The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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CAPTURE OF CALUMPIT

Another Sun Will See Aguinaldo's Capital in MacArthur's Hands --Filipinos in Flight.

AMERICAN LOSS LIGHT

Movement Under Difficulties of Heat, Jungle and Strong Intrenchments—Lawton's Columns Reunited—The Approach to Calumpit—Latest List of Casualties.

Washington, April 26.—The following cablegram was received at the war department late this evening:

"Manila, April 26.—Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton at Norzagaray and Angat, his two columns united, have driven enemy to north and west. Slight casualties, names not reported. Only means communication couriers. MacArthur has taken portion of Calumpit south of river. Movement attended with difficulties on account of jungle, heat and strong intrenchments. His casualties yesterday three killed, eleven wounded. Developments thus far satisfactory. OTIS."

Officials of the department do not care to discuss the situation, in the absence of fuller information, but the feeling seemed to be that the American forces were meeting with more resistance than anticipated. Secretary Alger said there had been no change in the program not to call for the 25,000 volunteers authorized by the act of March 2.

New York, April 26.—A special to the Journal from Manila, April 26, says: General MacArthur's division, 6,000 troops, annihilated the insurgents at Calumpit today. Aguinaldo's troops made a stubborn resistance but were driven to the hills. Eight Americans were killed. Calumpit is the key to the whole of northern Luzon.

London, April 27.—The Daily Mail this morning congratulates the Americans upon their victory at Calumpit, adding that their success is "particularly gratifying to Englishmen, who alone appreciate the difficulties with which our cousins have contended."

Manila, April 26.—6:10 p. m.—Aguinaldo's army today is defending Calumpit energetically, which is said to indicate that the rebels are finally making that place their last ditch or stand, which the Americans expected them to make at Malolos. For the first time the Filipinos are employing artillery. They brought two guns into action in the trenches today before Calumpit, firing modern shrapnel, which burst over the heads of General Wheaton's men without effect. The fighting was resumed at 6 o'clock this morning. During the night the American engineers repaired the Bagbag bridge, thus enabling our troops to cross the river. General Wheaton's brigade advanced in extended order, with the Kansas regiment to the west of the railroad, and the Montana regiment to the east of it, and took up a position covering one and a half miles on the south bank of the Rio Grande. On the opposite bank were fortified trenches from which a few American soldiers would have been able to defy thousands, so strongly were they constructed. The Americans found the trenches on the south bank of the river deserted, when furnished them with cover from which they could pick off Filipinos whenever one of them showed his head.

When the rebels began firing, two puffs of smoke, simultaneously, from the trenches on each side of the railroad track, showed they were using cannon, which was a genuine surprise to the Americans. Several shells burst close to General Wheaton's staff, but it seemed that the Filipinos failed to master the machinery of modern shells, as they were unable to get the right range. Young's battery was ordered into position in the center of the Kansas regiment, to silence the rebel guns and at 11 o'clock the rapid-fire guns had been ferried across the river and came into line.

At noon the rebels were still pouring a heavy fire in the direction of the Americans, who returned it spiritedly. Two Americans were killed and seven wounded. At about this time General Hale's brigade was advancing east of the line, apparently to cross the river and attack the rebel trenches in the flank, as the Americans did yesterday.

General MacArthur has secured an order issued by Aguinaldo to the rebel commanders, telling them to instruct their men to economize their fire, save the empty shells and not fire at the enemy when the latter is under cover. The Filipinos are also instructed never to fire at a longer range than 150 metres and when they have a river or other obstruction in front, to hold their fire until within eighty metres. This order was issued after the recent encounter between the Filipinos and the Americans.

General Lawton is meeting with the greatest obstacles in the character of the country. His troops have only had a few skirmishes thus far, resulting in five of his men being wounded. But he has been forced to put his men at work building roads, and the transport service is giving much trouble, bullocks dying of the heat and exhaustion and Chinamen having to be employed in pulling some of the carts. Therefore, the general has been unable to cover the ground he hoped to cover. The natives flee before the expedition but they swarm back to their huts as soon as the American troops have passed. A few Filipino sharpshooters are harassing the American flanks. The commissary department is preparing to send more rations, under a strong escort, to the front.

The United States transport Zelandia, from San Francisco, March 15, having on board several companies of the Ninth infantry and a large quantity of supplies, arrived here today after an uneventful voyage. Her troops are now camped on the water front. The United States transport Sheridan sails for home tomorrow. She will take among her passengers General Charles King and Mrs. Colonel Stotsenberg, who is conveying her husband's body to the United States. The Sheridan also has on board several officers' families who find Manila an undesirable residence.

LISTS OF CASUALTIES

Sent by Otis, Covering From the 24th to Date.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Under today's date General Otis has forwarded to the adjutant general the following additional casualties since the 24th, to date:

KILLED.

Hospital corps—Privates Holland I. Laidler, Paul Gomportz.

First South Dakota—Wagoner Mortimer Bowen, company H; Corporal Vickar E. Johnson, Privates Charles Stultz; company K, James A. Lyes; company B, Corporal Harvey M. Breed; H, Privates Charles Peterson, Guy Jones; K, James A. Lizer; L, Harley De Jean.

Firs Nebraska—Company I, Private Harry McCart.

Utah artillery—Company B, Private Max Madison.

WOUNDED.

First Idaho—Company C, Private George B. Manning, foot, slight.

Fourteenth infantry—Company A, Sergeant George Walla, hand, slight; E, Private Bertie A. Lowe, arm, slight; Allen M. Shelledy, cheek, slight.

Thirteenth Minnesota—Company F, Private Ira Towle, arm, severe.

First South Dakota—Company B, Privates Fred Hanche, chest, severe; B, Sergeant Charles A. Butler, ankle, slight; J, Privates Paul Weiss, chest, slight; L, L. C. Dean, neck, severe; Alex S. Sjobine, hand, severe; B, Sergeants Arthur Semenson, hip, slight; I, Oliver C. Lapp, severe; L, Quartermaster Sergeant Anton Jurich, elbow, slight; E, Corporals Chris L. Myer, shoulder, slight; F, William Reaman, leg, slight; B, Privates Frank H. Goebel, knee, slight; James Gibbs, shoulder, slight; D, John Murphy, face, severe; E, Thomas Coleman, head, slight; G, Charles Wagner, head, slight; I, Herbert A. Putnam knee, slight; K, Dan J. Ranous, knee, slight; Guy E. Skinner, knee, slight; E, James H. Davis, foot, slight; Robert W. Hawkins, back, slight.

First Nebraska—company C, Second Lieutenant W. G. Langan, eye, slight; Artificer John Roller, arm, moderate; F, Privates Charles I. Cadwill, thigh, severe; L, M. O. Legg, abdomen, severe; George Wagock, neck, severe; Major Frank D. Eager, foot, severe; C, Corporal Charles Brewster, foot, moderate; E, Privates David Gillespie, shoulder, slight; I, Lucius Langborn, knee, severe; L, Willard Carter, forearm, slight; Francis Mason, neck, severe; Harvey Majors, shoulder, severe.

Fifty-first Iowa—Major William J. Duggan, arm, slight; C, Corporal Louis Wyland, thigh, moderate; M, Private John Beem, leg, moderate; B, Privates John Kennan, back, slight; D, Nathan E. Hodges, leg, severe; Elmer Narvee, shoulder, severe; N, Patrick Dwyer, leg, slight.

Utah artillery—Company D, Corporal Martin Jensen, abdomen, severe; Privates Fritz Bumueller, abdomen, severe; John B. Raman, knee, slight.

Hospital corps—Private Charles H. Slater, foot, severe.

Twentieth Kansas—Company K, Sergeant Arthur C Snow, forearm, severe; Private Walter A. Hubbard, foot, slight.

First Montana—Company H, Musician William Patton, neck, slight; Private Joseph E. Westo, forehead, severe.

Sixth artillery—Company D, Private Nels A. Tornquest, hand slight.

FRYE WARNS OF GERMANY

Also Quotes the Utterances of Early Anti-Expansionists.

New York, April 26.—Senator William P. Frye of Maine, chairman of the senate committee on commerce, was given a dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, as a testimonial for his efforts in obtaining for New York City the improvements allowed in the recent river and harbor bill passed by congress. The dinner was given by the leading commercial organizations of New York. There were nearly 600 guests. Governor Roosevelt was chairman.

Responding to the toast "Our Trade and Commerce Generally, and the Best Methods for Promoting Them," Senator Frye said, in part:

"The commercial war upon which the world has entered will become fiercer and fiercer. Germany will be our most dangerous rival. Germany is our most formidable commercial enemy. She is skilled in the arts of commerce and mechanics; she is persistent, aggressive, annoying and indomitable—I tell you, gentlemen, that we have more to fear from Germany than from any other nation on earth. But despite all her efforts we will surpass her and be more successful than her in the contest for prestige in foreign commerce.

"Where is the most promising field for our foreign commerce in the near future? Surely in the east. Humboldt, more than fifty years ago, declared that the commerce of the Pacific would in time exceed that of the Atlantic; and what intelligent man today doubts the realization in the near future of what then seemed a dream?

"The Philippine archipelago is undoubtedly the most fertile and productive unexplored land under the sun. For 300 years under Spanish dominion, more oppressive and cruel than known elsewhere in the world; treated as a mere sponge to be squeezed by the hand of the oppressor; burdened by taxation the most ingenious; highways, without any labor saving machinery; a third of its product rotting on the ground for want of transportation to the sea; its revenues plundered by Spanish officials; yet in 1897, with rebellion rife, according to United States Commissioner Harden, the exports were $41,342,000, the imports $17,343,000, balance in favor $23,999,000. Give the islands good government, protection to life and property, an advancing civilization, increasing intelligence, fair wages, honest collecting of revenues, railroads and highways, improved agricultural implements, cable communication with our country and telegraphic lines between them; and who doubts that commerce will, in a few years, be quadrupled? The bulk of it will be ours, even with the open door, for we shall have the advantage of England, Germany and France in distance and in freight rates.

"What shall we do with the Philippine islands? Restore them to Spain? Not one even of Mr. Carnegie's Reform Leaguers, by whom, according to the press, the name of President McKinley was hissed and that of Aguinaldo cheered at a recent meeting in Boston, proposes this. Shall we forthwith surrender the sovereignty to a native government? There was not a witnes before our Paris commission who did not unhesitatingly asert their unfitness for it. How could any one expect them to be fit? What model has been given them to copy, what experience to follow? They have enjoyed the opportunity only to study teh most despotic government the world ever saw. Turn the sovereignty over to them, anarchy follows tribal wars ensue, and their condition will be worse than even under Spanish dominion.

"Such utterances as these may subject me to the charge of being an expansionist. I plead guilty to the indictment, and find myself n most exalted company.

"In 1803, when our area was only a little over 800,000 square miles, the Louisiana territory was annexed. It included Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, 1,171,000 square miles. What an outcry the anti-expansionists raised. Senator White of Delaware declared "it would prove the greatest curse that could befall us.'

"Representative Griswold of Connecticut said: 'It will prove the subversion of our Union.'

"The voice of Massachusetts was heard, as now. Josiah Quincy, when it was proposed to admit Louisiana as a state speaking of the purchase of the territory, said: 'If this bill passes, the bonds of the Union are virtually dissolved. The constitution never was and never can be strained to lap over all the wilderness of the west. It never was intended to form a covering for Missouri and the Red River country. Attempt to stretch it over these and it will be rent asunder. You have no authority to throw the rights and liberties and prosperity of this people into hotchpot with the wild men on the Missouri, nor with the mixed race of Anglo-Gallo-Americans who bask on the sands in the mouth of the Mississippi. This bill, if it passes, is a death blow to the constitution.'

"Dickerson of New Jersey said: 'Oregon can never be one of the United States. The Union is already too extensive.'

"Even as late as 1845, when Texas was under discussion, Daniel Webster deplored the tendency to enlarge our territory and declard that it was dangrous to our institutions.

"But in spite of the prophecies of evil, we kept right on extending; in 1819 added Florida; Texas in 1845; New Mexico and California in 1848;; Alaska in 1867, until we had increased our original 800,000 square miles to over 2,800,000; and our constitution survives; our Declaration of Independence lives, and our Union is more powerfully cemented than ever."

UP FOR THE FATHERLAND

Stand St. Louis German-Americans, Denouncing "Imperialism."

St. Louis, April 26.—The German newspaper publishers of Missouri held a meeting here today for the purpose of defining their position regarding the new policy of "imperialism and militarism." Dr. Emil Preetorius, editor of the Westliche Post and the Nestor of the German press of America, presided, and after a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1—Systematic and uninterrrupted efforts have been made during the past twelve months to destroy by misrepresentations and unfounded sensations the good feeling and the old historical friendship between the United States and Germany. These intentions have created among the German-American population the greatest indignation. We, therefore, regard it our duty, as loyal citizens, to denounce these continued falsehoods and misrepresentations, which endanger the old friendship of the two countries.

2—The friendship between the United States and Germany is as old as the history of the great American republic, and has lasted uninterrupted. As the government of Fredericck the Great was the first European power which acknowledged the young republic of the United States, so Germany was the first to acknowledge the supremacy of the United States in the Philippines. This fact alone proves that Germany has no unfriendly intentions and no desire to oppose us in the Orient.

3—In the glorious history of the United States from the time of George Washington to the days of the civil war, the German-American population has shown strong and patriotic loiyalty to the union. In the darkest days of the republic the German-American stood firm and true by the union, as they will do in the future. We German-Americans and the Germans in the old country have been cruelly misrepresented. We proved our loyalty during the past war and will continue to prove it, whatever the future may bring. But we protest most emphatically against all falsehoods and intrigues which are intended to interrupt, in the interest of England, the friendship between the United States and Germany.

4—True to the constitution and traditions of the republic, we take a firm stand against militarism and imperialism, knowing that the German-American citizens stand almost unanimously against this new course, which would endanger the welfare and the future of the republic.

NOT TO THE PHILIPPINES

Wheeler Will be Assigned to "The Department of Texas."

New York, April 26.—A special from Washington says: It is understood that the cabinet has decided not to send Major General Wheeler to the Philippines. The general officers who will be assigned to duty under General Otis will be Brigadier Generals Young, Grant and Bates. It is proposed, however, to place General Wheeler on active duty, and to this end the organization of a new department, to be known as the Department of Texas, is contemplated. General Wheeler will be assigned to command until next November, when he will be relieved and come to Washington and resume his congressional duties.

KAUTZ'S

Sister Gives to the Press a Brotherly Letter.

IT IS FILLED WITH FLINGS

At the Germans at Apia and Produces Consternation

IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES

Coming So Close on the Coghlan Break, Which Latter Is Now Mended and Coghlan Reprimanded.

Cincinnati, O., April 26.—A letter written by Rear Admiral Kautz to his cousin, Mrs. Charles N. Lindley of Cincinnati, has been made public by the recipient. It is dated March 23 and is in the easy vein of a relative's private correspondence. In the letter he says:

"You will probably read a lot of stuff about me in the newspapers, but I can assure you that I am all right and have done nothing that I or my friends may be ashamed of, unless it is the making of a king, which I am obliged to do today. But he is a very inoffensive sort of young fellow, a native, 19 years of age. He wears a French admiral's cocked hat, but no shoes or stockings or trousers; still, considering the torrid weather, he looks very well in this climate. But I hardly think he would look as well on Fourth street, Cincinnati. I am not a king here, but just plain "boss of the ranch." The German consul had hat position up to my arrival, but since then he has been a very silent partner. I am very much afraid he does not like me. In fact, I am not at all popular here with the Germans. But I am all right with the English, and hope to pull through with them. I have no doubt of being sustained by the government in all I have done. I hope to get away from here in a month from this time, but will not be in San Francisco before the middle of May.

"With love to the Kentucky colonel and yourself. Your cousin.

"P. S.—I was in error about the shoes and trousers of His Royal Highness. At the last moment his advisers prevailed on him to put on both, just for this occasion only."

The Kentucky colonel mentioned is Mrs. Lindley's husband, a member of Governor Bradley's staff.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—The publication of Admiral Kautz's letter referring to his position at Samoa caused absolute consternation at the navy department and state department at first reading, but there was soon exhibited a disposition to minimize the affair, because it was clearly apparent that the letter was nothing more than a strictly private communication passing between members of the same family. Nevertheless, coming as it does, close upon Captain Coghlan's indiscretion, and following the publication of Judge Chambers' letter to his brother, criticising the Germans in Samoa, the opinion was held that Admiral Kautz's letter could not have other than a harmful effect upon the relations between the United States and Germany. The letter was brought to the attention of the president, and some sort of a reminder may be sent to the officer to be more careful in his correspondence. No orders have been issued to the Philadelphia to leave Samoa, the admiral says, so it is probable that he made the statement on that point in the belief that he could adjust the differences between the factions in Samoa within that time.

In official German circles the letter was not treated very seriously and there was no indication that the German authorities would take cognizance of it. The spirit of fun in the letter appealed to some of the diplomatic officials, who laughed heartily over Kautz's description of the young king's make-up, and this amusing feature largely offset any irritation which might have been felt over the criticisms contained in he letter. The impression prevailed, however, that the navy department probably would deal with the indiscretion in such a way as it deserved.

COMMANDER OF THE FALKE

Says the Newspaper Faker Has Been Getting in His Work.

Berlin, April 26.—With a view of rectifying the reports of the discord said to exist between the three naval commanders at Samoa, the Nord Deutsche Zeitung publishes extracts today from the reports of he commander of the German warship Falke up to March 21, in which Captain Schoenfelder says: "The wildest rumors are current concerning the relations between the officers and crew of the Falke and the American and English. The reports are due to some of our countrymen, who do not tire of creating ill-feeling betwee the officers and men of the three countries by promoting such rumors. As a mater of fact, the relations between the different commanders and officers are thoroughly courteous and of an accommodating charbacter. In spite of the arduous nature of his guard duty, Captain Sturdee attended the funeral of a (German) sailor. Wiehl, with a deputation of officers and sixteen men, and Admiral Kautz hoisted his flag at half-mast. No disputes have occurred between the German and the American or English crews. At a recent meeting, the military representatives of the three powers expressd indignation at the rumors, and whenever the commander and officers of the Falke meet the American and English officers and consuls ceremonial forms are strictly observed."

Dealing with the commencement of hostilities March 15 and the fact that a fragment of one of the Philadelphia's shells entered the German consulate, the report says: "The German consulate was not previously notified of the commencement of hostilities and was still inhabited. I immediately dispatched an officer to inform Admiral Kautz that he German consulate was not evacuated and that his shels had struck the building, and requested him o cease firing over Apia until the Germans were in safety. Admiral Kautz told the officer that, owing to my representaions he would not continue firing over Apia, and the following day he sent his flag lieutenant to me and expressed regret at the occurrence. Admiral Kautz, March 16, directed that uniformed officers and men should be allowed to pass freely at all times. The Americans on guard duty were always most civil."

ONE QUARREL AT A TIME

Coghlan Case Seems Finally Disposed of, at All Events.

Washington, April 26.—The case of Captain Coghlan may be considered as finally closed. The German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, called at the White House this afternoon and had a conference upon the subject with the president of such a satisfactory nature that the matter was regarded as settled. The president explained the course the navy department had taken in administering a reprimand to Captain Coghlan. It was also pointed out that the officer's explanation of the incident stated that his utterances had been much exaggerated. On the part of the ambassador ,there was every disposition to deal as lightly with the matter as possible and not to permit it to become a source of friction.

During the day the navy department administered to Captain Coghlan the reprimand which had been determined upon yesterday, as stated in these dispatches. This was in the form of a letter from Secretary Long to the officer. It is stated at the department that the letter will not be made public before the officer has received it, and probably not then.

The department made public a brief statement of the contents of Captain Coghlan's answer to Secretary Long's request for an acknowledgement of responsibility for the utterances ascribed to him, but the contents were more fully stated in yesterday's Associated Press dispatches. The statement is as follows: "Captain Coghlan has replied to the department stating that the newspapers have not reported him with substantial accuracy. Also, that he intended no disrespect or contempt to the German flag and is extremely sorry that any such interpretation was put on his remarks. Proper reprimand will be sent and such action taken in respect thereto as is proper."

President McKinley has almost completely recovered from his attack of neuralgia and this morning he took a half hour's walk on Pennsylvania avenue. He was unaccompanied. He walked leisurrely and upon his return to the White House felt much refreshed. There is no change in his plan to attend the unveiling of the Grant monument at Philadelphia tomorrow. But on account of the fact that he must bear the strain of the journey and attendance upon the exercises and functions which have been arranged in Philadelphia, he decided not to receive general visitors today. Only cabinet officers of those who had urgent business with the president were admitted. Captain Coghlan will be in command of the Raleigh when President McKinley pays his visit of state to the cruiser at Philadelphia next Friday. It has been determined that prior to the ceremonial visit, if at all, no change shall be made in the command as the result of the utterances of Captain Coghlan. The president takes the ground that it would be an unkind and unwarranted reflection on the officers and crew of the ship to abstain from paying the visit, which has been arranged for and occupies a prominent place on the program.

WHAT DEWEY SAYS OF IT

He Is Sure Coghlan Could Have Said Nothing to Queer Him.

New York, April 26.—A copyright cable to the Evening World from Manila, April 26, says: "Admiral Dewey was seen today by the World correspondent on the Captain Coghlan incident. The admiral is still unacquainted with the details of the famous speech, but he declared that his relations with Captain Coghlan are most cordial. He received a cablegram from the captain of the Raleigh when that warship reached Algiers, congratulating the admiral on his promotion. Admiral Dewey is certain that Coghlan could not have said anything calculated to place the admiral in a false position. He showed the World correspondent a letter from Admiral Von Diedrich, of the German navy, congratulating him on his 'deserved promotion' and also his letter in reply, which closed with the words 'All our differences were of newspaper manufacture.' Admiral Dewey also says he is on the most friendly terms with Prince Henry of Prussia, who succeeded Von Diedrich as commander-in-chief of the German fleet in Chinese waters."

PROGRAM FOR THE UNVEILING

General Grant's Granddaughter Will be the Central Actor.

Philadelphia, April 26.—The cruiser Raleigh, which is to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Grant monument in Fairmount park on Thursday, reached her anchorage off Race street wharf today. Mayor Ashbridge, the council committee on the unveiling, and a number of distinguished citizens, met the cruiser below the city and escorted her to the anchorage. A large fleet of steamers followed in the wake, blowing their whistles constantly, to which noise was added the welcome from factory bells and whistles on both sides of the Delaware river. When the procession reached the League island navy yard the Raleigh fired a salute of fifteen guns to Admiral Casey, commandant of the yard, to which the navy yard responded. A brief stop was made, during which the Raleigh's commander went ashore and paid his respects to Admiral Casey and Captain Clarke, captain of the yard.

The president and party will arrive tomorrow morning. Following the unveiling the president will attend a banquet at the Union League and later in the evening will intend a public meeting at the Academy of Music. He will make no speeches. The military display tomorrow will consist of the national guard of Pennsylvania, crew of the Raleigh, marines and sailors from League Island. Several New Jersey regiments and a number of private military organizations. On Friday there will be a demonstration on the river, when President McKinley, in honor of the Raleigh and her crew, will pay a visit to Captain Coghlan.

Mrs. Grant arrived here shortly after 1 o'clock. She was accompanied by Miss Rosemary Sartorle, who is her granddaughter and who will unveil the statue, and Miss Coffee. They were met at the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad by a ladies' committee, of which Mrs. Charles Harrison, wife of the provost of the University of Pennsylvania, is chairman.

Soon after Mayor Ashbridge and the council committee boarded the Raleigh today, while the gallant little vessel was on her way up the river, the mayor and the committee went into Captain Coghlan's cabin, where the captain, the officers and the crew were formally welcomed to Philadelphia by the mayor. In responding, Captain Coghlan said:

"Mr. Mayor and Members of the Committee: We appreciate the spirit in which you greet us, and thank you for it. I do not personally need to be told of the kindness of the people of this city, for I lived here several years and remember former kindnesses. The invitation to take part in the unveiling of the Grant statue is gratifying, and as to the celebration of Dewey day, we will regard that as a privilege, for we feel that we are almost part of Dewey. As to the invitation to dine tonight with the committee, we accept, that, not because we want the dinner, but because we want to be with you."

Captain Coghlan and all his officers came ashore shortly after 4 o'clock. The commander of the Raleigh was driven to the Stratfor hotel, where he greeted his wife ,and he shortly afterward joined his officers at the Hotel Walton, where they were tendered a dinner by the council's Raleigh reception committee. The entire party later on attended a theater.

TO SALISBURY THE GLORY

For Present Anglo-American Harmony Ascribed by Selbourne.

London, April 26.—The Earl of Selbourne, under secretary of state for the colonies, addressing a conservaive mass meeting this evening at St. Albans, Hereford, said he thought that if any justification of Lord Salisbury's policy were required it was afforded by the present relations between the United States and Great Britain. "At a trying time," said his lordship, "the governments preserved their self-control and waited for coolness, justice and common sense to reassert themselves. Now the dark, miserable cloud which so long hung over the Anglo-Saxon peoples has drifted off. It is only a few days since British and American officers and Americans fell on the same field of conquest. They were not engaged in fratricidal strife but were fighting shoulder to shoulder; and, small though the incident was, it will be of importance in the history of the world."

All must regret, continued Lord Selborne, the lamentable cause of the incident, but the only three nations concerned were what he might term the "three cousin nations of the world." He remarked that he had no doubt America and Germany, in this matter, would prove as amenable as Great Britain to the dictates of common sense.

BARRETT SECONDS CHOATE

John Bull Must Expect Nice, Sharp Competition in the Orient.

London, April 26.—The colonial party of the house of commons, at a meeting this afternoon, Sir Charles Dilke presiding, listened to a long address made by John Barrett, formerly United States minister to Siam, on he relations of America in the Philippine islands o the British colonies in the far east. Mr. Barrett's remarks, of the same tenor as his speeches at Hong Kong and Shanghai recently, showed the effect of the American possession of the Philippine Islands to be mutually advantageous to the United States, Great Britain and the far east, although America, he said, could be depended upon to compete keenly with Great Britain and Germany and secure from them all the trade possible, making Manila the base of this competition. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Charles Dilke warmly congratulated Mr. Barrett upon his address.

DECORATION DAY IN DIXIE

Nashville's Marines and Spanish War Volunteers Assist.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 26.—The Confederate decoration day ceremonies today were probably the most notable which have ever occurred here, a detachment of seventy-five marines and sailors from the United States gunboat Nashville, fully armed and equipped, taking a leading part in the ceremonies. The bluejackets were heartily cheered by Camp 22, U. C. V. They wheeled into line just behind the old soldiers and received a tremendous ovation all along the line of march and at the cemetery. Several officers of the gunboat also took part in the exercises. The Nashville leaves early in the morning for Memphis.

Savannah, Ga., April 26.—The feature of the Memorial Day exercises here today was the presence at the head of the procession of two companies of the Second United States infantry (regulars) under command of Lieutenant John I. Rhees and the firing by that body of the customary salute to the dead at the Confederate monument in Forsyth Place. This is probably the first time in history when a salute in honor of dead Confederate has been fired by regular troops of the Federal army.

Augusta, Ga., April 26.—The graves of the Confederate dead were decorated here today with appropriate ceremonies. The parade was headed by the band of the Third Nebraska regiment.

Colton Declines the Colonelcy.

Lincoln, Neb., April 26.—Governor Poynter today received a cablegram from Lieutenant Colonel Colton at Manila, declining the appointment as colonel of the First Nebraska, because he is in charge of the customs service and cannot accept. He says the First Nebraska has probably been permanently retired from the firing line. Governor Poynter at once appointed H. E. Mulford of Omaha, senior major, colonel. Colonel Mulford is a regular officer and was transferred from the regular army.

Better Employed Killing Filipinos.

San Francisco, Cal., April 26.—Charles Letska, P. Simmons and Arthur Billings, the three soldiers convicted of participating in the riot near the Fyselle when Redfield's saloon was burned, sailed for Manila on the Morgan City to join their regiment. Judge Graham having suspended sentence so that they might fight the Filipinos.

Bulletin Of
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Thursday, April 27, 1899

Weather For Wichita Today:
Fair; cooler; west winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

Pages.

1. Calumpit in MacArthur's Power
   Kautz in Coghlan's Footsteps
   Samples of Cuban Ingratitude
2. Plea of Mrs. George's Attorney
   Reports of Beef Boards
3. Wichita Livestock Markets
5. Another Crime Charged to Algood
   Story Writer Wants a New Plot
6. W. E. Curtis Writes About Kansas
   Buys a Home at Bargain Prices
8. Story of Dewey's Love Affair
   Mrs. Gordon McKay's Wedding Gift

INGRATE

Cubans Forget the Horrors of Weyler's Rule.

COMPARISONS ARE DRAWN

Is Which McKinley Is Paired With Sagasta

AND BROOKE WITH WEYLER

It Is Charged Against McKinley That in His Eyes, There Is No Cuba, But Only Gomez.

Havana, April 26.—General Gomez and the committee of consulting Cuban generals are sending dispatches around the island asking the various subordinate commanders to make returns of the number of their men, as it is believed that the bills submitted contain too many cooks, camp followers and privates who left the army long ago. In the opinion of General Gomez, no more than 30,000 are entitled to pay.

La Discussion says editorially today: "All appear imbued with a species of insanity. They do not realize the destiny planned by the military administration. For President McKinley, the Cubans do not exist, but only Gomez, and Cuban independence now depends solely upon President McKinley, who is guided entirely by the American military commander in the island, just as Spain was guided by her captain general. There is no difference between President McKinley and Secretary Alger and Senor Sagasta and Senor Canovas—no difference between General Brooke and General Bates, and Marshal Blanco and General Arolas, no difference between McKinley and Brooke, and Sagasta and Weyler."

La Lucha denounces the administration of Major General Ludlow, governor of Havana, as superfluous. It adds: "It is not too much to say that the government now existing in Havana interferes with itself. Senor Mora, the civil governor, does nothing that does not suit General Ludlow, who is not the right man for the place."

The National League has made a formal announcement of its policy. Its program is to "establish a liberal and rational government, based upon the concord of all the inhabitants participating, regardless of national differences of birth." Formal naturalization is required, however, in the case of foreign-born residents. The results of former elections are to be entirely ignored, as not attained under proper influences, and hereafter, according to the appeal of the league, candidates for office are to be subjected solely to the tests of capability, honesty and the desire to serve the country.

BLOODY MURDER IN MISSOURI

J. H. Tettaton Accused of Annihilating His Father's Family.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dexter, Mo., says: "Mrs. James Tettaton, a widow, and her four children, two boys and two girls, ranging in age from 6 to 12 years, were murdered in cold blood in their home seventeen miles south of Malden last night and their bodies partially consumed in the fire that destroyed the residence. J. H. Tettaton, a stepson of Mrs. Tettaton, who had hitherto borne a good reputation, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime, as all the circumstances seem to point to his guilt. The feeling against Tettaton is intense and there are threats of lynching.

"The Tettaton family was an influential one in this community. Some time ago Tettaton, a man of considerable means, died, leaving an estate, the greater part of which he bequeathed to Mrs. Jane Tettaton, his second wife. J. H. Tettaton, his son by the first wife, was appointed administrator. His management of the estate was not entirely satisfactory to Mrs. Tettaton, and as a result several suits were brought. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Tettaton agreed to dismiss the suits for a cash consideration of $500 and to cancel claims held upon lands belonging to the estate.

"J. H. Tettaton went to his stepmother's home last night to adjust matters and that was the last seen of the widow and her children alive. About 9 o'clock neighbors saw that the Tettaton home was on fire and on reaching there discovered the bodies of the five victims in the flames. Vigorous efforts on the part of those present saved them from total destruction. As it was, the bodies were turned past recognition. One of the children had a bullet wound in the head and half the mother's skull was gone. J. H. Tettaton was found in the yard with thirteen knife wounds on the head and face, slumbering unconsciousness. His wounds are trifling.

"Tettaton tells many conflicting stories of the affair, but sticks to the statement that the crime was committed by two unknown men. He says that he was talking with his stepmother about the payment of $500, for which he showed a receipt, covered with blood, and purporting to have been signed by the widow, when the men entered and demanded the money. He refused to give it up and the men opened fire. At the first fire, Tettaton said, the widow fell and as he ran into the yard he was cut and beat into insensibility. He claims to be entirely ignorant of all that followed.

"The dead woman seems to have had a premonitiom that something would happen to her. She spoke of this to a neighbor yesterday, and told of a mysterious visit J. H. Tettaton made to the house recently at night. There is intense feeling against Tettaton and as there have been threats of lynching made, the sheriff has taken him to a safe place. A knife and pistol, identified as the property of Tettaton, have been recovered from the ruins. Tettaton is a member of the board of town trustees of Bernie, eight miles from Malden."

Truckee, Cal., April 26.—Casper Leonis, a private of company A, Thirteenth infantry, enroute to Manila, was run over and killed here today by a locomotive.