

GEN. EAGAN SUSPENDED

The President Commutes the Sentence of Dismissal.

PHILIPPINES IN CONGRESS

House Must Appropriately \$30,000,000 to Pay to Spain and an Army Bill of Some Sort Must be Passed—Otis Will See that American Interests are Protected in the Islands.

General Miles lies in his throat. He lies in his heart. He lies in every pore of his body. He lies willfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously.—General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general, U. S. A., in his testimony before the war inquiry board.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—The president yesterday promulgated the sentence of General Eagan, dismissed from the army. He has commuted this to six years' suspension.

The effect of the president's order will be to give him \$5,000 a year for six years, ending January 16, 1905. After that date he will go on the retired list on three-quarters pay. During the term of suspension he will not be entitled to the usual commutation for quarters amounting to about \$100 per month.

The following is the order of the president: "The accused, after a trial by a court martial composed of officers of high rank and distinguished services, has been found guilty of conduct unworthy of an officer holding a commission in the United States, and obnoxious in the highest degree to the discipline and good order of the military establishment."

"Such behavior is especially deserving of condemnation in an officer holding high rank in the army and charged with the performance of difficult and important administrative duties in a time of great public emergency, and from whom, when subjected to adverse criticism, an unusual degree of restraint and constant and unflinching self control are confidently expected."

"The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence in the United States army, are therefore approved."

"In view, however, of his gallant conduct in battle upon more than one occasion, which merited and has received the warm commendation of his superiors, and of his long and honorable record of service, extending over a period surpassing in duration that usually allotted to a generation; having regard also to the mitigating circumstances which were developed during the trial of the case, and in deference to the recommendation of clemency submitted in his behalf, the sentence imposed by the court is commuted to suspension from rank and duty for six years."

(Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Won't Qualify Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The question of the policy to be observed in relation to the Philippine Islands again presented itself in the Senate when the joint resolution introduced by Mr. McHenry (Dem. La.) was taken up. It declares the intention of the United States to be, not the permanent annexation of the islands, but the establishment of a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and their preparation for local self-government.

In view of the existing conditions at Manila the leaders of the Senate have agreed that it will be inexpedient at this time to pass the McHenry resolution. This view meets with the concurrence of the author of the resolution, and it will be laid aside, at least for the time being. It is thought that the adoption of any such declaration would furnish encouragement to the Filipinos to continue the struggle begun on Saturday, and no attempt will therefore be made to force action upon the resolution until peace is brought about in the islands.

The Senate will instead take up the annual appropriation bills, the work on which has been suspended by the consideration of the peace treaty, and endeavor to dispose of those several measures awaiting action as rapidly as possible.

Another Battle Expected.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—After considering the situation at Manila carefully in the light of General Otis's latest dispatch, the military authorities believe that another big battle between the American forces and the Filipinos will soon occur, if not already in progress.

The statement in the telegram received from General Otis that the insurgents were concentrated about Manila indicated to the minds of the officers that Aguinaldo had merely fallen back to a safe position corresponding in appearance to the insurgent line that existed when the battle of Saturday and Sunday began. The Filipinos are, of course, some distance in the rear of the first position.

Congress will immediately take up the task of outlining the exact status in the Philippines and dealing with the immediate situation there and providing for the future. The Senate will proceed to dispose of the McHenry resolution, which was promised in return for the senator's vote for the treaty, and the House of Representatives will carry out the final part of the agreement with Spain by appropriating \$20,000,000 to be available and paid to her when the treaty ratifications have been exchanged, which, of course, cannot be until the Spanish Cortes has taken action.

A question still exists in the minds of the president and his advisers as to the status of the United States in the Philippines and as to whether or not the Filipino troops owed allegiance to Spain at the moment when they rashly attacked the United States forces and killed and wounded so many of them. But that is a point that it is not necessary to decide immediately.

The first thing necessary will be to settle with the Filipinos now, for whatever may have been their rightful allegiance on Saturday they are no longer subjects of Spain. The United States are in control in the Philippines, a fact of which the Filipinos have already received official notice. Whether or not as a point of international law the United States can exercise sovereignty beyond the limits of the city of Manila prior to final ratification of the treaty, by Spain, may not be entirely clear. But to the Washington authorities it is sufficient for their purposes to know that the Filipinos, while still subjects of Spain, broke the terms of the protocol and fired upon the United States soldiers.

This act in itself will release the United States from all obligations, and General Otis will undoubtedly be authorized promptly if he has not already been authorized, to take any means which he thinks best to protect American interests and put down insurrection either within or outside the confines of the city of Manila.

As the treaty has been ratified, no extra session of Congress will be held. Twenty-five days remain of the present session, and already both houses are settling down in earnest to the work that must of necessity be done. The only administrative legislation left is the army bill, and the twenty million dollar appropriation. The latter is certain to pass, but the former is in doubt.

The Hull bill, which has already passed the House, cannot pass, but some makeshift bill giving the president such soldiers and army supplies as are absolutely necessary to maintain our authority abroad and at home will be at once prepared and enacted into a law. The Democrats had arranged to defeat any and all provisions for an increased military establishment, but in view of the ratification of the treaty this programme must be amended. Troops must be kept in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and Congress must provide for them.

No Change in Quay Situation. Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 8.—Predictions as to probable changes yesterday in the lines of the fighters in the senatorial struggle were not confirmed. It is understood that the anti-Quay leaders have decided to defer their plans of taking votes from Senator Quay until later. A break may occur this week if the move shall hereafter be considered wise.

The train from the West with many senators and members on board was two hours late and the leaders on both sides were somewhat anxious, but the missing legislators arrived before the joint ballot. Congressman-elect J. C. Sibley, the wealthy silverite from the northwestern section of the state, said yesterday morning that John Wanamaker held the key to the situation and that should he fail to assist the Democrats in electing Jenks he would be responsible for the election of either Quay or Magee. His time limit of ten days would bring the dead lock to the opening of the Quay trial in Philadelphia.

For Government Buildings. Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—A large number of favorable reports on public buildings throughout the country were made yesterday by the House committee on public buildings and grounds. They will be taken up to-day, two days having been assigned.

The bills include: Indianapolis, \$1,200,000; Bluefield, W. Va., \$50,000; Brunswick Ga., \$50,000; Cleveland, O., \$2,200,000; Wilkesbarre, Penn., \$100,000; Annapolis, Md., \$100,000; Bridgeport, Conn., (amends act so as to abolish provision for alley); Springfield, Mass., extension, \$20,000; New York custom house for site, \$750,000; for building, \$1,000,000; limit of cost at \$3,000,000; Brooklyn, N. Y., \$30,000; Baltimore, for site, \$100,000; New Brunswick, N. J., \$100,000; Norwich, Conn., \$100,000; Jamestown, N. Y., \$50,000; Rome, N. Y., \$50,000; Providence, R. I., \$1,500,000.

Commander-in-Chief of G. A. R. is Dead. Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Colonel James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at a quarter past three o'clock Sunday at Garfield Hospital in this city. He had been very ill for some days with pneumonia.

Colonel Sexton was born in Chicago January 5, 1844. He enlisted as a private at the opening of the civil war and served throughout, finishing with the rank of colonel. He served as postmaster of Chicago from 1889 until 1895. He was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. at the last annual meeting. His latest work had been as a member of the war commission.

To Fix Lower Interest Bill. New York Feb. 8.—The Merchants' Association of this city is putting up a stiff fight to defeat the proposed bill to reduce the rate of interest in New York state from six to five per cent. It has sent out to thirty-two thousand business men throughout the state a circular headed: "Do you favor a law which will cut off commercial loans stop your cash discounts and compel you to pay time prices for merchandise?"

Astor Libel Suit Dropped. London, Feb. 8.—The action brought by William Waldorf Astor against the Daily Mail for libel in having published a story of a dinner alleged to have been given by Mr. Astor on a table composed of a single section of a California redwood tree has been settled without trial. The defendant's counsel made on behalf of his client, in open court, an unqualified retraction and expression of regret and the matter was dropped.

Bishop Williams Dead. Middletown, Conn., Feb. 8.—Shop John Williams of Connecticut and senior bishop of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church, died unexpectedly at his home at six o'clock last night. He was eighty-two years of age.

Quay's Trial Postponed. Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—The trial of United States Senator Quay, Benjamin J. Haywood and R. R. Quay on the charge of conspiracy has been postponed until Feb. 27.

GENERAL OTIS MOVES

Our Lines Now Extend Six Miles Beyond Former Limits.

THE WATERWORKS TAKEN

Filipino Murder a Captive American Surgeon—Native Loss is Growing—2,000 Killed, 4,000 Captured and Several Thousand Wounded.

Manila, Feb. 8.—The Americans are taking every advantage of the splendid advance which they made on Sunday and Monday. Our lines now extend from two to six miles beyond the old limits all around and the American position is secure at every point. The water works, five miles north of the city, were captured late Monday afternoon by the First Nebraska regiment and two companies of the First Colorado and a battalion of the First Tennessee Infantry. The First Nebraska, which was in the advance, found the place deserted but the natives had disabled the machinery of the works before leaving. Parts of the machinery had been disconnected and carried away, rendering the remaining parts useless.

A careful search was made for the missing pieces with the result of their being found scattered in various places. The work of restoring them to their places will occupy only a short time.

The body of Surgeon Harry Young of the Utah Artillery division, who had been taken prisoner by the Filipinos, was found by our men. He had been murdered by his captors.

The Filipinos seem utterly demoralized. Wherever our troops advance the insurgents retreat after making a slight show of resistance. The drubbing which the Americans have given them has taken all the fight out of them, and they prefer to keep out of range of our guns.

The losses of the Filipinos are now estimated at two thousand killed and several thousand wounded. Besides, we hold four thousand prisoners. A scattering fire continues intermittently, but there is no fighting approaching the dignity of a battle.

After two days' fighting the American troops are taking a much needed rest. With the exception of the desultory firing consequent upon the movements of reconnoitering parties, there are no hostile demonstrations on either side. In spite of this condition of affairs the insurgents are steadily losing ground, as every one of their movements is in the nature of a retreat.

The villages outside the city are in ruins, all of the houses having been burned by our troops to dislodge the natives who concealed themselves therein and fired at the American's tanks and rear. Many of the natives were killed by the Americans, as they fled from the burning houses, and still more were wounded.

Perfect order prevails in the city proper, and matters are fast regaining their normal condition. The women who took refuge on board the transports in the bay when the fighting began on Saturday evening have all returned to their homes.

Many instances of personal heroism on the part of American staff officers on the firing line are related, and the splendid organization of the various departments is praised by everybody. The efficiency of these departments, it is admitted on all sides, contributed greatly to the thoroughness of the success of the American arms. By order of the chief quartermaster, the subordinate quartermasters seized every available vehicle in the city for purposes of transportation and the commissary department promptly furnished rations in abundance to the troops at the front, sparing no effort or expense.

The ordinance officers, too, displayed the greatest activity in forwarding ammunition to the front, and a magnificent record was made by the medical department, all of the wounded being cared for with the utmost dispatch. The man of the surrounding country, which had been made by the engineers, proved invaluable. During the advance of the troops the Signal Corps constructed telegraph lines as rapidly as the troops were sent forward, complete communication being kept up between all the brigades, divisions and detached troops and the general headquarters.

Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation suspending the Filipino constitution, terminating the session of the Malolos congress and declaring that the hostilities were begun by the Americans. He took no part in the fighting.

Aguinaldo's proclamation of Saturday says: "I order and command: 'First—That peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken, and that the latter be treated as enemies within the limits prescribed by the laws of war. 'Second—That the Americans captured be held as prisoners of war. 'Third—That this proclamation be communicated to the consuls and that congress order and accord a suspension of the constitutional guarantee, resulting from the declaration of war.'"

Aguinaldo's second proclamation says the outbreak of hostilities was "unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the Americans," refers to his manifesto of January 8 publishing the alleged grievances of the Filipinos at the hands of the army of occupation and the "constant outrages and taunts which have been causing misery to the Manillans," and refers to the "useless conferences" and "contempt shown for the Filipino government," as proving a "premeditated transgression of justice and liberty."

The rebel leader also refers to the former losses of the Filipinos, but says "slavery is bitter," and calls upon them to "sacrifice all upon the altar of honor and national integrity." He insists that all his efforts "were useless before the unmeasured pride of the American representatives," whom he charges with having treated him as a rebel "because I defended the interests of my country and would not become the instrument of their dastardly intentions."

THE L. A. W. CONVENTION.

Many Important Matters Will Come Before the Meeting at Providence.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 8.—Probably no annual convention of the League of American Wheelmen was ever looked forward to with more interest than the meeting which began here to-day. Many questions will come up for discussion, and for once in the history of the league politics promises to cut less of a figure than for many years, and it is beginning to look as if the several old fighting factions will go to the assembly all eager to work in harmony and for the best interests of the organization. There will be no opposition to T. J. Keenan Jr., for the presidency, and it looks as if Herbert Foutz of Indiana will have no opposition for the first vice presidency. Tattersall of New Jersey has the best chance to succeed himself as treasurer. Boston seems to have the national meet secured. The racing question will be the one that will cause the most trouble. While it is generally expected



PRESIDENT POTTER.

that the league will remain in control of the sport, the opponents promise to make a fight. These same men will, in addition, make an effort to prevent the admission of professionals to the membership. Albert Mott of Baltimore will not be a candidate for re-election as chairman of the racing board under any circumstances. This is Mr. Mott's own statement. The fact that C. W. Mears of Cleveland has worked hard to bring Keenan to the front would indicate that Mr. Mears has the best chance to secure the chairmanship of the racing board. Robinson's candidacy will not probably receive the outside support expected. It seems to be the general opinion that Massachusetts has already received all the concessions she is entitled to. If Mears is beaten it will be by a New York man, rather than one from New England.

THE DEADLY GAS STOVE.

Asphyxiated by Gas in Their Room at the Ardley Casino.

Dobbs Ferry, Feb. 8.—Dr. Henry Elmo Keyes and his wife of New York were found dead in bed in a sleeping room of the Ardley Casino at Ardley-on-Hudson Tuesday. They had been asphyxiated by gas which had escaped from a gas stove.

There was a dance at General Henry C. Griffin's in Ardley the previous evening, and Dr. H. E. Keyes and his wife were present. When the dance was over they decided to spend the night at the club house, and retired shortly after midnight.

When a servant went to waken them in the morning there was no response, and repeated calls at the door were in vain. A slight smell of gas in the corridor near the room increased suspicion that something was wrong, and about ten o'clock the door of the sleeping room was forced open.

Dr. Keyes and his wife were lying lifeless on the bed and the room was filled with gas, which was escaping from a gas stove in the room.

THE GENTLEMEN OF YALE.

Students Break Up the Annual Dance of the Soldiers.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8.—The annual ball of the New Haven City Guard came to an abrupt end at two o'clock yesterday morning in a riot. At least a thousand Yale students took possession of the hall and succeeded in running the place after they had taxed the utmost energy of the police and the city military company. All the evening the Yale boys engaged in small fights and persisted in climbing over the chairs into the space reserved for dancers. They were as often driven back by the police and members of the guard but at midnight the throng was too large to be managed and with a mighty Yale cheer they scrambled over the chairs on to the floor. The students rushed from one end of the armory to the other, knocking over everything that came in their way.

Men fell to the floor and were trampled on. The ushers stripped for action, taking off their coats, collars and cuffs, and had fight after fight with the Yale men. The ushers huddled together for their own protection. One big Yale man sank to the floor with a big gash in his head from a blow from a billy and was carried away by his fellows. The band played at intervals, but of course dancing had to be suspended.

The women sought refuge in the galleries and dressing rooms. An attempt was made to resume the dancing, but at the first bar of music another riot broke out and continued until the committee decided to quit and ordered the band to play "Home Sweet Home."

New York's Police Bill.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Governor Roosevelt said yesterday that the police bill, which will be introduced in the legislature in a few days, will be the greatest advance ever made in police legislation in New York city. He explained that the bill is the result of an agreement between all factions in the party, and added that in reaching this agreement concessions had been made on all sides. The governor gave up some of his ideas in order to hasten the framing of the measure from which he believes great good will result to New York city. He said that he is in hearty accord with the fundamental principles of the bill; that he will hold frequent conferences with senators and assemblymen in regard to it, and hopes to see it become a law at an early day.

After-Effects of the GRIP

Grip is a treacherous disease. You think it is cured and the slightest cold brings on a relapse. Its victims are always left in a weakened condition—blood impure and impoverished; nerves shattered. Pneumonia, heart disease and nervous prostration are often the result. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will drive every trace of the poisonous germs from the system, build up and enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves. A trial will prove this. Read the evidence: When the grip just visited this section Herman H. Evers, of 111 W. Main St., Jefferson, Mo., a well-known contractor and builder, was one of the victims, and he has since been troubled with the after-effects of the disease. A year ago his health began to fail, and he was obliged to discontinue work. That he lives to-day is almost a miracle. He says: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely. I tried one doctor after another and numerous remedies suggested by my friends, but without apparent benefit, and began to give up hope. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People extolled in a St. Louis paper, and after investigation decided to give them a trial. "After using the first box I felt wonderfully relieved and was satisfied that the pills were putting me on the road to recovery. I bought two more boxes and continued taking them. "After taking four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I am restored to good health. I feel like a new man, and having the will and energy of my former days returned, I am capable of transacting my business with increased ambition. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful medicine and any one suffering from the after-effects of the grip will find that these pills are the specific." H. H. EVERS. Mr. Evers will gladly answer any inquiry regarding this if stamp is enclosed.—From Cole Co. Democrat, Jefferson, Mo.

Look for the full name on the package. At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50c. per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO. DEALERS IN Cigars, Tobacco, Candles, Fruits and Nuts. SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week. PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY. SOLE AGENTS FOR F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars: Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash. Bloomsburg Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S. 2nd Door above Court House. A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

When you want to look on the bright side of things, use SAPOLIO. The Human Ear. Ears do not change shape after childhood, although they enlarge slightly after middle life. It has been found that the right and left of each pair of ears usually vary in shape. No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. 24. All druggists.

SHELL THE ENEMY OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.—Is the stomach Sour? Is there Distress after Eating. Is your Appetite Waning? Do you get Dizzy? Have you Nausea? Frequent Sick Headache?—forerunners of a general break-up. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets distill all these distressing symptoms. They aid the digestive organs, cure the incipient or the chronic cases. 35 cents.—15. Sold by C. A. Klein.

PUBLIC DEMORALIZATION.—"I tell you he's absolutely honest. He didn't get a cent for voting for that ordinance—not one cent!" "Then we don't want him to represent our ward in the next city council. He's too big a fool!" Chicago Tribune.

DOES COFFEE AGREE WITH YOU?—If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package to-day from your grocer. 15c. and 25c. 2-2d.4t.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Pritchett. IN ITS ADVANCED and chronic form a cold in the head is known as Nasal Catarrh and is the recognized source of other diseases. Having stood the test of continued successful use, Ely's Cream Balm is recognized as a specific for membranous diseases in the nasal passages, and you make a great mistake in not resorting to this treatment in your own case. To test it a trial size for 10 cents or the large for 50c. is mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York. Druggists keep it.

PROVED PRICELESS.—Ruby coats and cinnamon flavor. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are household favorites. Impurities leave the system. The nerves are toned. The blood is purified. The complexion is bright and ruddy. Headaches vanish and perfect health follows their use. 40 doses 10 cents.—14. Sold by C. A. Klein.