

OTIS MUST FOLLOW IT UP.

Filipinos to Be Shown No Quarter Unless They Surrender at Once.

ORDERED TO LAND AT ILOILO.

The Boston Brings Instructions to General Miller to Take the Philippines Second City—Troops There To Be Supported by War Ships, if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Instructions have been sent to Major General Otis directing him to communicate to the insurgents the information that the treaty of Paris had been ratified by the Senate and to continue his operations against them, so as to promptly crush the revolt against American sovereignty.

The cruiser Boston, which left Manila Monday for Iloilo, ostensibly to relieve the Baltimore, carries with her instructions to Brigadier General Miller to at once occupy Iloilo with or without consent of the natives there.

In adopting such a vigorous policy against the insurgents the President is actuated by a desire to bring to an end with all dispatch the rebellious movement Aguinaldo has started against this government. It was determined upon as the result of the conference at the White House Sunday night and at a further conference in the executive mansion to-day, which was participated in by the President, Secretary Alger and Secretary Long.

At this conference instructions to General Otis and Rear Admiral Dewey were prepared along the lines indicated. These officers were directed to cooperate in the campaign and the President assured them of his confidence in their ability and discretion. Appreciating the impossibility of operating a campaign from Washington, General Otis has been notified that the President leaves in his hands the conduct of the war, but he is directed to act vigorously.

It is the confident belief of the President that as soon as Aguinaldo learns of the ratification of the treaty he will appreciate the futility of a conflict with the United States and will be willing to make terms of surrender. It is assumed that Agoncillo, who is in Montreal, has taken measures to inform Aguinaldo of the action of the Senate, but General Otis will be ahead of him and will send the information into the insurgent lines without delay. Secretary Long, for the information of Rear Admiral Dewey, cabled to that official the simple message, "Treaty ratified."

As far as possible, of course, that Aguinaldo may continue fighting, in which event he will be shown no quarter, but will be relentlessly pursued until he is forced to surrender. President McKinley does not intend to show any vacillation in this matter.

No apprehension is felt as to the result of the attack on Iloilo. General Miller has at his disposal about 3,000 men and he will be aided in his operations by the cruisers Baltimore and Boston and the gunboats Petrel and Callao. There are said to be about 10,000 natives defending the town, but they are badly armed and it is not believed any great difficulty will be experienced in driving them out.

As to the future policy of the administration in the Philippines the President has determined to take no action until the report of the Schurman commission is received.

Secretary Alger announced that no action will be taken looking to the dispatch of reinforcements to Manila until after the cabinet meeting to-day. Beyond advising the different vessels of the engagement with the insurgents and of the necessity of being prepared in case they should be needed for service in the Far East, Secretary Long has done nothing which will result in the assignment of additional vessels to Rear Admiral Dewey's command.

It was said that Rear Admiral Dewey, before the outbreak of the insurgents, cabled to Secretary Long that in his opinion he would have a sufficient force, when all the vessels ordered to join him arrived, to cope with the insurgents. It is understood, however, that the department has practically determined to hasten the reconstruction of the former Spanish gunboats now at Hong Kong in order that they may be ready for service by the latter part of the spring.

The navy department has decided to send a cargo of ammunition by the Celtic, which will leave San Francisco soon.

"The Asiatic squadron," said Captain Charles O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, "has oceans of ammunition. Every naval steamer that has gone out to Manila, has on board a large quantity of powder and shell and I really don't see what the admiral will do with it unless he puts it in a magazine at Cavite."

Major General Shaler, acting chief of the bureau of ordnance, War department, said that General Otis' men have about 5,000,000 cartridges and plenty of ammunition for their siege, field and machine guns. It is proposed to ship an additional supply by steamer. Practically all of the ammunition furnished the ships and troops is smokeless.

Otis Has Smokeless Powder.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It was learned at the war department that all the American troops at Manila have an abundant supply of smokeless powder. The regulars have the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and about 5,000 of the same weapons are in the hands of the volunteers.

Thanks to the Kansas Senators.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—The house passed a joint resolution this morning commending Senator Harris and Baker for their vote on the peace treaty.

2,000 REBELS KILLED.

3,500 Wounded and 5,000 Taken Prisoners at Manila.

MANILA, Feb. 8.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners. The rebel forces have been driven back ten miles.

During the fighting the United States warships shelled a train loaded with insurgents.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idahos and Companies K and M, of the Californians, made charges across the rice fields between Pao and Santana in the face of a terrific fusillade. The ground over which they passed was covered with dead and wounded natives. The former were buried in groups of five or six, about where they lay, and the latter were brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting and at Calrosan that the Filipinos suffered the heaviest losses.

The Fourteenth regular were in a particularly tight place near Singalon, and Colonel Duboce was compelled to rush past them with the reserve in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line twelve men were killed before the rebels retired.

Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost invariably met by derisive "vivas." Among the natives, the Ygorotes were especially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers at the theaters and at the circus were called out, the performances were stopped, Filipinos scurried everywhere, and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside the city was plainly heard.

The residents of the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city with their arms full of articles. All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut, and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city to the stations assigned to them. The stores were closed almost instantly; foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and a number of white rags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen, and the streets were almost deserted.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday, there were none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the bay on Sunday and took up a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the Mole. She is still there.

The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

CAN'T RUN IN KANSAS.

House Votes to Drive Bucket Shops From the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—The beneficial bill to prohibit the operation of bucket shops in Kansas was recommended for passage, subject to amendment and debate, by the House committee of the whole, after a spirited debate, by an almost unanimous vote. The bill makes it a felony, punishable by one to five years at Lansing, for any person to operate a bucket shop. In the bill as first submitted it was also made a felony for any person to patronize such a place or to lease a building for bucketshop purposes, but it was agreed this provision was too severe, and the latter two offenses were reduced to misdemeanor.

They Call It Judgment.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The impartial says: "The attack on Manila was the judgment of God upon the Americans, who, after despoiling Spain, are beginning to feel the consequences. If only the Spanish prisoners had been released we should regard the affair with complete indifference. 'The insurgents number 80,000 men, of which 7,000 are armed with Mausers, and 10,000 are armed with Remingtons. If they continue this struggle the Americans will be driven out of the Philippine islands.'"

New Labor Bodies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—Eighty-five labor union representatives met in Library hall, of the state house, yesterday morning for the purpose of organizing a State Society of Labor and Industry, under the Cassin law passed at the special session. The State Society of Miners, organized under the new Ryan law, met with the Society of Labor, but the two had separate meetings in the afternoon.

Guilt of Manslaughter.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Feb. 8.—Harry Postlethwait, who was the principal in the Boyd murder case here, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. Judge Simpson passed sentence upon him at once, giving him the limit for that offense, five years in the penitentiary.

Gamblers Win Out.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—The race course pool room operators scored another victory in police court yesterday when Judge Burnham rendered an opinion declaring null and void the anti-pool room ordinance enacted by the city council recently.

Are Watching Agoncillo.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 8.—Agoncillo and his secretary are being watched by two strangers, supposed to be United States secret service men.

ARMED BY THE GERMANS.

Aguinaldo's Troops Fitted Out by a German Firm in Hong Kong.

THE KAISER'S CONSUL IN IT.

Washington Authorities Have Information That He Was Concerned in the Sale of Ammunition—Dewey Takes a Filibuster Loaded With Arms.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington says: "Rear Admiral Dewey has notified the Navy department that he has seized another schooner loaded with arms and ammunition intended for Aguinaldo and his followers."

"Information in the possession of the authorities is to the effect that the German consul at Hong Kong was concerned in the sale of the arms to the Filipinos and this fact may account for their action in keeping the matter secret."

"There is reason to believe, however, that the matter has been brought, unofficially at least, to the attention of the German authorities and that a representative of the Berlin government has declared his conviction that it was wholly unaware of the conduct of its representative."

"The authorities feel satisfied that the German consul will not be permitted to continue his unfriendly course."

"This is not the first evidence the authorities have obtained showing the unfriendliness of the German consul at Hong Kong for the United States. The State department recently received information that this officer had been instrumental in the purchase by agents of Aguinaldo from a German firm in Hong Kong of something like 30,000 stands of arms and ammunition which were safely delivered in the Philippines. It seems, therefore, that through German agencies the Filipinos are quite well armed."

"It is expected that Great Britain will take steps to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Filipinos from Hong Kong, and it may be that their prevention will cause the traders in Hong Kong to move their wares to Chinese territory, and then ship them to the archipelago. It will also be practicable for the Filipinos to send supplies from Cochin, China."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—According to dispatches, it would seem that the insurgents lack ammunition, as they have been seeking to purchase it everywhere and have been offering high prices.

They recently gave it out that General Rios had delivered to them 5,000 Mauser rifles and 3,000,000 cartridges in exchange for prisoners, but this General Rios denies.

Among the guns captured from the insurgents General Otis mentions several Krupp field pieces. All of these were made in Germany.

AGUINALDO HEARD FROM.

The Insurgent Leader Issues Two Proclamations on the Fight.

MANILA, Feb. 8.—Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, issued two proclamations Saturday and Sunday. The first declares the Americans opened the fight and calls upon the Filipino congress to suspend the constitution.

The second says: "We have fought our ancient oppressors without arms and we now trust in God to defend us against the foreign foe."

GENERAL EAGAN SENTENCED.

The President Commuted Dismissal From the Army to Suspension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President made public the sentence in the case of General Charles F. Eagan to-day.

The court-martial sentence was dismissal from the army. The President has commuted this to six years' suspension from duty, which covers the remainder of time prior to General Eagan's retirement, in January, 1905.

KANSANS UNTOUCHED.

Were in the Heavy Fighting But Came Out Without a Scratch.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 8.—The Lawrence Journal received a cablegram this morning from Captain A. G. Clarke, Company H, Twentieth Kansas, announcing that the Kansans were in heavy firing, but escaped untouched.

THE EXTRA SESSION VALID.

Judge Hazen Decides Against the Kansas Attorney General.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—Judge Hazen, in the district court this morning, gave his decision in the mandamus case of A. M. Harvey, ex-lieutenant governor, involving the validity of the extra session of the Kansas legislature. His decision is directly in opposition to that of A. A. Godard, the Republican attorney general. He decides that the constitution made the governor the sole judge of what constitutes an emergency in respect to the calling of an extra session of the legislature and that the courts have no power to review his action.

Washington's Gift to the Olympia.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 8.—The contract for a silver service to be presented Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia by the citizens of Washington was awarded to Shreve & Co. of San Francisco. The service is to consist of twenty-seven pieces and it is to be manufactured of native silver. In addition to the service a library is also to be given the Olympia.

FLED JUST IN TIME.

Authorities Were Preparing to Arrest Agoncillo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It is no secret now that the authorities here were preparing to arrest Agoncillo just as he fled, but probably they are not sorry that he got off safely and thus relieved them from the performance of a disagreeable task. The conduct of the remaining members of the Philippine junta is still under close watch, and while the treatment to be accorded them has not been determined, it is recognized that they are in a precarious position legally, and can secure immunity only by the exercise of the greatest discretion.

The Filipino junta here is in a state of bewilderment. Senor Agoncillo, its head, fled so hurriedly that he failed to leave instructions for the balance of the junta, and they accordingly are dependent upon word from him as well as hampered by the serious illness of one of them. Their counsel, Raiston & Siddons, withdrew from any relations with them, and they are accordingly now without advisers in a strange country, and although told they will not likely be arrested, they have a strong apprehension on that score.

The junta at 2 o'clock had received no dispatches from Aguinaldo about the battle, and no word had come from their fleeing chief, Agoncillo. This forenoon Senor Lopez had a long interview with their attorneys, at which the latter formally withdrew all connection with them, and subsequently, to make their position clear, made the following public announcement:

"A conflict having taken place between the American troops and the forces under General Aguinaldo, a duty superior to that which a lawyer owes to his client requires us to withdraw from the service of the representatives here of the Philippine republic, and this has to-day been done."

Grandson of Victoria Dead.

MERAN, Austria, Feb. 8.—Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is dead. He had been suffering from chronic cerebral troubles. Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was the son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, second son of Queen Victoria, and was born at Buckingham palace, London, on October 15, 1874. He was a captain of the Prussian infantry and unmarried. He was the only son and heir.

Hastens Their Departure.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—News of fighting at Manila has hastened the departure of the three battalions of the Twelfth United States infantry from Jefferson barracks. Under command of Colonel Smith the troops left Jefferson barracks yesterday for New York, where they will be joined by the Fourth battalion. On February 9 the regiment will embark on the transport Sheldon for Manila.

Comfort Cost Her Life.

BURLINGTON, Kan., Feb. 8.—Georgia Clay, a colored girl 14 years old, was found smothered to death at the home of H. G. Beatty, where she was employed. When she went to bed she wrapped a hot iron in a cloth and put it in bed to warm her feet. The bedding caught fire from the iron.

Negroes in Hard Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—The negroes whose importation from Alabama caused the battle at Virden, Ill., a few months ago, in which several miners were killed, are freezing and starving in a graders' camp on the Mobile & Ohio railroad near Cahokia.

Candy Trust Proposed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Negotiations are in progress in this city for the formation of a candy trust composed of about forty of the leading manufacturers of staple confections in the United States.

Rebels Have Been Defeated.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 8.—The government forces have defeated and captured the Colorados who recently revolted against Senor Cuestos, the provincial president of Uruguay, and tranquility is now restored.

Would Join the Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Representative Stallings, of Alabama, has introduced in the House a bill to authorize the President to appoint General Wheeler major general of the regular army.

Kansans Die of Disease.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—General Otis reports three deaths of Kansas troops from smallpox: Isaac C. Cooper, artificer, company B; Corporal Fred Maxwell, company K; Private Snodgrass, company B.

Limits Pen Coal Output.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—In committee of the whole the House recommended for passage a bill limiting the output of prison coal to the needs of the state institutions.

Regular Army Officer Killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—First Lieutenant James Mitchell, Fourteenth infantry, was the only officer in the regular army killed in the engagement Saturday night, so far as the official reports show up to date. He was a native of Ireland, and had been in the army since December, 1867.

Both Die at Same Hour.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Nancie Wasson, wife of Thomas Wasson, one of Pettis county's pioneers, died Sunday night, aged 72 years. Her son William, aged 51 years, died at the same hour and the double funeral was held yesterday.

Death of Captain J. W. Mills.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 8.—Captain J. W. Mills, one of the most prominent Republicans in Central Missouri, died yesterday, aged 69 years.

FILIPINOS ARE IN FLIGHT.

Aguinaldo's Forces in Full Retreat or Incapacitated for Service.

OFFER LITTLE OPPOSITION.

Evidences of Terrible Slaughter Among the Insurgents—Into the Canebrakes to Die—Many Were Mowed Down by Dewey's Warships.

MANILA, Feb. 8.—The Americans are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles of Manila. Their lines extend to Malabon on the north and to Paranaque on the south, fully twenty-five miles long.

While a few detached bodies of the enemy offer desultory opposition the main body of the rebels is in full retreat and utterly routed.

Of the hordes of troops originally drawn up in battle array against the Americans fully one-third are already incapacitated and the others are scattered in every direction.

The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact that sixteen of them were buried in one rice field near Pasas, and that eighty-seven were interred between Pao and Santana.

A converted river gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with her Gatling guns and her heavier battery. Hundreds of Filipinos crawled into the canebrakes and died there.

The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded, and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to succor the wounded of the enemy.

Members of the hospital corps have discovered that there are several women, in male dress and with hair cropped, among the dead.

The chief of the Ygorotes, the Filipino natives who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery fire, with their bows and arrows, is in a hospital with a shattered thigh. He admits that he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of its effects until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of Sunday morning.

The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalos for placing the Ygorotes in front of the American battery, under the pretense that they were sent to occupy a post of honor. He intimates that the Ygorotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north.

FILIPINO OFFICIALS DISAPPEAR.

It is regarded as a significant fact that many of the Filipino officials of this city disappeared from Manila as soon as hostilities commenced. Some of them are supposed to be still hiding here.

Hundreds of women are pouring into Manila from all districts, as the villages around Manila, as a rule, have been destroyed by the troops.

The further the Americans extend their lines the more the need of means of transportation increases. The American commanders have already been compelled to impress horses and vehicles on all sides to the inconvenience, naturally, of the civilians.

All the public conveyances have either been impressed or have disappeared in some manner or other. Street car traffic, however, has been resumed, and the cars are running regularly, though the streets are almost deserted.

WHITE FLAGS NOT TRUSTED.

There are a few native stores open, and white flags, in the nature of towels, pillow slips and aprons tied to bamboos, adorn the windows of the native residences everywhere. But, in spite of these emblems of peace, scores of Filipinos, under the cover of the darkness, fired from these same windows yesterday evening on the American patrols.

At 9 o'clock last night there was a general fusillade in the Quiapo and Binon districts.

The inhabitants of the city generally believed that a battle was raging at their doors, and lights were extinguished inside the dwellings and a majority of the people were in a state of terror. Under the circumstances it is remarkable that no casualties were reported. Several shots were fired across the river during the excitement.

General Hughes has the interior situation absolutely in hand.

ARTILLERY COVERED KANSANS.

The Americans now have the steam car line to Malabon and 600 marines with four Maxim's have been landed from the fleet on the beach, north of the city. The Third artillery, upon the main road, and the Utah battery in a cemetery, covered the advance of the Kansas troops. Among the important points captured by these forces was a strong embowered earthwork within sight of Caloocan.

The signal corps were compelled to run their lines along the firing line during the fighting, and consequently there were frequent interruptions of communication owing to the cutting of the wires, and the signal men were ordered to kill without any hesitancy anyone who attempted to interfere with the lines.

OTIS' LATEST REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The war department received the following dispatch from General Otis to-day: "MANILA, Feb. 8.—Adjutant General, Washington: The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from Luzon provinces, numbering over 20,000, possessing several quick firing and Krupp field guns. Good portage

of enemy armed with latest pattern Mausers.

"Two Krapps and great many rifles captured. Insurgents fired great quantity of ammunition. Quite a number of Spanish soldiers in insurgent service, who served artillery.

"Insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly in bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy.

"Our casualties probably aggregate 250. Full reports to-day.

"Casualties of insurgents very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners.

"Their losses killed, wounded and prisoners probably 4,000.

"Took waterworks pumping station, six miles out, yesterday. Considerable skirmishing with enemy, who made no stand. Pumps damaged; will be working in a week. Have number of condensers set up in city which furnish good water.

A SHARP FIGHT MONDAY.

MANILA, Feb. 8.—Late Monday General Hale's brigade advanced and took the waterworks at Singalon. Four companies of the Nebraska regiment and a part of the Utah battery, with two field guns and two Hotchkiss guns, met the enemy on the hill a mile out, and a sharp engagement took place, in which the Nebraskans lost one dead and three wounded.

The Filipinos were driven back, retiring in bad order and carrying with them the valves and heads of the steam chest and cylinder of the pumping machinery.

General Overshine's brigade advanced and took Paranaque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition. General McArthur's division advanced beyond Gagalangin without loss, the enemy retreating upon Caloocan.

Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster sergeant in the Third artillery, was wounded. Filipinos captured and murdered him. His body when recovered was found to have been mutilated.

SLAUGHTERED BY THE NAVY.

After the engagement of Saturday night and Sunday was apparently at end the cruiser Charleston and the monitor Monadnock poured shells into the insurgent trenches at Malate, south of Manila. The Fourteenth infantry was forcing the insurgents back when the war ships opened fire. The result was shown in the heaps of dead found in the trenches.

During one part of the engagement west of the town the native forces became panic-stricken. They tried to escape to the rice fields, but the Laguna, a captured Spanish gunboat, threw shells into them, and the Filipinos ran into the river in droves.

Soon after the fight opened Saturday night, Brigadier General Otis, with the Twentieth Kansas, First Montana, Third artillery and the Tenth Pennsylvania, joined the brigade of Brigadier General Hale, consisting of the First South Dakota, First Colorado and First Nebraska, and, supported by Batteries A and B of the Utah Light artillery, under General McArthur, surrounded the city from north to south, forming a semi-circle about the bay.

They were soon joined by Brigadier General King with the First California, First Idaho, First Washington and First Wyoming, which was accompanied by the brigade under General Overshine, comprising the Fourth cavalry, Fourteenth infantry and First North Dakota. These brigades were supported by the Sixth artillery division under General Anderson.

MOWED DOWN ON THE NORTH.

The slaughter at Malate was repeated on the north of the city. A large number of the now terrified natives had fled to the beach upon the approach of the brigade, including the Kansas regiment, under Brigadier General Otis. They soon found themselves in a trap for a gunboat had a clean sweep and in an instant she began sweep. At the same time the Concord and the Charleston sent six and eight-inch shells ripping toward the shore and the natives' ranks were mowed down with appalling rapidity. The Filipinos were torn to pieces by the shells and this phase of the fight was soon at an end.

COLONEL MOONLIGHT DEAD.

An Attack of Grip Proves Fatal to the Kansas Pioneer.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 8.—Colonel Thomas Moonlight, ex-minister to Bolivia, died here at half past 3 o'clock this morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. E. Murphy. Lung trouble had followed an attack of grip. He was 67 years old. Colonel Moonlight has been active in Kansas politics for forty years.

Aguinaldo Threatened Otis.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—Dispatches from Manila describe a conference between General Otis and Aguinaldo, some days back, at which, when Aguinaldo learned of the "intention of the Americans to attack and capture Iloilo and other ports," he declared that he would begin hostilities if the United States sent any reinforcements to the Philippines. The conference "failed to arrive at any understanding."

A Ten Per Cent Advance for 5,000 Men.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 8.—An advance of 10 per cent in wages has been ordered for the 5,000 employes at the Cambria Iron works.

A Banquet in Boston to Sampson.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Rear Admiral Sampson was the guest of honor at a banquet here last night attended by 600 representative men of Boston.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The body of the late Colonel James A. Sexton arrived in Chicago last night. The body will be cremated.