

PARICULARS OF AGUINALDO'S TAKING

Letters from Rebel Leaders Fell into American Hands—Ordered Men Sent to Him—Funston and Party Went.

Manila, March 28.—Gen. Frederick Funston, who on March 23rd captured Aguinaldo, when interviewed today by the representative of the Associated Press, made the following statement concerning the capture of the Philippine leader:

The confidential agent of Aguinaldo, arrived February 28th at Pantabangan, in the province of Nueva Ecija, north of Luzon, with letters dated January 21st, 19th and 14th. These letters were from Emilio Aguinaldo and directed from Emilio Aguinaldo to take command of the province of central Luzon, supported by the province of Cebu. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that 400 men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearer of the letters would guide them to where Aguinaldo was.

FUNSTON PLANS.

Gen. Funston secured the correspondence of Aguinaldo's agent and laid his plans accordingly. Some months before the capture of Aguinaldo, Gen. Funston had captured the camp of the insurgent leader, Lacuna, in the district of Marikina. He had secured a quantity of signed correspondence and a number of letters. From this material, Gen. Funston constructed a plan. One of the plans contained information as to the progress of the war. The other was a plan of the capture of Aguinaldo. Gen. Funston was sending his best company to President Emilio Aguinaldo.

PLANS COMPLETED.

His plans completed and approved, Gen. Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seven companies of the Philippine Scouts, eight Macabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty were insurgent uniforms and the others the dress of Philippine soldiers. This Macabebe company, armed with fifty Mausers, eight Remingtons and ten Krag-Jorgensen, was commanded by Capt. Russell T. Hazard of the Eleventh United States volunteer infantry. With him was his brother, Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazard of the same regiment. Capt. Harry W. Newton, thirty-fourth infantry, was taken because of his familiarity with Casiguran bay, and Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, fourth infantry, went as Gen. Funston's aide. These were the only Americans accompanying the leader of the expedition. With the Macabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard and the other three Tagalogs, whom Gen. Funston trusted implicitly.

FUNSTON'S OUTFIT.

Gen. Funston and the officers wore plain blue shirts and khaki trousers. Each carried a half blanket, but there were no insinuations of rank. The Macabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four insurgent officers. On the night of March 15th the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take across from the island of Polillo and drift to the mainland, but a storm arose and three of the cascos were lost. This plan was abandoned.

PARTY LANDED.

At 2 a. m. March 16th, the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran in twenty-five miles south of Casiguran, province of Ilocos. The party landed and marched to Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place, and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers. Here arrived there, the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party, announced that they were on the way to join Aguinaldo between Pantabangan and Balera; that they had captured an American surveying party, and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited Gen. Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners.

CONCEALED LETTERS.

The insurgent president of Casiguran believed the story. He ordered the letters previously concealed, were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, province of Isabela. Gen. Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night. On the morning of March 17th, taking a small quantity of cracked corn, the party started on a ninety-mile march toward Palanan. The country is high and uninhabited, and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small shell fish, but were almost starving. Wading swift rivers, climbing precipitous mountains and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights, and on March 22nd had reached a point eight miles from Palanan.

They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo dispatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be treated kindly, but not to be allowed to enter the town.

COLUMN MEETS AN OFFICER.

On the morning of March 23rd the advance was resumed. The column was met by a staff officer of Aguinaldo, and a detachment of Aguinaldo's body guard, which was expected to take charge of the Americans. While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn Gen. Funston and the rest, who, with several Macabebes were about a warning. Gen. Funston received this notice and avoided Aguinaldo's advance observation. The Tagalogs were ahead to greet Aguinaldo and finally at Palanan.

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FIRE ON THE REBELS.

Suddenly the Spanish officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's aide was watching, exclaimed: "Now, Macabebes, go for them." The rebels rather ineffectively, but their aim improved, and only three were killed. On hearing the firing, Aguinaldo, who was celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted: "Stop that foolishness; quit wasting ammunition!"

His aide, Aguinaldo, one of three Tagalog officers and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the

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Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

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WHO THE HAZARDS ARE.

Tacoma, Wash., March 28.—Both Capt. Russell T. Hazard and Lieut. Oliver Hazard are Tacoma boys. They enlisted in company M of the First Washington volunteers. Capt. Hazard went with the company as second

lieutenant and Lieut. Hazard as a private. Company M was originally a Chehalis company, but trouble in the organization resulted in disbanding the company and it was recruited at Tacoma.

When the Washington regiment was ordered home both remained in the service, joining the Eleventh cavalry. Since that time Capt. Hazard has been in the broken up army, together with the bandit. With the aid of the natives we can hunt down this lawless people and then I believe the islands will be comparatively peaceful.

"I am confident Americans will find excellent opportunities in their new possessions and I think the time is not far distant when our force of American troops can be reduced very materially, possibly down to 10,000 men."

"I mention this number with regard to the necessities in the Philippines alone, but the conditions in China may make it advisable for us to hold a larger force in the far east and in that event Manila and vicinity would be a convenient place for them to be stationed."

Kansas City, March 28.—Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell and Lieut. Admire, members of Gen. Funston's expedition, are both Kansas men by birth. Mitchell and Funston are cousins and lived on adjoining farms near Iola, while Admire was born and raised in Topeka.

Mitchell enlisted in company I, Twentieth Kansas, as a private. He was detailed as a clerk in the adjutant's office and later was promoted to quartermaster's assistant. His very one of the early appointments made in the field, receiving his commission as second lieutenant while the regiment was at Calocan. After his muster-out at San Francisco he was recommissioned in the Fortieth United States infantry and assigned as aide on the staff of Gen. Funston.

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It was also discovered that Aguinaldo on January 28th had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months undisturbed except when a detachment of the Sixteenth infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired.

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JOE WHEELER PRAISES FUNSTON. New York, March 28.—Discussing the capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston, Gen. Joseph Wheeler said:

"I regard Gen. Funston as a brave and intrepid general. I knew him intimately both on and off the field. He is the man of most of adventure that I have ever known."

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GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

They Seem to be Working At Cross Purposes in China.

CONTRADICTORY RUMORS.

Seems to be Nothing Definite Concerning the Eastern Situation—English Press Says America is Supine.

New York, March 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

There is the usual Chinese medley in the dispatches from Peking. St. Petersburg, Berlin and Washington. A positive assertion from Russian sources that the Manchurian convention has been signed is met with equally explicit statements that England has protested against it and that the Chinese government has deferred action, owing to appeals from the viceroys of Wu Chang and Nanking and protests from Japan and other powers. Lord Cranborne admitted in the house of commons that he did not know whether the agreement had been accepted or rejected. It is a tangled skein of diplomacy and the first knot that needs to be unravelled is the real scope of the Anglo-German agreement. This compact has not been repudiated, but the two partners have clearly been playing at cross purposes and with demoralizing effect. As far as the Yang-tse viceroys are concerned, these viceroys who had prevented a revolution in central China were protesting against the surrender of Man-

churia to Russia by the Manchu party of reaction. Count von Buelow paralyzed their action when he declared that Manchuria was outside the scope of the Anglo-German agreement, for they virtually licensed Russia to enforce and proclaim the provisions of the Manchurian convention. Lord Cranborne has been breaking the force of this revelation by contradictions and evasions which leave a final impression that the two partners are not in accord respecting the policy which should be adopted toward Russia.

The action of Japan is interpreting in a natural way the scope of that convention and the dangers to which the Yang-tse viceroys may be exposed from resentment of the Manchu dynasty may warn the western powers that strenuous opposition must be offered to the

Russian plan of campaign. Diplomats explain the situation as a result of the German reversion to Bismarck traditions. Bismarck always contrived to have a secret understanding with Russia whatever might be his relations or alliances with other powers. The German emperor has made an agreement with England, whom Bismarck never regarded as a natural ally. He has suddenly honored the traditions of Bismarck diplomacy by disclaiming any interference with Russian designs in Manchuria. The diplomatic view is that this result is due either to the necessity of conciliating the anti-English prejudice in Germany or to the expediency of winning Russian support to the indemnity proposals or other points concerning which the concert is now divided.

Members of parliament are encouraged by the outspoken leaders in the Times, and are hoping that the government will pull itself together and condemn strongly Russian intrigues against the integrity of China. This would involve emphatic repudiation of Count von Buelow's announcement that the Anglo-German agreement is not a cover for the Russian conquest of northern China, and that the British government is bent upon supporting the best of the Yang-tse viceroys instead of condoning the plots of the worst and most reactionary Manchurian intrigues.

RIGHTS OF CHINESE. Those Who Were Hawaiian Citizens Prior to Aug. 12, '98, May Come In.

San Francisco, March 29.—Collector of the Port Stratton has received an opinion from Atty.-Gen. Griggs, definitely establishing the right of Chinese persons who were citizens of the Hawaiian Islands prior to August 12, 1898, by birth or naturalization to enter the United States. It was clearly the intent of Congress, the attorney-general thinks, to throw the cloak of adoption over all who were Hawaiian citizens on the date mentioned, in the treaty.

Gov. Orman's Nominations. Denver, Colo., March 29.—Governor Orman has sent the following nominations to the senate:

For members of the fire and police board of the city of Denver: Frank Adams, John T. Bottom and William H. Griffith.

For members of the board of public works: Robert W. Speer, Oscar Reuter and John Heartz.

Frank Adams is a brother of former Gov. Alva Adams. William H. Griffith is secretary of the Silver Republican state central committee.

John Heartz is the husband of Mrs. Evangeline Heartz, member of the house of representatives.