

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. { CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

HARD FIGHTING NEAR ILOILO

Four Americans Were Killed and
Twenty-five Wounded.

FIGHTING CONTINUES

Filipinos From the North are Concentrating at Montalban and San Mateo, Where they are Expected to Make Resistance--General MacArthur Occupies Aguineldo's House at Tarlac.

Manila, Nov. 23.--10:50 p. m.--Severe fighting in the North of Iloilo began Tuesday, November 21. Four Americans were killed and 25 were wounded, including three officers. The insurgents are retreating to Santa Barbara, but the fighting continues.

FILIPINOS CONCENTRATING.

Manila, Nov. 23.--12:50 p. m.--The insurgents from the North are concentrating at Montalban and San Mateo, where it is expected they will make resistance. The Spaniards never occupied these places; and the insurgents believe them to be impregnable.

A reconnaissance to the Northwest of San Mateo Tuesday developed the fact that the rebels were moving stores and men to Montalban. The number of the insurgents is unknown.

A reconnaissance made yesterday showed that 200 rebels are entrenched at San Mateo, and others in the valley between there and Mariguina, where the rebel outposts are stationed.

General Young entered San Mateo last September and found the place not especially adapted for a strong resistance.

MACARTHUR AT TARLAC.

Manila, Nov. 23.--5:55 p. m.--General MacArthur has returned to Tarlac, and has established his headquarters at Aguineldo's former residence.

During the entire movement from Gerona to Dagupan not a shot was fired. The inhabitants of San Carlos met the Americans with a band formerly attached to the insurgent army, and the Alcade (Mayor) with General MacArthur and Colonel Bad in a carriage, headed a procession through the town. General MacArthur received an ovation.

Explaining the Americans intention, he announced that they intended to garrison all the towns on the railroad. Hundreds of men are in the fields, harvesting rice, along the railroad.

AGUINALDO SURPRISED.

The foreigners in the territory assert that Aguineldo was not expecting the American advance for a month, when the rains would have finished. He had permitted a large part of his army to scatter to their homes and do the harvesting. The soldiers had hidden their rifles about their homes. If this is true, many rifles are likely to be brought in to secure the \$30 offered for each one weapon seized.

A NOTEWORTHY FEATURE.

The fording of Pampanga river, above Tarlac, by the Thirty-sixth Regiment and a battalion of the Seventeenth Regiment was a noteworthy feature. The river is broad and swift. Part of the command was ferried over on rafts and the remainder swam over, holding on to a life line strung across.

General Wheaton, when General MacArthur communicated with him, was holding San Fabian and two or three neighboring towns.

A REMARKABLE STROKE.

Captain Leonhauser's capture of the town of O'Donnell was a remarkable stroke. His command consisted of three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Captain Albright and Lieutenants Bates and Morton commanding. He started at 6 o'clock at night and marched fifteen miles in the mud. The only regular approach was along a road and over a river whose bridge was strongly fortified. The entrance of the town was entrenched. The soldiers left the road and followed a cattle trail to the rear of the town.

At daylight the commands separated, advancing along the bank to the other flanking it. The insurgent force was asleep, except those at the outposts, who were captured without shooting. One platoon ran down the main street to a trench and the other detachments made a quick search of the houses.

THE SCENE DESCRIBED.

An officer, describing the scene, said: "The negro soldiers were pouring out of every house, dragging sleeping, frightened Filipino warriors, kicking them into the street. It was a race to see which company could corral the most Filipinos. The women and children believing the stories told that the negro soldiers were cannibals, shrieked frightfully. After all the rifles had been secured the Filipinos were surprised by being told to go to their homes and attend to work."

FIGHTING AND RETREATING.

Manila, Nov. 23.--10:50 p. m.--Colonel Carpenter, November 18th, advanced to Santa Barbara, straight north from Jaro, taking trench after trench, the enemy fighting and retreating. General Hughes' column had steadily been advancing north to gain a posi-

tion west of Santa Barbara. It encountered the enemy in small detachments. Six to ten Americans were wounded in this column.

Colonel Carpenter started during the night of November 20th and opened with Battery G, of the Sixth Artillery, at daybreak, November 21st, on the trenches. The enemy volleyed as the artillery took up a position, wounding four.

Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, garrisoning Jaro, moved through Capaz, attacking the enemy on the right flank, just north of Jaro at daybreak, November 21st, driving them toward Colonel Carpenter.

The country between Jaro and Santa Barbara is thickly entrenched, especially near Pavia. The Sixth Artillery fired on the trenches and the Eighteenth Regiment charged, the enemy retreating to the next trench. The Eighteenth again charged, encountering and attacking a force of Bolomen, who were hid in the long grass, and who severely wounded several Americans.

During the afternoon of November 21 the fighting was severe immediately south of Pavia, three miles north of Jaro.

The Twenty-sixth company returned to Jaro after the flank movement, having captured three 6-pound smooth bore cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The enemy's loss was not obtainable but seven men were found dead in one trench.

The insurgents are falling back on Santa Barbara, which, it is expected General Hughes has attacked before this.

AGUINALDO'S WHEREABOUTS.

A Spanish corporal captured by the Filipinos has arrived here from Tarlac. He says he saw Aguineldo, accompanied by a prominent leader and 15 men, arrive at Bayambang (Dayambam) during the night of November 13, hatless, clothes torn and spattered with mud and his horse exhausted. Aguineldo, it appears, rested a short time, seemed anxious, consulted with his companies and the villagers as to the nature of the roads, secured fresh horses, and proceeded immediately toward Mangalaren, in Pangasinan province, west of Bayambang.

The corporal tells a straight story, giving minute details. He is convinced he is not mistaken, having seen Aguineldo several times during recent months. Aguineldo, it appears, would have had time to leave Bayambang November 13 and pass through General Wheaton's lines November 17.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN TERSELY OUTLINES IT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. D., Nov. 23.--Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned to Washington to-day from his trip to Chicago, where he went to attend a conference of the Executive Committee.

"There was some effort on the part of outsiders," said he, "to make it appear that very significant business was being transacted by the committee. As a plain matter of fact, there was little or nothing of popular interest in the meeting. It was simply to arrange some matters of organization."

"What will be the policy of the Democratic Senators towards legislation this winter?"

"Democratic, speaking generally," was the Senator's reply. "I don't pretend to speak for anybody but myself when I talk about any particular measure. I believe in resisting to the utmost the proposed gold standard legislation--the abolition of greenbacks and the extension of privileges to national banks. The Hawaiian Islands are now a part of our domain by annexation and the people there should be admitted to all privileges of government that are accorded to residents of the United States."

"If we are to regard ourselves as Christian gentlemen, standing by the declaration of independence, I do not see how we are to force upon the Cubans nor the Filipinos any form of government without the full consent of the governed. It seems to me out of the question to ever make a State out of the Philippine Islands."

Senator Jones asked with considerable concern about the developments in the case of Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania. Apart from personal considerations, he said he should regard it as a very grave error for the Senate to allow Mr. Quay to retain his seat. "The precedents are so strong against this," said Senator Jones, "that a reverse vote now would give the country at large the idea that the Senate was playing politics."

KENTUCKY'S PROBLEM.

BOTH PARTIES STILL FIGHTING OVER GOVERNORSHIP.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23.--The last of the official returns have now been certified by the County Boards of Canvassers, and probably within a week the State Election Commissioners at Frankfort will begin their task of determining, which ticket was elected November 7.

The Jefferson county canvassers to-day heard argument of counsel on a motion to throw out the vote of the city of Louisville on the ground of alleged intimidation by soldiers who were called out by Governor Bradley on election day. The Republicans took the ground that the board has no jurisdiction, being empowered simply to count and tabulate the votes.

This view was sustained and the matter now goes to the State Election Board, where no doubt the motion of the Democrats will be renewed.

A number of additional indictments were returned to-day by the Federal grand jury against alleged violators of election laws.

DEWEY ACCEPTS INVITATIONS

Where He Will Spend Two Anniversaries in Nation's History.

CHICAGO AND WHEELING

He Is Grateful for Telegrams and Letters Expressing Sympathy and Confidence--He Will Spend Washington's Birthday in West Virginia and May 1, on Which He Annihilated Montojo's Fleet, in Illinois.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Nov. 23.--The Chicago Dewey Committee, owing to the recent criticism of Admiral Dewey in connection with the transfer of his home, decided to-day to urge an early acceptance of Chicago's invitation to the Admiral to visit this city. The date for the visit is named as May first of next year, and in the committee's communications to the Admiral he is assured that Chicago citizens do not approve of

MOOI RIVER CAMP SHELLED

Thousands of British Forces Moving Toward the Front.

EVENTS AT KIMBERLY

Transports Constantly Arriving at Cape Town With Troops for the Mysterious North--British Advance Delayed by Lack of Cavalry--Orange Free Staters Believed to Be Against War.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 23.--10 a. m.--The Boer guns began to shell the camp at 5 o'clock this morning. The British artillery is in position on high ground to the East, West and North of the station. The artillery duel was continued until 8, when it ceased for an hour.

The Boers recommenced at 9 and dropped three shells into camp. They

and that the Boer losses were probably very small. The final entry indicates that the Boers, anticipating the advance of the relief column under General Methun, has taken up defensive positions to the south of the town.

The dispatch follows: "Kimberley, Nov. 12.--The Boers fired four hundred shells yesterday. Our expenditure up to date is about 200 shells.

"November 13.--There was a desultory bombardment to-day, the Boer practice being indifferent.

"November 14.--The bombardment continued to-day.

"November 16.--At daybreak our mounted troops made a sortie. The morning was misty, and our scouts came suddenly upon the Boers, who fired wildly. An artillery duel ensued. We had two men wounded.

"November 17.--There was another sortie at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Bulbepriet, which drove the enemy to the edge of Alexandersfontein. Our only casualty was a captain wounded. It is reported that the Boers are concentrating south of Kimberley, and now occupy laagers at Stagsfontein station and Scholtz Nek. Their camp is practically surrounded by Copsice, and the country is suitable to their tactics.

LORD SALISBURY ILL.

London, Nov. 23.--The following bulletin was issued at Hatfield House this evening:

"Lord Salisbury is suffering from influenza, but his temperature has fallen and he has passed a comfortable day."

A SPLENDID VICTORY.

London, Nov. 23.--The Secretary of War has received the following dispatch, through General Forester-Walker, from General Methuan, dated Belmont, November 23:

"Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morning. He was in a strong position. Three ridges were carried in

SENATOR SHANDS A DEMOCRAT

He Will Demand Admission to the Democratic Caucus.

WANTS HIS OLD PLACE

Major Lynn Will Try to Regain Superintendency of State Penitentiary--Senator Daniel Misquoted--Proceedings in the United States Circuit Court--Orders Entered--"Captain" Ward's Case Again.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 23.--Major B. W. Lyons, who was for four years superintendent of the Virginia Penitentiary, and who was beaten in the last Legislature by Major George M. Helms, to-day announced that he had yielded to the wishes of his friends, and would again be a candidate for that position.

Major Lynn, it is generally conceded, made a most excellent official, and under his management the penitentiary was a paying institution. He made a number of friends while in the office, and also many bitter enemies by whom his defeat was encompassed. Major Lynn is late in getting into the field, but it is possible that his previous good service to the State may win himself enough adherents to make the fight a close one.

Senator John W. Daniel, who delivered an address here to-night before a good audience on "English-Speaking People," was this morning asked concerning the letter published by the New York Herald over his signature, in which he said that he saw no encouragement for the Democrats in the recent election results.

DANIEL MISQUOTED.

Major Daniel said that he had been misquoted. The sentence should have read that he "saw no discouragement" for the Democrats. The Senator said he had seen the original message sent by him, and that the word was "discouragement" very plainly.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day the following rules in bankruptcy were adopted:

Section 1. Upon the filing of petition for review as provided for in section 24 (b) of the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898, the clerk of this court will docket the cause, and shall forthwith serve a certified copy of the petition upon the respondent or respondents, or his or their solicitor, through the mail or otherwise together with a notice to the respondent or respondents, to answer, demur or move to dismiss said petition within fifteen days from the date of such notice.

Section 2. The petitioner shall cause a certified transcript of the record and proceedings of the bankruptcy court of the matter to be reviewed to be filed in the clerk's office of this court within thirty days from the date of the filing of said petition.

Section 3. Upon the filing of such transcript of the record to cause the record to be printed as provided for in the 23d rule of this court and to furnish counsel on both sides with three copies each.

Section 4. And such causes shall stand for hearing in their regular order. But either side, upon ten days' notice given to the opposing counsel, have the cause heard either at term time, in vacation or in chambers upon the briefs, unless at its own suggestion or for good cause shown the court shall order oral argument.

Section 5. That all causes coming up by appeal as provided in section 25 of said Bankruptcy Act will stand for hearing in this court either in term time or in vacation, and may be called up by either party upon ten days' notice as provided in section 4 of the rule.

Section 6. All rules of this court (except as herein modified) shall apply to the proceedings in bankruptcy to which this rule relates.

Section 7. Nothing herein shall prevent the court from time to time from making for special cause, orders diminishing or enlarging the time named herein or any other suitable to expedite the proceedings or to prevent injustice.

Orders were entered denying a re-

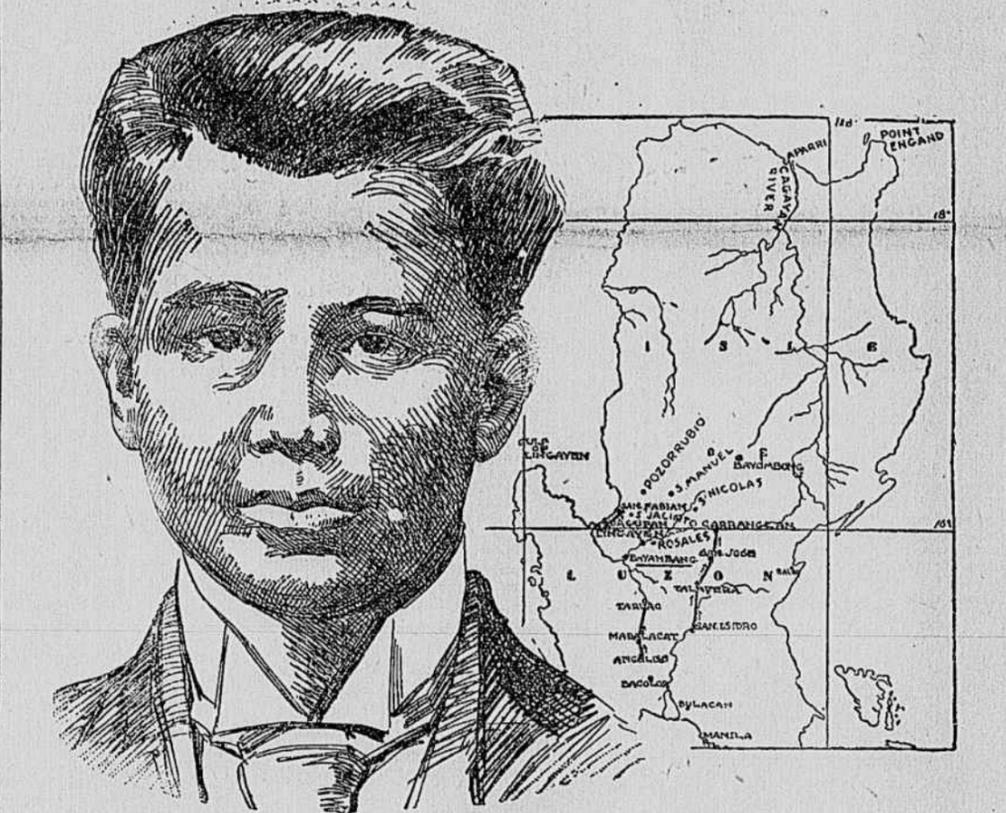
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BY DEPARTMENTS.

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- Local News--Pages 2, 3 and 6.
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THE CHASE OF GENERAL AGUINALDO.

The American troops are sweeping away the Filipinos in the northern part of Luzon with a rush. General Young's two regiments of cavalry are rapidly taking town after town, leaving each to be occupied by infantry. General MacArthur is at Dagupan, which gives American possession of the railroad to that point from Manila and practically drives a wedge between the insurgent forces. War department officials believe it means the easy capture of Aguineldo. They are convinced that he is now in the province of Zambales, west of the railroad, trying to reorganize his scattered bands. It is believed that only the advance force of insurgents got beyond Tayug before Americans took that place and that the main body is within our lines.

THE MYSTERIOUS NORTH.

Cape Town, Nov. 23.--(Evening)--The constant arrival of transports and the entraining of troops for the mysterious North are the chief incidents among the military.

Although the authorities exercise a strict watch over the transmission of news, it is permitted to say that they now are prepared to act against the Boer aggression in the North.

Although it is absurd to under-rate the Free Staters, yet it is the opinion of many competent to judge that they will not resist the British advance with the same doggedness as is shown by the Transvaalers, and, even now, many believe that if a plebiscite were taken it would show a majority against war.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

London, Nov. 23.--The British transports Pavnola and Cephalonia arrived at Durban to-day with 3,000 troops, making the total arrivals of the first division 11,600 men. Another 4,000 are expected within a few days.

The Admiralty announces that the First Dragons left Cape Town to-day for Durban to reinforce General Clery, whose is delayed by lack of cavalry.

EVENTS AT KIMBERLY.

The War Office this evening issued a dispatch from Cape Town, which is a brief official diary of events at Kimberly from November 12 to November 17. It shows that no serious engagement occurred between those dates; that the British losses have been infinitesimal.

THE STORM OF CRITICISM RECENTLY RAISED.

Mayor Harrison supplemented the committee's communication by a personal telegram, in which he urged the Admiral to accept the invitation.

The committee's letter and the Mayor's telegram follow:

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23, 1899.

Mr. George Dewey,

Admiral, U. S. N.:

My Dear Sir--The members of the committee appointed by the city of Chicago to arrange for the celebration in honor of your victory at Manila desire to assure you that the people of this locality appreciate your great service to the country and to the cause of civilization.

They do not sympathize with the recent criticisms. It seems appropriate to us that the celebration should occur on the anniversary of the battle of Manila, and inasmuch as we already have your acceptance, we beg to urge that the date of your coming here be fixed for May 1, 1900.

Very truly yours,

MARTIN B. MADDEN, Vice Chair,

J. M. GLENN, Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23, 1899.

To Admiral George Dewey, Washington, D. C.:

Committee of Chicago citizens have written you to-day, urging you to set date for visiting us May 1st, 1900. Chicago urges acceptance of the invitation.

CARTER HARRISON, Mayor.

WILL VISIT WHEELING.

Washington, Nov. 23.--A delegation from Wheeling, W. Va., to-day called

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