

DEVIL

Half of the Sullen Ones Is Asserting Itself.

MASSACRE IS THE PLAN

Sought to be Adopted By the Filipinos.

ORDERS FROM MALOLOS

For an Uprising to Squeeze the Hated Invader—Usual Rhetorical Agony Piled On.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon from General Otis at Manila:

"Following issued by an important officer of insurgent government at Malolos February 15, 1899, for execution during that evening and night in this city:

"First—You will do up those that at 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all of the streets of San Pedro, armed with their rifles and revolvers, or guns and ammunition if convenient.

"Second—Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bulid and liberate the prisoners and 'preludiaros' and, having accomplished this, they will be armed, saying to them: 'Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamy and the loss which they have committed to us; have no compassion upon them; attack them with vigor. All Filipinos on mass will second your long live Philippines independence.'

"Fifth—The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without, and the main body of the army will follow them to their duty; those of Pake, Ermita and Malata, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see that their companions need assistance.

"Sixth—The militia of Tondo will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning. If all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates us. We know how to die as men, shedding our blood in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants.

"War without quarter to the false Americans who have deceived us.

"Either independence or death."

The portion of General Otis' dispatch indicated by dashes the officials were unable to decipher tonight. There is no "fourth" paragraph in the insurgent statement, as furnished to the press.

AGONCILLO HAS SNEAKED

Floes Secretly, as Though He Thought Somebody Was After Him.

Hallfax, N. S., Feb. 21.—From the fact that the name of Agoncillo appears at the foot of the list of cabin passengers on the steamer Labrador, which sailed for Liverpool this morning, it is confidently asserted that the chief agent of the Filipinos has fled to that country for Europe. As the first-class passengers for this steamer arrived on a night express, and immediately embarked, no one is known to have established the identity of the passenger registered as Agoncillo.

New York, Feb. 21.—Agoncillo and his secretary, Marti, left Montreal Sunday, announcing their coming to this city, where they would sail on the steamer St. Paul to Marti was seen on the train which left Montreal at 7 p. m. and was due in this city at 7:30 tomorrow. He took pains not to conceal himself at Saratoga, and as Albany was the last place where he was seen, it is believed that he remained in that city until the next train for Montreal left, and that he returned to the Canadian city. It is thought that Agoncillo sent Marti in the direction of this city while he himself traveled eastward to Halifax.

JUNTA FINDS A MARE'S NEST

Claims Uaele Sam Noid the Filipino Firearms.

Hong Kong, Feb. 21.—The following statement has been issued by the Filipino junta here:

"Information which has leaked through the Filipinos sent by President through the Filipinos shows that the first shipments of arms to Aguinaldo were made by order of the American government, through Consul Wildman, hence the shipment per the Wing Fol. The American government subsequently telegraphed to cease this, coincident with the change of policy to annihilation. Mr. Wildman and Rear Admiral Dewey promised to pay, but have not yet paid, for a subsequent expedition by the Aberry, authorized by Admiral Dewey, who afterward seized the steamer and she is still held. Papers respecting this are now in the possession of the secretary of the navy. The protestations of Admiral Dewey and other Americans that they have made no promise are ridiculous. In view of these facts, let the American people judge how the nation's word of honor was pledged to the Filipinos and confided in by them, and violated by the recent treachery of General Otis."

NO ARMY BILL THIS SESSION

If the Anti-Expansionists in the Senate Can Help It.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Formal discussion of the Hull-Hawley army reorganization bill was begun in the senate this afternoon. Mr. Warren, Republican, supported the measure, and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Cockrell, Democrats, opposed it, while Mr. Proctor, Republican, addressed the senate in favor of some amendments which he proposed to the bill. All the speakers are members of the committee on military affairs. Mr. Cockrell's speech, which was particularly notable, as he spoke definitely for the opposition to the army bill. He declared, practically in so many words, that the Hull-Hawley bill could not become a law at this session. He and those who stood with him were willing to give the president all the money and every man he desired, but they were determined that no great standing army should be fastened upon the country without full and free discussion. The postoffice appropriation bill was passed today. Mr. Butler (N. C.) and Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) having concluded their speeches.

After a statement by Mr. Pettigrew that he did not consider himself bound on national questions by the resolutions of the legislature of South Dakota and a lively tilt between Mr. Allen of Nebraska and Mr. Quay, chairman of the public buildings committee, arising out of a charge by Mr. Allen that there was a secret building combine in the senate, the house bill to relieve mortgages and notes from double taxation was passed, and also the post-office appropriation bill, after Mr. Allen's statement on a point of order on the ground that it was not limited to the bill to be purchased with the appropriation in the bill, whereupon it was modified to meet this objection against it, the point of order pending at adjournment being raised. Much of the time today was occupied in debating the amendment offered by Mr. Mudd (Rep.) of Maryland appropriating \$750,000 to complete the new buildings authorized to be erected at the Naval academy at Annapolis. The naval committee, with the exception of Mr. Cummings, strenuously opposed proceeding with the work of rehabilitating the Naval academy until comprehensive plans had been decided upon, but the house overruled the committee and adopted the amendment—75 to 23.

The important point in the paragraph providing for the construction of new ships, went out on points of order. One provided that no more than two battleships, two armored and two protected cruisers should be built at any one yard, and the other provided that no bid for the construction of ships should be entertained from any firm or company which had not at the time of bidding an adequate plant.

A bill was passed to grant the Gulf and Northern Railroad company a right-of-way through Oklahoma territory; also a bill to amend the act relating to strikers in Greer county, Oklahoma.

At 3 p. m. the house adjourned.

NAVAL BILL'S LAST PAGE

Reached by the House; Two Measures of Interest to Oklahoma.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—The house reached the last page of the naval bill today and adjourned with a point of order pending against a provision fixing the price of armor plate at \$45 per ton. The provision in the bill was on a point of order on the ground that it was not limited to the bill to be purchased with the appropriation in the bill, whereupon it was modified to meet this objection against it, the point of order pending at adjournment being raised. Much of the time today was occupied in debating the amendment offered by Mr. Mudd (Rep.) of Maryland appropriating \$750,000 to complete the new buildings authorized to be erected at the Naval academy at Annapolis. The naval committee, with the exception of Mr. Cummings, strenuously opposed proceeding with the work of rehabilitating the Naval academy until comprehensive plans had been decided upon, but the house overruled the committee and adopted the amendment—75 to 23.

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SENATE CONFIRMS IRWIN

To Be Associate Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of Clinton F. Irwin of Illinois, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma.

CANNED

Roast Beef Condemned by All Witnesses But One.

REFRIGERATED NOT BAD

None Suspected Chemicals—Miles Gets the Worst of It.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—The court of inquiry engaged in investigating the beef charges preferred by General Miles continued today the hearing of testimony bearing upon the controversy. A number of army officers who participated in the Santiago campaign were heard. Practically without exception the officers condemned the canned roast beef furnished as a travel ration and reviewed complaints about it which the men very generally made, declaring it unpalatable and wanting in nutriment. On the other hand, the refrigerated beef suffered but little at the hands of today's witnesses, it being generally conceded that it was good when delivered from the transports and when it escaped the decomposing effect of the tropical sun enroute to the several commands it was found to be satisfactory. Difficulty in preventing taint before cooking was experienced generally. There was very little in today's evidence pointing to the contention of General Miles that the army in Cuba and Porto Rico should have been supplied with herds of cattle, or beef on the hoof, instead of refrigerated beef, was supported by every witness who today gave his opinion upon this question. A feature of today's examinations was the general assertion of witnesses that they would not have felt it their duty to have made any special report on the beef had it not been for the special orders calling for such reports, but rather would have permitted the unsatisfactory ration to pass without further notice as an incident to warfare and to the peculiarly trying conditions with which the army was confronted at the outbreak of the war. A number of officers testified to the fact that small proportions of rotten or unwholesome rations, due to the climate, were rather to be expected.

The session began with Colonel William H. Powell, of the Seventh Infantry, who was stationed at Madison Barracks at the outbreak of the war. He said that he started for Tampa on April 19 with a month's rations, and did not come in contact with the food from the commissary department at Tampa till about ready to start for Cuba. The regiment went through the Santiago campaign and after the city was captured and the regiment quartered in the city he received requests from his men for money to buy stuff to eat. He investigated the so-called canned roast beef and had some of it served to his table. "I could not eat it," he continued, "it was a stringy, unwholesome-looking mass, more like wet seaweed than anything else I can think of. The men were sick and debilitated and could not keep it on their stomachs. We had at that time 132 sick. Soon after that the fresh beef came to arrive and the men ate readily and began to pick up in health. After the San Juan campaign, here much of our meat spoiled before we could get it."

Colonel Davis inquired if "any other complaints had been received."

"I would like to emphasize," said Colonel Powell, that the enlisted men of the army are not in the habit of complaining. They seem to feel on campaign that the officers are doing all that can be done for them, and I can't say that I heard anything that could be termed complaints. The officers discussed the matter frequently and the quality of the canned beef was a matter of common talk."

Regarding the refrigerated beef, Colonel Powell said there was little to be said against it, except that some of it spoiled before it was eaten while in the city facilities for cooking while in the city were not so good. The regiment was very hard worked while in the city, eighty-nine being on guard duty daily. Some of these were so sick that they fell down at their posts and had to be brought in. He tried to get better quarters and failed and tried to get medical assistance to help his own contract surgeon, but this failed also.

"You made an official report at the time," he said, "and Colonel Davis, 'nor any effort to ameliorate the condition of the men as to their meat rations?'"

"No, sir; I made no official report after returning to the states, when I was ordered by the war department to report on the canned roast beef."

"Yes, I understand," said the recorder.

Colonel Davis produced a report from witnesses, made at Santiago on August 20, in which he condemned the canned roast beef, saying it produced disorders of the stomach. Colonel Powell said he had made that report on an order from the adjutant general's office and that it was based on personal knowledge and reports from his company commanders. Colonel Powell concluded by the issue of fresh beef and removal of the cans to the hills, referring to a question, he said he attributed the sickness more to climatic causes than to the food. His command was overworked and badly quartered and clothed, and appeared a complete wreck. He expressed inability to estimate the percentage of sickness due to the food. Explaining his expressed "want of nutritive value," he said the beef gave no pleasure in eating nor source of strength to the body. In reply to a question from General Davis, he said the issue of fresh beef was made direct, through the regimental commissary, without the intervention of brigade commissaries.

Colonel Davis asked a number of questions, to develop, if possible, the responsibility for the fresh beef reaching the regiments in spoiled condition. Colonel Powell said to Colonel Gillespie that the fresh beef was generally wholesome but never thoroughly good when issued in the morning, and often all was putrid when delivered late in the afternoon. Replying to another question, he said he had declared to fellow officers, after the outbreak of the war, that the refrigerated beef tasted as though it had come in contact with chloroform or kerosene. This was notably true when

BLANCHE

Molineaux Takes the Stand and Tells of "Barney."

MRS. ROGERS IS WASPISH

Regarding Private Letter Boxes and Other Things.

New York, Feb. 21.—Three important witnesses, Mrs. Roland B. Molineaux, Mrs. Florence Rogers and Dr. Wendell C. Phillips were examined today at the coroner's investigation into the poisoning of Mrs. J. Adams, and their testimony, though very interesting, threw no new light upon the mystery surrounding the case. Mr. Cornish was present in the court room most of the day. The inquest yesterday was chiefly devoted to the death of Barney, but beyond showing that he took mercurial poison contained in a ketchup powder, and that it apparently contributed towards his death, developed nothing startling.

David Murdoch, the stationer and private letter box keeper, was called to the stand today and verified his evidence of yesterday, in which he said that Cornish and Mrs. Rogers had dealings with him in 1897.

Then Mrs. Rogers resumed her testimony. She answered questions in a self-possessed way. She said she had lived in Hartford, Conn., all her life until four years ago. Cornish's uncle had married her father's sister and Cornish was her cousin by marriage.

"How long did Cornish live in your house?" asked Mr. Osborn.

"Since March last," replied Mrs. Rogers. "How long since you had a letter box?"

"Not in a year and a half."

She had a letter box as Miss Adeson at Murdoch's place. She had never any other letter box. She was living with her husband at the time and having trouble with him. Her mother was always friendly with her husband. Asked if he was not in Buffalo, Mrs. Rogers said: "I can't tell. We don't communicate. He sends me money for my support monthly."

Cornier then asked: "Your mother and your husband were very friendly?"

"Very friendly," said the woman emphatically. She added that her mother was much grieved over the quarrel with her husband. The line of questioning was evidently intended to bring out whether or not Rogers could have had any possible motive for attempting the life of his mother-in-law. There never was any trouble between herself and her mother, Mrs. Rogers said.

"Why did you have that letter box?" was asked.

"Because," replied Mrs. Rogers loudly, "I had business of a confidential nature with a man who is making investigations for me. The communications were of such a nature that I did not wish a member of my family to know about them."

Mrs. Rogers said she was legally separated from her husband, Coroner Hart asked her if the letters she received at the private box were written by a member of the New York Athletic club. Mrs. Rogers declared that she had never met any member of the club. Neither had she received any letter from the Knickerbocker Athletic club. Her mother never had any trouble with Cornish. Mr. Osborn then endeavored to show that her mother and the agents objected to the way in which she was being investigated, but Mrs. Rogers absolutely denied this.

"Do you know any reason why anybody should want to kill Cornish?"

"I certainly do not," said Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Rogers said she had known Cornish since she was a girl. She had never seen Mrs. Cornish. A new point was brought out when Mr. Osborn asked: "Did you ever hear of any enemy that Cornish had?"

"I knew one man Cornish spoke of as being intensely hostile to him," said Mrs. Rogers.

"What was his name?"

"Barstow S. Weeks." About a year and a half before her mother's death she had heard Cornish say that Weeks had threatened to run him out of town within a year.

"Have you learned of any other threats?"

"A man told Mr. Cornish that Mr. Weeks had since this affair began that he would finish him now."

Mrs. Rogers characterized as being "absolutely false and untrue," the statement of Dr. Potter, who testified at the inquest that he had overheard Mrs. Rogers say to Cornish as they left the room, where Mrs. Adams' body lay: "Don't make the affair public; you know the reason why."

After re-examine Mrs. Molineaux took the witness chair. She is a tall, rather good looking woman about 35 years old. Her mother-in-law sat beside her while she gave testimony. She first became acquainted with Mr. Barstow in the fall of 1897. She was never on the yacht with him and was never invited to take such a trip. Summarizing her relations with Mr. Barstow, she said she had been called to see at times alone, at the suggestion of Mr. Molineaux, and at one time I attended an amateur circus with him, given at the Knickerbocker Athletic club. He called after that several times. It was simply out of friendship that he called.

Mrs. Molineaux said she knew of the friendship between her and Barstow. In answer to the question whether Barstow and Molineaux were not rivals, Mrs. Molineaux replied: "Never to my knowledge. She had not seen Barstow since May, 1898. She had heard that Barstow was ill. Molineaux had said that she had better send him some flowers, which she did. She was in the habit of calling Barstow 'Barney' and he called her Blanche. It was at the request of Molineaux that Barstow had invited her to the circus. Mrs. Molineaux denied that she ever lived in a certain locality in which the district attorney seemed by his questions to think she had. Mrs. Molineaux knew of no pictures taken in which she and Barstow appeared together, or in which she and Barstow and other persons appeared.

Dr. W. C. Phillips, who was called to attend Barstow, said the latter's condition showed symptoms of poison. He said that when Barstow told him he was over-taken and suspected who it was who had sent him the powder, although he did not mention the name of anyone in this

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today:

Probably fair; decidedly colder; north winds.

Wichita, Wednesday, February 22, 1899

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Filipinos Plan a Massacre

Miles Getting the Worst of It

Blanche Molineaux's Story

France Seems Convolving

2. Hopkins Habeas Corpus Argued

Oil Inspector Bill Advanced

Sunday Excursion to Anadarko

3. Wichita Livestock Market

5. Poisoned Eating Salmon

Little Child Lost and Found

6. Work of Beautifying His Park

Mock Trial on at High School

Motion for New Trial Filed

8. Other Side of the Samean Story

FIGHTING THE HAVENS BILL

Ponca City Courier wants the Governor to Veto It.

Ponca City, O. T., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The Daily Courier (Republican) says of the Havens bill: "The Havens statehood bill has been endorsed by the statehood convention—a body composed principally of men who make politics a means of livelihood—but the longer the people study it the less they like it. In the first place, it does not assure statehood, while it does insure the expenditure of vast sums of the people's money. In the second place it will prove the death knell to the cause of free homes if it becomes a law. These two reasons of themselves should be sufficient for the defeat of the measure."

"This paper has discussed the Havens bill before and while it is for statehood at the earliest moment it can be obtained, it believes that the enactment of this bill into law would only result in deferring that cause which the bill is supposed to advance. Congress has the power to say whether this territory shall become a territory or not, and the other will add to the small commonwealth, do something which it is not ready to do. When the proper time comes for statehood, this territory will be clothed in the habiliments of a state and not till then."

"The people do not care half so much for statehood as they do for the passage of the free homes bill. The one will save their farms; the other will add to the thousands of dollars a year is a reasonable estimate for the cost of running the state of Oklahoma in excess of the cost of running the territory of Oklahoma. The United States now pays the cost of our legislature, of our governor and other state officers; furnishes officers for our territorial officials; pays our judges and our deputy marshals. It is worth the cost at this time, when the cause of Oklahoma is chief in the hearts of the people."

"The general verdict of the people is against the Havens bill, and if it passes the legislature it should be met with the veto of the governor."

"Oklahoma cannot afford to try to force congress at so great a cost."

POPS SCORE AT LAST

Two Bills That Would Be a Credit to Old-Time Visionaries.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The Populists of the senate got in their work at last. Yesterday was the last day for the introduction of bills, and seeing that the time was about to expire in which the Pops could bank up their reputation for fool breaks, Senator Young offered a bill permitting cities of the first and second class to establish and maintain public houses and refrigerators. This is probably the compromise the demand of the Pops against the Havens bill, and if it passes the legislature it should be met with the veto of the governor.

"Oklahoma cannot afford to try to force congress at so great a cost."

MONEY FOR PARIS EXPOSITION

House Votes \$30,000 and Stanley Announces Ten Controversies.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The house today passed the bill appropriating \$30,000 for an exhibit at the Paris exposition. Governor Stanley has announced that he will appoint as two members of the commission, F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Agricultural society, and Victor Murdoch, managing editor of the Wichita Eagle. The bill provides that the other member shall be a lay.

CY LELAND MAN GETS IT

Joseph A. Gill of Kansas for an Indian Territory Judgeship.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The president today sent the nomination to the senate of Joseph A. Gill of Kansas, judge of the United States court, Northern District of Arizona, to be judge of the Indian Territory. David D. Shelby of Alabama, United States circuit judge for the fifth circuit.

INDIANS JOIN THE CHURCH

Eight of Them Taken Into the Fold at Darlington.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—Which of Harvey has, by request, introduced a bill providing for a method of the state board of health in performing the duties imposed upon it by this resolution shall be paid as other legislative expenses of this house we said."

ROYAL

Sprigs and Bonapartist Scions are the Subject

OF THE WILDEST RUMOR

In the French Capital, But Nobody Believes

THEM TO BE DANGEROUS

They Let a Good Change Go by for a Better, and Loubet in Now Their Master.

Paris, Feb. 21.—Wild rumors are afloat as to the doings and intentions of the Bonapartists and Orleanist pretenders, but the general belief is that neither will do anything serious, in the face of the general acquiescence in M. Loubet's election, although further disturbances are threatened after M. Faure's funeral. The message of the new president to parliament has greatly strengthened his position, the agitation fomented by Messrs. Coppe and Le Maitre against him has increased the moderate members of La Patrie Francaise and threatens to break up the organization. M. Brunetier and several other members have announced their accession from the feature, as a protest, and their action will probably prove a great damper upon further disorders.

In President Loubet's message, submitted to both houses this afternoon, he says the regular transmission of power to the new president proves France's fidelity to the republic, at a time certain misguided persons are seeking to shake the confidence of the country in its institutions. Continuing, the president dwells upon the necessity of amendment upon and respect for the essential organs of society, parliament, the magistracy, government and the national army. He concludes with recalling the work of the republic, which the president asserts, assures liberty and peace, has concluded alliances and precious friendships.

The chamber of deputies was crowded when M. Loubet's message was read this afternoon. It was greeted with salvos of bravos.

The senate received the message with similar approval, and passed the credits demanded to defray the expenses of the funeral of the late President Faure.

TO INVESTIGATE WEBB M'NALL

Resolution will be Introduced in the House by McKeever.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The resolutions calling for an investigation of the conduct of Webb M'Nall were introduced in the house this afternoon. In full the resolution, as prepared, read as follows:

"Whereas, It appears that during the past two years the superintendent of Insurance of the state of Kansas, has collected, through persons appointed by him, a large sum of money amounting to at least \$200,000 from the insurance corporations transacting business in this state by way of examination fees; and

"Whereas, It appears that the said officer has not published the result of any examination made by his authority of such insurance corporations; and

"Whereas, No report has been made by said officer to transmit the credits demanded by him as aforesaid from such corporations; and no portion of said sum so collected has been turned into the treasury of this state; and

"Whereas, It appears that the superintendent of insurance has attempted to prevent corporations of other states from fully complying to transact the business of insurance in this state from receiving to the courts of this state for the settlement and determination of controversies with citizens of the state; and

"Whereas, It is currently reported that the said officer has been guilty of oppressive and arbitrary conduct in the administration of the affairs of the insurance department of the state; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the house of representatives of the state of Kansas, that the speaker be and he is hereby authorized and directed to forthwith appoint a special committee of five members of this house, to thoroughly and promptly investigate said matters and all other matters relating to the administration of the affairs of the said department and particularly into the methods of examining insurance corporations, and all other matters and things relating to the said department, with power to subpoena witnesses, to call for records and papers and to call for all records and papers in the said department and to administer oaths to all persons called before it, and to employ a stenographer. Be it further

"Resolved, That said committee shall immediately enter upon the discharge of its duties and shall continue to act until the said investigation has been completed. The said committee shall report to this house as soon as it has completed its duties, unless the house by its affirmative vote shall prevent such report being made at the present session, in which event the report of the said committee shall be made to the house at the next session of this house."

"The expense incurred by the committee in performing the duties imposed upon it by this resolution shall be paid as other legislative expenses of this house we said."

INDIANS JOIN THE CHURCH

Eight of Them Taken Into the Fold at Darlington.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—In presence of a number of 12 boys, some of whom were under ten years, Rev. William, pastor of the Congregational church at Darlington, Monday, evangelized into the bosom of the church eight Arapahoe young people who have been attending the Arapahoe Indian boarding school. The ceremony was very impressive one, and it goes to show that the Arapahoe boys, who shall have charge of the state house grounds care for the outside property. The salary is \$50 per month.