The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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HOPE RUNS HIGH

General Forward Movement of British Forces

FOR DAYS IN PROGRESS

But Information Withheld, Is Now Described.

FORCE OVER THE TUGELA

Meets Unbroken Success as Far as It Has Gone.

UNDER COVER OF A FEINT

Crossing of the Real Attacking Body Effected.

BOERS GIVEN THE BAYONET

In One of the Engagements of the Series.

TEN MILES TO LADYSMITH

All Correspondents Write Glowingly of the Outlook.

FIGHT AT STERKSTROOM

Is in Progress but Details Not Yet Published

CAPE COLONY FORCES

Co-operate to Get Methuen Out of the Hole--Kranz Kloof Historic--A Peace-Party Fiasco.

Spearman's Camp, Wednesday, Feb. 7 (6 p. m.).—General Buller commenced the advance for the relief of Ladysmith Monday. The naval guns opened at 7 in the morning and a feint attack was made in front of our position. Three battalions advanced toward the Brayfontein with six batteries. At 11 the Boers opened with artillery fire and sent several shells among the British infantry, who retired an hour later. Meanwhile a vigorous attack was made on the extreme right, where the engineers expeditiously constructed a position. Several pieces of cannon, hidden among the trees on Swartskop bombarded heavily. The British infantry advanced and the Boers were entirely surprised. At 4 o'clock a high hill, a continuation of the Brakfontein, had been taken. The operations were excellently planned. The name of the hill taken is Krantz Kloof. The bombardment of the Boer position was resumed this (yesterday 7) morning. The Boers worked a disappearing cannon from the high Doorm Kloof range on the right of the hill captured, but the British shells exploded its magazine and the gun was put out of action until late in the day. Musketry fire was intermittent until the afternoon, when the Boers made a determined effort to re-take the hill. Reinforcements rushed up cheering, the Boers were repulsed and the British advanced along the ridge.

The war balloon has proved a most useful adjunct, making ascensions daily and getting information as to the Boer position. The Boers directed a heavy shrapnel fire in the endeavor to destroy the balloon apparatus.

The artillery behaved splendidly throughout, ably covering the infantry retirement from the front, attacking in the face of a heavy Boer shell fire. It is said that the Boers suffered very heavily, as their ambulances were hard at work.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south about opposite Stewart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the British occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift.

After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday. The next morning the Boers indulged in long-range shell fire but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was made upon the northern end of the kopje and at first it was successful. Reinforcements were, however, hurried up and the British re-carried the position at the point of the bayonet and advanced along the ridge. As the British have the larger force of troops, the outlook is hopeful.

AS TOLD IN SPECIAL ADVICES

Lonron, Feb. 7.—A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Wednesday, Feb. 7, says: "Our further advance is at the moment prevented, as the Boers enfilade us from their positions on Spion Kop and Doorn Kloof. Our casualities, although estimated at 350, are trifling, considering the great importance of the movement just concluded."

The Standard has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated February 7: "The force under eGneral Buller is again advancing to the relief of Ladysmith and after two days' of severe fighting it may fairly be said to have made a good first step on the road to the beseiged town. The movement was begun at an early hour on Monday morning by way of Potgieter's Drift. The Eleventh brigade, forming a part of the Fifth division under General Warren, made a feint attack upon the kopjes immediately on our front. The assault was delivered at the outset under cover of naval guns on Mount Alice and subsequently under that of field batteries. The infantry advanced steadfly toward the Boer's entrenched position at Brakenfontein and kept the enemy busily employed. While this diversion was being made the remainder of the infantry told off for the attack, who had bivouacked Sunday night under Mount Alice, moved along at the foot of Swartskop in the direction of our right. A pontoon bridge was thrown across the Tugela by the engineers under the fire of the enemy. The first battalion to move across in the forenoon was the Durham light infantry, of General Lyttleton's brigade. They advanced against Vaal Krants, which lies on the most direct road to Ladysmith, and after two hours' splendid work they got within charging distance of the Boers. The first of the kopjes was carried by them at the point of the bayonet, by the utmost gallantry. Almost simultaneously the battalion rifle brigade cleared the second kopje and after moving across the long ridge, they bivouacked on the spot.

"The feint attack at Potgieters having served its purpose in preventing the concentration of the enemy at the critical point, the Eleventh brigade fell vack to the river. In the course of the operation both the infantry and the artillery had been subjected to a severe shell fire.

"Yesterday (Tuesday) at 4 in the afternoon the enemy, encouraged doubtless by their success at Spion Kop, endeavored to recapture the position taken by us at Vaal Krants. They were beaten back, however, with loss.

"The work accomplished so far has been magnificently done. The shell and Maxim fire poured in by the Boers has been extremely severe, but our losses are, comparatively speaking, small. The Durham light infantry took a few prisoners in the course of their charge.

"The enemy as usual, fought with the utmost stubborness. The British maneuvering and accuracy of aim on the part of the British artillery during the fighting on Monday were beyond praise. There is not the slightest likelihood taht the Boers will succeed in dislodging us from the positions we have gained, and the prospects of the relief of Ladysmith are decidedly hopeful."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Spearman's Camp, in a dispatch dated Monday night, says: "Under the personal direction of General Buller the attack on the Boer position was begun this morning by nearly the whole of our batteries, 72 guns shelling the ridges where the enemy have their trenches and redoubts on the Brakfontein and the low crest facing Portgier's Drift. The enemy suffered severely. Several hills were smoking like volcanoes from the effects of the bombardment, which set on fire their stores and the grass. While the third pontoon bridge was being constructed under fire at Sidet Drift, the Eleventh brigade, now under the command of Colonel Wynne, made a demonstration against the Brakfontein ridge, marching across the meadows with the support of seven batteries of artillery. At 11 o'clock the enemy opened a heavy cannonade of shrapnel, common shell and pompon shells, chiefly from Spion Kop. This was accompanied by a rattling musketry fire. Our gunners behaved admirably and were as cool as if upon parade. The demonstration having gained its effect, the real attack on the Boer left was delivered at 4 o'clock. The Durham light infantry carried Waal Krantz, the key to the lower ridges, while General Hildyard's brigade assailed the higher ridges. The general and his troops are bivouacking on the field of battle. In the language of bonafide bulletins, 'Mother and child are doing well.' Our losses are trifling."

TEN MILES TO LADYSMITH

London, Feb. 8.—Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post today says: "The British forces appear to be everywhere on the move. In the absence of local knowledge it is idle to guess the site of General Buller's new attack. If, as seems likely, this is east of Potgieter's Drift, the distance to Ladysmith is only ten miles, and the country is more open than that of any other route. In any event, General Buller's troops will have to break the enemy's resistance by hard fighting for the delay involved in crossing the river must make it difficult to gain the start needed to turn the enemy's flank. It is not known whether Lord Roberts has moved to begin the campaign or not. It may well be that he has only moved to some point nearer the scene of operations, where he can be in communication with all his generals."

AS LONDON ANALYZES IT

London, Feb. 7.—(4 a. m.)—The British columns are putting themselves in motion in all parts of the South African war field. A combined attack upon the Boers appears to be in progress. eGneral Buller has gained a footing on the plateau north of the Tugela, after two days' hard fighting.

On the far western border Lord Metheun has begun a turning movement against the Boer right, while General MacDonald threatens the Boer flank, thus relieving the pressure in Lord Methuen's front. Lord Roberts, who, according to an informant in close touch with the war office, is in the middle of the theatre of war, has begun to march on Bloemfontein. The Boers have taken the initiative against eGneral Gatacre, attacking two of his positions at Sterkstroom. It really looks as though the general forward movement so long talked of were in progress.

General Buller's third attempt at relieving Ladysmith absorbs attention. Telegrams of from 100 to 200 words, from a dozen correspondents, have been passed by the censor, who has apparently redated messages written Monday or Tuesday, to Wednesday at 6 p. m. From these

(Continued on Second Page.)

CHANGE

In the Kentucky Situation Will Come, If at All

WHEN THE REPEAL CLAUSE

In the Agreement Is Framed to Suit Taylor.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7.—So far as the situation in the controversy over the governorship of Kentucky is concerned there was practically no change today. Governor Taylor has not yet affixed his signature to the Louisville agreement and although the general opinion is that he will ultimately do so, the probabilities are that he will not sign it until some time tomorrow, if then. Governor Taylor himself refused absolutely today to make any statement in regard to his probable action in the matter. During most of the day he declined to receive any callers except his legal advisers. It was announced early in the day that some action might be expected after a conference between Governor Taylor and Joseph Yost, Attorney Earleigh, ex-Governor Bradlay and W. C. P. Breckinridge. The last three named, however, did not arrive in Frankfort during the day, and this afternoon Governor Taylor sent telegrams to ex-Governor Bradley, Augustus E. Willison, Judge Barr and Attorney Earleigh asking them to come to Frankfort for a conference tonight.

Mr. Willison was the only one to arrive, and shortly after 8 o'clock tonight he, in company with Judge Yost and General Lindsay, called on the governor and immediately went into a conference with him. Before going into the conference, Judge Yost stated that it would probably be a lengthy one and that he did not expect any action to be taken tonight. Up to a late hour no announcement had been made as to the result of the conference. Every section of the Louisville agreement was gone over carefully, but it is understood that the principal thing under discussion was that section bearing upon the passage of a new election law. The repeal of the Goebel law is the one thing most strongly desired by Governor Taylor and as the language of the Louisville agreement is considered by him altogether too vague as regards this matter, it is considered probable that changes may be made in the way of making the clause more specific before Governor Taylor affixes his signature to the agreement. This, of course, would involve further delay, as it would necessitate a further conference between the Republican and Democratic leaders, who were instrumental in drawing up the agreement at Louisville. Action of this kind, indeed, was intimated by a prominent Republican today, although nothing either in confirmation or denial could be procured at the executive offices.

Another cause for Governor Taylor's delay in regard to the agreement is said to be the cry of "victory" and "surrender" sent up by the Democrats. The agreement as presented to Governor Taylor is understood to be somewhat different from the published abstracts, in that the clause regarding the election law and one or two other matters is much specific than it is generally understood to be, though still not strong enough to suit him. For this reason, the rank and file of the Republican party in the state apparently believe there is some foundation for the claim set up by the Democrats and scores of telegrams have poured in on Governor Taylor in the past few days urging him not to sign the agreement but to maintain his present position and await further developments.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7.—The conference in the office of Governor Taylor ended at midnight without any action being taken on the agreement. It is not likely that anything will be done tomorrow.

LONDON LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Additional Officers Chosen--Legislators Opposed to Compromise.

London, Ky., Feb. 7.—Since early morning reports were circulated persistently that Governor Taylor had signed the conference agreement and that the legislature would be recalled from here. The greatest excitement was thereby created in the hotels and in the streets. The majority here is strongly Republican and they believe that Governor Taylor should have held out firmly against making any concessions. Later in the day a telegram was received from Frankfort saying Governor Taylor still maintained his attitude and had not signed the agreement. This burst the bubble of anxiety and messages were sent by the senators and representatives urging Governor Taylor to remain firm and under no circumstances to attach his signature to the conference agreement. The session of each house of the legislature was brief and the rain kept away most of the spectators. A sergeant-at-arms was elected in each branch, and in the house a doorkeeper and four pages were chosen. This practically constituted the day's business. The rest of the day and evening was spent in discussions of the peculiar situation. All the members interviewed tonight expressed themselves as opposed to the compromise.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 17.—At a mass meeting of 600 Republicans held in Music hall tonight resolutions were passed and telegraphed to Governor Taylor pledging the support and assurance of the Republicans of Louisville in any stand the governor may see fit to take on the peace agreement now under consideration by him.

GOEBEL FUNERAL SERVICES

And Parade to Take Place Today in Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7.—The funeral services of the late Governor Goebel will commence at noon tomorrow in the parlors of the Capitol hotal. The services proper will be preceded by a short procession in the streets of the town. The procession will be headed by a platoon of police, the city council, the city officials, the grand marshal and his aides, and will be followed by a band of music, secret societies, citizens on foot and the honorary pallbearers, in the order named. They will come the hearse, with the active pallbearers walking by its side, these to be followed by the relatives, members and officers of the legislature, officers of state, judges and officers of courts, and friends in carriages, in the order named. Following these will come citizens on horseback. The procession will form in the western part of the city and after marching through a few of the principal streets will come past the west door of the Capitol hotel where the hearse and relatives will take their places in the line and the march will then be taken up for the cemetery on the hill.

When the committee on arrangement met this afternoon there was considerable debate as to whether it was advisable for the funeral procession to pass the capitol grounds, where the soldiers are encamped and in which the dead man was shot down. Some members of the committee were fearful that in the excited state of feeling that existed some partisan in the procession would allow his feelings to override his judgment and fire a shot or two into the capitol grounds and create trouble. Others were strongly in favor of having the parade take the route that would require it to march past the capitol square. The question provoked much discussion but it was finally decided that the march past the capitol grounds should be made and the route was so arranged. Immediately after the ceremonies in the hotel parlor the procession will return to the square in front of the Capitol hotel, where it will disband. There will be no interment tomorrow, the body being placed in the vault to await the selection of a suitable site for the grave and the monument, which latter is to be erected later.

GERMANY LIKELY TO RATIFY

Natives on Uncle Sam's Samoan Island Peaceful and Pious.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Assurances have reached the state department from the German government that the Samoan treaty, which was ratified by the United States senate about a week ago, will receive the ratification of the bunderstrath and the reichstag within a week. There is said to be practically no opposition to the treaty in the German legislative branch.

In anticipation of the exchange of final ratifications some attention is being given by our government to the future of the islands which we require under the terms of the treaty. The naval officers who have been on the island of Tutuila recently in connection with the work of building the wharf and establishing a coaling station in the harbor of Pago-Pago have been called upon for reports as to the social, political and physical features of the islands. They have stated that there are at present about 1,500 people on the island of Tutuila acknowledging allegiance to about three chiefs. The principal chief is named Mangum. The people are different from the other inhabitants of the Samoan islands being particularly peaceful in disposition, and they have been involved in the revolutions in the islands only through the coercion of some of the disturbing elements of the larger islands of Upola and Savaii. During the last conflict between Malietoa and Mataafa about 5,000 or 6,000 of them were carried across to Upola by Captain Sturdee, one of the British naval commanders, on his warship. They were returned subsequently to Upola on the collier Brutus by Captain Cottman. The population is unique in the fact that every soul is reputed to be a devout Christian. They are so orthodox that not one person could be induced to come aboard one of the American ships on Sunday, while all of them went to church. This condition is ascribable, largely, to the influence of French missionaries. There is at present a Catholic mission on the shores of Pago-Pago harbor, directly opposite Swimming Point, the site of the United States coaling station. Nothing has been positively settled as yet as to the government of the island beyond the fact that the principal officer will be a naval officer. A general purpose is to have him interfere as little as possible with the natives so long as they continue in their present manner to govern themselves without friction.

WEEKS' ARGUMENT CONTINUED

Molineux Case Will Probably Go to the Jury Today.

New York, Feb. 7.—Bartow S. Weeks today concluded his summing up for the defense in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison sent to Harry Cornish. Assistant District Attorney Osborne began the argument for the prosecution and had not finished when court adjourned until tomorrow. It is expected that the case will go to the jury temorrow. Mr. Weeks continued his analysis of the testimony introduced, declaring that part of it was falsehood, and that the prosecution had utterly failed to prove a motive. He took up the relations of Molineux and Cornish and asserted that there was no proof of malice toward Cornish on the defendant's part. Mr. Weeks did not repeat his attack on Cornish. Mr. Osborne at the outset of his argument stated that Cornish's connection with the case was thoroughly looked into at the start, before any arrest was made and that Cornish was put through a most searching examination. The allegation that one of the jurors had said that he "would not hang a dog on such evidence" was investigated today and found to be without basis. Molineux's father, mother and wife were in court all day. The prisoner's wife wept bitterly during part of Mr. Weeks' appeal to the jury.

BUT WHAT WILL UNCLE SAM

Be Doing While Germany Is Building Her Yankee-Beating Navy.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—A naval officer now in Berlin, who enjoys exceptional advantage for gathering information regarding the German navy, asserts that the German government has made all the preparations necessary to finish the construction of the new warships by 1898 instead of 1904 as the naval augmentation bill seemingly provides. In 1903 the German navy, according to this officer, will have thirty-seven battleships, varying from 11,800 to 13,000 tons, and thirty large and forty small armored cruisers, thus exceeding in fighting power the navy of France. Before the end of 1905—still according to the same informant—Germany will be mistress of the North sea and her fleet will beat the American twofold.

The Germania, the organ of the Centrists, asserts that the Conservative leaders are now attempting to induce the Centrists to vote against the government's bill, although, in order to curry favor with the emperor, they publicly pretend to advocate its passage. This declaration fell today like a bomb into the Conservative camp.

London, Feb. 8.—The statement of the board of trade for the month of January shows increases of £1,344,200 in imports and £1,056,400 in exports.

SEVERAL

Vacant Chairs Greet Bryan in the Enemy's Country.

DOESN'T LIKE "COLONEL"

He Got Out of the Army as Quick as He Could.

New York, Feb. 7.—William J. Bryan spoke tonight in Carnegie Music hall on "Pending Problems" under the auspices of Winfield Scott Hancock Post G. A. R. for the relief of soldiers' widows and orphans. More than 1,000 men and women paid the price of admission. With the hope of filling the big hall, those in the galleries were invited downstairs. Still there were empty seats in the auditorium and three galleries were vacant. There was some enthusiasm, however, notwithstanding the smallness of the auditorium. Mr. Bryan entered the hall escorted by Ex-Governor Hogg, O. H. P. Belmont and Tom L. Johnson. When he made his appearance he was greeted with great cheering. The Catholic Protectory band, which had played selections from "Attila," struck up "So the Conquering Hero Comes," as Mr. Bryan took his seat.

Mr. Bryan, in the course of his speech spoke of the strife of the civil war and the restored harmony between the north and south. Then speaking of the men who served in the Spanish war, he said: "I claim no credit for myself for what I did as as soldier. I would rather not be called by my military title, and when I recall the civi lwar I feel ashamed to be taken for a soldier. All I did was to express a willingness, and that was done on the day war was declared, and my resignation was signed the day peace was announced."

Continuing, Mr. Bryan took up one by one the political questions of the day. After declaring his belief in the income tax as a means of securing an equitable division of the burdens of taxation, he turned to the money question. In the course of his remarks on this topic Mr. Bryan said: "It is not a settled problem. I ca nspeak of a certainty, because yesterday an amendment was presented to the bill now before the senate. The bill provides for a gold standard, but the amendment provides that it shall not be so construed that monometallism shall not be possible with international agreement. So, whatever a man may have thought of the money question being settled the day before yesterday, he cannot say it is settled now. Much as I have tried to conceal my views on this question (laughter) it has cropped out again."

The other pending problems, those which Mr. Bryan discussed at length, were whether the United States should have a currency issued by the bankers or not, and the trust question. In explanation of his position the speaker said: "I have been asked why I don't drop the silver question and take up the trusts entirely. Because they are the same thing. I am not going to drop the money trust and attack the soap or the match trust. I am not going to drop the bear in order to chase the cub. You will find that the men who stand behind the money trust are the same as the men who are behind the industrial trusts."

Colonel Bryan delivered an address in Music Hall, Plainfield, N. J., this afternoon. Mr. Bryan, Congressman Daly, of New Jersey, and John B. Hellman of Plainfield, left Jersey City on a Central railroad train at noon. They arrived at Plainfield at 1 o'clock. At each station many persons entered the car, some of whom accompanied Mr. Bryan to Plainfield. When the train reached Plainfield fully 1,500 people were on the platform. It was with difficulty that the way to the carriage was cleared, Mr. Bryan being compelled to shake hands with all who could get near him. Preceded by a brass band, the carriages started for the Cedarbrook farm, the home of James E. Martin. At the farm an informal luncheon was provided. Mr. Bryan was introduced to 200 men as he entered the house.

Shortly yafter 3 o'clock the party started for Music Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity. There were many Republicans in the hall and also many gold standard Democrats. The speaker said he had no hope of converting any many who in 1896 voted against free silver and did not know why he voted. The man who voted against free silver and who know why he voted that way was a man open for conviction. Bimetallism, Mr. Bryan said, was stronger today in thewest than ever before. The armies of England had been checked by a handful of Boers and that was enough to shake the money market. What would happen, he asked, if England had been fighting a big nation. At this point there was much applause and Mr. Bryan said: "Don't applaud that; its anarchy."

He said he had been asked to drop the money question. In reply he would say he considered it the greatest question that had ever been presented to the American people. He would not drop it, but would stand by all principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Bryan left for New York on the 4:17 train. About 1,000 persons at the railway station cheered him as he left for the metropolis.

BRYAN JUST HAPPENED IN

And Made an Anti Speech Following Ex-Consul Williams.

New York, Feb. 7.—During the banquet of the Society of the Genesee at Sherry's tonight Mr. Bryan and his party entered the hall while Oscar F. Williams, ex-consul at Manila, was speaking on affairs in the Philippines. Mr. Williams defended the Philippine policy of General Otis and President McKinley and closed with an appeal to continue President McKinley at the helm of state, assuring his hearers that such a helmsman would bring the ship to port safe and secure.

There were loud cries for a speech from Mr. Bryan and he finally rose and thanked those assembled for the hearty reception. He said: "With some of the things the speaker has just said I heartily agree. When he spoke of governing with the consent of the people and by the people and for the people I agree with him with all my heart. But if he means that the people of the Philippines are to be taxed without representation then I do not agree with him. I have my own idea of the destinies of this country, of what government of the people, for the people and by the people means. Republicanism rests upon the consent of the people. I don't believe God ever created one nation to cross the seas to seize and govern another. I agree with the speaker that we ought to plant the seeds of our form of government in all parts of the world. But I cannot see why we ought to do it with cannons nor why we should try to give the people of the Philippines our form of government and if they refuse shoot them down. The reason this country cannot speak out as it should in the British-Boer war is because of our treatment of the Philippines. We cannot condemn England for doing what we are doing ourselves. And the more is the pity, for I believe the great majority of our people are opposed to the invasion of the rights of the South African republics by the monarchy of Great Britain. And that they will be so inconsistent as to take this stand on the matter of the Boer war and to adopt the English policy of aggression in the Philippines, I do not believe." (Applause, and cries of "You're right," "Wait until next year," and "You'll be the next president.")

"ONLY HIS BRAIN AND MUSCLE"

Bryan Has the Bulge on "The Young Man of Today;" He Has His Mouth.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 7.—William J. Bryan left this city early today for New York. Mr. Bryan said last night, after the close of his New England campaign, during which he had addressed 45,000 people in eighteen cities: "The meetings have been gratifying because they show the growth of Democratic sentiment. The trend of public opinion is away from the Republican party and I believe that each month wil lemphasize this opposition. The old men contrast the Republican party of today with the Republican party of Lincoln's day, and cannot but note the difference. The young men see the field of opportunity narrowing and they realize that Republican politics is continually adding to the advantages of aggregated wealth and lessening the chance of the young man who has only his brain and his muscle to rely upon. It requires more than the hope of a perpetual clerkship to stimulate the young man to the highest endeavor."

TERRIBLE HEAT CONTINUES

In Argentine and Uruguay--Strike of the Gravediggers.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 7.—The terrible heat continues. There were 267 sunstrokes on Monday and 167 yesterday. The fatal cases show a diminution but numerous bodies are decomposing at the cemetery, owing to the strike of the grave diggers for higher wages. The maize crops are scorched and promise only a small yield.

Montevideo, Feb. 7.—Numerous sunstrokes have occurred here, many proving fatal. The maize crop is almost totally lost.

Shot Wife, Daughter and Himself

Denver, Colo., Feb. 7.—A special to the Times from Black Hawk, Colo., says: W. M. Allen, a carpenter, this morning shot and killed his daughter Lulu, aged 16 years, in her bed, then shot his wife twice and finally shot himself in the breast. The father and mother are both dying. The cause assigned for the shooting is dissatisfaction expressed by Mrs. Allen because she was compelled to live in Black Hawk. The family formerly lived in Rock Island, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.

Fearful Ravages of Influenza

Berlin, Feb. 7.—The influenza which has spread throughout eGrmany, now numbers 60,000 victims in Munich. In Berlin today every bed in every hospital was occupied and the hospital physicians, hundreds of whom have been stricken with the malady, are scarcely able to care for their patients. Among those believed to be dying is Dr. Lieber, leader of the Centrists, or Clerical party, in the reichstag, who today received the sacraments.

Baltimore Ball Grounds in Court.

Baltimore, Feb. 7.—The Baltimore Baseball Exhibition company today filed its answer to the petition for injunction of the new association team to restrain the former company from interfering with the stands and buildings at Union Park ball grounds. Hearing was set for February 9. The League team has not yet secured the grounds upon which to play next season.

Frisco Gets the Big Fight

New York, Feb. 7.—San Francisco will be the scene of the Corbett-Jeffries fight. W. A. Brady and George Considine met again today and the question was practically settled. Charley White was named by Brady as referee, but Considine demurred, asking for Tim Hurst. The question will be decided later.

Colonel Thompson on His Deathbed

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 7.—Colonel Richard Thompson is on his deathbed at the age of 81. The physician at a late hour tonight said that he expected death at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. Colonel Thompson's friends and physicians think that he might have lived longer had it not been for excessive smoking.

New York, Feb. 7.—Roland Reed, the actor, was today reported to be much improved and it was said that he had good prospects of a speedy recovery.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Thursday, February 8, 1900

Weather for Wichita Today:
Fair; much colder; northerly winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages.

1. Buller Beating Back the Boers
   Taylor Hasn't Signed Yet
   Bryan in the Enemy's Country
   Depew Goes After Pettigrew
2. Homestead Bill and Buffalo Jones
   More About the Canal Treaty
   Where Maud Gonne Falls Down
3. Wichita Livestock Markets
   Review of the Grain Markets
   Wall Street Stock Circular
5. For Automobile Livery Service
   Stranger's Meal on Hay
6. Farmers' Market Fair
   Letter From Victor Murdock
   Cures Fiends by Hypnotism
8. Meaning of "United States"
   Blind Mattie Morehouse

DEPEW

Undertakes to Hang Pettigrew's Hide on the Fence.

OLD PET STICKS TO IT

That Aguinaldo Tells Truth and That Dewey Lies.

FREE SILVER SENATORS

Muster Up Sufficient Energy to Make a Perfunctory Kick on the Financial Bill.

Washington, Feb. 7.—A lively tilt between Mr. Depew (Rep N. Y.) and Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep. S. D.) was the feature in the early proceedings of the senate today. Mr. eDpew read a letter from President Schurman of the Philippine commission flatly contradicting statements made by Mr. Pettigrew in a speech several days ago and then commented caustically upon the methods of the South Dakota senator in introducing the evidence of such men as President Schurman and Admiral Dewey through the statements of Aguinaldo. Mr. Pettigrew replied sharply, repeating much that he has said heretofore, but principally reiterating the statement which had called forth the denials of both President Schurman and Admiral Dewey. Discussion of the financial bill was then resumed, speeches being made by Mr. Turner (Dem. Wash.) Mr. Bate (Dem. Tenn.) and Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb.), all in opposition to the pending measure.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) today proposed in the senate an amendment to the pending finance bill providing that the secretary of the treasury shall have prepared $200,000,000 of the treasury notes, to be known as "bond treasury notes." The shall be full legal tender for all debts and shall be loaned by the secretary of the treasury to anybody who may deposit United States bonds for them, the note to bear the same interest as the bonds deposited.

Mr. Tillman offered and had passed a resolution calling for information from the secretary of the treasury as to the status of the claims of South Carolina for monies paid out by the state in the Florida war.

At the conclusion of routine business a discussion of the Philippine question was unexpectedly precipitated by Mr. Depew (N. Y.), who called attention to some remarks made a few days ago by Mr. Pettigrew, in the course of which he quoted an alleged interview with President Schurman of the aPilippine commission which appeared in a Chicago newspaper and in which he was quoted as saying that Aguinaldo was honest. In his remarks Mr. ePttigrew had said Mr. Schurman tried to bribe the insurgents and failed.

Mr. Depew said he had received a letter from Prof. Schurman with regard to the charges of the South Dakota senator which he desired to lay before the senate. The letter stated that the charge was absolutely without foundation. Senator ePpew, in commenting on the matter, said that at the time this speech of the senator from South Dakota was being delivered, President Schurman was in the city assisting in the preparation of the report of the Philippine commission and was competent to be summoned as a witness. Admiral Dewey, whom the senator quoted in support of his charges, was also in the city, at his residence, and was most easily accessible. He might have summoned both President Schurman and Admiral Dewey and any statements they made with reference to the matter would be unquestionably accepted by the American people as true. Mr. Depew referred to the letter of Admiral eDwey presented by Mr. Lodge denying the statements of Aguinaldo, saying that both Dewey and Schurman had absolutely denied the statements attributed to them. Before the statements of Dewey and Schurman the charges of Mr. Pettigrew disappeared, as Aguinaldo's army vanishes before the American troops.

"This whole transaction," said Mr. Depew in conclusion, "is nothing better than Aguinaldo's government, the last of which is in Aguinaldo's hat."

Mr. Pettigrew, who had listened attentively to Mr. Depew, replying, said: "It is well known that this government, through the Philippine commission offered money for the rifles of the insurgents, but no rifles were turned in except a few that had been captured and given to friendly Filipinos by American officers in order that they might be turned in so as to get the price offered for them. It is quite as well known that the Schurman commission offered Aguinaldo what amounted to $1,000 a year if he would lay down his arms.

"I charge" Mr. Pettigrew continued, "that the facts of this question are being withheld and what information is sent home is garbled and I charge that we attacked an ally and made a compact with slavery."

Mr. Pettigrew thought it unfortunate for the administration that the whole of Admiral eDwey's letter to Senator Lodge had not been published, as in it, the admiral, he said, had admitted just what he had charged.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) asked Mr. eDpew if he had understood that President Schurman did not regard Aguinaldo as honest. eH had read a verbatim address of President Schurman in which he had said Aguinaldo was honest. Mr. Depew replied that he had no further information than was contained in President Schurman's letter.

It was the intention of Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to call up the Quay case today, but he yielded to the unanimous consent agreement to take up the pending financial bill, simply announcing that during any lull in the financial debate he would bring the aPnnsylvania senatorial case before the senate.

Mr. Turner (Wash.) then entered upon a discussion of the financial bill. He maintained that the passage of the pending bill would be a deliberate blow to silver. The bill was put forward, he said, by the Republican party in the interests

(Continued on Third Page.)