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Home First, the World Afterward.

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Relations Broken Off.

Hong Kong, Jan. 11.—The Filipino committee here has broken off all relations with the United States consul, Rounsville Wildman. The committee has issued a writ in the supreme court to recover the sum of \$47,000, which the Filipinos claim to have deposited with Mr. Wildman as treasurer of the Filipino independence fund in June last. The members of the committee further allege that sensational disclosures are probable, showing, they add, that the American government recognized the Filipinos as belligerents by affording them assistance in arms and moral influence to co-operate against Spain, "thus endorsing the agreement made with Aguinaldo at Singapore in April to use gentleness in dealing with the insurgents and to advise and co-operate with Admiral Dewey." There is some reason to believe that the present situation may be protracted longer than would be naturally expected and that there will be open hostilities immediately if at all.

The question has arisen here as to the exact purpose to be served now in attempting to seize Iloilo. Originally it was intended to release the Spanish forces there besieged, but by their evacuation of that place they have removed that incentive, and were it not for the false encouragement it would give the insurgents, there is little doubt that the United States troops would not be moved against Iloilo. Meanwhile the navy is expected to draw a cordon around the island of Panay and also should it be deemed necessary to do so to prevent the further supply of arms and ammunition of war to the insurgents. Probably the gunboats now there or en route will be reinforced by the Machias and the Annapolis and Viक्सбург.

Otis Cables.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Two dispatches were received yesterday by Secretary Alger from Gen. Otis. One stated to an inquiry from the president that the troops of Gen. Miller had made no complaint on account of their being so long confined on board the transports at Iloilo.

Gen. Otis' latest news from Gen. Miller was received last Friday. The other dispatch asked the war department for volunteers in view of the attitude of Aguinaldo.

Instructions were prepared yesterday and cabled to Gen. Otis to be dispatched at once by one of Dewey's vessels to Iloilo.

It is impossible to extract from the officials either at the war department or at the white house the full tenor of these latest instructions. It is learned, nevertheless, that Gen. Otis has been instructed to repeat the president's instructions to Gen. Miller, with the addition that he must not return to Manila. Further that he must make a lodgment somewhere on Panay, fortify himself and await an attack by the Filipinos. Such an attack will relieve the government of the odium of the American troops firing on an inferior force, and thus acknowledge it as a revolutionary party against the United States.

The administration is coming around to the belief that Aguinaldo's impudent attitude is due to the secret aid of some continental power. The navy department is non-committal and the war department is silent.

Speaker Elected.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 11.—The deadlock in the lower house of the state legislature was broken yesterday and Hon. A. F. Vandewater of Conway county elected speaker on the twentieth ballot. J. O. B. Simms of Faulkner was elected chief clerk of the house. The senate elected Hon. M. J. Manning of Monroe and John W. Howell of Clarksville, caucus nominees, president and secretary respectively. The house has not yet completed its organization and consequently no date has been fixed for the inauguration of the governor.

Henry Cabot Lodge was unanimously elected United States senator by the Massachusetts legislature.

Under Discussion.

Washington, Jan. 11.—How to dispose of Agoncillo is now under discussion. The state department says his case comes within the province of the war department; that he can be tried by court-martial. Senator Elkins says feed him well and treat him well; he has no official status and should not have.

The Oklahoma legislature is in session at Guthrie.

From Wheeler.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Maj. Gen. Joe Wheeler has written an open letter in defense of his loyalty to the Democratic party and in answer to insinuations that he is about to march to the foothills and in hand with William McKinley. Gen. Wheeler says: "The only ground for such statements is the fact that I believe it the duty of our country to care and provide for the people and territory which the logic of events has placed in our hands, and I believe that the most powerful and wealthiest country on earth should maintain an army sufficiently strong to uphold its dignity anywhere in the world.

"It is true that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bailey, both of whom I respect very highly, take a different view, but I do not think they are sustained by a majority of the Democrats in the United States.

"While holding a commission in the army I have not thought it proper for me to say anything on the subject of politics, and I have not uttered one word on the subject."

Mason Speaks.

Washington, Jan. 11.—At the beginning of yesterday's session of the senate Mr. Chandler introduced a senate resolution for the distribution of the appropriation bills and indicated he would precipitate this fight soon.

The senate passed bills authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Chamberlain, S. D., and authorizing the secretary of agriculture to prepare a report showing the average fluctuation from year to year of farm products.

Mr. Mason of Illinois took the floor for his announced speech upon his resolution opposing expansion, declaring that all just powers of the government are derived from the consent of the governed, and that the United States will make no attempt to govern any people against their will. Mr. Mason spoke from manuscript and confined himself closely to his notes.

In the house Alaska's laws were discussed.

Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The president sent these nominations to the senate: State—Charlesmagne Tower of Pennsylvania, now minister to Austria-Hungary, to be ambassador to Russia; Addison C. Harris of Indiana, to be minister to Austria-Hungary.

Treasury—James G. Monahan, collector of internal revenue second district of Wisconsin. War—To be brigadier general: Col. John B. Castleman, first Kentucky volunteer infantry; Col. Thomas H. Barber, first New York volunteer infantry. To be assistant adjutant general with rank of major: Capt. Charles G. Treat, assistant adjutant general United States volunteers. Also a number of promotions and appointments in the volunteer infantry.

Was Her Case.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11.—Gracie Fife, 7 years old, daughter of Mrs. Fife, of Kansas City, Kan., has won her suit for damages against that city. On June 25, 1895, while playing in the street in front of her home, the child took hold of a live electric light wire which was dangling from a pole in the street and received a shock that almost killed her, and as a result of the shock she is now a cripple.

Through her father Grace sued the city and the Consolidated Electric Light and Power company jointly in the common pleas court. A jury gave a verdict for \$3000 against the defendants. The electric light company asked for a new trial, but the verdict stood against the city. An appeal was taken and the supreme court sustained the verdict.

All to be Mustered Out.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The war department has decided to muster out the entire volunteer army at the end of this month unless the troubles in the Philippines become so serious as to make such a course inadvisable.

Ground has been purchased for a Holiness school at Greenville, Tex.

Texas Postmasters.

The following Texas postmasters have been confirmed: C. E. Vaughn, Seguin; W. A. Stoner, Waco; H. Simpson, Edna; E. R. Hox, Groesbeck; O. Ford, San Marcos; C. S. Doubleday, Hico; C. W. Cotter, Alvarado; J. M. Clark, Yoakum; C. L. Bush, Gatesville; H. Beck, Hillsboro; A. Ashelm, Brownsville.

Richard Lyons was elected president of the Chicago board of trade.

Legislature Convenes.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 11.—Promptly at noon yesterday Mr. Jester called the senate to order and introduced Rev. Dr. Shackelford of San Marcos, who offered prayer.

Mr. Jester then made a brief talk to the senate, in which he spoke of the magnitude and development of Texas and declared that the administration of Texas for the past eight years had been the most economical and congratulated Texas on the new administration.

The secretary called the roll, and the only absentee was Stone of Washington.

The senators-elect then came forward and were sworn in by the lieutenant governor.

Senator Kerr offered a resolution that the senate proceed to elect the customary officers who shall receive \$5 per day, and six committee clerks, who shall also receive \$5 per day, and that the lieutenant governor appoint two journal clerks at \$5 per day and five pages and five porters to receive \$2 per day.

J. P. Pool of Victoria was elected secretary without opposition, receiving 29 votes.

D. A. Walker of McLennan was elected assistant secretary without opposition, receiving 29 votes.

W. B. O'Quinn of Angelina was elected journal clerk without opposition.

For assistant journal clerk Otto E. H. Pfeiffer of Guadalupe county received 13 votes and T. H. Napier of Wood county 16 votes.

Font Ray of Galveston county was elected calendar clerk without opposition.

John L. Stephenson of Taylor county was elected enrolling clerk without opposition.

For engrossing clerk N. W. Floyd of Harris, Frank P. Smith of Bell, J. K. P. Shirley of Parker and S. M. N. Marrs of Kaufman were nominated. Smith was elected on the fifth ballot, receiving 18 votes.

Senator Heber Stone arrived and was marked present.

For sergeant-at-arms V. F. Pace of Dallas received 15 votes and Clem H. Allen of Travis was reelected, receiving 16 votes.

B. F. Hughes of Limestone was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms without opposition.

John M. Dole of Wise was elected doorkeeper without opposition and V. F. Pace, assistant.

For chaplain, L. W. Scott of Dallas, J. U. Sullivan of Fayette, J. H. Shackelford of Hays and J. B. Denson of Travis were nominated. Rev. Denson was elected, receiving 16 votes on the first ballot.

About twenty names were presented for the six committee clerks and the following four were elected: Mark Goodwin of Harris, Otto Pfeiffer of Guadalupe, H. E. J. McDermott of Dallas, Miss Faith Harrington of Limestone. Secretary of State Madden called the house to order at 12 o'clock yesterday.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Whalen of Travis county offered prayer.

Mr. Madden announced that he had appointed Lee Rountree, Victoria chief clerk, J. E. Lucy of Travis, sergeant-at-arms, and Marshall Burney of Atascosa journal clerk.

The oath of office was administered to all the members.

Dudley G. Wooten of Dallas nominated Mr. Sherrill of Hunt for speaker.

Norman G. Kittrell of Harris nominated Mr. Bailey of DeWitt county.

Fred Coche of Hays county seconded the nomination of Sherrill.

A. Masterson of Brazoria county seconded the nomination of Bailey.

Jasper Collins of Pecos county seconded the nomination of Sherrill.

C. A. Teagle of Orange county seconded the nomination of Bailey.

F. J. Barrett of Clay, that of Sherrill; J. N. Garner of Uvalde, that of Bailey; Rosser Thomas of Pecos, that of Sherrill; H. C. Shropshire of Parker, that of Bailey; Henderson of Lamar, that of Sherrill; S. L. Staples of Bexar, that of Bailey; V. W. Grubbs of Hunt, that of Sherrill; John Willacy of Nueces, that of Bailey.

Sherrill received 79 votes and Bailey 64.

On motion of Bailey, Sherrill's election was made unanimous and by acclamation.

Bailey, Prince and Childs were appointed to escort Sherrill to the speaker's stand.

Madden introduced Sherrill, who thanked the members for his election.

L. J. Rountree was elected chief clerk.

Jimmy Wells, accidentally shot at Brownsville, Tex., died.

In Congress.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The anti-civil service reformers scored a victory in the house yesterday. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration, and when the appropriation for the civil service commission was reached Mr. Evans (Rep.) of Kentucky, made a motion to strike it out. This motion has been made annually for a dozen years or more, but has invariably failed. But yesterday the opponents of the law laid great stress on the fact that they could not get a direct vote upon the proposition, and were therefore compelled to seek its repeal in this manner. Even these appeals failed to bring out the full strength of the opposition though the motion to strike out carried by a narrow majority—67 to 61. This was in committee of the whole, where no record is made of the vote. Mr. Moody of Georgia, gave notice that he would demand a record vote in the house, where the friends of civil service expect to reverse the decision.

Immediately after the senate convened yesterday the resolution offered Thursday by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, calling on the president for information as to the instructions to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work, was laid before the senate. Chairman Davis, one of the commissioners, desired that it be referred to the foreign relations committee, but Mr. Hoar insisted that the senate had as much right to such information as the members of the foreign relations committee, and that the president should decide whether the senate should have it. The resolution was adopted in secret session.

In support of the resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Vest of Missouri, in opposition to expansion, Mr. Caffery of Louisiana delivered an extended speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's argument Mr. Morgan of Alabama announced, on behalf of the Nicaragua canal committee, the acceptance in a modified form of the amendments offered by Mr. Berry before the holidays to the pending canal bill. The amendments were not passed upon by the senate.

Storm at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 7.—After intervals of rain during Thursday night and Friday morning the atmospheric indications of a heavy storm were noticed here between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At the latter hour a heavy squall, accompanied by rain, came up from the northwest and burst over the city and river with great violence. The wind's velocity was computed to be forty miles an hour. Property in northern parts of the city, which is exposed, suffered severely. Over a score of tall smokestacks were blown down with sheds, stables, saw-mill buildings and several brick walls. Light vehicles were overturned and in two instances damaging runaways resulted. On Davis avenue three wooden buildings, including a colored church, where entirely demolished. The full force of the wind was expended in the cotton district and on the river, where several vessels unmoored were impelled at rapid speed toward the bay. The rigging of the light craft was destroyed in two instances. Trees have been uprooted in the city and all the Western Union wires east of here are down through the demolition of the iron roof of the Mobile and Ohio freight sheds. Two men were blown off the wharves into the river, but so far there has been no loss of life reported.

Snow in Northwest.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 7.—Snow has fallen over the entire Pacific northwest. The depth varies from six inches in the valleys to several feet in the foothills and mountains. West of the Cascade mountains the weather has been below the freezing point, while east of the Cascades in higher altitudes, very cold weather has been experienced, at some points the thermometer reaching 20 degrees below zero.

Placed in a Vault.

Havana, Jan. 7.—The funeral services over the remains of Col. W. H. Mabry of the first Texas, who died at Quemados camp on Jan. 4, took place yesterday. The coffin, draped with the stars and stripes, rested in front of the colonel's tent. The first Texas stood at "parade rest" while the services were read by the chaplain. The body was brought to Havana.

Col. Mabry's body has been placed temporarily in a vault at Colon cemetery.

Gunboats Sent.

Admiral Dewey cabled to the navy department that he had sent the gunboats Concord and Petrel to Iloilo to co-operate with the cruiser Baltimore in support of the army expedition. These vessels are the lightest draught vessels in his fleet, but have powerful batteries of six-inch rifles and rapid fire guns, which make them among the most useful vessels in the fleet. After they are no longer needed at Iloilo they will continue to cruise among the southern islands of the archipelago where American jurisdiction has not yet been established.

Confidence is expressed at the war department that Gen. Miller will land all the troops from his transports by the end of this week. It has been decided that a close confinement of the troops on ship board for over a week would have a damaging effect on their health and spirits which can not be permitted and therefore Gen. Otis will set a limit on the Pacific negotiations with the insurgents there.

With the display of force that the army and navy will be able to make in the neighborhood of Iloilo by the end of the week, it is thought that the natives will abandon their show of resistance and welcome the soldiers. In any event, however, according to the present understanding, the troops will be landed without further delay.

Looting Denied.

Hong Kong, Jan. 7.—The newspapers publish the following from Iloilo, evidently from a Filipino source:

"When the Americans arrived at Iloilo they found absolutely no looting upon the part of the Filipino forces or conduct of any kind unworthy of civilized people. In conformity with their agreement with the Spaniards the Filipinos entered Iloilo in an orderly manner and formally hoisted the Filipino flag. The Americans found a good government established and meeting with the complete approval of the foreign residents. The postoffice, customs and other departments were working smoothly under the entire control of the Filipinos. This disposes of the allegations of the inclination of the Filipinos to loot and kill. The Filipinos occupied Iloilo on the same humane principles which have guided their actions against their Spanish oppressors."

The correspondent adds that the reports of an opposition republic having been established are refuted by the facts that the governor and general commanding at Iloilo have assured the American delegates from the war ships that they could settle nothing without orders from the national government at Malolos.

Brazilian Bishop.

New York, Jan. 7.—Impressive services marked the consecration yesterday of the Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving as bishop for Brazil. The services were held in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal church. The event was of historical interest, inasmuch as the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving will be the first protestant bishop for Brazil. Bishops, priests and laymen from many states were present at the services. The services began at 10:30 o'clock and occupied two hours.

Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was the officiating bishop at the ceremonies and the brother of the bishop-elect, Rt. Rev. Dr. George Herbert Kinsolving, of Texas, preached the sermon. The most impressive part of the ceremonies was the bishop-elect's "promise of conformity" and the "laying on of hands" by twelve bishops.

Banks Broke.

Columbus, O., Jan. 7.—Two hundred members of the fourth Ohio volunteers gathered here to be mustered out were hurried from improvised beds in the auditorium at an early hour yesterday and twenty-five men injured, quite a number being seriously hurt, although no fatalities are expected. In order to accommodate the men temporarily double-decked beds had been constructed out of tent floors and scantling, and under the weight of the sleeping soldiers the structures toppled over. All the injured were second battalion men.

Stringent Regulations.

Profiting by the experience of the recent war, Secretary Alger has issued stringent regulations for the sanitary inspection each Saturday of all military camps, including regimental, brigade and division hospitals. A special medical inspection also is ordered on the last Saturday of each month. Similar inspections will be made on the last day of each month of all posts and general hospitals.

Filipino Evacuation.

Paris, Jan. 6.—An official telegram received here by the Filipino junta says that Aguineldo has gone to Iloilo at the request of the insurgents there to place himself at their head with the view of their possible fighting with the Americans. The dispatch also gives a list of the members of the new Filipino cabinet:

President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Mabini.

Minister of the interior, Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, educated in England and Belgium and taken to Manila from Hong Kong by Rear Admiral Dewey.

Minister of war, Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo, a cousin of Aguinaldo, the president of the so-called Filipino government, and a leader of the insurrection from the beginning. He is described as a large land owner of Cavite.

Minister of finance, Gen. Trias, a close ally of Aguinaldo.

Minister of public works, Gregorio Gonzaga, a lawyer, until recently the Filipino agent at Hong Kong and formerly Spanish attorney general in the Visayas.

The cabinet is described as homogeneous, every member being pledged, according to these advices, to resist the American military occupation of the Philippines. A member of the Filipino junta here explains that Aguinaldo did not run away, but "left Manila for the mountainous region behind Cavite in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Iloilo."

The Filipino who furnished this information also categorically and specifically asserts that the latest telegraphic advice declare that if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the principalities by the American troops the whole of the Filipinos will resist by force of arms.

Sehor Tuason, who has been appointed Filipino agent at Paris and London, is expected to arrive here shortly. The members of the junta assert that the new cabinet will bring forward the "most energetic policy." Mabini, it appears, claims recognition of the independence of the Philippine islands and will not consent to the release of the Spanish prisoners, but it is added he is willing to come to an understanding with the Americans, "as allies," for the surrender of the Spanish military and civil officials and others, which will only be made on the following conditions:

1. The negotiations to be opened formally between Spain and the national Filipino government, Spain nominating a delegate to treat therewith.

2. An exchange of prisoners and Spain to repatriate, firstly all the Filipinos held prisoners for having been directly or indirectly connected with the insurrection, secondly all prisoners of war condemned as traitors, revolters or deserters, or for having in any manner seconded the Filipino movement during the present century, this surrender to be made before the Filipino release the Spanish prisoners. Spain to grant amnesty to all Filipinos and Spaniards accused of complicity in the insurrection.

3. Spain to defray all the expenses of repatriating the Filipino prisoners and also the cost of maintaining and repatriating the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos, such payment being considered a war indemnity; the national Filipino government consents to pay the expense of repatriating those Filipinos captured in formal action, although it is added, "as a matter of fact the Filipinos are also entitled to demand the payment thereof by Spain." Priests taken prisoners, it is further asserted, will not be included in the exchange, seeing that they acted as papal agents during the war, but their surrender would be made on the condition, firstly, that the apostolic delegate will ask their liberty in the name of the pope; secondly, that all bulls and pontifical decrees granting special privileges to the religious orders be revoked; thirdly, that all rites of the secular clergy be respected; fourthly, that no friar hold any parish, cathedral, episcopal or diocesan preferment; fifthly, that all such preferments be held by native or naturalized Filipino clergy, and sixthly, that rules for the election of bishops be fixed.

Boy Killed.

Lincolnton, La., Jan. 6.—Benjamin Louis, aged 10 years, was instantly killed near West Lake while hunting rabbits with another boy, Tommy Kaufman. The boys were concealed waiting for game. A rabbit started up, which the Kaufman boy saw first and stood up to shoot. Just as he was pulling the trigger the Louis boy arose in his place directly in the line of sight of the Kaufman boy and the discharge blew off the top of his head.