

AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS

President Roosevelt Grants All Insurrectionists a Free Pardon.

THEY MUST SWEAR ALLEGIANCE

Independence Day Was Made the Beginning of Civil Rule Throughout the Islands—General Chaffee Relieved As Military Governor.

Washington, July 5.—The president has formally declared the restoration of peace in the Philippine archipelago; he has placed the islands under complete civil control and has extended general amnesty to the Filipinos who have been in rebellion. These three things, marking one of the most important chapters in Philippine history, were accomplished through the issue of three separate orders and proclamations, one by the president, over his own signature, extending amnesty; one through Secretary Root, by the president's order relieving General Chaffee from his duties as military governor, and a third, which takes the shape of a general order addressed to the entire army of the United States in which Secretary Root takes occasion to express the president's high appreciation of the work it has accomplished, both in Cuba and in the Philippines.

The amnesty proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, Many of the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, 1896, until the cession of the archipelago by that kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have until recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States; and

Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago, except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which the proclamation does not apply; and

Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the kingdom of Spain and against the government of the United States, persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, but it is believed that such acts were generally committed in ignorance of those laws, and under orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary leaders;

Now, Therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution do hereby proclaim and declare, without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine archipelago, who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid, or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections, for the offenses of treason or sedition, and for all offenses political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities, or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipinos and Spaniards or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of said insurrections;

Provided, however, That the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May 1, 1902, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain or of the United States of America, but special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes, and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and, further,

Provided, That this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of the government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and,

Provided, further, That every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely: I, —, solemnly swear or affirm, that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God.

Receivers For Atlantic Match Company

Trenton, N. J., July 8.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States circuit court, yesterday appointed Henry L. Holmes, of Camden, and E. J. Patterson, of Plainfield, receivers for the Atlantic Match Company, of Camden. The receivers were appointed upon the application of Frank Tilford, of New York, who claims that the liabilities of the company are about \$180,000, in addition to a mortgage of \$250,000 on its plant. The company, it is charged, is being operated at a loss of about \$7,000 a month.

AGUINALDO SET FREE

Filipino Leader Given His Liberty by General Chaffee.

Manila, July 7.—As a result of the proclamation of amnesty of July 4, the guard of American soldiers has been withdrawn from the house where Aguinaldo lived in Manila, and Lieutenant Johnson, Aguinaldo's custodian, brought the Filipino yesterday to see General Chaffee. It was the first meeting between the American general and the leader of the Filipino revolution. Lieutenant William E. McKinlay, of the Ninth Cavalry, acted as interpreter.

Aguinaldo was told that he was free to go anywhere he pleased, and General Chaffee asked him if he had any complaint to make of American discourtesy or harshness. Aguinaldo replied that he had no such complaint to make. He told General Chaffee that he was going to visit friends at his home in Cavite Viejo, in Cavite province, and inquired what protection the American authorities would afford him. He seemed to be afraid to venture out. General Chaffee replied that Aguinaldo would get the same protection as any other citizen.

The former Filipino leader then asked General Chaffee to prevent the courts from requiring him to testify in civil suits. General Chaffee replied that he had no authority to grant this request, and advised Aguinaldo to make a social call upon Acting Civil Governor Wright. This Aguinaldo said he would do, but that he would go at night, as he was timid about appearing on the streets in daylight.

The release of the former Filipino leader has renewed speculation as to possible vengeance upon him by friends of General Luna and his other enemies. General Luna was a Filipino leader whom Aguinaldo caused to be killed in 1899.

A TRIPLE DROWNING

Two Women and Child Lost by Capsizing of Sail Boat.

New York, July 7.—The wife of Captain Tlemann N. Horn, of the Ninety-fifth Company, Seacoast Artillery; his daughter Frances, aged 5, and Miss Alice McMahon, of Nyack, N. Y., were drowned in Sandy Hook Bay yesterday. Captain Horn is stationed at Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook.

Captain Horn had made up a sailing party to go out on the bay in his small cat-rigged yacht "Midget." Those on board were, in addition to the captain, Mrs. Horn, with their two children; Miss Horn, a sister; Dr. Waterhouse, his wife and Miss Alice McMahon, a sister of Mrs. Waterhouse. At a point about half a mile off Old Camp Low dock a strong puff of wind caused the sail to gybe, and in a moment the little vessel capsized, throwing all hands into the water. Captain Horn and Dr. Waterhouse made every effort to save the women and children, but a strong ebb tide quickly swept them beyond reach, and before any other help could be had Mrs. Captain Horn, Frances and Miss McMahon were drowned. The others clung to the mast of the capsized vessel for about 15 minutes, until a sailboat, containing W. B. Tait, of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and Walter Tubbs, of this city, came up and rescued Mrs. Waterhouse. At the same time Captain Hortung, with his launch Edna May, of Newark, N. J., rescued Captain Horn and his baby boy, Miss Horn and Dr. Waterhouse and brought them to Atlantic Highlands.

A NEW YORK TRAGEDY

Carl Boeckman Killed Wife, Wounded Friend and Then Shot Himself.

New York, July 8.—Carl von Boeckman shot and killed his wife, fatally wounded O. F. Farewell, a friend of his family, and then sent a bullet through his own head yesterday. The shooting occurred at the home of Mrs. Von Boeckman, in the upper part of Manhattan.

A sister of the dead woman said Von Boeckman had served 18 months for burglary in a Massachusetts prison, and that in the meantime his wife had put two of their five children into an institution, allowed another to be adopted, and supported herself and the other two. A few months ago Von Boeckman went to live with his wife in the flat, but took to drink and treated her so badly that she caused his arrest. He was sentenced to the island, but yesterday returned and got into the flat while his wife was out. She heard of his visit and got Farewell to ask the police what could be done. He returned to the flat after receiving a promise that an officer would be sent to investigate. While Farewell was in the flat Von Boeckman returned and began shooting. Farewell fought with him to get the pistol, but was overpowered and shot twice. Then Von Boeckman went close to his wife and shot her through the head. Then he put a bullet into his own head. The coroner said neither of the men could live.

Confessed to Murder.

Altoona, Pa., July 8.—Simon and Andy Suvchok, brothers, who murdered Andy Magueschlah, of Bakertown, Cambria county, after a quarrel over a woman, have been arrested and confessed the crime. They said they stabbed the victim to death with daggers and then placed the body on the railroad track, where it was run over by a passing train, the head being carried 30 feet away from the trunk. Cuts on the head led the authorities to suspect murder.

Forty-two Buildings Burned.

Charlotte, N. C., July 7.—A special from Wilmington, N. C., says that a fire at Clinton, N. C., yesterday destroyed 42 stores and residences, causing a loss of \$100,000, on which there was small insurance. Among the buildings burned was the Episcopal church and the Western Union telegraph office.

VICTORY SAYS MITCHELL

Miners' Leader Claims End of Strike is Not Far Off.

UNION'S EXISTENCE AT STAKE

Battle Now Going On Means Life Or Death For Organization In Anthracite District—Mitchell Goes to New York to Consult Labor Leaders.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 7.—President Mitchell, of the miners' union, left here yesterday for New York. He slipped out of town so unexpectedly and so quietly that only two or three persons around strike headquarters knew of his departure. It is said he went to the metropolis for the purpose of meeting leaders of other labor organizations.

Today opened the third month of the great strike. There have been many rumors and opinions published that certain coal companies would win in a few days and attempt to start up one or more collieries. The officials of the big companies who are willing to talk deny all knowledge of any attempt of their respective companies to start work. They say, however, that the number of men applying for work is growing each week. Many of them are given employment, and the names of the others are placed on the waiting list. The number of miners among the applicants who are applying for work is very small, and so long as the miners themselves refrain from going to the collieries no coal can be mined.

Company officials who were seen yesterday were of the opinion that the price of coal during the remainder of this year will not go below the present figures, but on the other hand may go higher. One superintendent was quite emphatic in his reply, by saying: "I don't think the price will go down under any condition during this year."

In addressing the stationary firemen Saturday afternoon, President Mitchell said:

"I am well pleased with the showing made by the steam men in obeying the strike order and the firmness displayed by them since. This is the battle of our lives, as it means the success or downfall of our union in the anthracite region. Of all the strikes of my recollection or of any that I ever participated in, there never was one that I was so confident of winning as this one. And let me tell you that the day is not far away when my words will come true.

"Those fellow-workers among your craft who refused to obey the strike order, and those few who deserted you since will have reason to regret their action, as they will suffer greatly when this strike is won or lost, as I have yet to meet the man who prefers a traitor to a good, upright, honest man, and those men who are now getting patted on the back by the officials of the coal companies will, at the close of our strike, be treated with scorn by their employers, and one thing that I wish to impress upon you people, and that is, this great strike will never be settled with my consent only on condition that each and every man that left his place with us in our battle shall be returned to his former position; otherwise, there shall be no settlement that will permit discrimination for taking an active part in our battle."

SIX SHOE FACTORIES CLOSED

Idleness Is Caused By Manufacturers Objecting to Labor Unions.

Burlington, N. J., July 8.—For the first time in 20 years the six shoe factories of this place, employing about 1,500 men and women, are idle as the result of a conflict between the manufacturers and their employees. More than half the population of the town is dependent upon the shoemaking industry for a livelihood. Recently the shoemakers, men and women, organized under the name of the Burlington Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 1. The manufacturers objected to this proceeding, and last Thursday posted notices in their factories that only non-union labor would be employed. The shoe workers held a meeting Saturday night, with the result that not one of the union workmen appeared at the factories yesterday. The employees had made no demands on the manufacturers.

15 DEAD IN A TROLLEY CRASH

Cars Collided Head-On, With Terrible Velocity.

Utica, N. Y., July 5.—On an electric railroad near Gloversville last night there was a collision between two cars crowded with passengers, by which 15 persons were killed and 29 injured. For a distance of four miles north of Gloversville the Mountain Lake Railroad, an electric railroad, connects Gloversville with a popular place of resort or picnic ground. As it was the Fourth of July, the place was crowded with pleasure-seekers.

At a distance of about two and a half miles north of Gloversville there was a collision between two cars, one bound north and one bound south. They came together head-on with terrific velocity. As a result, the 15 persons were killed outright and 29 injured, the latter more or less seriously.

1,150 Houses Destroyed By Earthquake

Vienna, July 8.—The Neue Presse publishes a dispatch from Salonica, European Turkey, saying that since last Saturday 30 shocks of earthquake, eight of which were violent, have been experienced there. Other dispatches received here from Salonica say that the shock of Monday morning destroyed 1,150 houses and killed one child at Guavesne and that two people were killed at Salonica.

SHORT TALKS

Brief Comment On Political and Other Matters of Public Interest.

(ANDREW J. PALM.)

Our dress parade naval officers are rudely disappointed because our representation at the crowning of his royal highness King Edward is to be limited to a single vessel. It was thought that this spectacular display of royalty would give our naval officers an opportunity to make a great show of our ability to kill those who may incur our displeasure; but now to be cut down to a single vessel is too mean for anything. The English are having so much expense in connection with the stubborn Boers that they perhaps didn't feel like feeding so many naval officers, who strut about in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. Teddy should at once wire Eddy that we shall gladly furnish the grub, if he will but consent to have our entire fleet attend the crowning of the king. We seem to be stuck on kings lately, and all kingly undertakings. The sight of two men displaying dirk knives, slung shots and revolvers as a token of their Christian feelings toward each other would be so ridiculous as to lead to the conclusion at once that they must be drunk. The spectacle of two great nations sending huge black monsters of death and destruction on state occasions as a token of good will and friendship is even more ridiculous than that of the drunken men. True Christians have no use for armies and navies, no need of swords, guns and implements that suggest only the savage in man, no thought of preparing themselves so as to be able to slaughter their fellow men to settle a disagreement. But then who has been so thoughtless as to say that we are true Christians?

The number of men in congress who are reported as opposed to certain vicious bills, but still vote for them is altogether too large. The man who is conscientiously opposed to a bill and yet turns in and gives it his vote because he has less courage than judgment, and is afraid of the party whip isn't fit to do business for the public and ought to be retired at the earliest opportunity. Senators Allison and Spooner are conspicuous examples by their action on the ship subsidy bill. Being intelligent and conscientious men they could not avoid having strong scruples against any such public steal. Both said in effect that it is an iniquitous measure and yet both voted for it. This affords another argument for electing senators by direct vote. It is doubtful whether either Allison or Spooner would dare go before the people of his state and ask to be elected after supporting subsidy grabs and other questionable measures. It is the fear of facing the direct vote of their constituents that will defeat the ship subsidy steal in the house if it is defeated at all.

The ship subsidy steal is hanging fire in the house until the members find out, if they can, whether the measure is likely to lose votes for the party if it becomes a law. The people have been stupid enough to submit to all sorts of steals under the name of protection, and they are now likely to be submitted to another under the name of subsidy or the more genteel and less suggestive title of ship differentials. The scheme is unpopular with the common people, who will have the bills to pay, no matter under what name the steal is perpetrated, but it is a favorite with the millionaires who want it passed to recoup themselves for the corruption fund they put up the last two presidential campaigns. There is about as much real difference between ship subsidies and ship differentials and stealing as there is between larceny and burglary.

WHAT THEY SAY

Extracts From Various Sources Indicating Democratic Opinion Concerning Questions of the Day.

The municipal election in Philadelphia sounded like the rattle of sand upon the coffin of municipal reform in that big town. The Ashbridge-Quay machine had a sweeping triumph. The trouble in Philadelphia evidently is that the rascals are respectable and use grammatical English.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Oxnard beet sugar trust is trying to do the biggest business on the smallest capital that ever was attempted by any other trust in the country. With an annual product worth \$4,500,000 and no more the trust is trying to control the entire sugar market of \$90,000,000 a year. The tail is trying to wag the dog.—Chicago Chronicle.

President Roosevelt's bloated backbone seems to have deserted him and he has yielded to the demand of the pension attorneys and leaders of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has disgraced his administration by permitting these pension sharks to drive Hon. H. Clay Evans out of office. Evans stood for decency and economy in the pension office, and while he denied no man a pension that could claim it rightfully or legally, he denied pensions to those not entitled to them, and in this way incurred the displeasure of the pension sharks. They have succeeded in making things so unpleasant that he has resigned. No matter what honors may be conferred on Mr. Evans by President Roosevelt he cannot escape the shame and humiliation of yielding to a greedy gang of pension looters.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal (Dem.).

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We now are more comfortably located, can show goods to better advantage, carry larger lines, have added many new goods and can quote you more interesting prices than ever.

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