The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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GLORY

Fairly Blazes From the Gallant Twentieth Now.

ADVANCE ON CALUMPIT

Marked by a Brilliant Charge by Company K.

COLONEL FRED FUNSTON

With a Volunteer Squad Traverses a Bridge's Skeleton, Under Fire, and Routs the Enemy.

Manila, April 25.—(10:30 p. m.)—General MacArthur's division fought its way to the Filipino trenches before Calumpit today, advancing four miles mostly through woods and jungles and crossing the Bagbag river. This was accomplished at a cost to the Americans of six killed and twenty-eight wounded, the First South Dakota regiment being the heaviest loser. After fording the river the South Dakotans pursued the insurgents to the outskirts of Calumpit, but the town was found to be so strongly protected that General MacArthur deemed it best to withdraw the tired fighters and go into camp for a night's rest before making the final assault. The largest buildings in Calumpit were being fired by the Filipinos while the Americans were crossing the river fully a mile away, indicating the enemy's intention to abandon the place. The insurgents seem to have adopted a settled policy of retiring from one position after another, after inflicting the greatest possible damage upon the advancing army. The forces today were well drilled. Every foot of the ground was tenaciously disputed by thoroughly organized troops, who stood remarkably firm, even before artillery.

The enemy had planned to wreck our artillery transport train. This attempt was a failure, but a span of the iron railway bridge over the river was destroyed, hampering the American transportation for some time. The Filipinos cut the girders, intending to have the structure fall with the train, but it collapsed prematurely, of its own weight. The Bagbag river, which is about a hundred yards wide at that point, was splendidly fortified, and the Americans were compelled to approach an open space from which the roads had cleared every obstruction to sight. The bank of the river, a big bluff, was surmounted with intrenchments capped with rocks, loop-holed and partly hidden by bushes.

General Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, leaving camp beyond Malolos city. General Hale's, which started yesterday, was earlier on the march and sweeping westward toward the railroad. The armored train was being pushed by Chinamen, the Twentieth Kansas regiment advancing in an extended order on the left, and the First Montana regiment, with the Utah light artillery, on the right.

The rapid-firing guns on the train "opened the ball" at 11:30 a. m., about a mile from the river, their popping alternating continuously with the boom of the six-pounders. The Montana regiment and the Utah batteries at the same time entered the jungle, from which the insurgents, who were occupying a large, straggling village of huts, poured forth heavy volleys. In the course of an hour the Americans had forced a passage through the woods to the open space in front of the river, and the artillery, immediately on wheeling into the open, began shelling the Filipino trenches.

In the meantime company K, Twentieth Kansas, led by Captain Billwood, performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign. The regiment was being held in reserve, and company K charged a distance of a quarter of a mile over a corn field to the bank of the river, near the bridge, where the insurgents from a trench were peppering the armored train, then about 200 yards down the track. The company found shelter in a ditch.

Colonel Frederick Funston called for volunteers to cross the river, and the colonel himself, Lieutenant Ball, a private of company K, a private of company E, Trumpeter Bergdoll and Corporal Ferguson of company I, crawled along the iron girders. While this was going on the men of company K from the ditch were fusillading the trenches in the endeavor to divert attention, but the Filipinos got the range from a trench down the river and their bullets soon spattered the water under the structure. Having reached the broken span, the small but valorous party of Americans slid down the cables, swam a few yards to the shore to the trenches, revolvers in hand, while the few remaining Filipinos bolted.

Colonel Funston said afterwards: "It was not much to do. We knew they could not shoot straight and that our boys would shoot to them while we were crossing."

General Hale's troops, on the right, had the hardest fight. They followed the north bank of the river nearest the town from the east, with the First Nebraska regiment on its left and the First South Dakota and the Fifty-first Iowa beyond. The country to be traversed was mostly jungle, but the Filipinos stood their ground stock in the open spaces.

General Hale's right joined General Wheaton's left soon after noon, a curve in the river enabling the Americans to pour an enfilading fire into the enemy's trenches. About this time the cheers of the Kansas troops announced that the Americans had crossed the river. General Hale's men began to ford the Calco, a branch of the Pampanga stretching to the northeast. The general himself plunged in up to his neck, and the regiment, all carrying flags, floundered across the stream. The guns of the Utah light artillery were dragged over next and turned an extended fire, to advance upon the trenches before Calumpit, from which the Filipinos were pouring continuous volleys.

The armored car had one man killed and two wounded. The Kansas regiment had three wounded during the charge, and the Utah light artillery one killed and two wounded. Most of the other casualties befell the South Dakota regiment. It is difficult to estimate the insurgents' losses, but they are no fewer than seventy killed, many of them by the artillery.

Manila, April 25, 10:20 a. m.—Although the sticky condition of the ground, due to a rainstorm, seriously impeded its progress, General Lawton's column left San Jose today and is expected to reach Norzagary this afternoon. Colonel Summers is marching across from Bocava with two battalions each from the Oregon and Minnesota regiments, three troops of cavalry and two guns. In the meantime General MacArthur's division is in front of Calumpit, preparing to attack the rebel stronghold, and General Hale, with several guns, is threatening the enemy's flank. A few rebels between Novaliches and La Laema have persistently interfered with telegraphic communication but the signal corps has repaired the breaks and captured several prisoners. A small body of rebels at Taktay was discovered this morning by the armored launch Napidan. A few shots scattered the rebels and drove them inland from the lake. All is quiet along General Hall's and eneral Overshine's lines.

6:15 p. m.—General Hale's brigade, consisting of the Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota regiments, with three guns which left Malolos on Monday, followed the west bank of the Rio Grande river to a ford. Many small bands of rebels were encountered and during the afternoon the Americans discovered several hundred of the enemy entrenched near Pullian, north of Quingane. Oru troops attacked the rebels, losing six men killed and eleven wounded. General Hale's troops claim that nearly 20 dead natives were counted along the country traversed. Among the dead was a Spanish captin. The South Dakota regiment bore the brunt of the fighting and had five men killed and nine wounded.

The temperature today was 94 and several cases of sunstroke were reported. The weather was cloudy. The country traversed by our troops is thickly wooded and the hardest for fighting. The rebels along the Bagbag river were re-inforced from Calumpit as troops under General Hale approached. During the day the Americans captured 35 prisoners. As this dispatch is sent the rebels are retreating in the direction of Calumpit. The Philippine troops engaged were well uniformed and well drilled. As the campaign progresses ,the rebel troops are improving. They are adopting American methods and the accuracy of their shooting is evinced by the fact that five Americans were shot in the head.

General Hale at 4 o'clock this morning crossed the river and advanced on Calumpit. General MacArthur's division also advanced and nine of the armored flat cars pushed ahead on the railroad. The Kansas regiment dvanced on the right of the track and the Montana regiment pushed forward on its left.

The rebels are already returning to Malolos and are becoming troublesome. They fired on an ambulance yesteroay, which was passing across the plaza and they have driven the Chinese out. The Third artillery patrolled the twon last night.

OTIS IS STILL SANGUINE

Of His Ability to Handle the Situation--Latest Casualty List.

Washington, April 25.—The following was today received at the war department from General Otis at Manila: "ale's brigade, MacArthur's division, moved down right bank Quinqua river yesterday to vicinity calumpit; now joined by Wheaton's brigade on left bank. Hale encountered fierce opposition, driving enemy with heavy loss, taking his intrenchments in flank. Hale's casualties, 6 killed, 12 wounded. The division has now invested Calumpit, which will be taken today. Lawton, with part of his command, reaches Nertagaray this evening, where he will be joined by centre column from Bocave. Extreme heat, rain, high streams, bad roads made march very difficult. He has not met opposition since leaving Novaliches, enemy retreating in his front. South of and near Manila enemy has a force of 4,000, making demonstrations daily; can be easily taken care of. It cannot communicate with north. List of casualties day before yesterday cabled today."

Following is the list referred to above:

KILLED.

First Nebraska—Colonel John M. Stotsenburg; company K, Second Lieutenant L. E. Sisson; B, Quartermaster Sergeant J. F. Storch; H, Sergeant Charles Meleck.

Fourth cavalry—Company I, Privates William B. Jackson, William B. Skinner.

WOUNDED.

Fourth cavalry—Company K, Musician Charles Power, ankle, severe; Privates Ralph Wintler, buttock, severe; Edward Quinn, shoulder, severe; John B. Carey, thigh, slight; Patsy O'Conner, head, severe.

First Nebraska—Company H, First Lieutenant William K. Moore, leg, moderate; B, Second Lieutenant A. S. Wadsworth, leg, severe; Privates William L. Richards, arm, severe; D, Lee Stoner, jaw, severe; Edwin O. Peterson, cheek, severe; James Richard, jaw, severe; Charles Swariz, iliac region, severe; F, John White, leg, moderate; Musician Walter G. Tingley, neck, severe; H, W. Livute and Walter Elfritz, shoulder, severe; Guy Minor, leg, severe; I, Edwin F. Gregg, forearm, severe; James Keenan, buttock, severe; David Wilkins, chest, severe; Sergeant Clyde Vosburgh, iliac region, severe; Corporals Dallas Henderson, leg, moderate; Harry Brookover, arm, severe; Frank Faulk, leg, severe; Privates Robert L. Smith, side, severe; William H. Larue, hand, severe; Fred Gibbs, back, slight; Otto Hemp, leg, severe; William H. Larue, hand, severe; Fred Gibbs, back, slight; Otto Hemp, leg, slight; Eli Sisson, thigh, slight; James R. Alwen, knee, severe; M. Orson E. Humphrey, shoulder, severe; Sergeant Horace Kennedy, chest, severe; Corporal A. R. Chapman ,forearm, moderate.

Fifty-first Iowa—Company E, Corporal George E. Mariner, forearm, severe; Lewis Hunter, hand, severe; L, Carl Gardner, thigh, severe; W. L. Larson, thigh, moderate; Robert L. Dolly, dorsal region, severe; M. Adrian Hackett, leg, severe; Bert Thomas, thigh, severe.

Utah artillery—Company A, Privates David J. Davids, leg, severe; John Alpaurugh, head, severe.

First California—Company D, Corporal C. M. Davis, foot, slight.

With a large war department map before them, the members of the cabinet traced the positions of the American soldiers and the Filipinos near Calumpit. Secretary Alger pointed out what was intended to be accomplished, the positions and the strength of the opposing forces. The secretary is rather hopeful that the Filipinos will not be able to elude the American forces this time. He believes that if a large part of Aguinaldo's army could be captured the termination of the fighting might be near.

A cabinet officer said this afternoon that the cabinet has at no time discussed the subject of the future disposition of the Philippines. "It is the present that we are thinking of," he said, "and there is not the slightest intention of deviating from the present program. I believe it is the unanimous feeling of the cabinet that nothing shall be decided as to the future

(Continued on Second Page)

BRITISH

For Once Honor Themselves and Their Flag

BY HAULING IT DOWN

Palawan Natives Had Hoisted It to Scare Brigands.

Victoria, B. C., April 25.—Mail advices from the Orient state that the United States gunboat Yorktown discovered the Filipino steamer San Joaquin hidden near Daupan. The native crew had mutinied and murdered the captain and mate and looted the ship. The Yorktown towed her to Manila. H. M. S. Archer, at Singapore, reports that the Palawan natives hoisted a British flag. The Archer's crew compelled them to lower it. The Yorktown seized the Spanish steamer Mundara off the Gul fof Lingayen on March 30 as a filibusterer. She gave the Yorktown a two hours' run before she was captured.

Hong Kong papers give the following particulars relative to the natives of Palawan hoisting the British flag over that island: "H. M. S. Archer, which left Singapore suddenly early on the morning of February 26 under sealed orders, returned yesterday. Her orders were received from home by telegraph and they were to the effect that she was to proceed as quickly as possible to Palawan, where, it was stated, the British flag had been hoisted by the natives. The Archer's mission was to haul it down. On her arrival off a small settlement on the Palawan coast, the British red ensign was seen to be floating. The ship had not been at anchor any length of time before several Filipinos came aboard and had an interview with Commander Dare. He informed them that he had been instructed to take the flag down. The inhabitants of the town had hoisted th eflag because they thought it might afford them protection from bands of brigands who were ensconced in the hills. The Filipino deputation made it clear that they had not heard that the island of Palawan had been ceded by Spain to the United States and they accordingly promised that the flag should be lowered. When they returned to the shore, the ensign was pulled down. The brigands, who held the hills at the rear of the settlement, caused the inhabitants a great deal of annoyance but their depredations had been considerably lessened since the British ensign had been hoisted. When the Archer entered they hastily retired. There were no Europeans in the place.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

John Bull Has Never Given, Nor Will He Begin Now.

New York, April 25.—A special from Washington says: Although Great Britain is willing to relinquish her right to share in the Nicaragua canal by abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in return for a quid pro quo from the United States it is apparent to officials of the state department that she is taking measures to provide transportation facilities across Nicaragua for her own trade. No official confirmation has been received of the dispatch from Managua saying that President Zelaya had granted an option to the British consul at Managua or to any company he may organize, to purchase the railroads and steamboats of Nicaragua, with the workshops appertaining to them, for the sum of 6,500,000 pesos silver, but details of the agreement are expected by the state department. It is considered very significant that a representative of Great Britain should take measures for placing under British control the transportation facilities in Nicaragua while negotiations are in progress between the United States and Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and with it the surrender of all the latter's rights in the Nicaragua canal.

PAGO PAGO COALING STATION

Abercenda Ready to Sail With Structural Materials.

Washington, April 25.—The Abardena has completed taking on coal and has dropped down to Fort Monroe preparatory to sailing for Samoa. Besides the structural material for the wharf and coal sheds at Pago Pago, the Abardena has on board 2,400 tons of steam coal, which will be needed by the Philadelphia by the time the Abardena reaches her. The coaling station to be erected at Pago Pago will be of the most permanent character. The wharf proper is to be T shaped and will extend out from the shore to the 20-foot mark. I twill be supported on solid steel piles, which will be screwed and driven into the coral bottom. The sheds for the storage of coal will be of iron and the station will be equipped with small tramways and automatic steam machinery for handling rapidly large quantities of coal. It is believed that about a year will be consumed in completing the work at the station.

London, April 25.—In the house of commons today, the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Right Hon. William St. John Broderick replying to James F. Hogan, anti-Parnellite, representing the middle division of Tipperary, said the question of the succession to the throne of Samoa would be reported upon by the joint commission, whose report would be considered by their respective governments before action was taken.

San Francisco, April 25.—The members of the Samoan commission have arrived and will go to Apia on the transport Badger, which will sail on Wednesday. Judge Tripp, the American representative, says that the commissioners are in thorough harmony in their desire to avoid international complications and work in accord on the main issues.

Melbourne, Victoria April 25—On the adjournment of the premier of New Zealand, Right Hon. R. R. Seddon, the premier of Victoria, Right Hon. Sir George R. Turner, has cabled a message to the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, urging that the British government conserve the interests of the empire in Samoa.

ORIENTAL WARS OF CREED

Missionary Outrages by Chinese--Mohammedan Versus Budhist.

Victoria, B. C., April 25.—Advices by the Empress of China state that a mob in Kongu, Korea, has sacked a French missionary's residence and carried him off captive. Korean troops have been dispatched to attempt to recover the missionary, whose fate is unknown.

Fresh outrages against the missionaries have occurred in Shan Tung, and Germany has sent troops into the districts affected. Chinese soldiers murdered two or three German soldiers in the beginning of April in the vicinity of Kiao Chou. The Germans entered the village and shot down the murderers. Germany has made several demands on China with regard to the Ichow affair and asks for mining and railway concessions and the right of collecting likin daily in Chantong province.

Thirty Chinese Buddhists have been murdered in Kansu by rebel Mohammedans and a general rebellion is feared. The northwest is defenceless, owing to the withdrawal of the best troops. The Mohammedans threaten war to the knife against the Buddhists.

An Ichoufou correspondent says: "Three Catholics have been killed in Feihien, about 40 miles to the west of us. Six of them have been killed at Shen Shan, of whom two were burned in a big public bonfire. This is a different affair from the one in which a child was burned and two had their eyes put out."

CROMWELL-LIKE CURSES

Fall From the Lips of a London Minister Eulogizing Old Noll.

London, April 25.—The three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Oliver Cromwell has furnished the occasion for biographies, appreciative articles, portraits in all the papers and celebrations in various parts of the country, in honor of the Lord Protector of the British Commonwealth. Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, this city, took the subject as the theme for his sermon this afternoon and delivered an extraordinary oration to a large congregation. In the course of his remarks he attacked the Prince of Wales as "a certain card-playing prince." After eulogizing Cromwell, Dr. Parker said: "When the prince fails then let the country mourn. We look to princes for noble deeds and a high example. When I see my prince anw my premier on a race course, I don't like it."

These remarks were cheered by the audience and Dr. Parker proceeded to make a rabid attack on the sultan of Turkey, during which he said: "Emperor William may call him his friend, but in the name of God the aFther, the Son and the Holy Ghost, I say God damn the sultan."

The preacher concluded with a passionate denunciation of the church for "accepting Protestant money for performing popish tricks." Then, drawing from his Bible the undertaker's bill for his wife's interment, he scathingly read the word on the top of the bill "unconsecrated." "Shame," shouted Dr. Parker, and the congregation loudly re-echoed the word.

Continuing, the preacher said: "When I read the word it meant vitriol poured into a red, gaping wound. It is a knavish trick; a popish device; detestable blasphemy. It made me still more faithful to non-conformity, which made England possible to live in.'

SIR JULIAN DEPARTS

Japanese Delegates Reach Victoria, Enroute to The Hague.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote left today for The Hague, where he will be the senior British delegate to the czar's disarmament congress. He will be accompanied to London by Lady Pauncefote and their four daughters, with a large household retinue. They sail tomorrow on the New York, of the American line. Sir Julian made a parting call on the president and Secretary Hay today. The departure of the ambassador was the occasion for a notable compliment from the ambassadors of France, Germany and Russia. They assembled at the French embassy and then proceeded to the British embassy, where hearty congratulations were extended to Sir Julian on the honor conferred on him and well wishes expressed not only for the ambassador's mission but also for the czar's international congress. Sir Julian thanked the three ambassadors for this exceptional courtesy and through them conveyed his regards to the diplomatic corps. Mr. Reginald Tower arrives tomorrow to become British charge d'affaires during the ambassador's absence.

Victoria, B. C., April 25.—Japan's delegates to the peace conference at The Hague have arrived here on the Empress of China. The delegation consists of Captains Sakamote and Uyehora and a lawyer named Ingara.

SAMPLE OF CUBAN FLATTERY

How a Native Journal Cuddles Up to General Carpenter.

Havana, April 25.—There is much good feeling in Puerto Principe over the retention of General Carpenter as commander of the department. La Verdad, published at the city of Puerto Principe, says: "For our part, we should sincerely regret General Carpenter's departure. Though we have occasionally attacked him, we must admit that as a governor he is discreet and always has the interests of the province at heart, has surmounted great difficulties and has won the applause of those who formerly were unwilling to lend him the cordial support he deserved. Our province is quiet, compared with other parts of the island; there are no bandits and the farmers are resuming work."

General Fitzhugh Lee is making a tour of his district and will return to his headquarters on Thursday.

Five American soldiers, who were discharged on Sunday and who were waiting for transportation and pay have been compelled to sleep in the parks and beg for food. Of 200 men discharged on Sunday, only 25 received tickets, although more than 200 is due each man.

CARTER HARRISON APPROVES

So There's Nothing to Hinder Home Rule for Ireland.

Chicago, April 25.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison received the following cablegram today, relating to the establishment of local government in Ireland in accordance with the recent act of parliament:

"Local government happily established. Ireland waits your message on her march to home rule.

(Signed) "EDITOR IRISH INDEPENDENT, "Dublin, Ireland."

The reply was as follows: "Rejoice in Ireland's triumph. Full freedom must follow.

(Signed) "CARTER H. HARRISON, "Mayor."

Bombay, April 25.—The Times of India says it learns from an "unimpeachable source" that Russia has secured an interest in a portion of the Persian Gulf, sufficient to give her the right to take possession of it whenever she chooses. It is added that this information comes direct from Techeran and it is believed the port referred to is Bunder-Abbassee.

BEEF

Kicks are Classified by Colonel Garlington.

CANNED ROAST CURSED

By About as Many as Praised the Refrigerated.

Washington, April 25.—The report of Colonel Garlington, of the commissary department of the army, which was yesterday presented to the Wade court of inquiry, but not accepted as a part of the record, was made public today. It covers almost a hundred typewritten pages and is a careful review of the subject. Colonel Garlington claims to have collected the opinions of 876 officers and 163 enlisted men concerning the canned roast beef, which he classifies as follows: Twenty-three officers and one man pronounced it "good or excellent;" 25 officers and 2 men "fair, or good, with exceptions;" 202 officers and 149 men, 'entirely bad or unfit." He commented at some length upon this, giving the various terms used to indicate the feeling of officers and men in regard to it, but says that "where cooking was possible and vegetables and condiments available and the beef prepared, seasoned and mixed with vegetables, complaints were lessened or modified, and some even praised it as a substitute for fresh beef."

Colonel Garlington refers to the fact that the issue of canned beef was authorized as a part of the army ration as early as 1880, but says that the use of the canned roast or boiled article appears to have been very limited before the beginning of the Spanish war.

Referring to the Chicago purchases of canned roast beef for the Spanish war, Colonel Garlington says: "There was no inspection of it other than that of the samples selected by the various packing houses and delivered to the commissary officer from time to time."

Colonel Garlington directs attention to the fact that none of the cans bore any label giving the date of canning, and he comments thus: "How long the beef that was sold to the government had been in storage is a matter of conjecture, as the question of age does not seem to have entered in making contracts."

Colonel Garlington mentions the fact that the first complaint of the war concerning the quality of the canned beef was made by Colonel Weston, of the commissary department, in a telegram dated Tampa, June 3, and directed to Colonel O. M. Smith, at Chicago. In it he said: "Some of the beef is abjectionable, and cans here and there are fermented."

The record shows that this complaint received prompt attention; that Colonel Smith asked that the name of the packer be given, and that Colonel Davis, assistant commissary of subsistence at Washington, gave immediate instructions to investigate the complaint and "not send more until further orders."

Colonel Garlington found it impossible to definitely determine the amount of canned roast beef destroyed, but he collected considerable data on this subject, showing that at least 104,818 pounds were acted upon by the boards of survey or inspectors, and that of this amount 69,070 were destroyed as worthless and 45,744 pounds sold.

He refers to the fact that, though the soldiers threw away much of the meat, they had "the alternative of eating this beef or going hungry."

Colonel Garlington groups the opinions of officers and men on the refrigerated beef as follows: "Good or excellent," 76 officers and 8 men; "fair or good, if trimmed," 133 officers and 35 men; "mostly bad," 40 officers and 26 men; "bad or unfit," 9 officers and 14 men. From this summary he concludes that about 75 per cent of the opinion was favorable to the refrigerated meat and 25 per cent unfavorable. Colonel Garlington also devoted considerable space to processes for preserving beef, giving the details concerning the experiment with the Powell process. He also gives all the facts going to show that the commissary officers in Florida manifested a disposition to assist in this experiment by having the meat tried by the troops.

ONE MORE DAY OF IT

Then Mrs. George's Life Will be in the Jury's Hands.

Canton, O., April 25.—At the adjournment of court this evening the arguments in the trial of Mrs George were little more than half complete. Mr. Welty, who has the close of the defense, had fairly warmed up to the work and will, in all probability occupy all of tomorrow morning. Mr. Pomerene, who closes for the state, will not be expected to finish in less than half a day, which at the earliest will bring the end of the arguments to the adjournment hour tomorrow evening. The judge has unofficially said that his charge will not be lengthy; it will not occupy more than fifteen or twenty minutes, and if possible, will be delivered tomorrow evening. There may be some hesitancy, however, about sending the jury out at the close of the day, and it will be no surprise if the judge's charge is not delivered until Thursday morning.

At the opening of court today Attorney James D. Sterling began the opening address in defense of Mrs. George. The Barber case, dwelt upon by Mr. Grant yesterday, was first taken up. Mr. Sterling disputed the position of the state that the testimony on Mrs. George's grievances against Saxton could only be considered in connection with an implied confession and the only in determining the degree of the crime. He said the wrogs of the accused were offered and should be accepted as showing the circumstances and conditions surrounding the threats which it was sought to be proved she had made. Later Mr. Sterling took up a review of the testimony. Following the citation of authorities on the legal proposition involved, Mr. Sterling presented quotations from a number of medical text books in support of the requests for a charge to the jury on the opium or morphine habit and then briefly referred to the testimony. Mr. Sterling paid his respects to Saxton and others connected with the case. He presented Saxton in the most unfavorable light and dwelt upon the alleged wrecking of the George home.

Bulletin Of
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Wednesday, April 26, 1899

Weather For Wichita Today:
Probably showers; cooler; southerly winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.
Pages.
1. Twentieth Again to the Front
British Haul Down Their Flag
Opinions on the Army Beef
Booker T. Washington on Lynching
2. Injunction Against Oil Men
Pleas of Mrs. George's Counsel
Germans Admit German Hostility
3. Wichita Livestock Markets
Costly Litigation Over a Hog
5. Murder at Kanapolis
G. A. R. Delegates to Encampment
6. Botkin's Congressional Ambition
Says His Son Was Murdered
8. New Danger From Mormonism

This occupied the time until the noon adjournment.

Mr. Sterling continued to talk during two hours of the afternoon session, reviewing and summing up the testimony and especially attacking the testimony of Mrs. Eckroat, the eye witness, on the ground of her excessive use of morphine and the contention that by reason of the darkness it was impossible for any one to have been recognized under the admitted conditions.

Mr. Welty, who is closing for the defense, had spoken but a little more than an hour at the adjournment, part of which was devoted to citing additional authorities on the legal propositions. He then began a review of the life of Mrs. George so far as it has been introduced in evidence in this case, representing her as an unsophisticated country woman, a novice in the ways of the world, until she came in contact with Saxton. Her fall he described in detail and was just entering upon a review of the threats which constitute a considerable volume of the evidence and the circumstances under which they were made, when adjournment occurred.

LYNCHING AT GALENA, KANSAS

Colored Murderer Killed by a Mob of Colored Men.

Galena, Kan., April 25.—Charles Williams, alias Jones (colored) was shot to death at 3:30 this morning in the county jail by a mob of negroes. Williams killed Laura Canafax, a negress, yesterday. The mob, composed of about twenty-five masked negroes, went to the jail, and four gained an entrance by breaking the door in. The first man had an ax, the second a rope and the third carried a pistol. Williams was locked in his cell but the lost no time in breaking the lock and ordered him to come out. This he refused to do, claiming that he was innocent of the charge, grabbed a couple of bricks and asked them to give him only a fair show.

At this the men who carried the revolver began shooting through the bars at Williams. Four shots took effect, killing the murderer instantly. The work of the mob was systematically and coolly done. They came quietly, did their work and dispersed without and demonstration. The coroner's inquest today held that Williams came to his death from the effects of pistol shots from an unknown person. No arrests have been made.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEGRAPHY

Associated Press Claims the Record at 6,001 Miles.

Chicago, April 25.—The record for long-distance practical telegraphing was broken today by the Associated Press on its regular system of wires leased from the Western Union Telegraph company. A continuous circuit of 6,001 miles, reaching from New York City to the Pacific coast and from Chicago to New Orleans, touching Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco and all the larger intermediate points south and west was successfully worked for several hours. There were forty-one operators copying from a sender in New York, with newspapers being served direct from this one circuit in thirty-eight of the leading cities of the United States. Longer circuits have been worked for short periods, but, as far as known, today's record has never been equalled, considering the number of operators copying, the number of newspapers served, and the tritory covered by th circuit. A distinctive feature of the work was that it was not done for the purpose of testing the possibilities of long-distance telegraphing. The circuit was made to carry the regular daily Associated Press dispatches at the high speed always employed in the ordinary course of business.

PORTO RICANS STARVING

Plan to Relieve Them by Furnishing Them a Market.

Washington, April 25.—ueral Roy Stone and the members of the executive committee of the National Red Cross called upon the president today to lay before him a plan for the relief of some of the destitute in Porto Rico. Over 200,000 of the natives, according to Doctor Henna, have been without bread and meat for six weeks and are on the verge of starvation. General Grant has reported thirty-nine deaths from starvation in a single province. The aid of the military authorities in Porto Rico were able to give the natives in the way of distribution of rations and employment on the roads has been greatly reduced since the free distribution of rations was suspended, and some o fthe Porto Rican planters and merchants have devised a scheme which they believe will afford much relief to the destitute and at the same time serve them by introducing Porto Rican goods in American markets. The price of coffee in Porto Rico is very low on account of the large crop in Brazil and they offer to contribute a large amount to be sold in this country through the agency of the Red Cross, the proceeds to go toward the relief of the distressed upon the island. The Porto Rican Steamship company has offered to carry these contributions free. They also offer to contribute crystal sugar fruits, preserves, cigars, cigarettes, etc., and suggest the sale of these products at coffee rooms to be established in the principal cities b ythe Red Cross. They desire that these charitable contributions shall be admitted to this country free of duty. The contributors of these articles hope to profit later by the introduction of their products in American markets.

BOOKER

T. Washington, While Bitterly Opposed to Lynching

THINKS HE'LL DO BEST

For His People in the South By Educating Them

RATHER THAN THUNDERING

Against Southern Mobs--Says Educated Negroes are Law-Abiding --Other Utterances.

Philadelphia, April 25.—Booker T. Washington, founder and principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, in Alabama, who arrived here today, was questioned regarding the Georgia lynchings. He said: "I would like to speak at length upon these Georgia occurrences and others of a like nature, which have taken place in recent years, but in view of my position and hope in the interest of the Tuskegee institute and the education of our people, I feel constrained to keep silent and not engage in any controversy that might react on the work to which I am now lending my efforts. I think I can be of more service to the race by giving my time and strength in helping to lay the foundation for an education which will be the permanent cure for such outrages.

"I do not mind adding," said the speaker, "tha tI am opposed to mob violence under all circumstances. Those guilty of crime should be surely, swiftly and terribly punished, but by legal methods. As a rule, the men guilty of these outrages are ignorant individuals who have had no opportunity to secure an education in moral restraint. The resolution of our present difficulties is to be found in the thorough mental, religious and industrial education of both races in the south. It is an encouraging fact to note that of the hundreds of colored men who have been educated in the higher institutions of the south not one has been guilty of the crime of assaulting a woman."

New York, April 25.—The colored ministers of New York City at a meeting in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church passed resolutions denouncing the Georgia lynchings. Rev. William H. Brooks, of St. Mark's church, was among the speakers. "We have no sympathy," he said, "with the crime charged against the negroes throughout the south, but, whatever the crime, we believe there is not sufficient law to protect them until the trial comes. I hope and trust that the secular and religious papers and pulpits will give their aid and throw their influence on the side of right."

W. A. Barber, ex-attorney general of South Carolina, who has just returned from Lake City, S. C., where he was prosecuting attorney for the government in the trial of the lynchers of Postmaster Baker, says: "I believe in the lynching of negroes confessedly guilty of criminal assault. It is the only protection of the women of the south, especially of the rural districts. Otherwise I am opposed to lynching. I feel sorry for the south that this blot is upon us. It affects us all over the world. It robs us of material prosperity and of the high moral and social position to which we are entitled. It robs the worth of our investments. If it is not stopped, then shut the school houses, burn the books ,tear down the churches and admit to the world that Anglo-Saxon civilization is a failure."

CHANCE FOR COLORED MEN

To Mingle With the Filipinos and Help Civilize Them.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—A proposition to utilize negro troops to a large extent in future military operations in the Philippines is attracting much attention and, it is believed, will be considered by the administration in the near future. Even a policy is urged on the theory that certain racial affinities may be utilized in a way to defeat rebellious acts on the part of Aguinaldo and his party and to bring peace to the newly acquired possessions of the United States in the east. Considerd of the population of the Philippines are negro, and of the same race as those of the United States, and while not numerous about Manila, comprise nearly the entire population of some of the islands. The advocates of the scheme believe that in a short time there would be an assimilation between the negroes of the Philippines and their kindred from the United States, and there would follow for the colored people opportunities to get homes and possibilities of careers they could not hope for in this country.

SMALLPOX PATIENT AT LARGE

Thirty Cases Among the Colored Population of Kansas City, Kan.

Kansas City, Mo., April 25.—A negro broken out with smallpox sores and delirious from the disease ran through the streets of Kansas City, Kan., this evening. His outbreak by the police revealed the fact that the disease is epidemic among the negroes of that city. So far nearly thirty cases of smallpox have been found, twenty of the cases being found in one thickly settled block. It appears that the health authorities have made a wrong diagnosis of the disease and, after, when they discovered the nature, attempted to conceal the facts. Tonight a strict quarantine was established in the infected districts and it is hoped that the warm weather will aid in stamping out the disease.

Copper Combine Announced.

New York, April 25.—The absolute statement was made today by one of the most important interests in the copper trade that H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil company, acting for a syndicate, has obtained control of many of the heaviest producing copper mine properties in the United States.

How Much Ice Does That Cut?

Madrid, April 25.—Don Carlos, the pretender, is said to have sent a fresh manifesto to his adherents.