

THE MANILA NEWS

A CHARGE WHICH SENATOR HOAR WILL ANSWER.

News and Notes From the War in the Philippine Islands, Classified and Condensed for Busy Newspaper Readers.

John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, has publicly named Senator Hoar the United States Senator whose anti-expansion speech was cabled to Hong Kong and subsequently put in the hands of the Filipino soldiers, causing, as Mr. Barrett believes, the open insurrection. "I was in Hong Kong at the time," said Mr. Barrett, "and I remember the incident distinctly. I was coming downstairs in the hotel when I met the president of the Hong Kong Junta, and he had in his hands a long despatch which he had just received. It gave a large part of Senator Hoar's speech in full, and a summary of the rest of it. I asked the president what he was going to do with it, and he told me that he intended to send it to the officers of the army in the Philippines. He was urged not to do it, but he protested that it had been printed in the United States and was public property. Four days after that speech was printed it was in the hands of those who saw an opportunity to make political capital of it. The speech was published and distributed among the soldiers, and I believe it was the culminating influence that brought about the open insurrection. This speech, you must remember, was delivered before there was an open insurrection." Senator Hoar declined to take any notice of the statement attributed to Mr. Barrett. The Senator said that Gen. Otis's reports give the fullest account of the events that led to hostilities, and that he expects, as he has already given notice, to deal with the whole matter in the Senate.

Colonel Bullard, with the Thirty-ninth Infantry, has attacked and defeated ten companies of insurgents strongly entrenched on the Santa Thomas coast. The insurgents lost twenty-four killed and sixty captured. They retreated toward Lake Taal.

It is asserted that Archbishop Nozalida contends in his interview with Mgr. Chapelle, the Papal Delegate, on behalf of the Roman Church and the Brotherhood, that the titles to all property held by the church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines should be recognized; that the Roman Catholicism should be taught in the primary schools; that the existing religious orders should continue to administer the parishes; that other parishes should be established under the same control, and that the parochial control of the cemeteries should continue. He also lays stress in his intentions upon the importance of allowing the church to administer its own affairs without State interference, upon the necessity of a regime that will guarantee the liberty of the church, upon the desirability of European clergy; the establishment of a new college for the instruction of native priests, and the continuation of interest contributions for the maintenance of churches and clergy, and upon the expediency of maintaining the system of parochial fees, including revenues from births, marriages, funerals, dispensations and apostolic indulgences. In addition Archbishop Nozalida advocates the continuation of the Church's control of pawnshops and certain designated hospitals and schools, together with the establishment of a special form of parochial administration exacted by the actual conditions in the Philippines.

A FATAL FIRE.

Residence of Joseph Pulitzer, of New York, burned.

The handsome residence of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World, at 19-12 East Fifty-first street, was destroyed by fire Jan. 9, and two women servants lost their lives. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000. The insurance is \$250,000.

The victims of the fire were Mrs. Morgan Jellett, the housekeeper, and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, a governess.

The origin of the fire is variously ascribed to electric wires, the steam heater and an open fire. It started about 7:50 a. m. while Mrs. Pulitzer, her daughter, Constance and Edith, 12 and 14 years old respectively, and Herbert, a boy of three years, and the housekeeper and governess, were asleep. Mr. Pulitzer and his son, Joseph, Jr., were at Lakewood. There were sixteen servants in the house. Mrs. Pulitzer got her children together, and, with the aid of their nurse, got them safely to the street. Several of the servants had narrow escapes, one of them making his way out of the building by way of the roof. He says he saw Mrs. Jellett on the roof and that she went back to get a bag containing Christmas presents. When the firemen found the body of the housekeeper on the top floor the bag was in her hand. It contained a number of silver trinkets and fancy articles.

The body of the governess, Miss Montgomery, was discovered after several hours. It was found in the ruins on the third floor.

Mrs. Pulitzer, who is a niece of Jefferson Davis, had a number of jewels in a safe in the house, which were in the ruins. She says that everybody had time to get out of the house after the fire started, as there was smoke only for some minutes before the flames.

Duel in a Court Room.

Oak Ridge, a little hamlet 18 miles northeast of Vicksburg, Miss., was the scene last Tuesday of a pistol fight in which three of the best-known residents of the county were killed. The dead men are A. D. Rolland, R. S. Stephenson and Dr. Otho Austin. Only meagre details of the encounter are obtainable, but it is learned that Dr. James Austin, his son, Otho Austin, and his son-in-law, R. S. Stephenson, had been arrested in an affidavit sworn out by Rolland, charging them with whipping one of Rolland's negro tenants. The trial was sent to take place in Justice Griaun's court at Oak Ridge. The trial had hardly opened when the shooting began. When the smoke had cleared away Rolland, Stephenson and Otho Austin were stretched on the floor dead, and Dr. James Austin and a young son of Rolland were seriously wounded.

CONGRESS.

What is Going On at the National Capital.

The House will devote most of the time this week to the Urgent Deficiency and Pension Appropriation bills. The former measure may raise the whole Philippine question for debate.

The Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It carries an appropriation of \$140,000,000.

In the Senate Jan. 11 there was a spirited debate over the resolutions calling upon the President for information as to the affairs of the Philippines. Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, declared that a systematic effort was being made to prevent accurate information from reaching the people, and that it was a political scheme, further the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for re-election and re-election. The debate was terminated by a resumption of consideration of the Currency bill. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, made an elaborate speech on the question of the national finances. The bill conferring additional powers upon the Director of the Census, and a bill increasing the limit of cost of the Indianapolis public building were passed.

Impressive tributes were paid by the Senate Jan. 10 to the memory of Vice-President Hobart. Many personal friends and party opponents were numbered among the dozen Senators who joined in the eulogies. Mr. Hale introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the seizure of the American flag by British vessels, but it was not acted on.

Representative Levy, of New York, has introduced a bill to provide for the payment of interest on all internal revenue receipts now on deposit, or hereafter deposited in national banks of the United States.

In the Senate Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, made an address Jan. 9, embodying his observations in the Philippines and his views as to the policy to be pursued by the United States.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied briefly, challenging Mr. Beveridge's statement that the Filipinos were incapable of self-government.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has selected Representative Foss, of Illinois, as acting chairman, pending the absence of Mr. Boutelle.

Senator Penrose has introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the construction of public roads in the United States, the money to be distributed among the several states in proportion to the mileage of their roads.

At a caucus of Democrats of the House of Representatives it has been decided to appoint a "steering committee," which would have power to formulate Democratic policy on legislation to come before Congress.

Senator Pettigrew has offered a resolution in the United States Senate authorizing to offer mediation between Great Britain and South Africa.

The House has adopted resolutions for an inquiry into the charge that polygamists have been appointed to Federal office in Utah, and into the conduct of United States army officers during the Gardner, Idaho, riots.

Friends of the free rural delivery system in Congress express the belief that the postoffice appropriation bill should carry \$1,000,000 for an extension of the system. Last year the appropriation was \$300,000.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress a request for an urgent deficiency appropriation of \$750,000 to supplement the \$1,500,000 heretofore appropriated for the repatriation of Spanish prisoners and their families held by the Filipino insurgents.

The President has created a new military department, consisting of the Territory of Alaska, and assigned Col. George M. Randall, Eight Infantry, to command. Col. Randall will be commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has taken favorable action upon Senator Chandler's resolution prohibiting the appointment of Senators, Representatives and United States Judges to perform executive functions. It has also decided, by a vote of 4 to 2, to make an adverse report on the resolution to seat ex-Senator Quay. It has likewise begun its investigation of the charges of bribery made in connection with the election of Senator Clark, of Montana.

FIRE RECORD.

The rolling mill of the Danville and Bessemer Steel Company, at Danville, was damaged by fire Jan. 13 to the extent of \$50,000.

The barns of the South Chicago Railroad were burned in Hammond, Indiana, Jan. 9. Thirty-two cars were destroyed. The loss, fully covered by insurance, is put at \$130,000.

In a fire which destroyed the Newark City Home, 207 children, experienced in the fire drill, marched in safety from the building.

Eleven business houses and one dwelling at Prairie Depot, an Ohio oil village, were burned on Sunday night.

McGovern Defeats Dixon.

Terrence McGovern, of Brooklyn, whipped George Dixon, of New York, Tuesday night in eight rounds of the fastest, roughest fighting ever seen in that city. Dixon was knocked down eight times in the final round. It was the Dixon of old, fast, honest, true and game as a pebble, but youth, not to be denied, added another of its long lists of victories over age, mature judgment and ring experience. At the conclusion of the battle McGovern was comparatively fresh, though he had gone through the hardest battle of his life. He is a fighting wonder, and Dixon, though defeated, can look back upon his long list of victories and feel no disgrace. It was a battle royal, in which strength, stamina, endurance, intelligence and courage combined to achieve success. Defeat for Dixon was not written until the dusky veteran had exhausted all his marvelous resources of generalship which have puzzled his antagonists—until his ring tactics had been tested to the uttermost, his strategy exhausted and his staying powers waned. At the end he was still full of willingness and courage, and would have gone on until nature would have stood no more and he had fallen into merciful insensibility.

BRITISH AND BOERS

LATEST MOVEMENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

A Full Summary of the Transvaal War News—Progress of the Conflict From Day to Day—The British Encouraged.

The silence observed regarding the advance of Gen. Buller's army toward the relief of Ladysmith is regarded in London as extraordinary. No press despatches have been received in London from the seat of war, and the explanation is ventured that the War Office has found it unwise to disclose the character of Gen. Buller's telegrams, if he has sent any.

The Duke of Westminster, who recently succeeded to one of the greatest estates in Great Britain, has started for England from Cape Town. It is his intention, however, to return to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry.

The reports in London that a peace movement is growing in Great Britain is received with incredulity in Berlin. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "It is impossible that the British government in any event would be influenced by such a movement. Great Britain's prestige imperatively demands, since once she has gone upon the warpath, that she should carry matters to a successful issue."

The army under command of Gen. Buller and Clerly in Natal Colony has started a forward movement, looking to the relief of Ladysmith. Buller reports that he has occupied the south bank of the Tugela River, and is preparing to cross, although the stream is at a flood. A few miles from the north bank the Boer forces are strongly entrenched, and when that point is reached it is expected that one of the hardest fought battles of the war will take place. Probably 50,000 men will be engaged.

In the besieged town of Ladysmith enteric fever is prevailing to such an extent that 2,800 patients are in the hospital, and deaths are averaging from eight to ten a day.

The German government has called upon Krupp & Co. not to furnish war material either to Great Britain or the Transvaal Republic during the progress of the war.

Manufacturers of gunstocks at Frankfort Ind. have received a rush order from the Transvaal for 125,000 gunstocks, to be shipped via New York to South Africa.

The officials of the British War Office deny the report that Gen. Methuen has been recalled from South Africa.

The Queen has summoned an extraordinary session of the British Parliament on January 30.

The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which has been chartered as a transport by the British government, has sailed from Southampton with 2,200 soldiers for South Africa.

The Queen has notified the King of Belgium that she is not ready to mediate the war in South Africa.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that 45,000 lyddite shells have been turned out by the Krupp works, which were ordered some time ago by Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent in Europe.

The great battle at Ladysmith the other day raged fiercely for seventeen hours. Again they were captured and retaken by the attacking Boers and retaken by Gen. White's forces, who finally repulsed the burghers. The situation of the garrison is still, however, regarded as perilous, and, weakened by disease among the troops and shortage of supplies, White may be compelled to capitulate. The relief expected from the army of Gen. Buller has not been realized, and the latter's attack on Colenso on the advance toward Ladysmith appears to have been little more than a demonstration, according to London cablegrams. The British lost by the attacking Boers, and retaken by Gen. White's forces, who finally repulsed the burghers. The situation of the garrison is still, however, regarded as perilous, and, weakened by disease among the troops and shortage of supplies, White may be compelled to capitulate. The relief expected from the army of Gen. 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