

A VERITABLE SLAUGHTER.

The Manila Insurgents and American Troops in Deadly Conflict.--None of the N. D. Boys Hurt Although in the Thickest of the Fight.

The North Dakota Regiment Distinguishes Itself By Its Bravery.--North Dakota, Nebraska and Montana the First to Open Fire.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—Insurgents in large force opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45 last evening and renewed attack several times during the night. At 4 this morning the entire line was engaged but all attacks were repulsed. At day break we advanced against the insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defensive works. Insurgent losses in dead and wounded large. Our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal. The troops are enthusiastic and fearless. Navy did splendid execution on the flanks of the enemy. City held in check and absolute quiet prevails. Insurgents have secured a great many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick firing guns with ammunition during last month. The North Dakota regiment was in the thickest of the fight.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 7.—The following cablegram was received last evening: Manila, Feb. 6.—Fargo Forum: Regiment in action. No casualties.

Trueman. The North Dakota, Kansas, California, Tennessee, Washington, Nebraska and Montana regiments distinguished themselves by brilliant fighting. The battle was a veritable slaughter. The insurgents were mowed down. Our troops never displayed greater bravery on any field. They charged with a roar and swept the enemy before them.

New York, Feb. 7.—Gen. Otis cables from Manila that our losses in Saturday's battle in killed and wounded were 250 and rebels lost 4,000. He has already buried 500 Filipinos and has 500 prisoners. Spaniards served the rebel artillery, also two Germans. Twenty Krupp guns were captured.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully 15 miles, details regarding 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, after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing 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 fusillade 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 reinforcements.

All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour while their own reinforcements came up.

At 10 o'clock the firing was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third Artillery, the Kansas, South Dakota, Colorado and Montana regiments, the Pennsylvanians, the Nebraskans, the Utah battery, the Idahoans, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth cavalry, North Dakota volunteers, Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points, Calacagan, Santa Mesa and Galingalan, and maintained an intermittent fusillade 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 Galingalan battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which was followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

About midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for 20 minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced.

Shelled by the Charleston and Concord. 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 line at Calocan.

After daylight, the United States double-turret seagoing monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipino's 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, Macorta, Pandocan and Pasai, had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possession of the water main reservoirs, a distance of over six miles.

One of the Notable Events.

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 Duboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino 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 huts to be cleared and burned. The Filipinos concentrated into 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 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 Idaho's 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 58 of the rebels and during the fighting about the church 20 of the rebels were killed.

Some 25,000 women, children and noncombatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there.

OTIS' FIRST REPORT.

Insurgents Driven Beyond the Lines They Formerly Occupied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following dispatch from General Otis at Manila has been made public:

"Insurgents in large force made attack on our outposts at 8:45 Saturday night. At 4 o'clock Sunday morning entire line engaged. All attacks repulsed. At daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defensive works. Insurgent loss in dead and wounded large. Our own casualties thus far estimated at 175; very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and acting fearlessly. Navy did splendid work on flanks enemy. City held in check and absolute quiet prevails. Insurgents have secured many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick-firing guns, with ammunition, during last month."

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

Reported the Insurgent Loss Amounts to Thousands.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Morning Post publishes the following in its account of the fighting at Manila:

"The engagements of Saturday night and Sunday have proved a veritable slaughter of the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig river and drowned. The Americans could scarcely have been better disposed. It is known that the attack was fully expected and every preparation had been made to meet the contingency."

STILL ON PROVOST DUTY.

Thirteenth Minnesota Was Not in the Battle at Manila.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 7.—The following message has been received by Governor Lind, from Colonel Fred Ames, of the Thirteenth Minnesota:

"To Lind, governor: The regiment is still acting as provost guard. There is no occasion for alarm. No casualties City quiet.

NO REINFORCEMENTS.

War Department Thinks Otis Has All the Men He Needs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Admiral Dewey that two men had been seriously injured on the Monadnock, raising the total list of wounded of the navy to eleven for the entire war in the far East, is taken by officials to indicate a continuance of

the first day's fighting at Manila, or else a renewal of the attack, as Dewey's first dispatch stated that there were no casualties in the navy.

The news of Agoncillo's flight to Montreal was received with interest at the war department, but no one in that department would venture any comment. It is thought, however, but little importance attaches to his presence in Canada, much less so in fact than to the information bureau established there last summer by the ex-Spanish minister, Senor Polcy Bernabe. The situation is now very different from the early days of the Spanish war. The distance of Manila from Washington is so great that comparatively little control will be exercised by the Washington authorities over the actual military and naval board of war, and what information Agoncillo might furnish to his friends in the Philippines would be of little aid to them. The possibility of his engineering any filibustering expedition from Montreal is regarded as extremely remote.

The war department has made no move towards further reinforcements for General Otis. It was pointed out that two ships will start soon from San Francisco. One is on the way from New York, and it is asserted that the department feels no doubt of the ability of General Otis to handle the situation without further aid. It was said, however, that the shipment of regulars to the Philippines will continue with as much promptness as possible, in order that the volunteers now on the island may be relieved and sent home. It may be regarded as significant that the department at this time should declare its intention of continuing to withdraw the volunteers as fast as they can be spared from active duty.

SUSPICIOUS OF AMERICANS.

London Representative of Aguinaldo Discusses the Situation.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A representative of the Associated Press saw the London representative of Aguinaldo during the evening. He expressed surprise at the news from the Philippines, but declared the Filipinos at Manila were suspicious of the attitude of the United States and had formed the opinion that it was better to fight before the Americans were reinforced. The representative added that Mabini, the head of the Filipino cabinet, and his colleagues were convinced that if the Americans were beaten now public opinion in the United States would insist upon the maintenance of Filipino independence.

SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

Latest Dispatch From General Otis Is Reassuring.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following dispatch was received at 1:15 from General Otis:

"Situation most satisfactory. No apprehension need be felt. Perfect quiet prevails in city and vicinity. List of casualties being prepared and will be forwarded soon as possible. Troops in excellent health and spirits."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following report from General Otis has been received at the war department:

Manila, Feb. 6, 1899. Adjutant General, Washington. Following casualties in First brigade, First division:

Tenth Pennsylvania: Major E. Brierer, flesh wound, arm, slight; Lieutenant Albert J. Buttermore, flesh wound, slight; Sergeant Joseph Sheldon, Company H, slight flesh wound, thigh; Private Thomas Conger, Company H, abdomen penetrated, serious; Private Edward Caldwell, Company D, lung penetrated, serious; Private DeBault, Company C, flesh wound, back, slight.

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

First South Dakota: Private Horace J. McCracken, Company H, killed; Private Fred E. Green, Company I, killed; Private William Z. Lewis, Company I, killed; Private Benjamin Phelps, wounded right thigh; Corporal Eugene Stevens, wounded right thigh; Private Frank McClain, Company G, wounded in right hip; Private Hiram Fay, Company I, wounded in right hip; Corporal Carl H. Osgood, Company F, sprained knee; Private A. Haskell, slight wound in neck.

First Colorado—Private Orton Tveer, Company B, wounded left thigh; Private Charles R. Morrison, Company B, wounded left hand; Private Maurice Parkhurst, Company B, wounded in pubes; Private C. D. White, Company D, missing, supposedly drowned; Private Elmer F. Doran, Company I, killed, shot in chest; Corporal William H. Erle, Company I, wounded in left cheek; Private Charles Carlson, Company L, shot in head, killed; Private Charles B. Boyce, Company L, flesh wound in left knee; First Lieutenant Charles Haughwout, flesh wound in left knee.

Third artillery: Sergeant Bernard Sharp, Company L, flesh wound, leg, slight; Private Orian Ryan, Company L, shot through hand, slight; Private James Gleason, Company L, flesh wound, slight.

Further reports will follow.

OTIS.

The officials of the war department say that this report has been delayed, owing to the extreme care which General Otis exercises in dealing with such

matters. The details furnished by General Otis can be relied upon in every particular.

Second Bulletin From Otis.

The second bulletin received from General Otis continued the list of casualties in the Manila fight. The general seems to have abandoned the style of report he adopted in the first bulletin and instead of giving a statement of casualties by brigades, he appears to have summarized all of the killed in the second bulletin, in addition to the eight he mentioned as killed in the first bulletin, along with the wounded. The second bulletin contains a list of 32 dead, making, in addition to the previous bulletin, a total of 40 killed in the battle of Saturday night and Sunday.

The second list is as follows:

Killed in action:

Fourteenth infantry: Corporal Guy B. Soden, E and Henry F. Thompson, M; Privates Jesse Hale, A; Maurice L. Seeman, A; Louis V. Dietz, D; James Harvey Knight, Charles W. Douglass, Frank H. Issinghansen, Charles A. Seitz and Alphonso Bonner, M, and Peter N. Stormont, I.

Sixth Artillery: Private W. A. Goodman, D.

First Idaho: Major Ed McConville, Corporal Frank R. Calverel, B; Private James Frazer, C.

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

First Washington: Corporal George W. McGowan, A; Privates Ralph W. Simonds, A; George B. Reichart, Frank Smith, Mattias H. Cherry, E; Sherman Harding, Edward H. Perry, I; Walter N. Hanson, L, and Arno H. Moickel, H.

Rejected the Government's Bill.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The parliamentary committee, by a vote of 9 to 2, rejected the government's bill providing that all cases of trial revision be brought before the whole court of cassation, instead of before the criminal section of that court.

CAME AS A SHOCK.

News of the Serious Fighting at Manila Unexpected by Washington Officials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The news from Manila came like a shock to the officials here, for the administration, though an uneasy disposition prevailed in the Philippines, had clung steadily to the hope that by tact and patience actual fighting might be averted, and even those public men who felt that hostilities would follow should the treaty be ratified and the United States attempt to occupy the islands believed that Aguinaldo would not force the fighting when the treaty of peace was in its most critical stage. Some senatorial opponents of ratification of the treaty adhere to their position, but the general opinion in Washington is that the news from Manila insures the ratification of the treaty.

The news of the beginning of another war came from Admiral Dewey. No word had been received by the other departments up to tonight. It seems to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to report favorable news, and like all of his messages that have gone before this cablegram told of the success of the American forces in the action. It was with deep regret, however, that the administration learned that the insurgents had forced the issue. It had hoped all along that they could be brought to see the advantages of placing their trust in the American people and relying upon the president to deal justly with them.

Were Prepared for Trouble.

While this was true the officials here and the officers in Manila had not been blind to the threat contained in the situation there and ever preparation has been made for just what occurred. It is now acknowledged that the fear of an outbreak in Luzon was the explanation for the much commented on failure of General Miller to force a landing at Iloilo on the island of Panay. It is believed that it was unknown to the insurgents, but some of the American warships were quietly moved into positions where they perfectly commanded the insurgent intrenchments and defenses and could shell them with effect in case of an outbreak. The outposts had been greatly strengthened, it is said, by a judicious extension of the lines in some directions and also by taking summary measures to prevent the insurgents taking up positions and organizing their forces.


One Flaw in Dewey's Dispatch.

Officials noted one little flaw in Dewey's dispatch in which he spoke of the American forces as "generally successful," conveying just the least intimation that at some points the result was not as satisfactory as at others. It is inferred here that this might mean the development of weakness at some of the more exposed points on the American line, which might be easily explained by the fact that the attack was made at night, perhaps in places where the insurgents could creep close up in the shelter of the tropical jungle that grows nearly into the town of Manila. Every confidence is felt, however, that General Otis is master of the situation.

The Opposing Forces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The forces under General Otis' command at Manila number 21,648 men, and of this number about 19,000 are present for duty. No one here knows the real strength of the insurgents opposed to General Otis. The accounts of their number comes from conflicting sources. Still the best belief of the authorities at the war department is that they number about 30,000 men, but they are not comparable to the Americans in discipline or quality of arms.

Eggs from Australia are landed in London in such perfect preservation that they are sold as new laid.



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Mothers whose daughters grow debilitated as they pass from girlhood into womanhood should not neglect the pill best adapted for this particular ill.

Frank B. Trout, of 103 Griswold Ave., Detroit, Mich., says: "At the age of fourteen we had to take our daughter from school on account of ill health. She weighed only 90 pounds, was pale and sallow and the doctors said she had anemia. Finally we gave her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When she had taken two boxes she was strong enough to leave her bed, and in less than six months was something like herself. To-day she is entirely cured, and is a big, strong, healthy girl, weighing 130 pounds, and has never had a sick day since."—Detroit Evening News.

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GOING WEST.			
No. 1 Pacific Mail.....	1:55 a. m.	2:40 a. m.	
No. 3 Dakota Express.....	9:45 a. m.		
No. 39 Way Freight.....	4:30 p. m.		
GOING EAST.			
No. 2 Atlantic Mail.....	4:35 a. m.	4:43 a. m.	
No. 4 Dakota Express.....	5:40 p. m.		
No. 60 Way Freight.....	7:25 a. m.		
Nos. 3, 4, 59 and 60—Daily except Sunday.			
Nos. 39 and 60 carry passengers.			
J. R. & O. B., BOTH			
122 Mixed train for LaMoore & Oakes	Monday, Wednesday	Monday, Wednesday	
	Friday, Friday	Friday, Friday	
	7:15 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
D. L. B., NORTH			
133 Mixed train for Carrington — and points on the Soo-Leeds — and points on Great Northern	3:35 p. m.	10:00 a. m.	
	Daily.	Daily	

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