

CUT THEM TO PIECES

FILIPINOS AT CALOOCAN MOWED DOWN LIKE GRASS BEFORE A SCYTHE

OFFERED FIRM RESISTANCE

Withering Fire from the Great Guns of the Warships and Rifles of the Americans More Than the Rebels Could Withstand—Fled in Dismay, Leaving the Field strewn with their Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following dispatch from Gen. Otis was received tonight: Manila, Feb. 10.—Adjutant General: The insurgents collected in considerable force between Manila and Calocan, where Aguinaldo was reported to be, and threatened an attack and an uprising in the city. This afternoon we swung the left of MacArthur's division, which is north of Pasig river, into Calocan, driving the enemy easily. Our left is now at Calocan. Our loss light, that of the insurgents considerable. Particulars in the morning. The attack was preceded by one-half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels. —Otis.

MANILA, Feb. 10.—The attack upon Calocan by the American forces was inaugurated at 5:30 this afternoon, and the Filipino stronghold was reduced in short order. The slaughter of rebels was like the mowing of grass, and the Filipinos finally fled in dismay, leaving the field of battle strewn with their dead. The American losses were insignificant.

At a signal from the tower of the De la Loma church, the United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire from the bay with the big guns of her fore turret on the earthworks with great effect. Soon afterwards the Utah battery bombarded the place from the land side. The rebels reserved their fire until the bombardment ceased, when they fired volleys of musketry as the Montana regiment advanced on the jungle. The Kansas regiment, on the extreme left, with the Third artillery deploying to the right, charged across the open and carried the earthworks, cheering under a heavy fire. Supported by the artillery at the church, the troops advanced, driving the enemy, fighting every foot, right into the town line, and penetrated to the Presidencia, and covered the Filipino flag at 5:30 p. m. The enemy's sharpshooters, in the jungle on the right, fired at long range on the Pennsylvania regiment, but the rebels were soon silenced by shrapnel shells and the Pennsylvania remained in the trenches. As the Americans advanced they burned the native huts.

To reach its present position the brigade has advanced four times since Saturday, in a series of brilliant combats on different parts of the line of action, especially so on the 4th, 5th and 7th. The last advance was the most sanguinary, the American loss being one killed and six wounded, while the Filipinos suffered a loss of forty-four killed and were utterly routed. The brigade has lost to date six killed and fifty-five wounded. The Filipinos lost 130. All the dead were buried. Several bayonet charges were made on the 7th, during the advance of the right and center. The taking of the Chinese cemetery on the 5th, by the Montana and Pennsylvania regiments, was a superb piece of work. A brilliantly executed advance up the slope in the open made a battle picture that would delight any veteran.

FILIPINOS FINAL STAND.

The rebels have apparently selected Malabon as their base of operations. In the next encounter with the Americans, as they are concentrating in considerable force there, and at Calocan. Many small bodies of scattered troops are straggling in from the right, and others are undoubtedly arriving from the north interior provinces. Aguinaldo is reported to have established headquarters at Malabon for the purpose of rallying his forces for a decisive blow. In order to cover their movements the rebels again opened fire upon the Kansas outposts last night from the jungle. The firing was continued for twenty minutes, but without effect. The Americans reserved their fire until a detachment of the enemy emerged from the bamboos, when a well-directed volley made the rebels scuttle back to their cover like rabbits.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Open Door Explained. Adams Case Investigation. Battle Near Manila. Another Cold Wave. Mobs Parade Paris. 2—Sch in South Dakota Senate. Embalmers Rev. Inquiry. Interesting House Debate. 3—The State Legislature. TH in the House. Younger Pardon Bill. 4—Editorial. 5—Weekly Trade Reviews. Banquet Tickets in Demand. 6—Sports News. L. A. W. Retains Racing. News of the Railroads. 7—Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 49 1/2. Chicago May Wheat, 72 1/2 @ 72 3/4. 8—Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News. Church Services Tomorrow. 9—In the Field of Labor. Cattle Man's Story Questioned. Hold-Up in St. Paul. Poultry Show. ATLANTIC LINERS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Kensington, Antwerp, Philadelphia—Arrived: Siberian, Liverpool. LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Tauric, New York. ANTWERP—Sailed: Switzerland, Philadelphia. Arrived: Aragona, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Britannic, New York for Liverpool. BREMEN—Arrived: Saale, New York. COPENHAGEN—Arrived: Island, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

- METROPOLITAN—Dark. GRAND—Hopkins Transcendental Vandellies, 2:35 and 8:15 P.M. Palm Garden—Vandellies, 2 and 7 P.M. Levee—Annual ball, Mozart hall, 8:30. Societa Italiana ball, Assembly hall, 8:30 P.M. Poultry show, Market hall, all day.

bits. Beyond this everything is quiet along the entire line.

CITY WILL BE GUARDED.

In anticipation of a native uprising in this city unusual precautions were taken here last night by the American military authorities. Fortunately the steps taken proved unnecessary. The Filipinos are evidently convinced that an uprising would prove suicidal to them.

The Visayan commissioners arrested on board the Uranus sailed for Iloilo yesterday with the Tennessee regiment, on board the United States transport St. Paul.

No vessels have cleared from Manila for Philippine ports since Saturday, consequently no news has yet reached outside points.

No news is expected from Gen. Miller, at Iloilo, before Tuesday, though a battle may have been fought there. Scouting parties of the Dakota regiment yesterday surprised some Filipino scouts at the bridge across the Paranaque river. The enemy retired hurriedly, swimming the stream in order to reach the main body of the rebels, entrenched opposite Troop K, of the Fourth cavalry.

AGUINALDO'S ULTIMATUM.

Filipino Chief Gave Americans Three Days to Get Out.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 6.—The steamer Esmeralda, leaving Manila Jan. 10, arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 16. Passengers said that on the 10th Aguinaldo had issued his twelfth and last proclamation which amounted to an ultimatum. In effect it gives the Americans three days in which to make up their minds what to do—"get out or fight." In consequence of this ultimatum, Europeans living in the outskirts moved into the city, and Gen. Otis quickly prepared for the worst. Aguinaldo is said to favor peace at any price. His followers have not been paid for three months, and they demanded from Aguinaldo immediate payment or the loot of Manila. Having no money to pay them, the soldiers got beyond the control of their commander. An American citizen on the Esmeralda said: "On Wednesday, Jan. 10, the American soldiers were looting about in their aimless way, having the appearance of men on whose hands time hangs heavily. The streets were crowded, and business was in full swing, but every one's nerves seemed to be on edge, as if disaster was imminent and anticipated. All at once a great crowd came rushing down the road. I heard the bugle sound sharply in a dozen places, calling the soldiers to quarters, and in five minutes not a boy in blue could be seen on the escolta. On seeing the Americans in mass, the insurgents retired in quiet order."

HOW DOES HE KNOW?

Agonello Makes Statements He Fails to Substantiate.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Agonello stated emphatically that he had authentic information to the effect that Aguinaldo did not want a cessation of hostilities and had not asked for it. When asked how he obtained this information, he refused to say.

SADLY EMBARRASSED.

Aguinaldo's New Commissioners, Who Arrive at Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—On the steamer Inyo, which came today from Manila, "Gen. E. Riego de Dios and Senor M. Rivera, who are Aguinaldo's 'special commissioners' to Washington. They were very much disturbed when told of the latest developments in the Philippines.

FATE OF ANDREE.

Probable Solution of the Prolonged Silence of the Aeronaut.

KRASNOVARSK, Siberia, Feb. 10.—A gold mine owner named Meonastyschia, has received a letter saying that a tribe of Turghos, inhabiting the Timur peninsula, North Siberia, recently informed the Russian police chief of the district, that on Jan. 7, last, between Koma and Pit, in the province of Yeniseisk, they found a cabin constructed of cloth and cordage, apparently belonging to a balloon. Close by were the bodies of three men, the head of one badly crushed. Around them were a number of instruments, the uses of which were not understood by the Turghos. The police chief has started for the spot to investigate, as it is believed that the bodies are those of the aeronaut, Herr Andree, and his companions.

MRS. GEORGE'S PLEA.

May Not Be Argued at Present Term of Court.

CANTON, O., Feb. 10.—The plea in abatement on behalf of Mrs. Annie E. George, indicted for the murder of George D. Sexton, has been prepared and will be filed in court early Saturday. Contrary to expectations, the plea does not go into the merits of the case, but is almost an exact copy of the motion to quash, filed and overruled some days ago. No time has been arranged for arguing the motion, and, unless the judge insists on an early disposition, it will not be taken up for a week or two. It now seems doubtful if the case can be tried this term, which expires at the earliest day in April which the docket can be closed.

"Wildcat" Bankers Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—Two indictments were returned today against Leonard B. Imboden, and one against S. F. Hancock, of the Planter's bank, a "wildcat" concern recently ordered closed by the state officials. One count against Imboden is for forging or signing the names of the officers of the Harbline bank, of Fairbury, Neb., to a draft for \$25,000. He is presented to his own bank, as part of its capital. Imboden has been in jail for the past ten days. Hancock is out on bail. Both came here from Ft. Worth, Texas.

POISON CASE DRAGS

HARRY CORNISH MERCILESSLY QUIZZED BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

WILL NOT ANSWER FREELY

Affairs of the Knickerbocker Club a Subject Upon Which the Witness Maintains Reticence—Denies Having Made Direct Charges, Claiming He Merely Quoted Opinions of Experts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Two men, whose names have been most intimately connected with the death of Mrs. Adams, were on the witness stand today before Coroner Hart and jury and put through a rigid cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who is conducting the case. Harry Cornish, who gave the poison to Mrs. Adams, was the first witness called, and at the afternoon session R. B. Molineux, who had been named by Cornish, on the stand, as the man he believed to have sent the poisoned bromo-seltzer through the mails, was called.

Cornish was again somewhat reticent today and equivocal in his answers to questions put to him by the assistant district attorney, and in one instance at least, occasioned a great deal of surprise. In an interview with a number of newspaper representatives, preliminary to the commencement of the examination, Cornish, when asked if he knew Mrs. Molineux, and if she could have any connection with the case, said that he wished the assistant district attorney would ask him that question on the stand. "A man is supposed to perjure himself for a woman," said Cornish, "but am here to tell the truth, if they ask me such questions."

This seemed a significant statement at the time, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne put those very questions to him, to which Cornish made the following answer: "I never saw Mrs. Molineux to know her, and never saw her when she was Blanche Cheseborough."

He made the statement that he had suspected Molineux of having prepared the poison because a chemist, a friend of his, had suggested that because a sediment had been left in the glass from which Mrs. Adams drank that the bromo-seltzer preparation had been put up by a half chemist, a man who had some knowledge of chemistry, but not a complete knowledge, and that as Molineux knew something of chemistry his name naturally suggested itself. This was the reason, Cornish said, and the fact that he had a quarrel with Molineux was another reason.

Early in the day Cornish sent word that he wished to make a statement to District Attorney Gardner. The latter replied that any communication Cornish had to make must be through Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who is conducting the case, on behalf of Col. Gardner's department.

Cornish then had a long conference with Mr. McIntyre, who, besides being a personal friend of Cornish, is said to have knowledge of many personal ramifications which the mysterious poisoning has brought about. After consulting Mr. McIntyre, Cornish returned to the inquest room. None of the other numerous witnesses subpoenaed are present. Cornish declined to say anything regarding District Attorney Gardner's remark last night, that it now behooved him to "clear his skirts." It is understood that Col. Gardner made this remark in connection with Cornish's apparent unwillingness to tell everything he knew regarding the state of affairs at the athletic club, and regarding his relations with those persons who have been brought into the case more or less in the guise of suspects.

SOMEWHAT ABRUPT.

The first question that Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked Cornish today was somewhat abrupt. "Will you tell me," he said, "all your reasons for supposing Molineux committed this crime?"

Cornish answered, as he did yesterday, that the idea came to him when he examined the handwriting on the package containing the bromo seltzer bottle and the poison. "You don't believe now that Molineux wrote that address?" "No, I don't," replied Cornish shortly.

Cornish also denied that he thought Felix Gallagher wrote the address. Cornish said that he had learned from the police that whoever prepared the bromo seltzer bottle must have been a chemist. Besides Molineux there were in the Knickerbocker club two chemists, Jucum and Tuttle. "Jucum told me," continued Cornish, "that it was evident that the compounder was only half a chemist." The question, how did Jucum see the poison, brought out the fact that Jucum was intimate with the Adams family, and examined the compound before the police took it away.

TRUST THE TOPIC.

Shoe Men at Boston May Combine—Steel Combination—Millery Too.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Massachusetts shoe men are talking of a trust. The idea is still in embryo, but progress is being made. One shoe man interviewed, said: "Though there has been no meeting of men interested in the proposal is about this: Ten or a dozen manufacturers, in different lines of goods, would combine, getting together a capital of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 and do, say, a \$15,000,000 business. They might pay a good jobber in the West and a good credit man high salaries to look out for that end of the business. The money thus paid would be saved to the combination in reduced expenses."

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Will Visit Boards of Trade in Leading American Cities to Secure Their Views on Commercial Future of the Orient—Argues That America is Most Interested in the Open Door Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The new Japanese liner America Maru arrived here today from China and Japan, via Honolulu, the vessel ahead of time. On board the day was Lord Charles Beresford, admiral of the British navy. The America Maru was met at the Heads by a government tug boat bearing a party of distinguished citizens, who went to welcome the visiting admiral, who came to this country in a threefold capacity, viz: As a British statesman, an officer of the royal navy and a commissioner from the associated chambers of commerce of England. The party landed before the vessel docked, by special permission, and the admiral was driven to the Palace hotel.

family, and examined the compound before the police took it away.

QUOTED THE EXPERTS.

"Now look here, Cornish," said the assistant district attorney, "you said that I was not treating you fairly. I do not suspect you of the crime, and I am giving you every chance to tell all you know. Are you perfectly candid?" "I am telling you all I know," said Cornish.

Mr. Osborne asked Cornish if he had any opinion as to who wrote the address on the poison package. Cornish said he had not.

"Didn't you tell Col. Gardner that you thought Felix Gallagher wrote that address?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I told him the experts said the letters were written by the man who addressed the poison packages, and I felt sure Gallagher had written the letters." "And you think he wrote the address on the package?" "No, I think there is a resemblance in the writing. I cannot say who wrote that address. The experts said the handwriting was the same."

MR. MOLINEUX TESTIFIES.

Cornish gave way on the stand temporarily to Molineux. Mr. Osborne asked the witness abruptly if he was innocent of the poisoning of Mrs. Adams. Molineux replied: "I am absolutely innocent."

Molineux told of his connection with the Knickerbocker and New York Athletic clubs, and said that he had left the former club largely because of his quarrel with Cornish. He was asked if he had known Henry C. Barnett, and replied that he was a warm personal friend of that man, a friendship that had lasted several years. He could suggest no motive why any man should send poison to Barnett. Molineux then described the rooms at the Knickerbocker Athletic club on the second floor, occupied by himself, Barnett, Cornish and Adams. A fishing trip on Morgan's yacht Victor, which had been brought into the case, came into discussion. Molineux said he had had several trips on the yacht, but Barnett had never been with him. He had met Miss Cheseborough on one of these trips, being introduced to her by her married sister.

RESIST THE POLICE AND TERROR.

IZE THOSE SUPPOSED TO FAVOR DREYFUS

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Late this afternoon there was some excitement on the streets caused by the shouting of the rival parties. A crowd of anti-revolutionists, on finding themselves unable to gain admission to a meeting that was being addressed by M. Quessy de Beaurepaire, moved off and demonstrated at the office of the minister of war, the Palais Bourbon, and the office of the Ligue Parisienne where the demonstration became rather turbulent and ended in a scuffle with the police, who made numerous arrests. Strong police guards are posted everywhere, and these have prevented serious developments.

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LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, OF BRITISH NAVY, COMES TO ADVOCATE IT

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M. de Beaurepaire Indulges in Incendiary Utterances at a Public Gathering—Predicts War, Either Civil or Foreign, Unless Dreyfus Proceedings are Quickly Disposed Of.

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RUBBER NECK. —New York Herald.

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TO BE COLDER TODAY

DELIGHTFUL PROSPECT FOR THE FROST-BOUND DEVISEES OF THE BANANA BELT

CANADA'S FRIGIDITY MILL

It Has Been Working Overtime, and Qu'Appelle and Minnedosa Are Sending Some New Meteorological Remnants for the Inspection of the Eager Citizens of Minnesota and Vicinity.

A cold wave is coming this way and will strike St. Paul this morning if it does not run off the track. This will be welcome news to those people who imagined the winter would pass without colder weather than has made the past week so delightful. It was feared that the thermometer would not get below 35 degrees below zero this winter, but weather wise prophets predict that it will go much lower before another week.

This prediction is based upon conditions reported from Montana and Dakota yesterday. Montana experienced a hot wave Thursday, and it had an effect upon Dakota weather also. It was thought it might reach Minnesota, but yesterday afternoon reports came in that Montana was feeling quite chilly, and Dakota was not as tropical a place as had been expected. At Grand Forks, where the mercury went up Thursday, it fell to 42 degrees below zero yesterday, and there were indications that it would be much cooler before night.

The railroad officers, which keep informed of the weather through their station agents reported a cooler influence all over the Northwest yesterday. Even in Idaho and Washington the temperature was lower than it had been for several days, and there seemed to be no ground for hope that the intensely cold weather of the past week was to discontinue.

"There is no reason," said a railroad man yesterday, "to expect warmer weather within two weeks. Everything seems to be against it. The cold area extends all over the country, and there is no sign of a warm wave anywhere."

It was a little warmer in St. Paul yesterday morning. The thermometers registered 20 below early in the morning, but toward noon they went up to 12 degrees below, and at 2 o'clock it was only 9 degrees below.

From that hour the mercury fell gradually, and last night the temperature was very low again, and pedestrians went well muffled up. The coal dealers and the plumbers are reaping a harvest from the weather. It is bankrupting householders to pay for coal to burn, and it is bankrupting landlords to pay for plumbers' bills for mending frozen and broken pipes. If the present weather continues coal will go up in price, and plumbers will be so busy that they will raise their rates for work that must be performed.

There has as yet been little sickness due to the cold weather, but even the stoutest of us are not willing to risk more frost than is absolutely necessary this time. Many are not able to get their freight from distant points to the railroads, and in the cities and towns business men are not going about to transact business more than they are obliged to. The weather is consequently affecting the business and traffic of the entire country.

SHEEP FROZEN TO DEATH.

Heavy Losses Suffered by Shippers of Live Stock.

The past week of cold weather has been most detrimental to the local live stock interests, and has been especially severe on shippers who have been unfortunate enough to have stock on the road during the past week. A heavy snow storm from Benton, Mont., lost about 325 sheep out of a train of eleven cars. When the men opened the cars at South St. Paul to unload them 170 of the woolly animals were found frozen and dead. The loss was estimated at \$10,000. A heavy snow storm from Benton, Mont., lost about 325 sheep out of a train of eleven cars. When the men opened the cars at South St. Paul to unload them 170 of the woolly animals were found frozen and dead. The loss was estimated at \$10,000.

WILL PROSECUTE CERVERA.

Spanish Military Court to Act in the Santiago Disaster.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The supreme military court, which has had under consideration the loss of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July 3, last, has decided to prosecute, in connection with the disaster, Admiral Cervera and Commandant Moren, former captain of the destroyed cruiser Cristobal Colon.

HOBO CLUB FUNCTION.

The First Banquet of a Unique New York Organization.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The first fortnightly banquet of the Hobo club was held in the banqueting rooms of F. C. Volla & Son, 25 Mulberry street. Thirty hobo of the vicinity were there and did justice to a menu