

A BATTLE IS FOUGHT AT MANILA

Aguinaldo's Forces Attack Americans AND ARE REPULSED.

Their Loss Was Heavy, Thousands Killed and Wounded.

OUR LOSS WAS SMALLER

Although the Returns are Incomplete.

AMERICAN TROOPS PREPARED.

They Had Been Expecting an Attack and Were Not Caught Napping, and Were Caught Napping, and Were Not Caught Napping...

Douglas, M.; Frank H. Isinghausen, M.; Charles A. Seitz, M.; Alphonse Bonner, M.; Peter M. Stormont, M. Sixth Artillery: Killed-Private W. A. Goodman, D.

DIVERSE VIEWS

As to the change in conditions wrought by the ratification of the treaty to-day, there is a variance of views, and Adjutant-General Gordon and Second Assistant Adjutant-General...

NO ORDERS FOR DEWEY

Secretary Long, this evening said that no additional orders had been sent to Admiral Dewey and he did not anticipate that any would be necessary just now.

HOW IT STARTED

MANILA, Feb. 6.—7:15 P. M.—Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully seventeen miles, details regarding individual fighting are extremely difficult to obtain.

FIGHTING RESUMED

At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed. The American firing line consisted of the Third Artillery, the Kansas and Montana regiments, the Minnesota regiment, the Pennsylvania, the Nebraska, the Utah battery, the Idaho, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth Cavalry, north Dakota and South Dakota regiments, and Colorado regiment, Sixth Artillery and Fourteenth infantry.

KILLED AND WOUNDED

Following are the casualties: First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Pennsylvania—Major Bringer, flesh wound in arm, slight; Lieutenant Albert J. Buttermore, flesh wound, slight; C. H. Sartorius, flesh wound, slight; Hiram Conner, slight; Hiram Conner, slight; Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated; Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated; Private Debaunt, flesh wound, back, slight.

WATER WORKS TAKEN

By an attack the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy and had taken the villages of Palawan, Santa Mesa, Peco, Santana, San Pedro, Macorte, Pandocan and Pasal, had destroyed hundreds of native huts and secured possession of the water main and reservoir a distance of over six miles.

THE DIRECTORS

Seaboard and Roanoke—J. W. Middendorf, R. C. Hoffman, John Gill, of Baltimore; Charles Chamney, of Philadelphia; James H. Dooley, of Richmond, and



AGUIRALDO IN FIGHTING TRIM.

MR. WILLIAMS IS THE PRESIDENT.

Chosen as the Head of Seaboard Air Line—Messrs. Dooley, Williams and Addison Directors.

The syndicate organized and headed by Mr. John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, has now secured full control of the Seaboard Air Line.

JUDGE DAY GRATIFIED

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THE TRANSFER MADE

The following special from Baltimore gives details of the reorganization. The Seaboard Air-Line railroad system was today formally transferred to its new owners, the syndicate headed by J. Skelton Williams, of Richmond, in the office of R. Curzon Hoffman, Mr. Hoffman and the old Board of Directors resigned, and the new owners elected Mr. Williams president of the Seaboard and Roanoke, Raleigh and Augusta, and the Baltimore Steam Packet Company.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—This was a day of excitement and severe strain in the Senate. The fact that the treaty was to be voted upon and the result was hanging in the balance served to keep senators on both sides of the chamber at a high tension.

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TREATY OF PEACE RATIFIED

One Vote More Than Was Necessary.

THE MANILA AFFAIR

Caused the Change of Votes Which Decided It.

FOLLOWED WITH INTEREST.

Its Fate Was Uncertain Till Last Moment.

CABINET MEMBERS JUBILANT

They Speak of the Ratification as a Great Triumph—Diverse Opinions are Expressed as to the Effect.

Senator Daniel Says It Means Practical Annexation.

The Appropriation for Spain's \$20,000,000 Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the Commissioners of the United States and Spain was today ratified by the United States Senate—57 ayes to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document.

THE WINNING VOTE

Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Ekins, who have given their especial attention

of said islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States, but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands.

Mr. Allen then addressed the Senate upon several resolutions relating to expansion. He devoted the first part of his address to a personal explanation brought out by statements concerning him and his action with respect to the treaty. Among the statements made by the newspaper in question was that Mr. Allen to-day would enlighten the Senate as to the political significance of Senator Gorman's position with reference to the treaty.

"I have at no time," said Mr. Allen, "promised to enlighten the country concerning what Senator Gorman is doing or proposing to do. I do not know nor am I concerned in knowing what Mr. Gorman's intentions may be."

He then paid a personal tribute to Mr. Gorman's ability and patriotism as a statesman.

HE DEPENDS MR. BRYAN.

Referring then to the statements that have been made that the actions of some of the Democrats in the Senate in opposing the treaty, showed their opposition to William Jennings Bryan and the further statement that Mr. Allen proposed to take these Democrats to task, Mr. Allen said: "I am not the keeper of the conscience of Mr. Bryan. I do not pretend to represent him here or elsewhere and any utterances to the contrary are entirely unfounded. I am the personal friend of Mr. Bryan and I am also his political friend. I may say of him that I regard him as the superior in capacity of any living statesman. History will rank him with Webster and Clay as one of the greatest statesmen America has produced. I regard him as a brilliant comet in the political sky as were Webster and Clay in their time. I know him to be not only able and patriotic but absolutely sincere in all his words and actions. He is not a demagogue as the groundlings and tumble bugs of the administration would have us believe."

Mr. Allen then read some further newspaper comment reflecting upon him as to his action regarding him and by intimation impugning the purity of his motives.

In denying this comment, Mr. Allen announced that he would not accept Republican influence in behalf of his reelection to the Senate. It had not been offered, but if it were he would reject it. He condemned the Filipinos for the fighting at Manila.

SENATOR CLAY'S VOTE.

Senator Clay, of Georgia, followed Mr. Allen, giving his views regarding the present situation. He said that while he would always vote against the permanent retention of the Philippines, he felt it his duty to his state, his constituents and his country to support the treaty. He was faithful to his judgment and his conscience he felt bound to vote for ratification.

As soon as Mr. Clay had concluded his brief remarks, Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, rose to close the debate in open session. It was expected that he would make some notable utterances and neither the Senators nor the people in the galleries were disappointed.

"My attitude on this treaty has been known for many months," he said. "It was known and freely expressed to one of the Peace Commissioners before he went to Paris. Since the completion of the negotiations, which resulted in the signing of the treaty, I have had no reason to change my opinion heretofore formed. In all of my public life, Presidents and their cabinets have had no terrors for me. I have opposed them even when they were of my own party, when I believed they were wrong."

"I have been opposed to the ratification of the treaty and the annexation of the Philippines because those islands contain a population and people which could not be assimilated into our own population without depriving the American people. He believed that the adoption of the scheme of treaty ratification would be more destructive to this country than anything which has happened from the foundation of the government to the present hour."

Mr. Gorman thanked Senator Allen for the kind words he had said of him and then quoted a statement from Senator Wolcott's speech of last week concerning the next Presidential election, which he said made certain references to him.

"Well now," he continued, "I suppose that fair judgment, a charitable judgment would enable me to say that the senator from Colorado of all the senators on this floor would be the only one capable of making such an utterance while we were considering such a great question."

AN INTERRUPTION.

At this point, Mr. Gorman was interrupted by a man in the gallery who cried

(Continued on Seventh Page.)



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.