

THE DENISON REVIEW

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THE FILIPINO CONGRESS.

Adopts Republican Constitution and Passes Vote of Confidence in Aguinaldo.

WAR MAY BE DECLARED ON AMERICA.

Even the Women of Malolos Anxious to Bear Arms—Paterno Granted Privilege of Taking a Prominent Place in the Battle That May Be Waged Against the Americans.

Manila, Jan. 21, via Hong-Kong, Jan. 26.—The Republica, the official organ of the Filipinos, announces that the congress at Malolos has adopted the Philippine constitution, passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo and empowered him to declare war on the Americans whenever he may deem it advisable.

At a mass meeting of women at Cavite yesterday, the paper adds, it was enthusiastically resolved to take men's places in defense of independence and bear arms if necessary.

Paterno has asked for and, it appears, has been granted the privilege of "taking a prominent place in the line of battle against the Americans."

An American sentry yesterday evening killed a captain of Filipino artillery at the Tonto outpost. As a result the native press is intensely excited and denounces it as a "cowardly assassination."

On Saturday evening, January 21, five Filipinos, determined to have revenge for their captain's death, attempted to enter our lines. An American sentry killed one of them, who was armed with a revolver. After an exchange of shots the others were arrested. The incident has intensified the excitement here.

The Mabini cabinet, Wednesday, insisted upon the liberation of the Spanish civil prisoners in commemoration of the proclamation of the Filipino republic, and also donated money to the native clergy. A decree to that effect was signed. The Spanish clergy, however, remain prisoners.

An elaborate programme was arranged for the formal ratification of the constitution Thursday.

Nothing was accomplished at the conference here Wednesday, and it is rumored that the Filipinos at their next meeting will give the Americans eight days in which to accede to their demands for recognition. The rumor is discredited.

OBSTREPEROUS NATIVES.

Resident Trader at Santa Cruz Learns of Capture of a Sydney Yacht—Crew Escapes.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—The steamship Aorangi brings news that the steamer Ysabel conveyed to Sydney a report from Mr. Forrest, the resident trader at Santa Cruz, that information had reached him through native channels that a Sydney yacht had been captured by the natives, but that her crew of two white men had escaped into the bush. This was the island where the cutter Curlew was cut out early in the year and her crew murdered.

The Ysabel proceeded to Utupua to make inquiries. They landed fully armed at the villages on Basilik harbor and found that the one burned by H. M. S. Mohawk in revenge for the murder of the cutter Curlew's crew had been rebuilt. They rescued the Curlew's boy, the sole survivor of that unfortunate vessel.

CRASHED THROUGH A HOUSE.

Carious Accident at Steubenville, O.—Huge Rock Rolls from a Neighboring Hilltop.

Steubenville, O., Jan. 26.—The home of Daniel Burns, at the north end of this city, has been crushed by a huge rock weighing about 100 tons, which loosened from the top of the hill and rolled down with frightful force. It crushed one end of a loaded gondola car on a siding and twisted the track out of shape. Mr. Burns was buried under the debris and badly injured. His wife was hurled 50 feet away and seriously injured. Their son, who was sleeping upstairs, was carried on his bed along with the roof a distance of 30 feet and considerably injured.

For Dr. Edsall's Pulpit.

Milwaukee, Jan. 26.—Word was received here Thursday that Rev. Frank Du Moulin, of the Euclid Avenue Emmanuel church, of Cleveland, O., has accepted a call to St. Peter's Episcopal church, of Chicago. The vacancy in the Chicago pastorate was made by the appointment of Rev. Dr. C. Edsall as bishop of North Dakota, the consecration having taken place Wednesday.

Birthday Message to Endeavorers.

Boston, Jan. 26.—President F. E. Clark, D. D., of the United Society of Christian Endeavorers, has sent "a birthday message" to Christian Endeavorers in anticipation of the eighteenth birthday of Christian Endeavor, Thursday, February 23, in which he urges the members to "raise the standard."

THE LEGISLATURES.

No Change in Senatorial Situation in Wisconsin—Special Message from Gov. Pingree.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 26.—No change was shown in the senatorial situation today. Both houses of the legislature met in joint convention at noon and cast one ballot. Republicans held a caucus at 2:30. In the assembly Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to reduce railway passenger fares from three to two cents. Mr. Hall introduced an inheritance tax bill, taxing all estates over \$10,000 one per cent, and estates over \$50,000 five per cent, except where left to immediate relatives. In the senate Senator Johnson introduced a bill taxing express companies through a license based on the population of places where they do business: \$500 for cities of 50,000 or over down to five dollars for country places.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 26.—Gov. Pingree sent a special message to the legislature Wednesday, in which he declared that the charging of mileage and expenses by members of committees for visiting state institutions was illegal, and by inference he protested against the action of the house in deciding that all the members of that body should participate in the junket to the upper peninsula. The governor expressed the opinion that the pay of Michigan legislators was too small and recommended that there be submitted to the people this spring a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide a fixed salary of \$750 for a regular session of the legislature on condition that legislators be entitled to no perquisites whatever. Previous to the receipt of the message the house had rescinded the action complained of, and only the committees on upper peninsula institutions will make the trip.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26.—Senator Humphrey introduced a measure Thursday which he says will cause cold chills to run up and down the backs of certain favored court officials in Cook and other counties. Outside of Chicago when a special assessment is ordered in any of the suburbs of Judge often appoints a clerk of court or some other officer high in favor as commissioner to spread the assessment. In the case of large assessments the commissioner draws from \$75 to \$200 for simply signing their names. Clerks of courts are also often appointed to receiverships and the money thus derived makes in addition to the clerk's salary a neat sum.

Representative Curtis introduced a bill Thursday, which was referred to the committee on education of the house. It was sent to Springfield by President Henry Wade Rogers, of the Northwestern university. In a letter the president explains that it has the unanimous consent of the state medical association, the state dental association and the Chicago Bar association and adds: "The features of the bill are, first, the requirement that hereafter degree-conferring institutions should possess at least \$100,000 of endowment, and second, for an educational commission, and empowers it to fix a minimum standard covering the admission and graduation of students, with the right to take the degree-conferring power away from institutions that do not conform thereto."

HURRICANE IN SOUTH SEAS.

Terrific Cyclones Bring Devastation and Death to New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—The steamer Aorangi, from Australasia, brings the details of the terrible cyclones which swept the South seas about the middle of December, devastating villages, wrecking shipping and causing many deaths. At Samarai, in New Guinea, on December 11 the gale was terrific. Cocoa palms went down by hundreds and were carried to sea. Torrents of rain fell. Twelve vessels were wrecked. The cutters Mayflower and Nabua were total wrecks at Basiliki. The ketches Beben and Baidan were lost off Goodenough island and Mr. Kennedy, manager of the New Guinea Development company, was drowned together with his crew, save one boy. The mission steamer Albert McLaren went ashore and the lugger Lysander and the cutter Fleetwing were totally wrecked at Wedan. The cutter Portia was smashed near Port Glasgow. The schooner Ellen Gowan and the cutter Ivy were lost in the Kossman group and Capt. Godel and crew were drowned.

In the Solomons the hurricane did the most damage, whole villages being destroyed. Hundreds of cocoa plantations were uprooted and yam patches leveled. Over 500 natives are reported to have been killed.

Capt. Pentecost, of the yacht St. Aubin, who brought the news of the disaster to Sydney, says he saved a woman who was to have been killed as a sorceress, she being accused of having caused the hurricane. He bought her, the purchase price being a pig, and took her to another island, where she was released.

TO INVESTIGATE SITUATION.

Admiral Kautz, Who Goes to Apia on the Cruiser Philadelphia, Given His Instructions.

New York, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Rear Admiral Kautz has been instructed upon his arrival with the Philadelphia at Apia to investigate the entire Samoan situation and report the facts to the department.

Bound for Manila.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—The twentieth United States infantry regiment, the first battalion of which arrived here Wednesday en route to Manila, came across the country in five sections. The second section arrived late Wednesday night, and the others will arrive at intervals of a few hours. The troops which came in during the night step in their trains at the Oakland mole.

GEN. EAGAN'S DEFENSE.

Dramatic Scene Enacted Before the Court-Martial When Accused Took the Stand.

DECLARES HIS HONESTY WITH TEARS.

Witnesses Tell of the Excited State of Mind to Which He Had Been Worked Up by Miles' Testimony and Newspaper Charges—Had Hoped to Bring Civil Suit.

Washington, Jan. 26.—When the Eagan court-martial reassembled Thursday Judge Advocate Davis stated that he wished to formally submit the testimony of Gen. Miles as read Wednesday, as an exhibit in this trial, and with this statement, he said, the prosecution rested its case.

Mr. Worthington, counsel for Gen. Eagan, read several exhibits in connection with the testimony read at Wednesday's session of the court. These included the correspondence between Gen. Miles and Gen. Eagan, through the adjutant general, in which the latter asked as to whether the interview published in a New York newspaper, in which Gen. Miles is alleged to have severely criticized the commissary general's department, was authoritative. Extracts from the alleged interview were also read and submitted as a part of the record.

Col. Alexander Testifies.

Col. W. L. Alexander, U. S. A., of the subsistence department, was the first witness called by the defense. He said he returned to Washington from Jamaica on the morning of the day Gen. Eagan gave his testimony before the war investigating commission. Gen. Eagan, he said, was hastily going over papers in connection with his testimony, and showed signs of great excitement. Gen. Eagan nervously handled the papers and witness had rarely seen a man in such a nervous condition. His manner was so exceptional that he asked Col. Davis, of the commissary department, who was present, whether the general was not ill. He had been intimately connected with Gen. Eagan, but never before had he seen him in such a condition. Gen. Merritt asked the witness whether to his knowledge Gen. Eagan had consulted anyone as to the substance of his testimony to be presented to the commission. Col. Alexander answered that so far as he knew Gen. Eagan had not.

Says Egan Was Excited.

Col. George B. Davis, assistant to Commissary Gen. Eagan, was the next witness. He testified that he had been very closely associated with Gen. Eagan during the last several months. He was in the office the day Gen. Miles gave his testimony before the war commission, and as soon as Gen. Eagan saw the published statement of his testimony he became considerably excited and had written to Gen. Miles asking as to the truth of an interview published with Gen. Miles. As time went on his excitement increased to such an extent that he did not and apparently could not attend to the routine duties of his office. Later on Gen. Eagan reached such a state that he could not attend to any business. The day before Gen. Eagan appeared before the commission, he read his statement over to the witness, who urged him to modify it somewhat, but he would not listen, and, walking up and down the room, said he would not change a word of it. He was then in a very nervous state. Newspaper clippings were constantly being received criticising Gen. Eagan, and these greatly increased his excitement. Some of these clippings carried the idea that Gen. Eagan was a murderer, and that he had acted corruptly in sending unfit food to the army.

Gen. Eagan had told the witness that he was prevented from proceeding in military fashion against Gen. Miles by the president's order of immunity to witnesses, but that he hoped to be able to proceed in the matter in the civil courts.

Has Stenographer on the Stand.

Miss Millard, Gen. Eagan's stenographer, was then called. She had taken nearly all of the general's dictation since September 15 last, and testified that she took the dictation of the general's statement before the war investigating commission. From the time Gen. Miles gave his testimony before the commission Gen. Eagan was greatly excited, and while he was dictating his statement he walked the floor in an excited state. The witness thought that the general had never been able to read the statement through as a whole from the time it was begun until it was read to the commission.

Testimony of His Clerk.

Mr. Rodgers, clerk in the office of commissary general, was the next witness. Witness thought that Gen. Eagan had come to believe that public sentiment was strong against him, and that the public had accepted Gen. Miles' statement as true, and this worried him greatly. As the days passed his nervous disturbance greatly increased until he appeared before the commission. On one occasion the wit-

ness went to Gen. Eagan's desk and spoke to him on a matter of office business. As he approached the desk the general said, apparently to himself: "I am a murderer and for gain. I am a murderer and for gain." This he repeated several times in an absent-minded way. He did not appear to notice the witness.

Eagan Himself Testifies.

Gen. Eagan himself was the next witness. He said he entered the volunteer army in 1861 and in 1866 was made a second lieutenant in the regular army. He then briefly gave a history of his military career, which included several campaigns against the Indians. He received a wound in the Modoc war for which he received a brevet. During the war with Spain he had been in his office every day with one exception, and had worked early and late. He had given his testimony before the commission under oath—preferably so. He had first read Gen. Miles' statement in the Washington papers. For a long time he feared that he might not be called before the commission, but he finally received a summons to appear. Even then he was not fully prepared, as his statement necessarily involved the preparation of records. He had had a conversation with the secretary of war in the course of which he told the secretary that he desired to defend himself by bringing proceedings against Gen. Miles, but was told that the immunity granted by the president would prevent any such action. Witness accepted this as a fact, but he did not think that this immunity covered the newspaper interview in which Gen. Miles had by inference declared him to be a murderer for gain. Witness said he became greatly excited. This statement of Gen. Miles, in the opinion of the witness, had taken away his (Eagan's) character. He could not proceed against Gen. Miles in the courts or otherwise and he felt that he might better be dead in the gutter. During this recital Gen. Eagan's eyes filled with tears, his voice trembled and he spoke very feelingly. His honor as a soldier, he continued, had been attacked and a soldier's honor should be as sacred as the honor of a woman. He had kept his sorrow to himself. He had kept away from the clubs, and very soon he found he could not sleep. He felt that the people of this country had come to believe that he was a dishonest man. "But I am an honest man," said the general, with feeling, "and I believe that no one who knows me will believe that I am a dishonest man. My record is clean, my uniform is unsullied, but I have been slandered and wronged."

In answer to a question by his counsel as to whether he had ever received any benefit for any contract he had made Gen. Eagan said, with great feeling: "No, on my honor and before my God not one cent's profit or gain did I ever receive, and yet my office has disbursed \$10,000,000 and I am now a poor man, so poor that I have not now sufficient money with which to pay your fees."

As he (Eagan) understood public sentiment the public believed him to be a murderer and for gain, and he was greatly racked in body and brain in consequence. He was goaded to death and was very glad of a chance to appear before the commission and through them 70,000,000 of people in the defense of his honor.

Incident Very Dramatic.

During this impassioned and impressive recital each member of the court listened intently to every word spoken and every eye was fastened upon the speaker. The incident was dramatic in the extreme. The witness spoke of his mental and physical condition between the time Gen. Miles gave his testimony and the time he himself had appeared. He could not get rid of the thought that the country believed him to be a murderer and for gain, and it drove him nearly to distraction.

Mr. Worthington then read a large number of newspaper clippings, many of which spoke of Gen. Eagan as a scoundrel and demanded his dismissal from the army. At 12 o'clock Mr. Worthington announced that he was unable to proceed with his case, as the secretary of war, whom he desired to call as a witness, was now before the war investigating commission and could not appear. Thereupon the court adjourned until ten o'clock Friday morning.

THREE TRAGEDIES.

Two Prominent Citizens of Danville, Ill., End Their Lives—Boy Killed by the Cars.

Danville, Ill., Jan. 26.—Walter F. Jenkins, a well-known citizen and business man, committed suicide Wednesday night by shooting himself through the heart. No cause was given for the deed.

M. C. Knight, a prominent farmer near here, shot and killed himself Thursday morning. Business reverses are thought to be the cause.

Johnnie Kirchoff, a schoolboy, fell beneath a train Wednesday evening and both his legs were cut off. He died 20 minutes later. He was the son of well-to-do parents.

Knocked Out in Fourth Round. Portland, Ore., Jan. 26.—At the Olympic club Dudley Evans knocked out Jack Hill in the fourth round.

GEN. GARLAND IS DEAD.

Stricken with Apoplexy While Addressing the United States Supreme Court.

WAS CLEVELAND'S ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Brief Sketch of His Life—Was an Old-Time Whig and When the Civil War Broke Out Voted Against Secession Ordinance—A Member of Cleveland's First Cabinet.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Former Attorney-General Augustus H. Garland was stricken with apoplexy while addressing the United States supreme court at 12:15 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and died within ten minutes. The occurrence came with startling and tragic unexpectedness, changing the usual calm and dignity of the court into temporary confusion, while the dying man was carried from the chamber in a futile effort to alleviate his condition.

When the court convened at noon Mr. Garland resumed an argument in the case of *Townson vs. Moore*, which had begun Wednesday. There was a full bench, with the exception of Justices Brewer and White. Mr. Garland spoke calmly, and with no evidences of



EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND.

agitation or effort. He had read from a law volume, and had followed with the sentence: "This, your honors, is our contention."

As the last word was uttered, Mr. Garland was seen to raise his hand and then gasp. He tottered and fell sideways, striking against a chair and overturning it as he fell heavily to the floor. A succession of loud, deep gasps came from him as he lay on the floor. His associate in the case, Mr. Franklin Mackey, was at once by his side and with other counsel and officials the head of the dying man was raised, his shoes removed and a draught of water given him. A deathly pallor overspread his face, and this soon gave place to a deep purple, which foretold the gravity of the attack. He was carried from the chamber across to the room of Chief Clerk McKenney, and there placed on a sofa. Senator Gallinger, who is a physician, was near at hand. A single glance told him that the attack would be fatal. Within ten minutes from the time of the stroke Mr. Garland breathed his last.

Brief Sketch of His Life.

Augustus Hill Garland was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11, 1832. Before he was a year old, his parents removed to Arkansas. He was educated at St. Mary's college, Lebanon, Ky., and St. Joseph college, Bardonia, Ky. He read law there and in Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. After practicing at that place for three years, he removed to Little Rock. He was a whig in politics, and in 1860 was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. He was an opponent of the secession ordinance in the state convention, but after its passage he espoused the southern cause and was a member of the provisional congress that met in Montgomery in May, 1861. He was chosen a delegate to the first Confederate congress and afterwards served in the senate, in which he had a seat when the confederacy fell. In 1865 he petitioned the United States supreme court for the right to practice without taking the "iron-clad" oath, presenting an argument on which the question was decided in his favor. He was elected United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1867, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1874, after serving a short time as acting secretary of state, he was elected governor of Arkansas under the new state constitution. In January, 1876, he was sent to the United States senate and was reelected in 1883, serving from March 5, 1877, to March, 1885, when he took his seat as attorney general in President Cleveland's cabinet. He was offered and declined a supreme court justiceship. At the close of the Cleveland administration, he retired from politics and practiced law in this city, appearing chief counsel for the United States supreme court.

sought a Big Tobacco Plant.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—The Post-Dispatch Thursday says that a deal for the purchase of the St. Charles (Mo.) tobacco factory of Wright Brothers by the Continental Tobacco company, has just been concluded. The output of the plant averages 2,000,000 pounds of plug tobacco annually.

New Liner on a Trial Trip.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—The new Ward line steamer Havana left Cramps' shipyard Thursday morning on her official trial trip. The Havana will ply between New York and Campeche, Mexico, touching at Havana and other ports. The Havana is a five-decked steamer, 385 feet over all and is 5,000 tons register.

BIG RUBBER CONCERN.

Incorporated at Trenton, N. J., for Fifty Millions—Mostly New York Men Interested.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 26.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state Thursday of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing company, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000,000, one-half of which is to be preferred and the other half common stock. The preferred stock is to be a seven per cent, accumulative dividend. The company is empowered to manufacture and deal in all goods of which india rubber, gutta percha, balata or their substitutes form a component part.

The incorporators are: William A. Townor, of Brooklyn; Camillus G. Kilder, of Orange, N. J., and the following New Yorkers: Henry Steers, Thomas Russell, Albert Trowbridge, U. D. Eddy, G. W. Hebard, R. L. Edwards, Perry Chubb, Herbert J. Davis, Alden S. Swan, C. H. Dale, Charles Stewart Smith, George L. Dearborn and Ansel L. White.

new mail facilities for Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Instead of two mails a week to Havana, as under Spanish rule, there will be after next Monday five, the government having made a contract with the Plant line of steamers for five sailings. The new arrangement will place all points east of the Missouri river within 60 hours of Havana, there being no changes of cars between St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and other terminal points. Havana is the distributing point for Cuba, and the increased number of mails will of course lessen the time to all other points on the island.

Stolen Notes returned.

London, Jan. 26.—The robbery of over £60,000 from Parr's bank in this city on Monday last, which has been the sensation of the week, took a dramatic turn Thursday when the chairman of the bank announced at a meeting of the shareholders that £40,000 in the biggest notes had been returned to the bank by post.

Murder Charge Dismissed.

Suisun, Cal., Jan. 26.—The murder charge against John Miller, Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Wilson, accused of the assassination of Daniel Wilson in Suisun Valley, was dismissed Thursday, there being no evidence to hold the parties. The case promised high sensational developments at one time.

Alger Before the Commission.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Secretary Alger Thursday appeared before the war investigating committee and denied positively that he ever, directly or indirectly, had been interested in any army camps or any supplies furnished the government during the Spanish war. All complaints had been investigated, and while there were defects, they were only those inseparable from suddenly creating a great army.

Paul Jones Was Blown Up.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Capt. J. B. Moore, of the revenue cutter Winona, which made a search of the gulf coast for the yacht Paul Jones, has reported to the treasury department that he made a thorough search and believes that the vessel was blown to pieces in the vicinity of Breton island by an explosion of naphtha.

Honor for Americans.

Christiana, Jan. 26.—United States Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, the American commissioner to the Bergen exhibition, and O. A. Thorp, of Chicago, have been gazetted Knights of St. Olaf.

Joe Choyinski's Father Dead.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—Isadore Choyinsky, father of Joe Choyinski, the pugilist, is dead. He was 64 years of age. He was the editor of a Jewish paper, Public Opinion.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Col. James A. Sexton is reported to be in a little better condition.

Julius Vorriede, aged 80, editor of the German Express, and probably the oldest newspaper man in Ohio, died at his home in Toledo.

Of the \$14,000,000 of Pacific railway bonds due January 1, all but \$338,000 have been paid. The latter remain unpaid by reason of non-payment.

A joint resolution passed the lower house of the Washington legislature instructing its United States senators to vote for the ratification of the peace treaty.

The premier, Senor Sagasta, announced that the government has decided to convoke the cortes during the second half of February, whether the United States senate ratifies the treaty of peace or not.

The Mexican extradition treaty explored at midnight Tuesday night according to the notice given by the Mexican government. Its lapse finds a remarkably small number of fugitives from justice in either country to profit from the fact.

The employees of the Susquehanna silk mill in Sunbury, Pa., have gone on strike for higher wages. Their leader asked for an increase from four to nine cents per yard on large looms and from three to seven cents on the small ones.

The Planters' bank at Kansas City, Mo., with a capital of \$25,000, has been closed by the state. The proprietors are under arrest by order of Secretary of State Leasure and Assistant Attorney General Jeffries. The bank has no visible assets, it is alleged, whatever.

The president and Mrs. McKinley on Wednesday informally celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of their wedding. A quantity of flowers were received by Mrs. McKinley from the cabinet ladies, and other prominent people sent their congratulations.