

## NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

### Purchase of Steam Launches Displease Filipinos.

### DENOUNCED AS HIGH HANDED

**Filipino Congress at Malolos Unanimously Vetoes Annexation - Disabled Spanish Prisoners Released - American Program Outlined at Madrid - Appointment of Commission by President McKinley Pronounced a New Attempt at Humbug - Insurgents United Under Aguinaldo.**

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Hong Kong, Jan. 24.—The members of the Filipino junta here have issued the following statement:  
"The purchase by the American authorities at Hong Kong of a number of steam launches for river work in the Philippine islands is high-handed, unnecessary and vexatious.  
"Domiciliary visits throughout Manila are exasperating the Filipinos. Their suspicions are aroused by such actions. The dispatch of reinforcements is incompatible with peace, and the appointment of a commission is only a pretext to gain time. The American secret police is acting offensively toward the Filipinos at Hong Kong, who are British subjects.  
"The Filipino Congress at Malolos has unanimously vetoed annexation."

### RUMORS FROM MADRID.

Madrid, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Reforma of this city, says a letter received from the Philippine islands under date of January 20th, announces that the rupture between the Filipinos and the Americans is an accomplished fact, and that the lives of the Spaniards in the archipelago are endangered.

### DISABLED PRISONERS RELEASED

The Minister of War, General Correa, received a cable dispatch to-day from General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, announcing that the sick and maimed civil and military prisoners were released by the Filipinos to-day. The general added that he hopes the remainder of the prisoners will be liberated shortly.

### THE AMERICAN PROGRAM.

The impartial to-day says:  
"All the intelligence from the Philippine islands shows that the Americans recognize their inability to overcome the insurgents in the island of Luzon and the Visayas. The Filipinos understand that the Americans wish to tyrannize over them and exploit them as the Spaniards never did. The Americans intended to exercise their power merely at the important ports, but they are already convinced that such a domination would not be efficacious. They would be constantly fighting the insurgents, and the latter would soon put an end to the Americans, as the Filipinos have on their side not only bullets, but the climate and the enormous expenditure the situation will entail on the Americans. This explains Washington's desire to first get the treaty of Paris voted, and then open negotiations with the rebel chiefs in order to see if Aguinaldo and his colleagues will consent at least to accept an American protectorate with self-government."

### FILIPINOS ARE SUSPICIOUS.

Manila, January 26, via Hong Kong, Jan. 24.—The Independencia to-day issues a supplement containing a dispatch purporting to come from Malolos, the seat of the rebel government. It comments upon the appointment of the commission, and says:  
"The Filipinos naturally suspect this is a new attempt to humbug. Both Dewey and Spencer Pratt, promised us independence if the Filipino republic was stable. The Filipinos are disillusioned. They believe the commission is a ruse to gain time till they have accumulated formidable forces, when America, abusing her strength, will begin a war to ratify her sovereignty."  
"The Independencia further alleges that all the commissioners are partisans of colonial expansion and incidentally asserts that the archbishops also favor annexation "with the sole object of gaining the sympathies of the winning side."

### READY FOR THE FRAY.

The Filipinos of Calocan and Geranglan, mistaking salutes exchanged between British and German warships on January 15th, moved three thousand men to the front in order of battle, covering the adjacent country, but they did not attack the American lines.

### AGUINALDO'S AUTHORITY RECOGNIZED.

Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available male is being recruited and arms depots are being established at San Bernardino, Union, Trinidad, and other large towns. The surrounding country is being leveled for supplies, and the Filipino troops are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers are compelled to submit on rice.

### INDEPENDENCE THE WATCH-WORD.

There is some friction between the Filipino civil and military authorities, but they are united on the question of independence.  
It is estimated that there are fully 30,000 Filipinos under arms, and it is said there are nearly fifty Maxim guns at Malolos, some of them having been recently acquired.

The Filipino authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effectively outside of Manila in the event of hostilities, hence they feel confident of the future. Many of the Filipino officers complain

of alleged discourteous treatment upon the part of Americans at Manila.

### AGONCILLO PRESENTS PAPERS.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senor Lopez, Secretary to Agoncillo, the Washington representative of Aguinaldo, called at the State Department at 1 o'clock this afternoon and lodged with the Chief Clerk a communication, which, according to the common expectation, marked the critical stage in the Philippine question. This is the third attempt made by Filipino representatives to secure official recognition from the United States Government. Secretary Hay was, at the time the communication was presented, attending a meeting of the cabinet at the White House, so all that Chief Clerk Michael could do under the circumstance was to receive the papers as he would any other handed him.

### UNFAVORABLE ADVICES FROM MANILA.

The advices from Manila, which have reached the War Department, are far from reassuring. It is understood that General Otis reports an expectation on his part that the insurgents are about to force an issue, and if this should be so the result cannot be foreseen. Manila itself, and not Iloilo, as might at first be supposed, is regarded as the danger point just now. While the instructions to General Otis have been to avoid any hostile clash with the natives, so far as that plan is consistent with the maintenance of his position, it is realized here that it within the power of any excited or intoxicated person to precipitate a battle between the two opposing forces. For it must be understood that there is nothing in General Otis' instructions to prevent him from most vigorously defending himself and the interests confided to his charge. General Otis is so sure of his ground that the officials here feel no doubt as to the outcome of a hostile collision between the Americans and the insurgent forces under Aguinaldo, particularly as General Otis would have the enormous advantage of the full co-operation of the American fleet under Dewey. But it is particularly desirable that even a battle ending in victory be avoided just now, for the President has by no means surrendered his conviction, that the misguided Filipinos can be brought to an understanding of the real objects of the United States and peacefully accept the conditions sought to be imposed.

### AGUINALDO LOSING GROUND.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24.—At a Dewey dinner given here to-night, William T. Dewey, of Montpelier, nephew of Admiral Dewey, quoted from a letter received only a day or two ago from the Admiral, who stated that Aguinaldo was fast losing his strength with the natives and could be disposed of as a disturbing factor in a hurry were it not that he is bolstered up with false hopes that Congress will refuse to ratify the treaty, and that in some way he will personally benefit by the stand he has taken for independent recognition.

### WAGE DIFFERENCES.

### BETWEEN COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS SETTLED.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 24.—Carnegie's Hall, in Allegheny, rang with the hymn of "America" to-night, in ratification of the settlement of the wage differences which was effected between the coal operators and miners of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. The settlement means peace for more than 100,000 men, and their employers as far as the general issues are concerned.

The settlement was reached after one of the most notable gatherings in the history of the industry. The leaders of both sides made a bitter fight, and at times it looked as if there would be a split and chaos prevail in the great industry.

Under the new agreement the rates in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania will be the same as at present. For run of mine coal the rate will be 42 66-100 cents a ton; inch and a quarter screen coal 66 cents a ton; drivers and outside labor will receive the same wages as at present, and eight hours will constitute a day's work.

In Illinois the run of mine system will prevail. The machine differential is to be abolished. The operators want a flat differential of 10 cents a ton between pick and machine mining, and the miners want it reduced to seven cents. The operators make the differential 25 per cent. of the pick mine rate in favor of machine mined coal.

This rate will be fixed however, by a board of arbitration, which will be composed of the presidents of the miners' State organizations in Indiana, Ohio and the Pittsburg district, and one operator from each State. These six are to elect the seventh man, who shall not be a resident of the State of Illinois.

### SENATORS ELECTED.

### SEVERAL LEGISLATURES COMPLETE TASK BEFORE THEM.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 24.—The two houses of the New Jersey Legislature balloted separately at noon to-day for a United States Senator, John Keane, Republican, was elected, receiving 51 votes to 29 for James Smith, Jr., Democrat.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 24.—Clarence D. Clark, Republican, was elected to succeed himself in the United States Senate to-day by the Legislature, receiving 47 votes to 8 for Congressman J. E. Osborn, Democrat.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Austin, Texas, says that ex-Governor Cuberson was elected by acclamation by the Legislature to-day as United States Senator to succeed Roger Q. Mills.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 24.—William M. Stewart was re-elected United States Senator to-day on joint ballot, receiving nine votes in the Senate and fifteen in the Assembly. Newlands was not presented for nomination.

### Corps of Female Nurses.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 24.—Surgeon General Sternberg has taken the initial steps towards the formation of a corps of expert female nurses.



**THE MARRIAGE OF ADELINA PATTI.**  
Adelina Patti, the world's queen of song, will remember Jan. 25 as the day on which she took unto herself her third husband, Baron Cederstrom. The diva is 55 years old, and the baron is 20 years her junior. Patti's first husband was the Marquis de Caux, and her marriage to him occurred in 1856. Signor Nicolini was her second husband, whom she married in 1858, after the marquis had been divorced.

### THE TREATY DISCUSSED

### Senator Davis Declines to Permit a Vote.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Senate resumed consideration of the peace treaty in executive session to-day. The Berry resolution for the consideration of the treaty in open session was voted down, and there was more or less talk of taking a vote, though on this point no definite conclusion was reached.

Probably the most significant occurrence of the session was the banter on the question of a final vote on the treaty itself. Senators Gorman and Vest, both of whom oppose ratification, urged the importance of getting a vote at once.

### A PROPOSITION DECLINED.

"Let us vote now," replied Senator Aldrich, who had just entered the chamber after a visit to his home, in Rhode Island. "We ought to be ready to vote in fifteen minutes."

Senator Davis replied, however, that the question of fixing a day for a vote had not been considered by the committee on Foreign Relations, and that he would not feel justified in assuming such a responsibility upon his own authority, unsupported by the action of his committee. He promised to bring the matter to the attention of the committee at its next session.

The principal speeches of the general debate were made for the treaty by Senators Teller and Frye and by Senator Hoar in opposition.

### ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The debate on the army reorganization bill opened in the House to-day under an agreement by which the general debate is to run fifteen hours, exclusive of three night sessions, the final vote to be taken not later than 3 o'clock next Tuesday. Practically three propositions are before the House—the House bill providing for a standing army of 100,000 men, the minority substitute increasing the standing army to 30,000 men and lodging with the President discretionary power to call out 50,000 volunteers for emergency service, and a proposition to continue temporarily the regular army at its present war strength—62,000 men. It is also understood that Mr. Marsh (Rep.), of Illinois, will champion the Miles bill.

Among the supporters of the majority bill there are those like Mr. McClellan (Dem., of New York), who favor a provision for a general staff made up of officers of the line so as to make the army organization responsible to a single head. The fate of the measure is still considered doubtful, though Chairman Hull and his friends profess great confidence in its passage. The debate to-day was not exciting. Mr. Hull and Mr. McClellan, in support of the measure, and Mr. Hay, of Virginia, in opposition, divided the honors to-

### day. The other speakers were Messrs. Parker (Rep., of New Jersey) and Brown (Rep., of Ohio), in favor, and Messrs. Cox (Dem., of Tennessee), Bell (Pop., of Colorado), and Lanham (Dem., of Texas), against it.

At 5:30 p. m. the House recessed until 8 o'clock.

### NIGHT SESSION.

There were only 15 members present at the night session, but the galleries were thronged. The evening was devoted to set speeches. The principal one was made by Mr. Simpson (Pop., of Kansas), in opposition to the bill. Mr. Lawrence (Rep., of Massachusetts) spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. Green (Pop., of Nebraska) in opposition to it.

At 11:05 p. m. the House adjourned until to-morrow.

### CUBAN TAX COLLECTIONS.

### GENERAL BROOKE'S STATEMENTS CONVINCES THE CABINET.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 24.—The protest against the continuation of the Spanish Bank at Havana as a medium for tax collection was thoroughly discussed at the cabinet meeting to-day and General Brooke's statements of objection carried conviction in the minds of the cabinet officers, although no final action was taken. The officials of the War Department, it should be stated, in contemplating the continuation of the old system had it in mind only as a temporary expedient, believing that it afforded the cheapest and quickest method of meeting the difficulty of the United States government found itself in the effort to take upon itself the tax collections. They are, however, perfectly willing to accept as sound General Brooke's suggestion, therefore it may be expected that the original plan will be abandoned.

### The West Virginia Situation.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 24.—As the Senatorial situation presents itself to-night the joint ballot to-morrow will show N. B. Scott, the Republican caucus nominee to have 47 votes, or two less than necessary to elect him and John T. McGraw, the Democratic candidate, will have 46. The other two votes in the joint assembly will be cast for Judge Nathan Goff, of the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Reese, of Glenville. These two votes will be cast in accordance with an agreement entered into by the leaders of the two parties to-night—namely, that the two branches of the Legislature voted separately for United States Senator. The combined vote resulted:

Scott (Republican), 46; McGraw (Democrat), 46; Goff (Republican), 1; Blizzard (Republican), 1. There were two absentees.

### Corbett Deceives the Diamond.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24.—A special to the Tribune from San Francisco says: Joe Corbett has tossed his last ball, and is out of sports forever, says he. Since the suicide of his father in this city some months ago Corbett has taken charge of the Hayes street livery stable and has a thriving business. But he has another reason for leaving the diamond. He is sure he was never cut out for a "sport" and has never considered himself one.

### FREIGHT RATES REDUCED

### From Chicago to Points on Atlantic Seaboard.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24.—With the first day of the coming month 1 1/2 cents will be slashed from the export grain rate from Chicago to all Atlantic seaboard points, now in effect upon all Eastern lines. This will make the rate from Chicago to New York 13 1/2 cents, and that from Philadelphia to Newport News 17 1/2. On the same day the dressed beef will be reduced 5 cents per hundred pounds. At the present time it is 65 cents. One and one-half cents will be cut from the corn rate from Mississippi river crossings to Atlantic seaboard points. Packing house products rates will be cut from 25 to 25 cents. Live stock rates will go down to 25 cents. At present the rate on cattle and sheep is 28 cents and on hogs 30 cents.

All these changes were agreed upon at a meeting of the Central Freight Association in this city to-day.

### MANUFACTURERS CORNER.

### SPIRIT OF EXPANSION PERVADES THE PROCEEDINGS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 24.—There were over one thousand prominent manufacturers of the country present at the fourth annual convention here to-day. Many additional arrivals were registered to-night, so that the attendance will be still larger for the next two days.

While the morning and afternoon sessions to-day were devoted mostly to hearing the annual reports of officers and committees, yet the spirit of expansion pervaded everything that was done, including a future policy of increasing the membership of the National Manufacturing Association during the closing year of the century to at least five thousand, and providing such a fund in its treasury as to make it a most potential factor in the extension of foreign trade as well as in American interests, including the new possessions of this country. President Search used a gavel that had in its construction samples of wood from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and the addresses in the presentation of this gavel and in its acceptance were really the keynotes of the occasion.

### North Carolina Postmasters.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 24.—The President to-day appointed the following North Carolina postmasters:

Franklin A. Barkley, Lincolnton; Ella C. Peace, Oxford.

## PLEADING FOR RATIFICATION

### Two Notable Speeches in the Senate.

### THE POWER OF CONGRESS

Hears Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Clay, of Georgia, White Differing as to Policy of Expansion, Contend That Once Treaty is Ratified, Congress Will Have Full Power to Deal With Conditions.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Two notable speeches were delivered in the Senate to-day, one by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and the other by Mr. Clay, of Georgia. While the two Senators differed diametrically as to the policy of expansion upon which they dwelt, both are in favor of the immediate ratification of the pending peace treaty. They contend that once the treaty is ratified, Congress will have full power to deal with conditions respecting the territory acquired during the war with Spain, and not before.

### MR. LODGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lodge began his speech by stating that the United States has undoubtedly the power, which it had frequently exercised, to acquire territory and to hold and govern it. Continuing, he said:

"I have heard no opposition expressed to any part of the treaty, except such portion of it as relates to the Philippines, and that, therefore, is the sole point upon which I desire to touch. In our war with Spain we conquered the Philippines, or to put it more exactly, we destroyed the power of Spain in those islands and took possession of their capital. The treaty cedes the Philippines to us. It is wisely and skillfully drawn. It commits us to no policy, to no course of action ever in regard to the Philippines, and are absolutely free to do with those islands as we please, and the opposition to its ratification may be summed up in a single sentence, that the American people and the American Congress are not to be trusted with that power and with that freedom of action in regard to the inhabitants of those distant islands. Every one of the resolutions thus far offered on this subject is an expression of distrust in the character of ability, honesty and wisdom of the American people and an attempt to make us promise to be good and wise and honest in the future and in our dealings with other people.

### MUST RATIFY OR REJECT.

"We must either ratify the treaty or reject it, for I cannot suppose that any one could seriously advance the proposition that we should amend the treaty in such a way as to make pledges to Spain, and to Spain alone, and give bonds to Spain, and to Spain alone for our conduct in a matter which will be wholly our own to decide. Let us look, then, at the two alternatives. Suppose we ratify the treaty. The islands pass from the possession of Spain to our possession without committing us to any policy. I believe we can be trusted as a people to deal honestly and justly with the islands and their inhabitants thus given to our care. What our precise policy shall be I do not know, but I believe we shall have the wisdom not to attempt to incite those islands with our body politic, or to take their inhabitants part of our citizenship, or set their labor alongside of ours and within our tariff to compete in any industry with American workmen. I believe that we shall have the courage to get part from these islands fearfully, timidly and unashably and leave them to anarchy among themselves, to the brief and bloody domination of one self constituted dictator and to the quick conquest of other powers, who will have no such hesitation as we should feel in crushing them into subjection by harsh and repressive methods.

### IN OUR HANDS.

It is for us to decide the destiny of the Philippines, not for Europe, and we can do so, and without assistance. I believe that we shall have the wisdom, the self-restraint, and the ability to restore peace and order in the islands and give to their people an opportunity for self-government and for freedom under the protecting shield of the United States until the time shall come when they are able to stand alone, if such be the possible, and if they do not themselves desire to remain under our protection, take now the other alternative.

### CONSEQUENCES OF TREATY REJECTION.

Suppose we reject the treaty or strike out the clause relating to the Philippines. That will hand the islands back to Spain, and I cannot conceive that any American should be willing to do that. Suppose we reject the treaty; what follows? We continue the state of war, and every sensible man in the country, every business man, who desires the re-establishment of peace in law as well as in fact. At the same time we repudiate the President and his action before the whole world, and the reputation of the President in such

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

### OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6.

### CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Pages 1 and 6.  
Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5 and 6.  
Editorial—Page 4.  
Virginia News—Pages 7 and 8.  
North Carolina News—Page 9.  
Portsmouth News—Pages 10 and 11.  
Berkley News—Page 11.  
Markets—Page 12.  
Shipping—Page 12.