

THE PARIS TREATY IS LOSING GROUND

It Can Only Be Ratified by Permitting a Vote on the Resolutions Granting Filipinos Independence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: Resolutions declaring in favor of the ultimate independence of the Philippines will be voted upon before the treaty of peace is ratified. To this extent the anti-expansionists have won a victory. Whether they will be able to adopt that kind of resolution they want remains to be seen. They cannot prevent ratification of the treaty, nor have they votes enough to amend it.

On the other hand, the advocates of the treaty are not absolutely certain that they can get the sixty votes necessary to ratify if they defy the anti-expansionists by preventing a vote on the pending independence resolutions. They have fifty-eight votes pledged for the treaty unconditionally. By permitting a vote on the pending resolutions they are sure of more than the necessary vote for the treaty, whatever may be done with the resolutions.

Accordingly, the Republican leaders, after conference to-day, concluded to allow all the pending resolutions to be voted upon. The programme will be to move reference to the Foreign Relations Committee of all resolutions as fast as they are brought up, until the one considered harmless—that introduced by Senator Sullivan—is reached, when a number of Republicans will join the Democrats in voting for its immediate adoption.

NATIVE ABUSE OF AMERICANS

Agrinaldo's Juntas at Various Points Continue to Show Their Dislike to This Country.

HONGKONG, Jan. 31.—The Filipino junta here publishes its protest against the "refusal of the United States to associate with the Philippine Commission representatives of the national government," adding that "the usefulness of the commission will necessarily be greatly limited by the exclusion of Filipinos."

The protest continues: "It is impossible for the commission, sitting only at Manila, unaided by the friendly co-operation of the national government, to reach a proper understanding of the actual condition of affairs in the Philippines, the unanimity of the aspirations of the people and their capability for self-government."

Colonel Denby's utterances in the November Forum are too pronounced to inspire confidence. "The first proclamation in August was the work of Aginaldo, and the general's second is the unanimous work of the Filipino assembly."

"Last week a Filipino boy was shot by an American soldier in a suburb of Manila because he was wrangling with a Chinaman in the market. The soldier was not prosecuted and the boy's father, in revenge, attacked an American outpost armed with a knife and killed three of them. The rest fled. A Filipino officer was killed while walking in Manila by an American soldier. There was no prosecution."

SENATORS TALKING ABOUT THE TREATY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—During almost the entire morning hour to-day the Senate had under discussion the policy of this country to be pursued in the Philippine islands. Mr. Berry of Arkansas in a speech upon the resolution offered by Mr. West discussed the policy of expansion without a reference to the constitutional point involved in the Vest resolution. He spoke from notes, stating his objections to the pending treaty of peace. He declared that he would never vote to place upon any people a policy against which Lee fought and against which Jackson gave up his life.

An attempt by Mr. Bacon of Georgia to secure a vote upon his resolution, which, in brief, declared that the United States Government will not make war upon a people seeking for their freedom, precipitated a lively debate, which was participated in by Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. Teller of Colorado. Mr. Bacon declared he would never vote for the treaty unless some such declaration were adopted by Congress. To this Mr. Platt took exception and delivered a speech in which he carefully analyzed the situation which confronts this country in the Philippines. No action on the resolutions was taken.

When the Senate went into executive session Senators Gray and Money occupied the entire time in speeches on the peace treaty. Senator Gray favoring ratification and Senator Money opposing it. Senator Gray was the third of the Paris Commissioners to speak and while he gave some attention to the published matter bearing upon the treaty he did not go into this in such detail as did Senators Frye and Davis. He admitted that in the beginning of the negotiations he had been opposed

THE DEAD AT MANILA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The War Department has received a cablegram from General Otis, at Manila, in which he reports the following deaths since his last report:

January 8—Edward A. Rothmeyer, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

January 9—Powhattan T. Hackett, private, F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Eugene Merwin, corporal, M, First California, diphtheria of the liver; Lewis R. Badger, private, F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

January 11—A. Brent McClain, private, G, First Tennessee, smallpox; William H. Bell, private, C, First Colorado, smallpox; E. P. Blair, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

January 14—Benjamin W. Squires, private, L, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

January 15—John D. Young, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Frank Brain, private, C, Tenth Pennsylvania, smallpox.

January 16—Norman E. Hand, private, L, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

January 19—Harry C. Falkenburg, principal musician, First Colorado, smallpox; David L. Campbell, private, E, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.

January 20—Arthur W. Tilden, private, K, Fourteenth Infantry, smallpox.

January 21—Allen E. Carlyle, private, I, First Washington, typhoid fever; W. Hawthorne, private, C, Second Oregon, diphtheria.

January 25—John A. Moyers, private, H, First Tennessee, smallpox; Earl A. Jeans, private, I, First Washington, typhoid.

January 27—Otto J. Berg, private, F, First South Dakota, diphtheria.

to the acquisition of the Philippine archipelago, and said that he frankly advised the President and his fellow-commissioners of his belief that it would be unwise to attempt to shape its destiny. He had used his best endeavors to bring them to accept his views, but had utterly failed. He had at last reached the conclusion that he would either have to join with the majority or see the treaty fall and the war continue. In the meantime he had been largely won over by the arguments of his colleagues and by the logic of the situation and he had at last concluded to sign the convention.

Having taken his position he was here now to defend the treaty as a wise conclusion of a most delicate diplomatic undertaking. Many complications had beset the commissioners in their work, and while he would not retract what he had heretofore said as to the undesirability of acquiring distant territory as a matter of principle still there were times when a nation, as an individual, might have to choose between two evils. There was danger of many complications of an international character in case the United States should have elected to pursue a different policy. He reiterated that the ultimate conclusion to take the entire Philippine group was that of the commissioners rather than of the President and also went into the difficulties of getting the Spanish Commissioners to come to a conclusion.

Senator Gray did not advocate permanent occupancy of the Eastern islands, but said that the duration of our exercise of sovereignty there should be settled in the future and not at present.

In reply to a question by Senator Mason he said that he would not attempt to fix a time—that this only could be done after we had had an opportunity to study the situation, to know the people and learn their capacities. He had every confidence in the American people and he believed that they would not only give the natives their freedom when they had shown a capacity for taking care of themselves as a nation of the world, but that they would manage the affairs of the islands wisely and well while they controlled them. They would give the islands a fair start in civilization before turning them loose to shift for themselves.

Senator Money attacked the acquisition of the islands as contrary to the spirit of American institutions and as unconstitutional. He said the Government of the United States could not afford to put itself in the attitude of a Don Quixote in a vain effort to care for and advance the interests of every people in every land that appeared, according to our standards of civilization, to need our help. He had been an advocate of intervention in the case of Cuba, but from this fact it did not follow that he was willing to transfer the Philippines from Spanish vassalage to a dependency of the United States. He

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH AFFECTED

Illness Compels Him to Decline Invitations to Future Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Press from Washington says: The President is so much interested in the outcome of the struggle over the peace treaty that he is constantly inquiring about its progress. He has been so worn by the shock of persistent opposition in the Senate that his health is affected.

For more than a week Mr. McKinley has been far from well. To intimate visitors among public men he has confided the condition of his health as the reason for not accepting their invitations for future ceremonies. At the same time the assurance has been given that his illness is only temporary and certainly will yield to medical treatment.

Believing that the rumor of his illness might cause unnecessary concern the President has desired to keep his condition from the public, and until today this wish was respected. But a New York member of Congress who had been to the White House brought the report to the Capitol and spread it that the President was far from well. Friends of the President assert he is improving and that he soon will be all right.

AGONCILLO WOULD CENSOR THE PRESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In his letter to the Secretary of State yesterday, including a memorial against the ratification of the peace treaty, Senor Agoncillo, the Philippine envoy here, expressed regret that he had not received any assurance of the peaceful intention of America toward the Philippine Republic, and that his people are left to fear the forcible destruction by America of her late ally, the more so as additional troops had recently been sent to the Philippines, and violent expressions in the newspapers and false accusations mentioned in them against Senor Agoncillo, may serve, he fears, to increase their fears. He regrets to observe that these expressions and accusations have received no official condemnation.

MONTEREY COUNTY HERMIT'S DEMISE

SALINAS, Jan. 31.—Frederick A. Eken, a veteran of the civil war, and for more than twenty-five years a well-known eccentric character of Monterey County, died this morning on his small, rocky ranch near Salinas. Eken, who was 80 years old and a native of Germany, enlisted on September 16, 1862, as a private in Company I, First Regiment, Washington Territory Volunteers, and was discharged on October 12, 1865. Although in receipt of a pension of \$17 a month, he lived the life of a hermit in a ramshackle hut filled with all sorts of rubbish, surrounded by no less than thirty cats and six dogs, which shared his couch and food. He owned a horse and cart, but to save the animal's feet, would walk to Salinas and back a distance of twelve miles, carrying a heavy load. He would not speak to any one unless angered and was an inveterate toper.

FOXHALL KEENE TO ENTER WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Wall street was interested in the news to-day that Foxhall Keene, one of the best polo players in the country, a leading horseman, both as a jockey and a follower of hounds, and an expert golf player, was about to enter the "street" and become a special partner in the firm of Hubert J. Taylor & Co. Mr. Keene's father, James R. Keene, is one of the best-known men on Wall street. Mr. Keene contributes \$500,000 in cash to the firm, in which the general partners are T. J. Taylor, who is a son-in-law of James R. Keene, and J. B. Taylor.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ON A RAMPAGE

Drunken Mob in a Riot at Texarkana.

PEACE OFFICER ASSAULTED AN OLD STORY RECALLED

ARREST OF RINGLEADERS PREVENTED.

Citizens Armed With Dynamite Finally Succeed in Restoring a Semblance of Order.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 31.—A special to the Gazette from Texarkana, Ark., says: There passed through Texarkana to-day eight trainloads of negro soldiers, 1200 in number, composing the Tenth United States Cavalry, en route to San Antonio. When they arrived here they were a drunken mob and an effort was made by them to "tear up" the town.

A number of the colored soldiers kicked in a door and entered a resort and started to run the place at the point of loaded rifles. Constable James Rochelle was called to the place after they had broken up the furniture. A chase for the cars resulted and just as they reached them Rochelle captured the leader of the gang. As soon as he did so a hundred rifles were leveled at him and every negro loaded his gun. Every car window held a drunken mob with a cocked rifle and after the guns had been thrust against the officer's face the negro escaped into the cars.

The news spread and every officer in Texarkana and hundreds of citizens flocked around the negro soldiers, who seemed anxious for trouble. County Attorney Horace Vaughan placed himself in communication with the Governor and as a result the trains were held here for seven hours. The negroes wanted were kept in a car with an armed guard outside. The trains were surrounded by irate citizens, who were supplied with dynamite, ready to send the entire horde to destruction. The negroes learned of this and finally agreed to hand over the guilty ones upon identification, but as this was impossible no arrests were made. Cool heads prevented more serious trouble.

THE PRINCESS OF BULGARIA DEAD

She Was the Enemy of Stambuloff.

A STATESMAN'S WIDOW KEEPS HER VENGEANCE ALIVE.

Her Husband's Dead Hands Reached Out to Drag Marie of Parma Away From Happiness.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SOPIA, Jan. 31.—Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria died to-day of pneumonia. She gave birth to a daughter last evening.

The Princess was dying last evening, but the fact was hidden from the population. She was still conscious this evening and bade farewell to the children. Prince Ferdinand remained at the bedside throughout.

Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria was Marie Louise, eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. She was born on January 17, 1870, and was married on April 20, 1888, to Prince Ferdinand, the reigning prince of Bulgaria. Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria have four children, Boris, born January 30, 1894; Cyril, born November 17, 1895; a daughter, born in January, 1898, and the daughter born last evening.

The enmity that existed between the Princess and the late M. Stefan Stambuloff, the Bulgarian statesman, is now recalled. M. Stambuloff's friends always attributed the murderous attack made upon him in July, 1895, to the Princess, and his widow, who still keeps her husband's hands in spirits to show her children and to prevent them from forgetting how their father died, once said: "These hands are outstretched to grasp Marie Louise of Parma to drag her away from happiness."

The late M. Stambuloff was returning home from the Union Club on the evening of July 15, 1895, accompanied by a friend, M. Petkoff, when the two men were attacked by four persons, armed with revolvers and knives. The assailants compelled M. Stambuloff's coachman to stop the horses. Stambuloff jumped out and received immediately a cut which almost severed his hand from the wrist. He tried to escape,

WEALTHY QUAKER COMMITS SUICIDE

No Reason Can Be Given by His Friends Why He Should Have Shot Himself.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31.—George Towne, a Quaker and one of the pioneer settlers of the Quaker town of Whittier, committed suicide in his barn with a 22-caliber revolver at an unknown hour yesterday. Towne, who was 45 years old, disappeared from his home after breakfast, was found at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon and died at 11 last night without regaining consciousness. Towne had lived in Whittier from the founding of the colony and was highly respected. No one seems to be able to give a reason why Towne should have committed self-murder. He was supposed to be wealthy, owned two ranches and some property in town and as far as can be ascertained had no domestic troubles. No recent illness had caused him to take a morbid view of life. The only explanation given by his friends is that he had grown despondent over the failure of his ranches on account of a possible drought.

but was followed and stabbed in the heart, receiving also a revolver shot. When he fell his assailant continued to stab him, almost cutting off the other hand. M. Petkoff, who did all in his power to assist the fallen man, was also severely stabbed. M. Stambuloff's left eye was gouged out, the other was also destroyed, and he received in all fifteen terrible wounds. M. Petkoff afterward declared that he saw five gentlemen near by when the attack was made, and saw them run away, without giving the least assistance.

SMALLPOX INCREASING IN THE ANGEL CITY

Three New Cases Reported to the Health Office in a Single Day.

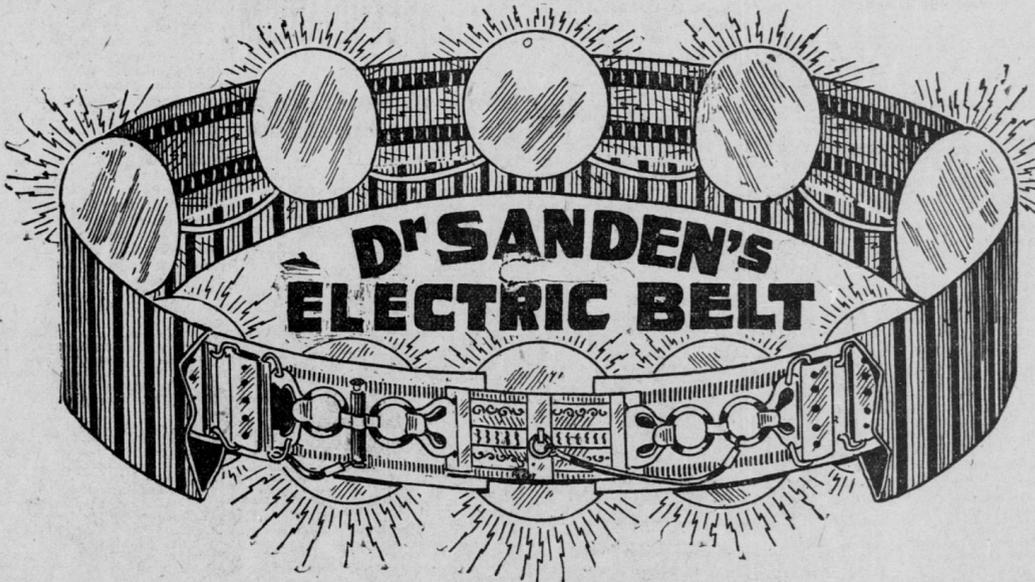
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31.—In spite of the precautions taken by the Health Department to prevent the spread of smallpox, the disease is increasing in this city. Three new cases developed to-day, making a total of five cases since the disease was first discovered here several weeks ago. Health Officer Powers said to-day he considered it necessary that every person take all precautions possible and not expose himself to contagion of any disease, as a precautionary measure. He says the situation is not necessarily alarming at present, but it is such as to require every possible precaution to prevent a spread of the disease.

Shows a Handsome Gain. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Manhattan Life Insurance Company's forty-ninth annual statement, just published, shows a very handsome gain in assets, surplus, new business written and total amount at risk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Don't Waste Your Money!

When You Buy Anything for Your Health the Best Is None Too Good. Be Sure and Get the Best When You Buy an Electric Belt.



To deceive a sick man is the worst kind of cruelty, yet it is being done day after day by drugstores and other conscienceless pirates, who offer for sale a cheap make of electric belt and make the bold claim that it is "as good as Dr. Sanden's." It is not. Do not be deceived blindly, but to satisfy yourself make comparisons. The fact that these belts are cheap is nothing in their favor. When they fail to do any good, as they always do, they are dear at any price. Day after day people call in my office with pieces of worn-out belts which they bought in drugstores for \$6 and \$8, and had used only two or three weeks when they fell to pieces.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt Is Warranted for One Year.

It is guaranteed to give a strong current of Electricity, which can be felt by the wearer every day for a year, or will be replaced with a new one. You can feel its power all the time, and can regulate it while the Belt is on the body. PRICE \$5 AND UP. Warranted stronger than any other Electric Belt; warranted to last longer than any other belt, and more cures than all other electric belts in the world combined. It cured 10,000 men and women in 1898. It is the best, and the best cure is the cheapest. While all other electric belts which have any power at all burns holes in the skin, Dr. Sanden's has a patented regulator which will make the current mild or strong by the simple turn of a screw. It alone is worth a great deal in the comfort of using the Belt. No other belt has a regulator.

A LATE CURE.

DR. McLAUGHLIN: I was a sufferer from Lumbago for twenty years, and six weeks ago was laid up with it. A friend induced me to try your Electric Belt, and I felt relief within an hour. I got up from my bed, and in ten days I was entirely relieved of pain. I have felt no trace of it since. When I got the Belt I was getting worse all the time, and tried various remedies without avail. It cured me also of Indigestion and Constipation. I am very grateful to you, doctor, and will recommend your Belt to my friends. Yours truly, GEORGE W. LEE, 481 N. Eleventh St., San Jose.

Are You a Weak Man? Have You a Pain or an Ache? If so, let me show you this wonderful life-giver. Let me explain to you how it is superior to every other known method of treating disease. Let me give you the benefit of my 20 years' experience and study in cases like yours. My advice is free. I will make a thorough examination and tell you honestly whether or not you can be cured. If I say you can, and you will give your case into my hands, I will cure you. I give you the evidence of 10,000 people to prove this. If you cannot call, send for my book, with full information and prices, sealed, free.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, 702 Market Street, Corner Kearny, San Francisco. Office Hours—9 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. Sundays 10 to 1. NOT IN DRUG STORES