantees and broken them and he laid much stress on the Spaniard's honor. He persistently declared that the Filipinos must be permitted to retire with honor.

In conversation with Schurman Colonel Argueles revived the question of independence and was referred to the statement in the commissioners' proclamation that the Filipinos would be given an increasing measure of self-government as soon as they proved themselves worthy of it.

Mr. Schurman warned Argueles the longer the war was waged and the more killed the stronger would be the animosities hindering amicable co-operation between the two peoples for the prosperity of the islands.

The insurgents have an insurrection on their own hands. The Maccabees, traditional foes of the Tagalos, are rising in the north, while a burden of the thousands of hungry and discontented who fled before the American army and who are camping behind the Filipino lines multiplies the trouble of the Filipino government, headquarters of which are now at San Isidor, having been removed northward when Calumpit fell.

Argueles and Lieutenant Bernal say the storming of Calumpit dismayed their troops. The Filipinos had made a successful stand there against the Spanish in 1896 and thought it could not be taken. They state also that Aguinaldo is at San Isidor. The rebels are gathering at San Fernando. Some are in open mutiny and all are looting. Thousands of non-combatants are returning to their homes within the American lines.

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(Signed) Otis.
New York, April 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: In an interview with General Otis at the for-

COMPLETELY ROUTED

The Flower of the Filipino Army
Flees Before the Amer-
ican Troops.

COL. FUNSTON A HERO

Brave Kansan, With Two of His
Companies, Crosses River
Under Gallant Fire.

Manila, April 27.—MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande today and advanced on Apelit, completely routing the rebel army.

The enemy were very strongly entrenched on the river bank near both sides of the railroad bridge. General Wheaton sent Colonel Funston across with two companies of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, a couple of privates swimming the swift stream with a rope under a galling fire for the purpose of guiding the raft. The men crossed in squads of twenty and attacked the left flank of the rebels, who scuttled like rabbits into covered ways and trenches. The rest of the regiment was compelled to cross the bridge in single file along the stringers. All the wood work and much of the iron work had been removed. The First Montana followed the Kansans across the bridge.

The First Nebraska regiment attacked the rebels in three lines of trenches, driving them out, killing sixteen and wounding many. In the meantime a large body of Filipinos, estimated at no fewer than 3,000, led by General Antonio Luna, mounted on a black charger, that was evidently coming to reinforce the rebels who were engaged with the Nebraskans, appeared in the open field about two miles to the left. Emerging from the jungle, the enemy formed an open skirmish line nearly two miles in length, with very thick reserves behind. Then they advanced at double-quick, until they were about 2,000 yards from the American line, when General Wheaton ordered his troops to fire. The rebels, who were evidently unaware that the Americans had crossed the river, broke and ran in the direction of Macabele.

Most of the rebels fled to Apelit station, where trains were waiting for them. They left hurriedly, presumably for San Fernando. The towns of San Vicente and Apelit were simultaneously burned and evacuated by the natives.

Twenty prisoners were captured, including a Spaniard. The American troops also captured a brass cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition, and the same evening they captured a Maxim gun on the railroad. The fighting lasted until 4 o'clock. The American loss is one man of the Montana regiment killed and three officers and six privates wounded.

Manila, April 28, 11:45 a. m.—Yesterday furnished added proof that the United States troops have no more fear of bushwhacking than fear in battle. The Washington regiment, which is holding Taguig, with three companies of the Twelfth regiment, engaged a large force of insurgents in a fight in the jungle. The Americans lost two killed and ten wounded.

The Filipinos have been massing at the mouth of the Pasig river and it is estimated there are 3,000 of them now there. They have mounted two guns—one of them a three inch Krupp—and

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New York, April 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: In an interview with General Otis at the for-

mer Spanish governor's palace in Malacan, the American commander says: "The insurgents thought their position on the river bank at Calumpit was impregnable. They made a successful stand against the Spanish there in 1896. Our success in storming their strong entrenchments has demoralized them and the people are ready to give up the fight."

"As to the emissaries who have been sent by General Luna, my opinion is that they desire to gain time. They say they wish to submit the question of continuing the war or not to their congress meeting in May. These leaders think they represent the Filipino people. I answered that I would be glad to receive emissaries from the insurgent chiefs provided they came with a proposition of absolute surrender. These were the only terms I would consider. "The emissaries would not agree to this as they thought it contrary to the dictates of honor. The emissaries added if peace were forced upon them it would not be permanent."

Filipino refugees are all gathered at San Fernando. The soldiers are said to be in mutiny. The peasants in large numbers are returning to their homes within our territory.

Telegraphic communication with General Lawton by way of Bocave has been completed.

Insurgents attacked the Americans at Taguig yesterday, killing two of our men and wounding twelve. They were subsequently repulsed by five companies of the First Washington and three companies of the Twelfth infantry. There are indications that a considerable force of the enemy is gathered in that vicinity.

The insurgents are constructing breastworks on the shore of Laguna de Bay and have one piece of artillery mounted.

New York, April 29.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Louis Spitzel, who has been supplying the Filipinos with arms, has arrived here from Hong Kong. He said in an interview:

"Why should not I furnish arms to the Filipinos? There is money in it. I am a British subject and it is legitimate business. Did not Dewey and Wildman give Aguinaldo rifles in the beginning. Wildman has been sending out all manner of stories about me. I told him before leaving Hong Kong I would continue to sell arms as long as I felt so inclined."

London, April 29.—Members of the Philippine junta here say that peace negotiations between the United States and General Luna at Manila are unofficial in character, and that Luna does not represent Aguinaldo.

Manila, April 29.—Lieutenant Gilmore, who with fourteen men of the Yorktown, were captured by Filipinos while on an errand of mercy to Baler, island of Luzon, to rescue a small Spanish garrison besieged by 400 insurgents, are probably safe. Filipinos of Baler assert that they captured them as prisoners of war. Steps will be taken at once to secure their release.

Washington, April 29.—It is said at the war department that Colonel Funston of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers will be appointed brigadier general of volunteers for his gallant conduct in fighting the Filipinos. Formal recommendation that he be promoted must first be obtained from General Otis, who will be asked to submit it, if he does not do so of his own volition. Appointment cannot be made without authority of the president, but Mr. McKinley believes in acting quickly in cases of such meritorious conduct, and the war department expects to hear from him on the subject before his return to Washington.

Washington, April 29.—War department officials are gratified with the tone of the reply of General Otis to the Filipino delegation. It is considered as comporting with the dignity of the United States. It would not be possible for the United States to recognize the existence of the Filipino congress or the Filipino government. It is said at the war department it is not likely any further concessions than that of general amnesty will be made. Peace and freedom, it is believed, will appeal more strongly to the Filipino army than any argument Aguinaldo and his officers may make. Lawton is expected to continue the forward movement toward joining his forces with MacArthur, according to the original programme, and this juncture will probably be affected by next Tuesday.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAS. H. GOSS,
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H. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Belknap Block, - Billings, Montana.

D. R. J. H. BINKHART,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office in First National Bank building, Billings, Montana.

ANDREW CLARK, M. D.
HARRIET FOXTON-CLARK, M. D., C. M.
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS.
Rooms 6 and 7, First National Bank Building, Billings, Montana. Night calls answered at office.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over First National Bank.

J. B. HERFORD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 9, Belknap Block, - Billings, Montana.

FRED H. HATHORN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Room 4, First National Bank Building, Billings, Montana.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON,
LAWYERS.
Room 18, Belknap Block.

CHARLES L. HARRIS,
LAWYER.
Room 12, Belknap Block, - Billings, Montana.

J. D. MATHESON,
Real Estate and Life Insurance.
Room 12, Belknap Block.

A. FRASER
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General Commission Merchant.
Room 3, First National Bank Building, Billings.

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