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VOL. XXII.—NO. 119. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains FIVE CENTS.

PATH OF TORNADO

IT IS STREWN WITH MANGLED BODIES OF VICTIMS AND DEBRIS OF THEIR HOMES

PITIFUL WOE OF SUFFERERS

TOWNS OF KIRKSVILLE AND NEWTON, MO., TRANSFORMED INTO CHARNEL HOUSES

HUNDREDS WITHOUT HOMES

List of Dead Is Incomplete, but Shows That Half a Hundred or More Lost Their Lives, While the Number Injured Is Much Greater—Relief Measures Inaugurated—Neighboring Towns Assist.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., April 28.—As a result of the tornado that swept through the eastern portion of this city yesterday morning, demolishing half of the residence and office buildings, two hundred families are homeless, and nearly fifty dead bodies and seventy injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen of the injured will die. Although rescuers have been searching the ruins ever since the storm spent its fury, many are still missing, and it is thought that a considerable number of the unfortunates were consumed in the flames that broke out soon after the storm had ceased. The work of rescue continues, but it may be days before the total number of victims is known. As far as known the names of the dead and injured are as follows:

THE DEATH LIST.

Mrs. Henry Billington; Mrs. A. R. Bowman; Theodore Brigham, ex-merchant; Miss Lena Brown, of Moberly; child of Rev. Albert Burr; Seth Feather, eight-year-old boy; Mrs. W. W. Green; A. J. Glasse and wife; J. A. Glasse and wife; Dr. W. B. Howells, osteopath; Mrs. C. A. Little; J. B. Larkin, retired merchant; three children of Henry Lowe; Mrs. John Mahaffey Sr.; Mrs. John T. Mahaffey; child of J. T. Mahaffey; F. M. McClay and wife; mother and niece of J. T. Miller; Miss Ora Millan, of Woodland, Mo.; Mrs. Bluepanschott and baby; Mrs. H. K. Sherburne; Samuel Weaver, ex-contractor; Miss Leona Whaley; Dr. Wheeler; Mrs. Joe Wood; Miss Mary Rorabaugh; Mrs. Lou Mitchell; Harry Mitchell; J. K. Anderson; Dr. Billings; Drew Bowman; James Cunningham; Mrs. Elliott; Miss Bessie Green; C. A. Gibbs; Mrs. C. A. Gibbs; Mrs. Hearman; Miss McClay; Mrs. Anna Miller; John C. Weaver; Joseph Woods; Mrs. Woods.

INJURED.

Miss Della White; Mrs. Peck, fatal; Cal Little's niece, fatal; W. R. Park; Mrs. Theodore Brigham, legs and chest crushed; Robert Millay; Miss Weaver; Mrs. Oluphut; Miss Moss, fatal, broken back; John B. Kirk and wife; Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. D. D. Feathers; Elmer L. Dennisan and wife; Cal Little and wife, serious; Herman K. Sherburne, head injured; O. H. Beeman's child; Mrs. P. Hill, leg broken and otherwise crushed; John Conder, slight; Oscar Ingoldes' brother; Mrs. W. B. Howwel and child, dangerous; Norman Yankee, of Sedalia; Mrs. W. H. Vincent; Mrs. Ella Weaver, both legs broken; Daniel McGonigle; John T. Mahaffey's daughter; Ben A. Bowman's daughter; T. J. Miller and whole family; Mrs. W. H. Philipps, serious; Mrs. Munson; P. Vrigham, serious; Stella Weaver; Joe Weaver; George Weaver; Ella Weaver; M. A. Romijue; Price Romijue; H. E. Myers; Miss Cupp; J. E. Ashforth; J. W. Brown; Mrs. Lula Byrnes; Mr. Schney and wife; Mrs. Clem; Thomas Dinsmore and wife; Mrs. Wheeler Douglass; Charles Douglass and sons; Mrs. J. B. Hobson; J. B. Kirk; Willis Kellogg; Hollis Kellogg; C. Kellogg; Mrs. Oliphant; Mr and Mrs. Peck; Mrs. Dr. Howell; Mrs. Roe and daughter; D. S. Kraggs; P. B. Warren; Mrs. O. Miller and child; Mrs. N. Johnson; Mrs. Sarah Reiger; Miss Belle Mahaffey; I. Coenfield and wife; Albert Whaley; Mrs. F. T. Hernon; Miss C. Ashlock, bruised about face; Mrs. J. P. Anderson, cuts and bruises; Miss Lillie Barnes, scalp wound; Mr. Barker, head bruised; infant six weeks old, fatally injured; Thomas Billington, student, chest bruises; Mrs. T. S. Borden, wrists dislocated; Doc. A. C. Bowman, ribs broken, fatal injuries internally; W. D. Brassfield, badly bruised externally; Mrs. Thomas Braden and child, laceration; Will Bright; M. Chancey, head and hand injured slightly; Mrs. M. C. Chancey, head injured; Miss Denniston, slight cuts; Miss Eva Douglass, normal student, left leg broken, chest bruised; Frank Douglass, both arms and legs dislocated, fracture of forearm; Mark Dwyer, Sterman French, badly lacerated; E. Gross, Aubrey Green, eleven years old, jaw broken; Mrs. Sam Hamilton, hand hurt; Mrs. Shelton, Hamilton, arm bruised and cut; J. D. Hume, skull fractured; Mrs. King, Mrs. John Larkins, badly bruised externally, will recover; Mrs. Henry Lowe, Becky McMinn, slight external injuries; Miss Mary Mitchell, Miss Ada Millay, bruised about head and face; Miss Edna Millay, child, internal injuries; Mrs. R. T. Millay, head and face bruised; daughter of W. R. Parks, slightly injured about face; James Riggers, slight cuts and bruises; John O. Ryan, aged sixteen, badly bruised; August Ryan, twelve years, head and shoulders crushed, will die; Clarence Stearns and mother, body bruises; Mrs. Will Smith, shoulder hurt, injuries slight; E. Thomas, Mrs. Effie Vesta, body bruises, will recover; Mrs. Waddel, body bruises, not fatal; Bennie Weaver, child, injured internally; Thomas W. Haley, bruised about head and hips.

MISSING.

Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Williams.

The tornado struck the city last evening—and most of the residents were at supper at the time—cutting a clean path, one mile long and 600 feet wide, through the residence section, and leaving death and destruction in its wake. Buildings were demolished or twisted apart and scattered to the four winds. A conservative estimate places the aggregate amount of damage at $200,000, individual losses ranging from $100 to $8,000.

The wind played many pranks and there was some miraculous escapes. J. T. Coonfield and his family were eating supper when the tornado struck their home. The house was picked up and carried across a slough, and dumped up against a hill. The building was not completely wrecked, and the family escaped without anything worse than a severe shaking up. Houses on both sides of the residence of W. T. Hull were blown into splinters, but the wind was content with twisting his house off its foundation, and leaving it intact. The house was in the center of the district, and it was used as a hospital after the storm. P. J. Rieger, a prominent attorney, ran right into the path of the storm to save his family, who were helpless with fear. Dashing into the house he carried his wife and children into the cellar. As he stumbled into the place of safety the building was leveled to the ground. He was just in time to save his loved ones, and is happy, although his loss by the cyclone amounts to $3,000.

CUT LIKE A KNIFE.

Among the first of the buildings wrecked was the elegant $10,000 residence of Mrs. Mary Hensley, in the southeastern part of the city. Not a vestige of it is left. The Catholic church, a fine brick structure in the northwestern part, was unroofed and otherwise damaged. The large dwelling of Judge Andrew Ellison, in the same locality, was stripped of its second story. He and his family, and John Donoghy, took refuge in the cellar and were saved. The residence of H. Lowel, just outside of town, was twisted into a heap of ruins, and three of his children buried in the debris and killed. Other large residences were lifted from their foundation, and literally torn into kindling wood.

For a time the people in that portion of the town not touched by the storm were panic-stricken, but as soon as they recovered their wits they immediately went to the aid of their unfortunate townsmen. Calls for help were sent to surrounding towns, and were quickly responded to. The wounded were carried to the homes of hospitable neighbors, and given immediate attention. Twenty-five doctors from Moberly, Macon and other points along the line of the Wabash railroad came to Kirksville last night, in response to urgent calls for medical assistance. The visiting doctors co-operated with the local physicans, and the work of caring for the wounded was expedited.

Hundreds of persons visited the stricken district today and a large number of sightseers came from neighboring towns. The special officers would not allow any one without authority to go through the ruined district. Kirkville streets have been hub deep in mud ever since the first spring shower, and the rain that followed the tornado has made them impassable for wagons. This state of affairs hinder the work of gathering the dead, and makes the compilation of a complete list of victims impossible for the time being. All business has been suspended, and the only stores open are those dealing in drugs.

HORRIFYING SCENES.

The scenes that met the gaze of the rescuers were horrifying. An aged man and his wife had evidently been eating their evening meal when the cyclone struck and carried their home away. They had clasped each other in their arms, and were found dead on the ground some distance away from where their home had been.. No trace of their house has been found. Several of the dead were found at spots which would have been the center of their buildings had they not been blown to pieces. This was the case with Mrs. Panschott, who suffered a most terrible death. Her headless body, with her arms clasping her lifeless baby, was discovered on the floor of the house, which was left as a raised platform in an adjoining field. The head was severed as if it had been done with a knife, and was about twenty feet distant. Two children had been lying in a cot in one of the destroyed houses. The house was carried away, but the floor of the first story and the foundations were left, the wind lifting the house from the sills and tumbling it a long distance. The cot on which the little ones lay was lifted up, with them on it, and carried fully a block and a half and set down on the ground. Neither of the children was hurt. Along the railroad track betwen the depot and Kellogg's Crossing, a distance of half a mile, was a mass of debris. The wrecks of many homes were scattered along the ground, and trees were filled with bed clothing and other household goods.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Mayor Noonan, assisted by a number of citizens, opened an intelligence bureau at noon. Messengers were sent through the stricken district in search of persons who were known to have resided in that section of the town. Every citizen made it his duty to report at the bureau of information all cases of death, injury and of persons missing. In this way some little degree of order was brought out of chaos. By 2 o'clock it was said at headquarters that the injured so far numbered seventy-four, with about a dozen cases which are sure to result fatally. The list is not complete, however.

There are two undertakers in Kirksville, and together they had all they could do taking care of the dead.

A meeting of citizens, at which the mayor presided, was held this afternoon at the opera house. Committees were appointed to systematize the work of clearing away the wreckage, providing shelter for the homeless ones, and raising funds for their temporary care. There are at least 1,000 homeless persons in Kirksville.

BABIES UNHARMED.

The freaks of the storm were many, but one of the strangest occurrences was the finding of a crooning baby in a field far away from any house. The child was scarcely scratched. The baby has not been identified. Another baby has been found bruised to death by the violence of the wind. This baby also has not been identified.

Among the horrors of the storm was the finding of a corpse of a sixteen-year-old girl, with a two by four scantling driven through her body. The body of a little child was found with the limb of a tree sticking through its neck.

The district visited by the storm had been recently built up and most of the houses were new. Many had been put up with borrowed money, and, as a result, scores are not only houseless, but burdened with debt, for only a very few of the buildings were insured against wind. The relief committee secured donations of over $1,000 within a short time this afternoon, but the calamity is so overwhelming that outside assistance will be needed. The mayors of St. Louis, Kansas City, Quincy, St. Joseph, Sedalia, Moberly, Macon and several other towns have already telegraphed offers of assistance. There is some talk of petitioning the legislature for state aid.

No arrangements have yet been made for the burial of the dead.

Every member of an entire family, with the house they dwelt in, is unaccounted for, and it is believed that all have been killed. These are Franklin McClay and wife and daughter, and Miss Cora Miller, of Brashear, Mo., who resided with the McClays.

DISTRESS AND DESOLATION.

Awful Fury of the Storm in the Town of Newton.

CHILICOTHE, Mo., April 28.—Scenes of utter distress and desolation were pictured today in the little tornado-swept burg of Newton, forty miles from here, on the St. Paul road. A day of ceaseless search among the ruins and work for the injured and suffering, followed a night of gloom and despair. Fifty families are homeless, there being about fifteen dead and over thirty injured, while half of the place is in ruins. A complete list of casualties will not be known for several days.

The known dead are: S. Des Per, wife and three children, Laban Evans and two daughters, William Hays, wife and two children.

Those injured are: Three children of William Hays, Ellis Evans, A. J. Jones, wife and two children, Mrs. Mary Gregory and daughter, Mrs. Pierce and sister, Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Timsey, Dave Stanford, wife and three children, Mr. McQuiston and wife, Mose Guyman and wife, Mrs. Johns.

The storm struck Newton at 6:15 in the evening, coming from the Southwest. It came without warning, and few were able to take advantage of their storm cel-

Continued on Third Page.

NEW MRS. BELMONT

SLOANE FAMILY SKELETON DRAGGED FROM ITS CLOSET AND PARADED TO VIEW

DIVORCE AND A WEDDING

HENRY T. SLOANE IS GRANTED LEGAL SEPARATION FROM HIS WIFE, JESSIE

GIVEN CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

Proceedings Were Had Before a Referee and Kept as Secret as Was Possible—Former Mrs. Sloane Is Wedded to Perry Belmont Soon After Granting of Divorce Is Announced—Sequel to a Scandal.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Henry T. Sloane, the well known and wealthy society man, was today granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Jessie A. Sloane. The decree was handed down by Justice Stover, in the supreme court, and was based upon the report of a referee whose name was not officially disclosed. The name of the co-respondent was also kept secret. The custody of the Sloane children, Jessie, Emily and Eleanor, was given to Mr. Sloane. He was also accorded the right to marry, and defendant in the suit, it was stated, should not lawfully marry again until after the death of Mr. Sloane.

"But," the decree continued, "the remarriage of the parties to this action is not hereby prohibited."

Mrs. Sloane is deprived of the right to any part in Mr. Sloane's property. The separation of the couple was announced last December.

Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane were married at 8:30 o'clock tonight, at Greenwich, Conn., by the Rev. Walter M. Barrows, pastor of the Second Congregational church of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will go to Washington, where they will be the guests of Mrs. G. Howard, Mr. Belmont's sister, for several days. Mr. Belmont will then take his bride to Kentucky, to visit his stock farm.

Before leaving this city tonight, and at Mr. Belmont's request, the new Mrs. Belmont conveyed her home, at No. 9 East Fifty-second street, the house that had been recently given to her by Mr. Sloane, and all its contents, to the State Trust company, with instructions to convey it back again to Mr. Sloane. The property is valued at $550,000. If he shall refuse to accept it, the Trust company is instructed to invest the proceeds of the sale of the house for the benefit of the Sloane children.

It is learned that the referee in the divorce case was William L. Turner, and that he had been appointed by Justice Francis Scott on March 25, last. The referee held two hearings. Mrs. Sloane did not attend either.

TEXAS ANTI-TRUST LAW.

New Bill Introduced Is More Drastic Than Original.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 28.—As a result of the decision in the lower courts at Little Rock yesterday as to the unconstitutionality of the Arkansas anti-trust law, a bill was introduced in the house today to meet the suggestions mapped out by the Arkansas judge, and the bill is even more drastic than the Arkansas law. This morning the senate took up the anti-trust bill for consideration. An amendment was adopted providing that the bill shall not become effective until Jan. 13, 1900. An amendment exempting fire insurances was offered and discussed at length. With the amendment and the bill pending the senate adjourned until next Tuesday, when consideration of the measure will be resumed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Largely Increased Attendance Marked Second Day's Session

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 28.—The second day of the National American Woman Suffrage convention was marked by largely increased attendance. At the morning session a paper written by Rev. Anna Spencer Garlin, of Rhode Island, was read, urging that American women have important duties to perform for "the good of women in our new possessions." The afternoon session was devoted to hearing reports from the various state organizations, showing that the war interfered with the progress of work in many states, some of them reporting it at a standstill. The most encouraging reports were from the West and South.

PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

Was Greeted With Cheering and Waving of Hats.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cheers and the waving of hats greeted President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley and their party when they reached the Manhattan hotel at 5:30 tonight. The demonstration took place as the president stepped from his carriage. It came from a crowd that had been waiting for nearly an hour to see the chief executive.

President McKinley remained within doors tonight. A large number of politicians called at the hotel, but only a comparative few intimate friends were admitted to the president's rooms. President McKinley expressed himself as much pleased with the news from the Philippines.

"I am very glad to hear of the success of our men," said the president, "and glad to know that the prospects of peace are brightening. I heard from Gen. Otis just as I was stepping into my carriage to go from the Hotel Bellevue to Capt. Goghlan's ship. I stopped the carriage and immediately sent a message of congratulation to the troops. That message expresses my sentiment, I think, in regard to the Philippines."

DEFIED THE COLONEL.

Illinois Soldiers Wanted to Go Home and Would Not Parade.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Under decidely unusual conditions the Second infantry is expected to arrive home from Cuba at any hour tomorrow morning. It was the wish of Col. Moulton, the commanding officer, that the regiment should arrive in Chicago at an hour that would permit of a parade through the streets. The various sections of the train bearing the regiment became separated, and when the two first sections had arrived at Cedar Lake, Ind., about two hours ride from Chicago, the two rear sections were six hours late. Col. Moulton thereupon ordered the two leading sections sidetracked, to await the arrival of those who were behind time, and all of them to remain at Cedar Lake until morning.

This action roused great feeling among the men who were anxious to reach home. Maj. William Dusenberry declared that the colonel had no right to order the trains side-tracked, as each soldier had paid for his individual ticket, calling for through transportation. He openly defied the colonel, and sent messages to the railroad officials, demanding that the trains should be moved at once. He was backed up by the men, who were becoming ugly at the prospect of standing on a side track all night.

General Passenger Agent Reed, of the Monon, on which the troops were coming, finally decided it would be expedient to leave, and the trains were ordered ahead. All the sections having arrived, the regiment will arrive about 8 a. m., and as many of the men have declared they will not perade under any circumstances, the event is off.

HONOR DECLINED.

Incident at the Funeral of the Late Gov. Oglesby.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—At the funeral of former Gov. Oglesby, at Elkhart today, Dunham Post No. 441, G. A. R., brought with them on a silken pillow the flag which covered the casket containing the remains of President Lincoln when they were brought from Washington to Springfield, with the request that it be placed over the casket of Gov. Oglesby. Mrs. Oglesby declined the honor, however, saying she hardly thought it proper for the flag which had been honored by draping Lincoln's casket should perform a like honor for one as humble as Gov. Oglesby. The flag was carried by the commander of Dunham post, immediately after the casket, in the procession from the house to the chapel.

WRONG EYE REMOVED.

Montreal Surgeon Makes an Error and Leaves Patient Sightless.

MONTREAL, April 28.—A surgeon's error is causing much talk in Montreal. On Tuesday last a specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, who has been a successful practitioner, performed an operation upon Thomas Stewart. One eye had been injured seven years ago and was sightless. It was deemed wise to remove it, but by an inexplicable error the wrong eye was removed, leaving the patient perfectly blind.

BAIL INCREASED.

Alleged Philadelphia Bribers Held in Sum of $20,000 Each.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The hearing of former United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham and ex-Assistant District Attorney Harvey K. Newett, who are charged with attempting to bribe Secret Service Agent William J. McManus, in connection with the great counterfeiting conspiracy which was unearthed in this city, last week, was concluded today, and United States Commissioner Edmunds increased the bail of each defendant from $10,000 to $20,000, which they furnished.

Eight witnesses were called today by District Attorney Beck, and most of their testimony corroborated that of William L. Kendig, one of the men charged with counterfeiting the internal revenue tobacco stamps, who made a clean breast of the whole conspiracy at the hearing. The main witnesse today was William J. McManus, who is in charge of the secret service force in this city. He told in detail of the conference he had with Newett, how the money was paid to him, and how he led Newett into believing that he (McManus) was giving Newett the information desired in regard to the movements of the secret service men.

MARTYRS TO EMPIRE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A statement prepared by the war department shows casualties reported in the Philippines among American soldiers from February 4 to April 28, as follows:

Killed, - - - -	198
Wounded, - - -	1111
Total, - - -	1309

NOT LIBELOUS.

Educator May Be Referred to as a "Fine Old Educational Mastodon."

NEW YORK, April 28.—Judge Cowing, in general sesions today, dismised the indictment against Prof. Nicholas Butler and Holt Bros., respectively, editor and publishers of the Educational Review, in which it was alleged they criminally libelled Joseph J. Little, president of the board of education of this city, by referring to him as "that fine old educational mastodon."

THEY LOST HIM.

Cuban Outlaw Killed by His Gendarmerie Captors.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 28.—In a fight at Palma Sorrienor, north of Santiago, yesterday, between the gendarmerie and a party of outlaws, one bandit was killed and one captured. The captured outlaw was afterwards killed while he was trying to make his escape, but it is suspected here that this explanation really covers an intentional killing.

Gathering Testimony.

NEW YORK, April 28.—It is reported today that District Attorney Gardiner and his assitants in charge of the case are at work gathering the testimony connecting R. B. Molineux with the death by poisonig of Mrs. Kate J. Adams in December last, for the purpose of placing it before the May grand jury early next week.

PLEAD FOR PEACE

FILIPINOS HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF WAR WITH UNITED STATES AND ASK QUARTER

AGUINALDO IS SEEKING DELAY

WANTS A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES UNTIL FILIPINO CONGRESS CAN MEET

THIS CANNOT BE GRANTED

Washington Authorities, Confident the End Is at Hand, Predicting That Aguinaldo Will Yield When He Finds That He Can Gain No Time for Parley From Gen. Otis—Rebel Officers Cause a Stir.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The end of the Filipino insurrection is in sight, in the opinion of army and navy officials. A telegram received from Gen. Otis today announced that Aguinaldo had taken what is regarded as the first step towards surrendering—namely, requesting a cessation of hostilities. Secretary Alger said, as the department closed, that while it could not be said that peace was assured, he regarded the prospects as the brightest, and felt confident that the end of the insurrection was near. To his mind there would be a repetition of the negotiations which were had before Santiago. The secretary left Washington tonight for a ten days' trip in the West, and it gave him great satisfaction to leave affairs in such promising shape. Everybody is praising the volunteers, a marked change in the sentiment expressed a few days ago, when it was understood that the same men were pleading to be brought home. Col. Funston came in for the most commendation, even the regular officers taking note with admiration of the fact that his achievements were all strictly within the line of the plans laid down for him by his superior officer, Gen. Wheaton.

Gen. Corbin said that every volunteer who participated in the fighting in the Philippines since peace was declared should have a medal of honor. By the terms of their enlistments they were entitled to withdraw from the service, but they had remained voluntarily, performing more than was required of them, which was more than the ordinary duty of a soldier.

It is expected that tomorrow there will be further negotiations with the insurgent representatives. While the hope is expressed that our commission will not hold out terms so severeas to lead to a renewal of the fighting or the withdrawal of the insurgents to another stronghold further north, it is realized that Gen. Otis must exercise care to make sure they do not in bad faith take advantage of the opportunity afforded by a suspension of hostilities to secure whatever benefit to themselves may come from the rapidly approaching rainy season. Campaigning on the part of the Americans will be almost impossible at that time. However, it is believed, that Aguinaldo is now really in earnest, and that his sole effort is to shift responsibility for the surrender to the Filipino congress.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin says the Filipino peace overtures will not bring about any change of plan in this country as to forwarding ships, supplies and troops to the Philippines. Transports are about to sail and a considerable number of troops are under orders to proceed to Manila.

It is said at the navy department that the developments of the day make it improbable that the Iowa will be sent to Manila, according to the original programme. In view of the state of affairs in China, however, the American fleet on the Asiatic station will be kept at a high standard.

FILIPINOS SEEK PEACE.

Insurgent Officers Enter Manila and Confer With Gen. Otis.

MANILA, April 28.—The Filipinos will seek peace. Col. Manuel Arguelez and Lieut. Jose Bernal, chief of Gen. Luna's staff, entered Gen. MacArthur's line bearing a flag of truce. They are en route for Manila by train to confer with Gen. Otis regarding terms of surrender.

The Filipino officers walked down the railroad track to the Kansas regiment's outpost at 9 o'clock this morning. The Kansas captain in command there escorted them to Gen. Wheaton's headquarters, where they were provided with horses and sent to the headquarters of Gen. MacArthur. The latter invited the Filipinos to sit down at lunch with him, and conversed with them for some time. He refused, however, to speak authoritatively on the subject of their errand, referring all inquiries to Gen. Otis. The Filipinos were then escorted by Maj. Mallony, of Gen. MacArthur's staff to Manila, reaching this place at 3 p. m. Gen. Otis' aide, Lieut. Staden, was awaiting their arrival at the depot with a carriage, in which they were driven to the palace entrance. The Filipino officers attracted much attention. They were dressed in uniforms of checked blue and white cloth and wore straw hats. They carried no side arms. They were escorted directly to the office of Gen. Otis. Jacob G. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission, and Hon. Charles Denby, a member of the commission, soon joined the party there. The news of the arrival of Filipino officers under a flag of truce spread through the city rapidly and many officers gravitated to the corridors of the place, while a crowd of natives gathered in the square opposite the palace. At 5 o'clock the two Filipino officers, escorted by Lieut. Sladen and Maj. Mallony, left the palace. They did not look at all elated as a result of their talk with Gen. Otis and the members of the Philippine commission.

Aguinaldo is evidently selecting the armistice as a subterfuge for his congress, hoping by subterfuge to overcome Gen. Otis' consistent policy of ignoring the Filipino congress. The army officers' argument is that it is impossible to arrange an armistice without the sanction of congress. Gen. Otis punctured this assumption by remarking that if Aguinaldo could made war without congress, he could stop it without reference to that body. One of the conferees afterwards remarked they are shrewder than white men in diplomacy, as the Malays are credited with being.

While the insurgents are undoubtedly tired of war, the leaders are torn with dissensions. There is a suspicion that it was hoped by means of a conference to ascertain what they could expect. If they saw that anything is to be gained by continuing the war, an armistice would be asked as an opportunity for recuperating their demoralized forces. It is an interesting commentary upon Aguinaldo's scheme that only sixty of the three hundred members of the Filipino congress have taken the oath of allegiance which their constitution requires.

A Filipino proclamation replying to the proclamation of the American commissioners has appeared. It is signed by Madini for the president, and is dated at Caniasdro, April 15. It is in the usual grandiose style, and declares that President McKinley issued the proclamation in order to force the American congress to ratify the cession of the islands under the treaty of Paris.

"This contract of cession was made with the Spaniards after Spanish domination had been ended by the valor of our troops," the proclamation asserts. The proclamation complains that the Filipinos were not represented at Paris during the negotiation of the treaty, and that they are without assurances of the fulfilment of American promises. It dilates upon the alleged Anglo-Saxon hatred of blacks, and asserts a desire to enslave them. Deploring a lack of foreign aid in prosecuting the war, the proclamation concluded:

"We stand alone, but we will fight to the death. Coming generations will pray over our graves, shedding tears of gratitude for their freedom."

MANILA CASUALTIES.

Gen. Otis' Official Bulletin of the Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received the following casualty list from Gen. Otis:

Killed—First Washington, F, Corporal E. W. Strain, Private Joseph Eno.

First Montana—M, Private Charles Murphy.

Wounded—F, First Lieut. Charles A. Bocker, scalp, slight; Privates H. R. Smith, face, moderate; D, William J. Marshall, neck, slight; H, Clyde Z Woods, abdomen, severe; Robert Hovey, leg, severe; Sidney O. Bickison, chest, severe; Abel Nilson, cheek, severe; William E. Howard, thigh, severe; Sherman T. Shepard, chest, severe; Edward Curley, thumb, slight; George A. Clark, thumb, slight; A. A. Ellis, loin, slight; Corporal George W. Hovey, abdomen, severe; L, Private Ennis, chest, slight.

Twentieth Kansas—M, Capt. William Bishop, hip, moderate; A, Sergeant C. A. Woodkorth, groin, moderate; K, Corporal E. R. Kincaid, arm, slight; I, Privates E. L. Whittaker, side, severe; L. A. Terry, abdomen, severe; M. Henry Morrison, chest, severe.

First South Dakota—B, Sergeant C. L. Butler, leg, slight; Corporal Hammon H. Puck, arm, slight.

First Montana—Maj. John Miller, shoulder, severe; E, Capt. Andrew Jensen, forearm, severe; B, Privates James Tierney, thigh, severe; I, J. T. Schultz, scalp, slight; C, John Kirley, shoulder, moderate.

TO LAY A CABLE.

Transport Hooker Takes an Expedition to Manila.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Gen. Greeley states that the United States transport 'Hooker" will be placed under the orders of Maj. Joseph E. Maxfield on Saturday. She will sail on Monday carrying with her Maj. Maxfield, Lieut. Clark and twenty-five men to replace signal corps volunteers in the Philippines. The ship carries 212 miles of deep sea cable and all the gear necessary for laying, recovering and repairing submarine cables. The cables is entirely of American manufacture. The cable will be used to connect such islands and such points as Maj. Gen. Otis may deem necessary for military administration.

BRITISH CONGRATULATIONS.

London Papers Rejoice in American Achievments in Philippines.

LONDON, April 29.—All the morning newspapers contain editorials congratulating the United States upon the prospects of peace in the Philippines, and complimenting the bravery and endurancce of the Aemerican troops, which have produced the much-desired result. All insist that the United States cannot treat with the rebel government. All approve the demand of Gen. Otis for an unconditional surrender, and urge that he should be given full powers and not be hampered by instructions from Washington.

SPAIN WANTS MONEY.

Gentle Hint to Uncle Sam to Hand Over That $20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 28. — Secretary Hay was this afternoon notified by the French ambassador that Spain would accept through him $20,000,000, to be paid under the treaty of peace, for the Philippines. The payment will be made to the ambassador as soon as the president returns.

Fears for Steamer's Safety.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Kanawha, Capt. Evans, which sailed from Newport News on March 29 for Bermuda.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Showers; Cooler.

1—Filipinos Seek Peace.
Kirksville Devastated.
High Life Romance.
Col. Funston a Hero.

2—Cost of Market Sites.
Return of Thirteenth.
Fire Department Bills.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Mrs. George Free.
Leonhauser Inquiry Closed.

4—Editorial.
Opposed to Empire.

5—Sporting News.
Blues Defeat Saints.
Millers Lose at Milwaukee.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 63 1-8c.
Chicago May Wheat, 71 3-8c.
Stocks Lower.

7—Week's Markets Reviewed.

8—In the Field of Labor.
St. Paul Social News.
Warm Welcome Planned.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Palatia, from Hamburg; Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg; Lucania, Liverpool and Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Steamer Campania, New York for Liverpool, and proceeded; steamer Pennland, Philadelphia for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA—Cleared: Waveland, Liverpool.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Phoenicia, New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Dark.
GRAND—"A Royal Prisoner," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Palm Garden—2 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Sons of Hermann celebration, West St. Paul, 8 p. m.
Foresters' committees meet, New York Life, 8 p. m.
Trap shooting, Kittsondale, 2:30 p. m.

BRAVE AS LIONS

COL. FUNSTON AND THE INTREPID TWENTIETH KANSAS ACCOMPLISH WONDER

FACED DEATH FEARLESSLY

PRIVATES WHITE AND TREMBLY SWIM A RIVER AND MAKE POSSIBLE VICTORY

KANSAS YELL BRINGS PANIC

Col. Funston, Aided by Eight Men, Drives Hundreds of Filipinos From Their Trenches—Rebel Officers Vainly Urge Their Men to Stand Against American Onslaught—Complete Rout.

MANILA, April 28.—The taking of the bridge over the Rio Grande at Calumpit was a deed of astonishing daring. It was the most strongly defended position held by the Filipinos. Located on the north shore of the Rio Grande, opposite Calumpit, it is the most valuable strategic point in Luzon. The fact that it was guarded by the most trustworthy and best disciplined regiments of Gen. Aguinaldo made the feat the more noteworthy. Army officers say the daring displayed by the American troops is almost unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare.

It was a red-letter day for the Twentieth regiment of Kansas volunteers, commanded by Col. Funston. One hundred and twenty men belonging to that regiment crossed the river in the face of a deadly fire from 3,000 insurgent Mausers. This torrent of bullets was augmented by the fusillade of a Maxim gun, of which the insurgents have obtained possession.

AN INTREPID LEADER.

Col. Funston, with only nine men, charged the trenches manned by thousands of insurgents, discharging their rifles as they ran up the embankment. The American artillery on the south shore of the Rio Grande poured shot and shell itno the Filipino stronghold. The rebels were stampeded. They went to the north toward Bacolor.

Despite the extraordinary risks and chances taken by the Americans, our troops suffered very few casualties. Only one man was killed and the wounded do not exceed a dozen. The insurgents lost heavily. Fully twenty-five were killed during the mad charge of Col. Funston's men on the trenches.

The Filipinos began a steady fire from both their infantry and artillery.

It was during this fire that Col. Funston and his 120 Kansans performed the exploit of the day.

They marched down to the river, a distance of 300 yards from the freight house, in plain view of the insurgents. Immediately the Filipino fire was directed upon the Kansas men. Col. Funston and his men were prepared to cross the river so that they could make a flank attack upon the rebels in the trenches.

Privates White and Trembly, of Company D, of the Kansas regiment, stripped off their uniforms, jumped into the river and swam directly toward the Filipino breastworks. Almost immediately they drew the fire from the trenches of the insurgents, but evidently they had not been noticed by the insurgents at the end of the bridge. The latter were fully occupied by the artillery and infantry fire of the Americans.

WILD KANSAS YELL.

When White and Trembly reached the shore they carried a rope to the beach, tied it to an upright of the bridge, and by making a tremendous noise frightened the insurgants out. They had no arms, but they threw clods of dirt into the trenches and kept up such a terrific yelling that the insurgents thought a whole company was upon them. All this time Col. Funston and his men on the south shore of the river kept up a steady fire, thereby protecting White and Trembly. Two more Kansans followed in a small boat with the clothes and rifles which had been stripped off by Trembly and White, but the boat capsized. Its contents were lost and the two men in it were obliged to swim for their lives.

Col. Funston in the meantime followed on a raft with about twenty men. Close behind him came two more rafts on which were thirty men. The appearance of this number revealed to the main force of the Filipinos the daring trick which had been practiced upon them. Immediately they directed a wild fire toward the rafts. It was ineffective. As soon as Col. Funston reached the opposite shore with his fifty men he rushed down to the small stream which empties into the Rio Grande about 300 yards from the railroad bridge. His men were yelling like demons. They were pouring a terrific enfilading fire into the main trenches of the insurgents across this small stream.

REBELS PANIC-STRICKEN.

The Filipinos became panic-striken. There was a regular stampede. When Col. Funston saw them running he searched for some place to cross, and in so doing got under fire from several hundred insurgents who had retreated some distance from the smaller stream. A Maxim gun was opened on them from a different direction and this cross fire compelled them to retire. When the Maxim ceased the Filipinos returned.

Finally Col. Funston found a small boat and with Capt. Orwig and eight men crossed the small river, and with this handful of volunteers charged straight into the heavy trenches held by the Filipinos. They chased the insurgents out of their protected position, and by the time Col. Funston reached the railroad the Kansas and Montana troops began creeping across the bridge.

It was thought the insurgents had fled. They were noticed, however, in a big field to the rear of their intrenchments forming a long skirmish line. Several hundred of them prepared to advance. They appeared greatly demoralized, however. Two generals on horses galloped wildly back and forth endeavoring to restore order.

They finally got the Filipinos into fairly good order as a skirmish line. The generals could be seen by the Americans urging their men to advance. As the line moved forward the Kansas regiment opened fire from the position on the north bank of the Rio Grande. The insurgents broke again.

Again the generals whipped them into battle formation. The advance had just begun when Gen. Wheaton, who crossed the bridge among the first troops who had gone over under cover of Col. Funston's men, ordered all available troops to attack the enemy. Again the insurgents stampeded. As they retreated the Kansas and Montana regiments followed them, while Col. Funston ordered the Ne-

Continued on Fourth Page.