The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXX — WICHITA, KANSAS: WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1899 — NUMBER 72

MANILA

And Its Neighborhood Clear of Insurgents.

OTIS HAS A FREE HAND

With the Chances of Its Proving a Pretty Strong One.

MILLER BEFORE ILOILO

Able to Take It at the Word--Aguinaldo's Declaration of War--Legal Status of the Case.

Washington, Feb. 7.—There was little abatement of interest in the stirring events at Manila exhibited today at the war department. The first feeling of anxiety for the safety of the American forces has given way entirely, save in the case of the personal friends and acquaintances of the soldiers supposed to be injured, and there was displayed instead the greatest interest in the extent of the loss inflicted upon the insurgents by the American soldiers and sailors. Officers a the war department who know Otis well declared when the announcement came of the killing, capture or wounding of 4,000 men that he had undoubtedly underestimated the damage inflicted b yhim, as was his wont, instead of magnifiyng it in the Spanish fashion. The news of the day from abroad was found in the casualty list sent by Otis, and in the concise and excellent description by him of the results of the engagement of Saturday night and Sunday. The officials say that nothing more can be expected from him on this point until he has had an opportunity to forward a mail report giving in detail all the history of the fighting. Naturally there was a great deal of speculation as to the future conduct of affairs by General Otis, but to some extent this must remain speculation, inasmuch as Secretary Alger has said that the general is to be left to follow his own discretion. To assist him to a correct understanding of the diplomatic situation, he has been cabled the full text of the peace treaty ratified yesterday.

A forward movement is probable at Iloilo, where General Miller has been been for weeks lying in front of the town, on his transports. He has never had any doubt of his ability yto take the place whenever he got the word, but there has b een a restraining influence from Washington, based in part on the hope that the insurgents could be brought to a peaceful retirement from the town and an apprehension that an effort to force a landing might result in serious injury to foreign interests. Now, however, it is felt that the latter are more in jeopardy in the existing state of affairs than they would be through a rapid seizure of the town. General Miller now has with him the Eighteenth infantry and a battalion of artillery, and it is likely that he will be strongly reinfirced before the attempt is made to take Iloilo.

Naval officers have watched with pride the achievements of the naval vessels during the recent fighting, and they were gratified when Secretary Long this afternoon sent the following cablegram:

"Dewey, Manila: Congratulations."

"LONG."

OTIS' LEGAL STATUS

Washington, Feb. 7.—The authorities of the state and war departments were in consultation today on the legal status of General Otis, in view of the protocol, which binds the American forces to maintain the status quo in the Philippines till after the gatification of the treaty by Spain and the United States. The fact that the treaty must be ratified by both parties to the contract was momentarily lost sight of by many persons yesterday in the first flush of enthemet over its ratification by the senate, and it was commonly remarked by army officers and others in the department that, the Philippines "now being American territory," General Otis was at liberty to handle the Filipinos as he would an Indian outbreak. The fact, however, is that the Philippines do not become American territory till after the treaty has been ratified b ythe Spanish cortes. It was said at the state department today that while the Americans were still bound by the protocol, there was nothing in that document to prevent the American commander from maintaining order in the islands, and that he, in fact, was compelled by the terms of the protocol to do sa. In carrying this obligation he was not confined to Manila, but might extend his lines wherever necessary to preserve order and prevent the re-assembling and further preparation of any persons who had violated the peace agreement, or who were preparing to do so again. This politic statement of the legal authorities of the department was amplemented by the brusque remarks of one of the army officers, who was a party to the conference, that G'neral Otis' jurisdiction extends beyond his outposts, 1000 yards with the slight up, wherever he happens to be."

OTIS TO HAVE FULL SWAY

Secretary Alger was asked today if he had sent or was about to send any instructions to General Otis based on yesterday's developments, which developments in some quarters were taken as enlarging his field of operations. The secretary replied: "No, sir; it does not appear that General Otis is in need of any instructions of any character just now." As near as could be learned that just expressed the determination of the administration in respect to the situation at Manila and the program for the future. The president, as well as Secretary Alger, had unlimited confidence in General Otis, and as Adjutant General Corbin was actually responsible for his selection to command the American forces in Manila, it as apparent that General Otis could count upon the most loyal support in his operations so long as he continued to acquit himself with credit, as he had done. What gave the officials particular gratification was the fact, as set out in Secretary Alger's cablegram that General Otis carefully avoided allowing the United States forces from being put in the position, as was sought by the insurgents, of being the aggressors in the conflict of Sunday night. No matter how the Filipinos and their sympathizers might seek to create the impression that the Americans, by firing on the Filipinos, who were running the American guard lines, fully took the initiative in the action, no person having the least idea of military law, it was said at the war department, could question the duty imposed upon the American guards of firing upon the men. Just a week prior to the outbreak some of the Filipinos, who had sneaked through the lines, sought to assassinate some of the American soldiers, so that it was best for the sentrie to take no chance in maintaining the integrity of their lines, and especially during the night hours. Gratification was expressed at the state of preparedness of General Otis' forces, thoroughly justifying General Otis' statement to the war department that he had the situation well in hand. General Otis was absolutely master of his own movements and it was assured that he would take any steps within his power necessary to protect aMnila and the American forces from further attempts upon their safety by the insurgents. Regarded in its widest sense, this amounted to the belief that the American forces not only would take a strong defensive position all along the advanced lines but that they would not hesitate to push forward to crush out any further attempted gathering of the Filipinos in force.

TIME FOR THE STRONG HAND

It is understood that the campaign against the Philippine insurgents is to be prosecuted with vigor. The question was fully discussed at today's cabinet meeting and the conclusion was reached that before permanent peace and security to life and propefty could be secured, Aguinaldo's forces must lay down their arms, and it was expected that General Otis, in cooperation with Admiral Dewey, would push forward at once and give the insurgents no chance to recover from the defeat of last Sunday. So far as could be learned no positive instructions had been cabled to our commanders at Manila but it was the expression of members of the administration, presumably based on cable advices from Manila, that this course would be pursued. Iloilo was to be occupied at once by the American naval forces and it was expected that General Otis would move immediately on Malolos, the insurgent capital, and capture or disperse the so-called Filipino government. The more closely the insurgents were pressed and the more vigorous and determined the campaign, it as said, the sooner might we expect peace.

AGONCILLO'S STATUS

The decision regarding the protocol and the status quo in the Philippines, it was said, applied also to the case of Agoncillo and his agents in this country and in Canada. They were not citizens of the United States in rebellion, whatever they might be. As a matter of fact, they were not giving the administration much concern and were not receiving any particular attention beyond being kept under surveillance by the secret service men so that hamls could be laid on them, whenever they were wanted. This latter contingency applied, of course, only to the two very lonely Filipinos remaining in Washington, one sick and both very badly scared. As to Agoncillo's statement in Montreal that he has gone there because he could communicate better with his friends around Manila, it was pointed out today by the authorities having control of the wires, that Agoncillo would be no better off in Montreal than he was here, as the Manila censor would take care of anything filed for him there, although he, of course, could communicate with his friends in Hong Kong.

JUAN LUNEZ HIDES OUT

Washington, FeFb. 7.—Juan Lunez fled from Washington today, and is now en route to Montreal. He left on the 11 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania road for New York. This leaves Agoncillo's secretary, Sixto Lopez, and his sick associate, Lozada, the only Philippine representatives here.

RESEMBLES A KICKED DOG

New York, Feb. 7.—Juan Luna, private secretary of Secretary Lopez of the Filipino junta in Washington, passed through this city this afternoon on his way to join Agoncillo in Montreal. When Senor Luna was met at the station in Jersey City he was apparently very nervous and ill at ease and avoided attention. He said: "Of course our position is a delicate one under the circumstances and naturally causes us some embarrassment. We feel that it would be unwise to talk even if there were anything to say. I will join Agoncillo in Montreal in the morning. I do not bear important dispatches for Agoncillo and we have not heard from him in Washington since he left that city. We have no private means of communication. We all hope that there will be no more trouble and that an amicable settlement will be made satisfactor yto all."

AGUINALDO'S LAST STRAW

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—It may be that it was Admiral Dewey's act in seizing a vessel loaded with arms and ammunition intended for them that incited the Philippine insurgents to attack the American soldiers Saturday night, for it is understood that one of the bitterest of their grievances was what they declared to be unwarrantable interference with their shipping. It is learned at the navy department that about a week ago the admiral caused the seizure of the schooner Tanang, with a full supply of such arms for the insurgents. The admiral' report discloses the fact that an American and not a German owned the vessel thus being used to arm the insurgents against Otis' troops.

AGUINALDO DECLARES WAR

Manila, Feb. 7, 4:20 p. m.—Aguinaldo's proclamation of Saturday says:

"I order and command:

"First—That peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken and that the latter be treated as enemies within the limits prescribed by the laws of war.

"Second—That the Americans captured be held as prisoners of war.

"Third—That this proclamation be communicated to the consuls and that congress order and accord a suspension of the constitutional guarantee, resulting from the declaration of war."

Aguinaldo's proclamation of Monday says the outbreak was "unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the Americans," refers to his manifesto of January 5, publishing the alleged grievances of the Filipinos at the hands of the army of occupation, and " the constant outrages and taunts which have been causing misery to the Manilans," and refers to the "contempt shown for the Filipino government," as proving a "premeditated transgression of liberty and justice." The rebel leader also refers to the former peace of the Filipinos but says "slavery is bitter," and calls upon them to "sacrifice all upon the altar of honor and na-

(Continued on Third Page.)

GONE

To the Calendar Is the McEnery Resolution.

TILLMAN VERSUS KIPLING

Annual Wrangle Over Indian Schools Begins.

Washington, Feb. 7.—For two hours or more the senate today had the resolution declaratory of a policy of this government in the Philippines under discussion but no vote was reached and the resolution went finally to the calendar. In accordance with notice given yesterday, Mr. Tillman addressed the senate upon the resolution, making a characteristic and picturesque argument. He maintained that a clear, explicit and direct resolution ought to be adopted and not one that was meaningless and inconsequential. He predicted that dire results would follow the ratification of the treaty unless the United States government treated the Filipino with absolute firmness and gave them self-government. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) followed with a strong reply to Mr. Tillman, in which he stated clearly and directly the conditions as they confront the United States in the Philippines. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up and was under discussion at the hour of adjournment.

A joit resolution for the writning of the report of Robert P. Porter on his investigations in Cuba and Porto Rico was adopted. A senate bill granting a right of way through the Indian territory to the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Guly Railroad company was passed. Mr. Spooner (Wis.) presented the credentials of Senator-elect Quarles.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) in accordance with notice given, rose to address the senate on the McEnery resolution. Mr. Hale (Me.), in the interest of the appropriation bills, asked for unanimous consent that at the conclusion of Mr. Tillman's remarks, a vote be taken on the resolution, but Mr. GaGillinger (N. Y.) objected. Mr. Tillman then addressed the senate. "The first thing that strikes me," said he, "in the reading of this resolution, is its absolute uselessness and its cold-blooded purpose—its simble declaration of purpose to buy and sell those people of the Philippines for our own interest and steadfastly to ignore their interests."

He said that never in his legislative experience had he heard so many speeches against a proposition, followed by so many votes in favor of the proposition. To his mind it indicated that certain senatoros had yielded to pressure. The ratification of the treaty has determined the fact that in law the FiFilipinos were rebels against the United States. If they fired on our flag the ywould be regarded as rebels. That was the way the world saw it. However the trouble might terminate, the Filipinos would be regarded as patriots who were fighting for their liberty just as much as were the American revolutionists. Mr. Tillman then read some verses from Kipling"s latest poem, "The White Man's Burden," which he regarded as exactly fitted to our case. "Every man in this chamber but five," said he, "who has had to do with the colored race voted against this treaty. We of the south have borne the 'white man's burden.' It was handed down to us by your father and mine, and it clings to us like thi shirt oof Nessus."

The debate for the day on the McEnery resolution was concluded by Mr. Lodge in a brief speech in the course of which he reviewed the facts relating to the insurrection in the Philippines against Spain. Mr. Lodge explained that our forces were in Manila in thorough accordance with the laws of war. We succeeded to the sovereignty of Spain. We had never by any act sought to oppress the people of those islands. "Their oppression," said he, "has existed solely in the speeche that have been delivered in the senate chamber, but, like all Orientals, they mistook kindness for simidity."

Speaking of the restraints placed upon the American forces in the Philippines, Mr. Lodge said: "Stringent orders have gone from the president to General Otis and Admiral Dewey to exercise the greatest care in their treatment of the Filipinos, and not by word or deed to provoke them. A fortnight ago General Otis, in accordance with orders received from the administration, officially informed Aguinaldo that he had no intention of making an attack upon the Filipino troops. While these people are in arms against us it is no time for us to meet them with promises and extraordinary protestations of good faith. We must meet them in the same way that they attack us."

Mr. Lodge concluded by reiterating his statement that it was his belief that the Filipinos had made a preconcerted and prearranged attack upon our troops at Manila for the purpose of influencing action on the treaty, and that Agoncillo was knowing to the arrangement.

Mr. Allen tried to secure consideration for the Indian appropriation bill, but Mr. Mason (Ill.) took the floor to insist upon a vote on the McEnery resolution. In the course of his remarks he referred to an agreement made to have a vote upon the resolution, saying that the treaty was adopted as a result of the agreement. Mr. Jones (Ark.) asked when the agreement was made. Mr. Mason said it was not a senate agreement, but by some of the senators around. Mr. Mason said he wanted a vote on some resolution and said that in good faith the resolution of Senator McEnery ought to be considered. He asked unanimous consent for a vote tomorrow at 1 o'clock. Mr. Wolcott objected. There was a long wrangle between Senators Allen and Mason. In the course of the talk reference being made to the agreement to vote upon the McEnery resolution, Mr. Allen saying it was made by the Republicans, Senators Gallinger and Allison disclaimed being parties to any such agreement.

Mr. Mason of Illinois, in giving notice that he would use his every effort to secure an early vote upon the resolution, said that he did not consider the appropriation bills of as great importance as the passage of the resolution.

The Indian appropriation bill was then proceeded with. When the committee amendments to that part of the amendment providing funds for Indian schools was reached, Mr. Gallinger, (N. H.) objected to the committee amendment providing for contract schools. He was opposed to appropriating public money for sectarian schools. He regarded it as a very pernicious practice. In answer to a question, Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, said he thought this would be the last appropriation for sectarian schools. Mr. Pettigrew objected to this, and declared that he intended insisting upon these appropriations in the future as in the past. He said the senate ought not to act on this question through prejudice or through religious zeal. The committee amendment was agreed to. The bill then went over until tomorrow. The senate then, at 5:30 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Gorman, went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

NO TIME FOR RESOLUTIONS

Olive Branches Not in Order Till the Filipinos Subside.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Inquiry about the senate regarding the McEnery resolution develope tthe fact that any resolution is not likely to pass just now, although there ma ybe no objection later. It is understood the administration believes it would be expedient to pass resolutions while the strained relations exist between the United States and the insurgents at Manila.

CHARLES HIATT INDICTED

Who Killed His Wife, It Was Once Thought, Accidentally.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 7.—(Special.)—Governor Barnes yesterday issued a proclamation giving $300 reward for the arrest and conviction of Charles F. Hiatt. He is wanted for the murder of his wife committed on the night of May 15, 1898, in Payne county. He shot her with a shotgun, killing her. His claims were that he mistook her for a burglar, for it was at night and he could not determine who it was. After the excitement had died down and everybody believed that he had committed only a horrible accident, he quietly slipped away. He disappeared as mysteriously as if the earth had swallowed him. Since then the grand jury has been working on the case and have unearthed evidence sufficient to cause them to find an indictment against him on the charge of murder. This same man was tried in the forepart of this same year in Noble county for the murder of a man named Cook, but he was acquitted. There is no reason to believe that he will not be caught, for he is quite easily identified.

ENTERPRISE IN MEXICO

Steamer Line to Link San Diego, Cal., With the Atlantic.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 7.—Arrangements have been completed by which a new passenger and freight steamer service will be inaugurated between Southern California and ports on the west coast of Mexico and Central America. The new line is known as the Mexican Coast Steamship company, chartered under the laws of Mexico and to run under the Mexican flag. The boats are to carry Mexican and United States mails and a complement of Mexican cadets or marines, the vessel in reality to form a part of the Mexican auxiliary navy. The father of the enterprise is Captain A. B. Smith of this city, a veteran Pacific Mail navigator.. He says the company will start with six Clyde-built steamers, each of 1800 tons net capacity. Connection will be made with the Ward line steamers to New York via the Tehuantepec railway.

LAST TAINT REMOVED

Ex-Confederates Will be as Good as Anybody Soon.

Washington, Feb. 7.—By unanimous vote the judiciary committee of the house today decided to recommend the repeal of what is said to be the last remnant of disqualification against those serving in the Confederacy. The proposed amendment is as follows: "That the sections of the revised statutes which disqualify persons otherwise qualified, from serving os grand or petit jurors in the courts of the United States, who have taken up arms or joined in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, be repealed and that hereafter no person shall be disqualified for any service in any court or in any branch or department of the government of the United States on acount of participation in the civil war of 1861 and 1865."

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Doing Business in Central and Western States are Scared Up.

St. Louis, Feb. 7.—Officers and general agents of the large fire insurance companies doing business in the central and western states met here today in annual session, to discuss important business pertaining to the life of their union. The semi-annual meeting is not due until March 8, but it is stated that the meeting was called this early because the affairs of the union are in a very critical state. According to the opinion of some of the most influential members, unless some decidedly radical changes go into effect, this will be the last meeting of the organization. The session of the union will probably last several days.

COLONEL MOONLIGHT DEAD

One of the Notable Figures in Kansas' History Removed.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 7.—Colonel Thomas Moonlight, aged 67 years, died here today. He was colonel of an artillery regiment during the civil war and was finally brevetted brigadier general. Colonel Moonlight was appointed governor of Wyoming by President Cleveland during the latter's first term. During Cleveland's second term, he was appointed minister to Bolivia, remaining at that country for four years. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and a prominent Odd Fellow.

SAVED BY ANOTHER'S DEATH

Remarkable Coincidence of a Fortunate Sort at Osaka, Japan.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7.—Advices from the Orient state that the death of the Japanese Princess Sandanomiya probably saved the lives of hundreds of theatregoers at Osaka, Japan. The death in the royal household was announced when the show at the Kabuki theater was about half through, and an immense audience slowly filed out. They were hardly clear of the building when flames broke out in the third story and soon reduced the building to ashes. A strong wind was blowing at the time and the firemen could do nothing to stop the flames. A number of them were seriously injured in their efforts. It was one of the finest buildings in Osaka.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 7.—The inquest over the remains of Peter W. Nau, of Chicago, who was killed in a coaching accident on Saturday, was held today. The verdict was that "death was accidental." The body will be shipped to Chicago tomorrow over the Santa Fe railroad.

JOHN

Chinaman's Pigtail Safe From Salisbury's Shears.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Marked by Many Pretty Coaxings Jonathanward.

London, Feb. 7.—There was the usual competition among the members of parliament to be the first to take a seat in the house of commons on the re-opening of parliament. Robert Ashcroft, Conservative member for Oldham, beat the record by arriving at the house at 12:45 a. m. John Cumming MacDonald, Conservative member of parliament for the Rortherhithe division of Southwark, arrived at 1 a. m. Others arrived during the night. A majority of both houses assembled just before 2 p. m., when the black rod, General Sir Michael Biddulph, came from the house of lords, and, with the usual ceremony, summoned the commons to the house of lords for the purpose of hearing the queen's speech read by the lord chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury. Both houses then adjourned until 4 p. m.

The queen's speech is identical with the exclusive forecast cabled by the Associated Press yesterday afternoon, except an unimportance difference in phraseology.

When the session was resumed at 4 o'clock the house was crowded, among those being Lieutenant J. C. Colwell, the United States naval attache here, and Mrs. Colwell. After the new members had taken the customary oath, the speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, read the queen's speech, and Joslyn Bagot, Conservative member for South Westmoreland, moved the address in reply to the speech. Mr. Bagot, in moving the reply, said he was pleased to note "that the bonds of mutual interest and kindship between this country and America have by recent events been drawn closer." He added: "An alliance between the two great English-speaking peoples need not necessarily be one of offense or defense, but might be one that would be admirably fitted to lead the nations of the world in the direction of freedom, civilization and progress." (Cheers.)

The Hon. William Frederick Danvers Smith, Conservative member for the Strand district of London, seconded the address, and the new Liberal leader, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, member for the Stirling district of Scotland, replied. Among other things he said that the prospect of an Anglo-Saxon union tended towards the stability of peace.

Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house, replied to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's criticisms of the government's policy. Neither speaker scored any plonts of special interest, though both dealt largely with the relations between Great Britain and France, Mr. Balfour remarking that there was no reason why the present peaceful relations hould not be permanent.

At a meeting this aftern on of the anti-Parnellite members of pa liament, John Dillon, chairman of the I-ish parliamentary party, announced hi. resignation of the leadership, his motive being expectation that the Irish national convention, to be held in March, will come to a new arrangement for securing the unity of the nationalist party.

When the session of the house of lords was resumed, there was a large attendance and the galleries were crowded, many ladies being among those present. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, until recently United States ambassador at St. Petersburg and recently appointed secretary of the interior, and Henry White, the United States charge d'affaires, were in the diplomatic gallery. The Duke of Bedford moved the address in reply to the queen's speech and the Earl of Cawdor seconded the motion. The Duke of Bedford, in the course of his remarks, cordially referred to the growing friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. The Earl of Kimberly, the Liberal leader, made a speech in which he asked for further information regarding the government's intention in the Soudan and in China, and regardig the czar's disarmament proposals. His lordship also referred with great satisfaction to the meeting of the Venezuelan arbitrators in Paris. The premier, Lord Salisbury, followed Lord Kimberly and referred at length to China. He said the policy of her majesty's government did not contemplate the acquisition of territory in China or the dismemberment of the Chinese empire. The destiny of China, his lordshi padded, was as impossible to foretell as it was to reveal what was occurring on a certain island within a certain palace at Pekin. All that her majesty's government was concerned with at present was to see that the treaties are fully observed; that the interest of British subjects are safeguarded and that nothing is done by either China or any other nation to compromise thel rrights.

Referring to the Soudan, the premier said that Great Britain held dominion by the title arising from the fact that the Soudan formed a part of the territories of Egypt and also by the less complicated and more easily understood title of conquest. Any revival of the claims of titles which events had swept away could not be sustained by historical precedent or international law.

So far as the czar's rescript was concerned, Lord Salisbury said, no one could doubt the purity and humanity of the emperor or his motive. "I should heartily rejoice, he continued, "if the conference achieved a humbler aim, and if by the steady use of the principle of arbitration we might be able to diminish a number of the curses by which war is produced. If by humane legislation we could also diminish the horrors of war, we would render an immeasurable service to humanity. Meanwhile, we must follow the example of other nations and be prepared for war. I do not believe this is imminent but the causes of war still subsist, and while doing our best to the blessed infusion of peace, we must maintain the policies of security which past generations have given us and which we hope to keep."

Lord Salisbury remarked that he frequently envied a nation possessing a committee of foreign relations like the United States—a committee which could secretly receive explanations that ministers were only too glad to give. But as Great Britain was without that feature of parliamentary government it would be impossible for him to give the noble lord (Earl of Kimberly) all the information he desired regarding foreign affairs. The agreement between Germany and Great Britain, however, was of a character favorable to friendship between the two nations and to the rights of all concerned, as well as to the peace of the world. But he (the premier) would not be doing his duty if he gave further details as to the stipulations, which for the present required no action on the part of Great Britain. The address was then agreed to.

TRAINMEN WERE ASLEEP

Hence a Fatal Head-End Collision in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 7.—A disastrous head-end collision between a passenger train and an extra freight occurred early this morning on the Central division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad near Pollock, La. As a result, two men were instantly killed and two were fatally injured. The dead are:

ENGINEER WATKINS, of the freight; killed instantly.

FIREMAN HOYSTE, of the freight; crushed to death.

The fatally wounded are:

Baggageman Baker, of the passenger train.

Fireman McCoy, of the passenger train.

Engineer Gregory, of the passenger train was severely crushed.

Both trains were running at a high rate of speed when the crash came and it is miraculous that any person aboard either escaped injury. Engineer Gregory and Fireman McCoy jumped to save their lives after reversing the engine. They waited too long, however, and were caught in the debris.

The extra freight, in control of Engineer Watkins, had orders to meet the passenger train at Patterson's Spur. The crew were evidently asleep, as no stop was made at the meeting point an dthe train was running at a rapid rate when, a few miles beyond the switch, it crashed into the passenger train. No passenger were seriously hurt.

ATTEMPT AT STAGE ROBBERY

Driver Whips Up and Carries His Charge Beyond Range.

Jackson, Cal., Feb. 7.—A desperate attempt was made today to hold up the Jackson-Ione stage. The stage left here with the driver, Peter Podesta, Messenger McConnell and two workmen on board. When about four miles out two robbers concealed behind rocks on the roadside opened fire, hitting McConnell tice in the shoulder and Podesta once in the hand. The horses were put to a gallop and soon got beyond the range of the robbers' guns. The stage had some treasure from the mines on board but the shipment today was comparatively light. The robbers are being pursued by a posse and bloodhounds, but as the ground is frozen the officers have little hope of apprehending the men.

SPOTTED FEVER EPIDEMIC

Not Enough Coffins to Hold the Dead at Morgantown, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 7.—A letter to the Daily Leader from Morgantown, the county-seat of Butler county, in the western part of Kentucky, fifteen miles from any railroad, says an epidemic of spotted fever, or spinal meningitis, is raging there, old and young dying rapidly. It is impossible to estimate how many have died and there is no one able to report the true condition. It is known that there are no longer any coffins in the place to bury the dead. The people are panic-stricken and fleeing in all directions. It is reported that there are now only a few left to nurse those who are helpless.

DREYFUS CASE TO BE SETTLED

As Soon as a Few Billion Yards of Red Tape are Reeled Off.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The criminal section of the court of cassation has concluded its inquiry into the Dreyfus trial, and formally declared it closed at today's sitting. It will now refer the whole matter, with the new light developed during the inquiry, to the procurator general, who will be required to report his opinion to the criminal section of the court of cassation, which will pronounce a decision unless the government's revision bill is adopted, in which case the matter will go before the united court of cassation, instead of before the criminal section alone.

NEGRO TREED IN A SWAMP

When He Is Caught He Will Be Lynched for a Rape.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., says: Near Eufaula, Edgar Green, an escaped negro convict, assaulted Mary Mitchell, a 15-year-old school girl. Green took to the swamps and is there surrounded by a body of armed men, who will lynch him. Green is heavily armed and has given battle to his pursuers several times. Washington Heard, one of the party, has been killed and two others wounded by the negro.

Nominated by the President.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—The president today nominated Thomas J. Fee of Missouri to be a professor of mathematics in the navy.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today:
Fair; continued cold; west winds

Wichita, Wednesday, February 8, 1899

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. No Filipinos Near Manila
McEnery Resolution Calendared
John Chinaman and Jonathan
Kansans Engaged at Manila

2. Extra Session Decided Legal
Bills in Oklahoma House

3. Wichita Livestock Market
Eagan's Sentence Published

5. Mrs. McAdams Shot in Ankle
Mayor Funk's Hot Roast
Letter From the Orient

6. Daisy May Takes a Look Ahead
Late "Bab" and Her Work

8. Seminoles of the Everglades
Mr. Astor's Libel Suit Ends

KANSAS

Boys at Manila Give a Good Account of Themselves.

DETACHMENT IS ATTACKED

In a Jungle While Making a Reconnoissance.

LIEUTENANT A. C. ALFORD

Of the Twentieth Falls, and One Private--Their Comrades Avenge Their Death.

Manila, Feb. 8.—10 a. m.—Lieutenant A. C. Alford, company H, Twentieth Kansas infantry, and a private of that company were killed, and six other members of the regiment were wounded near Caloocan last evening while reconnoitering. The party was in a jungle when it was attacked by the enemy. Two companies of the Kansas regiment were sent to the relief of their comrades and drove the Filipinos into Caloocan, penetrating to the very heart of the town. Meanwhile the gunboats shelled the suburbs. General Otil finally recalled the troops, but the natives, misunderstanding the retreat, failed to take advantage of it. The outskirts of the town were burned.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 8.—A. C. Alford, killed at Manila, was a second lieutenant of company H, who enlisted at the first call. His father, D. S. Alford, is a prominent attorney of Lawrence, Kan. Young Alfred was a graduate of Kansas University, course in arts, and law department, and at the time of his enlistment was a practicing attorney at Lawrence.

WATERWORKS RECAPTURED

Manila, Feb. 7, 10:30 a. m.—Late yesterday 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 half mile out, and a sharp engagement took place in which the Nebraskans lost one dead and three wounded.

A FILIPINO ATROCITY

Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster sergeant in the Third artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered and his body when recovered, was found to have been horribly mutilated. 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 Baranaque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition. General McArthur's division advanced beyond Gagalangin without loss, the enemy retreating upon Caloocan.

The American now have the steam car line to Malabon, and 600 marines with four Maxims have been landed on the beach north of the city. The Third artilery on the main road and the Utah battery in a cemetery covered the advance of the Kansas troops. Among the important points captured was a strong embrasured earthwork within sight of Caloocan. There was considerable firing from the upper windows of the houses in the native quarter of the city last night but no casualties have been reported as the result.

The signal corps were compelled to run their lines along the firing lines during the fighting and consequently there were frequent interruptions of communications, owing to the cutting of the wires and the signalmen were ordered to kill without any hesitation any one who attempted to interfere with the lines.

FILIPINOS IN FULL FLIGHT

2:42 p. m.—The Americans, as this dispatch is sent, are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles of Manila. Their lines, extending to Malabon on the north and to Barachaque on the south, are 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 on Monday near Panay, and that eighty-seven were interred between Paco and Santa Anna. 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 undoubtedly crawled into the cane brakes 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 understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that members of the hospital corps have made the startling discovery that there are several women, in male dress and with hair cropped, among the dead.

THE IGNORANT YGOROTES

The chief of the Igorotes, 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 the effect until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalos for placing the Igorotes in front of the American battery, under the pretense that they were sent to occupy a post of honor and he intimates that the Igorotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north.

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 in 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