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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PEACE TREATY RATIFIED WITH ONE VOTE TO SPARE

Senators McLaurin and McEnery Cast the Deciding Ballots That Bind the Agreement With Spain.

VOTE TAKEN IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

Great Crowds Awaited the Result, Which Was Quickly Made Public at the Suggestion of Senator Davis, of Minnesota—President McKinley and Members of the Cabinet Gratified With the Result Attained—Battle at Manila Much to Do With Ratification of Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was today ratified by the United States senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 nays, or one vote more than two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document. The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of secrecy was removed the result was supposed to be private, but the vice president had no more than announced the figures than senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was, in fact, only one vote more than was necessary, the balloting resulting 57 ayes to 27 nays.

No vote has been taken in the senate since that on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote of today. This anxiety was due not only to the magnitude of the question at issue, but to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment.

Within the chamber the interest was intense. Very few senators left the chamber except those engaged in the cloak room, in trying, on the one side, to gain votes for the treaty, and on the other to prevent a break in the ranks. Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who had given their especial attention to securing the necessary votes to ensure ratification, were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, leaders of the opposition, considered their forces intact. Soon it was whispered about that Senator McEnery had been won over, on condition that his declaration resolution should be adopted subsequent to the passage of the treaty. When this news was confirmed it was known the ratification was assured, for Senator McLaurin had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty in view of the condition of affairs at Manila. Senator Jones went over at the last moment, making the vote one more than was necessary.

CLOSING SPEECHES.

In advance of the voting speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks.

Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successful campaign in Nevada for re-election, announced, informally during this period of the session, that in his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty.

Senator Ross read a brief written speech announcing his intention to support the treaty as in the interest of peace. He entered somewhat into the legal questions involved, saying that he saw no obstacle in the way of ratification from that source.

Senator Money reiterated his opposition, and made a plea for a modification of the agreement.

Mr. Teller announced his belief that the opposition to the treaty was responsible for the Manila battle, and Mr. Money declared this view to be absurd.

Mr. Fairbanks spoke at some length, his speech being the first he made since the debate began. He made an appeal for unanimity of action in order that the country might present a harmonious front to the outside world in dealing with so important a question.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the vice president interrupted Senator Money, who was then speaking, to announce that the hour had arrived for a vote.

But one amendment was offered, prepared by Senator Vest, placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba in the treaty. In the temporary absence of Mr. Vest it was presented by Mr. Gorman. The voting on this amendment proceeded quietly, and, as all the senators were present, it was soon disposed of. The votes of senators were closely scanned for pointers on the approaching vote on the treaty itself. The only vote considered as at all significant of a change, favorable to the treaty, was that of Mr. McEnery, who voted against the amendment. Senators Jones, of Nevada; McLaurin and Kenney voted for it.

The vote was immediately announced and pages were sent scurrying through the corridors to announce to the few senators who were not in their seats that the culmination had arrived.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

The call proceeded quietly until the name of Senator McLaurin was arrived at. He created the first stir by a speech in explanation of his vote on the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. Mr. McLaurin made a brief statement in explanation of his change of position, giving the opening of hostilities in Manila as the reason for it.

"I am, as I have been from the first," said he, "irrevocally opposed to the expansion of our territory and should have voted against ratification but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days."

He then went on to say that the attack upon our troops had brought about a new condition of affairs, and that he should vote for the treaty.

This announcement created a hubbub of excitement, for, while some senators were informed that he had decided upon a change, there were many who were not in possession of this information. The announcement brought some of the opposition senators to his side with remonstrances, but he replied to them that he could not any longer see his way clear to cast his vote against the treaty.

Continuing his remarks to the senate, he referred to Senator Fairbank's appeal to support the administration as an assurance that the critical condition existing at Manila could be more easily handled if the treaty should be ratified. He, for one, was not willing to embarrass the government at so critical a time. If, after the ratification, the administration would fail to pursue the proper course towards the islands, the fault would be that of the government, and not his, and he would not be justified in committing an unwise act by any apprehension that the administration would not do all that it should do. He also referred to the agreement to pass the McEnery resolution as a pledge against expansion. In view of this promise and in the hope that ratification would lessen bloodshed in the Philippines, he would, he said, cast his vote in the affirmative.

He had hardly concluded when Senator McEnery approached him with a word of congratulation, saying that he had decided upon the same course. The Louisiana senator made a speech of explanation to the senate publicly announcing himself only by means of his vote.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, did not vote on the first roll call, but came in from the cloak room before the vote was announced and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said that he was against expansion, and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion he would not vote for it, as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The events in Manila during the past two or three days, in his judgment, were likely to do more to discourage expansion than anything that had happened, but at the same time had produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty, and consequently cast his vote in the affirmative.

With Mr. Jones' vote added the roll call stood as follows: Yeas 57, nays 27; absent and paired, 6. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—

Aldrich (R. R. I.)	Lodge (R. Mass.)
Allen (R. Neb.)	McBride (R. Or.)
Allison (R. Io.)	McEnery (D. La.)
Baker (R. Kan.)	McLaurin (D. S. C.)
Burrows (R. Mich.)	McMillan (R. Mich.)
Butler (P. N. C.)	Mantle (S.-R. Mont.)
Carter (R. Mont.)	Mason (R. Ill.)
Chandler (R. N. H.)	Morgan (D. Ala.)
Clark (R. Wyo.)	Nelson (R. Minn.)
Clay (D. Ga.)	Penrose (R. Penn.)
Cullom (R. Ill.)	Perkins (R. Cal.)
Davis (R. Minn.)	Pettus (D. Ala.)
Deboe (R. Ky.)	Platt (R. Conn.)
Elkins (R. W. Va.)	Platt (R. N. Y.)
Fairbanks (R. Ind.)	Pritchard (R. N. C.)
Faulkner (D. W. Va.)	Quay (R. Penn.)
Foraker (R. Ohio.)	Ross (R. Vt.)
Frye (R. Maine.)	Sewall (R. N. J.)
Gallinger (R. N. H.)	Shoup (R. Idaho.)
Gear (R. Io.)	Simon (R. Or.)
Gray (D. Del.)	Spooner (R. Wis.)
Hanna (R. Ohio.)	Stewart (S.-R. Nev.)
Hansbrough (R. N. D.)	Sullivan (D. Miss.)
Harris (R. Kan.)	Teller (S.-P. Col.)
Hawley (R. Conn.)	Thurston (R. Neb.)
Jones (S.-R. Nev.)	Warren (R. Wyo.)
Kenny (D. Del.)	Wellington (R. Md.)
Kyle (Ind. S. D.)	Wolcott (R. Col.)
Lindsay (D. Ky.)	

Nays—

Bacon (D., Ga.),	Mills (D., Tex.),
Bate (D., Tenn.),	Mitchell (D., Wis.),
Berry (D., Ark.),	Money (D., Miss.),
Caffery (D., La.),	Murphy (D., N. Y.),
Chilton (D., Tex.),	Pasco (D., Fla.),
Cockrell (D., Mo.),	Pettigrew (S.-R., S.D.),
Daniel (D., Va.),	Rawlins (D., Utah),
Gorman (D., Md.),	Roach (D., N. D.)
Hale (R., Me.),	Smith (D., N. J.),
Heitfeld (P., Idaho.),	Tillman (D., S. C.),
Hoar (R., Mass.),	Turley (D., S. D.),
Jones (D., Ark.),	Turner (P., Wash.),
Mallory (D., Fla.),	Vest (D., Mo.),
Martin (D., Va.),	

Absent and Paired—Messrs. Canno nand Wilson for, with Mr. White against; and Messrs. Proctor and Wetmore for, with Mr. Turpie against.

On the motion of Senator Davis it was then ordered that the aye and no vote be made public, and soon afterwards the doors were reopened and the senate proceeded with legislative business, attempting to pass the McEnery declaratory resolution as per the promise to the senator.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The news of the ratification of the treaty reached the White house almost immediately after the announcement of the vote. Postmaster General Emory Smith was with the president at the time and was the first to congratulate him. Naturally the president was gratified with the vote and so expressed himself. Secretary Gage came in soon afterwards and was followed almost immediately by Secretary Alger and Secretary Hay. Within forty minutes after its ratification, Gen. Cox, secretary of the senate, appeared with the treaty itself, which was promptly delivered into the president's hands, and then retired. The cabinet members as they left the White house, spoke of the action as a great victory. Secretary Hay expressed his gratification that the treaty was ratified and only regretted that it had been found necessary to occupy so much valuable time in doing it. He said the treaty would now be submitted to the Spanish cortes at the session which opened this month and he anticipated no obstacles to the final exchanges. Secretary Long said:

"I am glad the treaty is ratified; glad from the standpoint of an anti-imperialist, as well as from any other. The very height of imperialism is to have these islands now under the control of one man exercising absolute military authority. The ratification of the treaty transfers the disposition of these islands to the American people who, throughout their representatives, can themselves govern or make any other disposition of them that our own principles of government and ideas of national welfare require."

Secretary Alger thought that the confirmation of the victory at Manila, together with the ratification of the peace treaty, was sufficient to make the day memorable. He spoke of the perils of the position which the American troops have been occupying for so many months, while the fate of the treaty was at issue, and said he was only too pleased now that these troops were free to protect themselves.

M'ENERY RESOLUTION UP.

The Republicans Unable to Pass It—Mr. Allen's Remarks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—After the ratification of the treaty the senate in open session took up the joint resolution offered by Mr. McEnery, declaring a policy for the Philippines, and an effort was made to adopt it, but the debate occupied so much time that the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Allen, before the executive session, addressed the senate at some length. He devoted the first part of his remarks to a personal explanation, brought out by statements made concerning him and his action with respect to the treaty. Among the statements made by the newspaper in question was that Mr. Allen today would enlighten the senate as to the political significance of Senator Gorman's position with reference to the treaty.

"I have at no time," said Mr. Allen, "promised to enlighten the country concerning what Senator Gorman is doing or proposes to do. I do not know nor am I concerned in knowing what Mr. Gorman's intentions may be."

MR. ALLEN AND MR. BRYAN.

He then paid a personal tribute to Mr. Gorman's ability and patriotism as a statesman. Referring to the statements which have been made as to the action of some of the Democrats in the senate in opposing the treaty because of their opposition to Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and the further statement that Mr. Allen proposed to take these Democrats to task, Mr. Allen said:

"I am not the keeper of the conscience of Mr. Bryan. I do not pretend to represent him here or elsewhere, and any utterances to the contrary are entirely unfounded. I am the personal friend of Mr. Bryan, and I

Continued on Seventh Page.

Price Paid for Mr. McEnery's Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The resolution offered today by Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.), which will be adopted by the senate as the price of Mr. McEnery's vote for the peace treaty, is as follows:

"That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of said islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States, but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government, and, in due time, to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

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1—Filipinos' Loss Heavy.
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Peace Treaty Ratified.

2—Dreyfus Coming Home.

3—House in Session.
Democratic Banquet.
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4—Editorial.
Twin Cities' Trade.

5—Sporting News.
Poultry Show Open.
Money for Minnesota.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 59⅝c.
Chicago Cash Wheat, 72⅜@72½c.

7—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
News of the Railroads.

8—In the Field of Labor.
Gen. Wade Returns.
Tidings From Ames.
Insurance Company Excluded.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK.—Arrived: La Champagne, Havre.
SWEINMUND.—Arrived: Hekla, New York.
HAVRE.—Arrived: La Normandie, New York.
HAMBURG.—Arrived: Phoenicia, New York.
GIBRALTAR.—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, on cruise.
LIVERPOOL.—Arrived: Tauric, from New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

GRAND—Hopkins' Transoceanic Vaudevilles, 8:15.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville. 2 and 7.
Aldermen meet city hall 8 PM.
Library board meets, city hall, 5 PM.
Lecture, Charles W. Seymour, "The Passing of the Spaniards, Central high school, 8 PM.
Poultry show, Market hall, today.
Jefferson club meets, 48 East Fourth st, 8 PM.
St. Paul presbytery meets, Merriam Park afternoon; Dayton Avenue church, Wednesday.

KILLED IN BATTLE

GEN. OTIS CABLES OFFICIAL LIST OF THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES AT MANILA

THIRTY-EIGHT DEAD ARE ACCOUNTED FOR

AN EQUAL NUMBER ARE SUFFERING FROM SERIOUS WOUNDS INFLICTED BY FILIPINOS

ONE HUNDRED MORE AMONG THE WOUNDED

Complete List Difficult to Obtain, Owing to the Amount of Territory Covered by the Troops—Several Have Died Since the Battle From the Effects of Wounds Received—Effect of Treaty Ratification.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—(Special.)—A special from Manila says that the list of American casualties during the battle with the Filipinos will not be complete for several days. It is known that thirty-eight are dead, while fully that number are suffering from serious wounds. Fully 100 more are slightly wounded and several are missing. The casualty list will be greater than at present stated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The most important news received in Washington today were the lists of casualties from Gen. Otis. Prompted by the general's promise of last night to send in the list of casualties at the earliest possible moment, the friends of the soldiers at Manila besieged the war department today by telegram and word of mouth for information from the scene of battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front, which prevented earlier reports from the division commanders. In the meantime came a short cablegram from Admiral Dewey which caused some temporary commotion by creating the impression that hostilities had been renewed by the insurgents. Up to the close of office hours, however, nothing had come from Gen. Otis to confirm this information, and such cablegrams as did come from him touched upon other matters entirely, so it was assumed there was no foundation, in fact, for the apprehension.

When Gen. Otis' casualty lists began to come over the cable they were somewhat confusing, probably due to the fact that there are nineteen different lines between Manila and Washington. The immediate effect was to cause some errors to be made in the reported list of killed. After great difficulty, the officers of the war department arranged the previous casualty lists into the following single list, which is believed to be substantially correct, and was made as an official substitute list for the prior lists:

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

First Brigade, First Division—

Tenth Pennsylvania—Maj. E. Brirer, flesh wound arm, slight; Lieut. Albert J. Buttermore, flesh wound, slight; Sergeant Joseph Sheldon, Company H, slight flesh wound thigh; Private Hiram Conger, Company D, abdomen penetrated, serious; Private Edward Caldwell, Company C, lung penetrated, serious; Private Debault, flesh wound back, slight.

First Montana—Private Reynold, Company L, slight wound in ear; Private Charles Rummels, flesh wound in leg, slight; Corporal Hayes, Company H, missing, probably killed; Private John Zernsen, Company L, head wound, probably dead; Private Mayersick, Company I, lungs penetrated, serious; Corporal Skinner, Company I, slight thigh wound.

First Colorado—Private Orton Twever, Company B, wound in left thigh; Private Charles S. Morrison, Company B, wounded in pubes; Private C. B. White, Company D, missing, supposed to be drowned; Private Elmer F. Doran, Company I, killed, shot in chest; Corporal William H. Erle, Company I, wounded in left cheek and arm; Private Charles B. Doyce, Company L, flesh wound in left knee; Private Charles Carlson, Company L, killed, shot in head; First Lieutenant Charles Haughwount, flesh wound in left knee.

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

Third Artillery—Sergeant Richard Sharp, flesh wound, leg, slight. Private Orian Ryan, L, shot in head, serious. Private Edward Lundstrom, L, shot through hand, slight. Private James Gleason, L, flesh wound, thigh, slight.

Fourteenth Infantry—Killed: Corporal Guy B. Soden, Company E. Corporal Henry F. Thompson, M. Private Jesse A. Hale, A. Maurice Seaman, A. Louis V. Dietz, D. James Harvey Knight, M. Charles W. Douglass, M. Frank H. Issinghausen, M. Charles A. Zeitz, M. Alphone Bonner M. Peter M. Storment, I.

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

First Idaho—Killed: Maj. Ed McConville. Corporal Frank R. Calwert, B. Private James Frazer, C.

First California—Killed: Private J. J. Dewar, K. Tom Bryan, H. Joseph Maher, M.

First Washington—Killed: Corporal George W. McDouan, M. Private Ralph W. Simonds, A. George B. Raichart, Frank Smith, Matthias H. Cherry, Sherman Harding, Edward H. Perry, I. Walter N. Hansen, L. Arno H. Meckel, H.

First Washington—Wounded: Sergeant Samuel E. Roakler, I. Corporal James Neary, M. Musician Joseph W. Osberger, M. Private Dixon A. Everett, A. Michael Kennedy, Augustin Berry, F. Benjamin A. Harbour, Hugh P. McClellan, Herman Steinhagen, O. B. Wright, M. William Sloat, K. Arthur L. Oesleurm, M. Arthur Hughes, M. Albert E. Barth, M.

Lieut. James Mitchell, Fourteenth infantry, died of wounds at 2:20 p. m., Feb. 6.

Private G. W. Hall, Company G, First Idaho, died of wounds.

Col. William C. Smith, First Tennessee, died of apoplexy at head of his command on firing line, Feb. 5.

EFFECT OF TREATY.

As to the change in condition brought by the ratification of the treaty today there is a variance of views, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Second Assistant Secretary Adee, of the state department, were giving the matter attention today with the idea of being able to send full instructions for his future guidance to Gen. Otis immediately

The extreme view on one side is that until the Spanish government ratifies the treaty it is not of legal effect. According to that view, therefore, the United States government is estopped from proceeding beyond their lines at Manila for the time. By the other extreme view the United States government is free to do just as it pleases in the entire group of islands, and will, therefore, proceed at once to complete the military occupation of the islands. Perhaps there is justification for this last view, in the fact that the Filipinos were Spanish subjects, nominally, when they broke the terms of the protocol, and thereby released the United States from its observance. The medium view and that which is likely to be followed, is that Gen. Otis is justified in doing anything that is necessary to protect his army, and all American and foreign interests in Manila, even though this may oblige him to assume the offensive beyond the outside of the old lines in pursuit of the insurgents, who may be seeking to reorganize and recoup from their late defeat, with an intention of attacking again or even threatening the Americans.

NO NEW ORDERS.

Secretary Long this evening said that no additional orders had been sent to Admiral Dewey, and he did not anticipate that any would be necessary just now. He had been acting on the theory that the president desired to follow the most liberal policy in dealing with the Filipinos, and there was no reason now to change that policy.

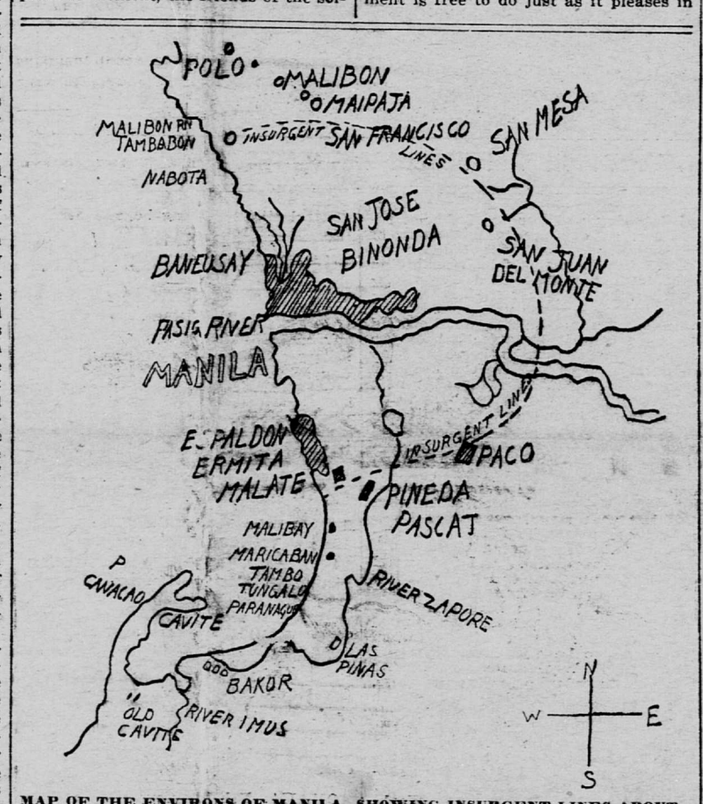
STORES TO DEWEY.

The Solace started from Norfolk at 3 o'clock this afternoon with a supply of ammunition and other needed stores for Dewey's fleet, via the Suez canal, but it is not the intention to send further naval reinforcements.

It was learned upon inquiry at the war department that all the American troops at Manila have an abundant supply of smokeless powder. The regulars have the Krag-Jorgenson rifle and about 5,000 of the same weapons are in the hands of the volunteers.

AFTER AGONCILLO.

It is no secret now that the authorities here were preparing to arrest Agoncillo just as he fled, but probably they are not sorry that he got off safely, and thus relieved them from the performance of a disagreeable task. The conduct of the remaining members of the Philippine junta is still under close watch, and while the treatment to be accorded them has not been determined, it is recognized that they are in a precarious position legally, and can secure no immunity only by the exercise of the greatest discretion.



MAP OF THE ENVIRONS OF MANILA, SHOWING INSURGENT LINES ABOUT THE CITY.

Porto Rican Cabinet Resigns.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Feb. 6.—Gov. Gen. Henry has ordered the dissolution of the insular cabinet, and substitutes for it the following departments: State, justice, finance and interior.

The cabinet resigned because Senor Munoz Rivera was not allowed, as its chief, to act with reference to insular affairs independently. Its members claim that they were independent of Gen. Henry, because elected by the people.

LOSSES OF FILIPINOS ABOUT TWO THOUSAND

Defeat of the Natives by Americans Bordered Upon a Slaughter of Dervishes by the British Troopers.

WARSHIPS DID TERRIFIC EXECUTION

Estimated Casualties of the Filipinos Is Two Thousand Killed and Three Thousand Five Hundred Wounded——Five Thousand Prisoners Taken——This Is Believed to Be a Conservative Report——Shells From Admiral Dewey's Fleet Wrecked a Train Loaded With Insurgents.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A special cablegram from Hong Kong says:

"The latest advices from Manila are to the effect that the rebel forces have been driven back ten miles and their losses are placed at 2,000 killed, 3,500 wounded, many seriously, while 5,000 prisoners have been taken by the Americans.

"During the fighting the United States warships did terrific execution, especially in the shelling of a train loaded with insurgent troops.

"On Sunday great crowds gathered near the water front to watch the bombardment, while the towers and every vantage point of view was occupied by excited people. There were no street cars to be seen, and not a vehicle of any sort appeared on the streets of Manila during the day.

"The Thirteenth Minnesota troops had a most difficult task to perform during the fighting. Acting as police the Minnesota soldiers arrested many Filipinos and disarmed many more. As a result of their vigilance, where there had been numerous attempts to assassinate American officers during Saturday there were none Sunday. Absolute order was maintained by the Minnesota regiment.

"The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the bay on Sunday and took up a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the Mole. She is still there.

"The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

"The official list of dead and wounded has not yet been submitted for publication, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered, to obtain a reliable list except from headquarters.

"Two Filipino commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested here this morning after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city."

FILIPINO TACTICS.

Learned to Attack by Night From Spaniards, Says Gen. Merritt.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, in an interview today on the Philippine outbreak, said:

"That the attack on our lines should have been made at night is what one would expect from the tutelage of the Filipinos in war—that of the Spaniards. Night attack is a favorite operation of the Spanish commanders, and during the time that the insurgents were besieging Manila before our movement against the city actively began, the two antagonists used to shoot liberally at each other during the dark, and during the day remain inactive. Their common policy, however, when fighting in the trenches is to thrust their rifles over the top of the breastworks without exposing any part of the body, and trust to luck to hit something. The night attack as a method characterizes the art of war in the low stage of development. Soldiers trained in the best schools of modern military science prefer, as a rule, to fight their battles in daylight, since then there is less chance of mistake, and a greater opportunity of working out with mathematical precision. The chiefs of semi-civilized forces, from the khalifa to Aguinaldo, prefer a dash in the dark, hoping to terrorize the enemy by the unexpectedness of attack.

"Without doubt the insurgent assault on Manila was preconceived and deliberate. That it was planned by Aguinaldo I do not care to assert, but, of course, the patent probability is that it was, since he has lately seemed to be undisputedly supreme. The blow which we have been compelled to deliver ought now, in my judgment, to be vigorously followed up. If it is the Filipinos will quickly realize who is master, and submit. Our policy up to the time of this battle has been one of extreme conciliation, based upon the hope and expectation that, ignorant as the Filipinos were, they might eventually be brought to understand that we bring them freedom and prosperity, and not a repetition of Spanish tyrany.

"Unfortunately, they are a people peculiarly likely to misapprehend forbearance and consideration. They immediately attribute them to fear or weakness; they respect nothing except force, for it is the only thing that the Spanish have ever presented to their eyes that it was possible for them to respect. All this the English residents of Manila and colonists at all the Oriental British ports at which I stopped at on my way home repeatedly told me. They predicted that the insolence and license of the Filipinos would infallibly grow, until we should be forced to bring home to them the fact that our power could not be resisted. Then it was declared they would abandon resistance.

"The military organization of the Filipinos will scarcely, I think, survive this defeat—certainly not if we at once strike hard again wherever they show front."

FILIPINO JUNTA BEWILDERED.

Flight of Agoncillo and Withdrawal of Attorneys the Cause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Filipino junta here was in a state of bewilderment today. Senor Agoncillo, its head, fled so hurriedly that he failed to leave instructions for the balance of the junta, and they accordinly are dependent upon word from him, as well as hampered by the serious illness of one of them. Their counsel, Messrs. Ralston and Siddons, withdrew from any relations with them, and they according are now without advice in a strange country, and though told they will not likely be arrested they have a strong apprehension on that score. The junta, at 2 o'clock, had received no dispatch from Aguinaldo about the battle, and no word had come from their fleeing chief, Agoncillo. This forenoon Senor Lopez had a long interview with their attorneys, at which the latter formally withdrew all connection with them, and subsequently, to make their position clear, made the following public announcement:

A conflict having taken place between the American troops and the forces under command of Gen. Aguinaldo, a duty superior to that which a lawyer owes to his clients causes us to withdraw from the services of the representatives here of the Philippine republic, and this has today been done.

It has been our aim in the course of our employment to set before the people of this country the true conditions existing in the Philippines—conditions, which in our humble opinion, will make extremely difficult the subjugation of the alien race and render of questionable propriety the thrusting upon its citizens of a government which they do not desire.

We think it proper to make this public announcement of the fact that our obligations to the Filipino representatives and government are at an end.

It is asserted that on Saturday, or Friday night, a cablegram came from Aguinaldo briefly announcing that he would take no action until after the vote on the treaty. Whether this was in response to a message from Agoncillo or not is not quite clear, though it is suggested it might have followed a cabled advice from Lopez to avoid an engagement.

Ratification Means War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Hale after the vote in the senate today said:

If the treaty had been made as it ought to have been made, putting the Philippines on the same basis as Cuba, no trouble would have arisen; or if the managers of the treaty had consented to an amendment on this line there would have been no trouble. Or, still further, if they had agreed to the passage of a joint resolution declaring that congress did not expect permanent occupation, trouble would have been avoided. But the truth is, that underneath the expansion newspapers and back of the movements of the leaders of the expansion cause lies the determination to be content with nothing but permanent annexation. This means a protracted war of subjugation of the people of the Philippine islands.

The ratification of the treaty means not peace, but immediate war. We must send more troops and more ships to Manila, and must undertake the immense job of conquering people who are trying to establish a government of their own.

HIS BUSY DAY.

Agoncillo Pursued by Enterprising Canadian Reporters.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—Agoncillo has had an extremely busy day of it. Newspaper men and people driven by curiosity have thronged his room all day long, and the Filipino envoy has been kept busy answering questions ever since he finished his breakfast this morning. The interviews in the evening papers amused him greatly.

"They have come here and asked me all sorts of questions," he said tonight,