Dr. W. H. Daly Substantiates Gen. Miles' Charges.

HE USES PLAIN LANGUAGE

On the Transport Pusama-The Whole Ship Pervaded With the Stench of Bad Ment It Smelled Like a Bouquet of Cosepoos Analysis Proved That Ment Was Chemically Treated,

Washington, April 5 .- Dr. William H. Daly was the star witness before the military court of inquiry yesterday. He was a medical member of Gen. Miles's staff in Porto Rico, and had previously testified before the court, and was recalled to complete his testimony then begun. After relating the extent of his service with Gen. Miles, Dr. Daly stated, in response to questions from Major Lee, that he had been made President of various national medical societies of the United States and a number of foreign societies in recognition of scientific investigations by himself, and without any asking on his

His testimony dealt on this occasion, as on his first appearance, especially with the beef supplied to the army. He had, he said, made sufficient observations to warrant him in submitting an official report, and after that time he had made an analysis which had conarmed his suspicions as to the meat. His first observations had been made on a transport at Tampa, before the sailing of the expedition to Santiago, when Col. Weston invited his attention to a quarter of beef hanging on the deck. Col. Weston's only remark was, "Here's a quarter of beef which has been hanging here for sixty hours in the sun; we are going to see what it will do." No reference was made to preservatives. His (Dr. Dal"'s) attention had immediately been aroused. "I was rather pleased," he said. "I felt that if the beef could be preserved so long it was a good thing." He then cut off a piece of the beef and cooked and ate it next day. After that he became sick at the stomach, but he had not felt convinced that the meat had caused the sickness.

Aftr some reference to his stay in Porto Rico, Dr. Daly detailed the par-deulars of the trip North on the transport Panama last September, which was in his charge. The vessel had been provided on setting out with the best obtainable refrigerator beef, but the vessel had not gone far before it became evident that it was not good. He did all that he could to quiet the complaints, but they increased, and the stench soon grew so strong that it per-vaded the whole ship. The odor was indescribable. He at last suggested a board of survey; and one being order-ed, it had condemned the meat left, about 1,500 pounds, and he had it thrown overboard.

Here Dr. Daly took occasion to pay his respects to the War Inkuiry Commission, before which he appeared. He said the Commission had given out the impression that the deterioration of the beef on the Panama was due to want of ice. This was contrary to his testimony, and the truth could easily have been ascertained. As a matter of fact, the Panama had an excellent refrigerator, and it carried ten tons of ice to one of beef. He also referred to the criticism by the War Commission of his use of the expression in his report that the smell about the beef was like the odor of boric acid. "It is," he said, "as difficult to say what a smell is like as it is for an artist to paint a dying oan. If the phrase was offensive, he added. "I might have adopted the language of the soldiers, some of them said it 'smelt like the devil,' while others compared it to a 'bouquet of cesspools.'" Dr. Dally said he had since made experiments upon beef subjected to treatment by boric acid, and had found it to give forth about as foul a smell as could well be imagined.

Major Lee then read various reports made by Dr. Daly concerning official inspections of the beef at the camps of Jacksonville, Lexington, and Chicka-mauga. All these stated that the meat used generally looked well, but that there was a universal complaint of its smelling badly. He had found the fresh beef to be apparently preserved by the injection of some chemical which destroyed its natural flavor, and which must of necessity have been injurious to the health of those eating it. It was to his mind impossible to preserve the meat without the use of acids, and apparently the meat had been preserved "by the injection of chemicals to aid the work of defective cold storage." In one case he had found the odor similar to that of a dead human body, and in another, speaking of the odor, he said: "It was unnatural, mawkish, sickly, like that of a human cadaver after an undertaker had injected his embalming preservative.

was satisfied that the beef had been chemically prepared; that it had been embaimed, in fact. After his reports had gone in, he had, in order to satisfy his own mind, made a chemical analysis of a residuum from the beef used on the Panama, and had found distinct evidence of the presence of boric and salicylic acids.

He then referred again to the report of the War Commission, in which reference had been made to the use of these drugs, the intimation being that a trace of them would not be injurious. plying, Dr. Daly asserted that the chemicals were detrimental to health, and they could only be used at the peril of those taking them. "No matter what authority says these chemicals are safe, they are not safe," said Dr.

Daly emphatically.

Here Dr. Daly introduced a joint report made by Dr. Clark, chemist, and Dr. Hildebrandt, chemist of the Geolorical Survey, on an analysis made by them of residuum from the beef usel in the Panama. In this report they said they had examined the powder furnished by Mr. Daly. "Both the dame test and the turmeric-paper test gave distinct evidence of the presence of boric acid," they said. "We also ob-tained good reactions with ferric-chloride, showing the presence of sali-

In response to a general question, Dr. Daly said that he had come into much nformation confirmatory of what he nad testified to, but which had come him in a confidential way, rendering it improper for him to give the names

or those supplying the facts. In truth a ban had been placed upon the information. He thought that some forty or fifty persons had spoken to him in corrobation of what he had said. These were the proprietors of slaughteringhouses and the manufacturers of chemicals. One manufacturer had told him that he would have been compelled to go out of business but for the patronage of the beef men. He said, after some questioning, that he would ascer-tain whether he could give the names of these people to the court.

SAMOA COMMISSION ASSURED. Acceptence by Great Britain of the Gen-

eral Proposition. Washington, April 5 .- Lord Salisbury has accepted the plan proposed by Germany for the settlement of the Samoan trouble by the appointment of a tripartite commission. The accept ance is of the broad principle only, and the details of the arrangement are yet to be agreed upon. As the United States has already accepted the general proposition, there is no longer doubt as to the organization of the commission.

German Statement of the Situation.

Berlin, April 5.—Dr. von Hamann, Under-Secretary of the German For-eign Office, was asked to-day for a statement regarding Admiral Kautz's charge made against Herr Rose, the German Consul at Apia. He said: "That is Admiral Kautz's view. The other view is that the whole trouble came by others interfering in the royal election. We have no official news about Herr Rose having issued a proclamation. We cannot tell what its contents are. Impartial as we have been in Dr. Raffel's case, I can say that if Herr Rose issued a provocative proclamation we shall disavow it. That Herr Rose protested at the Consuls' meeting we know, but that is a different thing from a proclamation."

When he was questioned as to the status of the negotiations on the subject of Samoa, Dr. von Hamann re-marked: "Dr. von Buelow (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) has shortened his leave and returned to Berlin be-cause he desires to carry on the negotiations himself. He had a long con-ference yesterday with the British Ambassador, and to-day he conferred with the United States Ambassador." He said that England had been holding back against Germany's proposal to send a joint commission to Samoa.

HARRISON ELECTED IN CHICAGO. It Was a Three Cornered Fight and Party Lines Were Broken.

Chicago, April 5.—Present Mayor Carter D. Harrison was re-elected for a second term yesterday.

Spring-like weather brought the vot-ers to the polls with a rush, and a third of the total ballots were cast in several wards before 8 o'clock. Party lines were cut to pieces, for thousands of Republicans voted for the re-election of Harrison. On the other hand, many Democrats passed by the regular Democratic nominee and supported ex-Gov. Altgeld, who was running on an independent ticket, which indorsed the Chicago platform of 1896 and municipal ownership of street railways.

Altgeld's strength was an unknown quantity and baffled the political calculators. Another complication was the fact that a large number of disgruntled Democrats were voting for Z. R. Carter, the Republican candidate. From early indications the race seemed to be between Harrison and Carter.

The early balloting was heavier than at any recent election, not excepting the Presidential contest of 1896. Alt-geld showed unexpected strength in the stock yards district, where the packing house employes and railroad men recollected the Governor's stand against ing the strike of 1894.

The threatened trouble in the First Ward over imported voters did not materialize. The police force in every precinct in this ward had been doubled, and no electioneering was allowed within 100 feet of the polling booths.

In several of the wards over two-10 o'clock. The registration approxi-mated 361,000. thirds of the vote had been recorded by

Metropolitan Roads Combine.

New York, April 5.—The agreement of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company with the Third Avenue Railroad Company by which a complete system of transfers is established between the lines controlled by the two companies has given rise to all sorts of rumors in rapid transit circles.

It was stated in many quarters that there would certainly be an extension of the combination in the near future to include the Brooklyn Rapid Transit systems, which were recently consolidated under the leadership of Roswell P. Flower. There was reason to believe that Mr. Plower was aware of the negotiations between the Manhattan and the Third Avenue interests long before the result of the negotiations, as announced late yesterday afternoon,

Mr. Flower, however, disclaimed all knowledge of the matter, and said that he had never considered for a moment the feasibility or desirability of such an extension of the arrangement which holds such large promise for the companies already combined.

When asked if he thought the consolidation of the Brooklyn system with the Manhattan and Third Avenue combination was probable, he replied jocosely: "Give it up.

"I know nothing about the arrange-ment between the Manhattan and Third Avenue companies," he con-

tinued.

Mr. Flower expressed himself last night as opposed to the subway scheme of the Rapid Transit Commission.

"I do not believe in the tunnel scheme," he said. "I do not think it necessary or profitable. If the Metropolitan and Manhattan were to com-bine they could furnish all the rapid transit that is needed in Manhattan."

For the Conscience Fund.

Washington, April 5.-The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received in an envelope postmarked New York three one thousand dollar bills, which came as an inclosure in the following letter: The inclosed belongs to the United States Treasury. Conscience demands its return. God knows the name and

the sin.' The Secretary also received from New York the sum of \$5, with a note which said:

Conscience fund. Five dollars due the United States."

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

A Proclamation Issued by the American Commission.

HOME RULE IS PROMISED

Natives Informed of the Objects of the United States Government in Assuming & Sovereignty - No Real Conflict With Filipino Rights and Liberlies-Desire to Ascertain Native Opinion,

Manila, April 5 .- A proclamation was issued yesterday by the United States Philippine Islands by the peace treaty of the Philippine Islands to the United States, refers to the appointment of the Commission, assures the people of the cordial good-will and fraternal feeling of the President of the United States and the American people, and asserts that the object of the United States Government, apart from the fulfilment of its solemn obligations assumed toward the family of nations by the acceptance of the sovereignty over the islands, is the well-being, prosperity, and happiness of the Filipino people, and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized peoples of the world. The document is as follows:

The commission desires to assure the people of the Philippine Islands of the cordial good will and fraternal feding which is entertained for them by the President of the United States and by the American people.

The aim and object of the American Government, apart from the fulfilment of the solemn obligations it has assumed toward the family of nations by its acceptance of sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, is the well being. prosperity and happiness of the Philip-pine people and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized peoples of the world.

The President believes that this fellcity and perfection of the Philippine people is to be brought about by the assurance of peace and order, by the guarantee of civil and religious liberty, by the establishment of justice, by the cultivation of letters, science and the liberal and practical arts, by the enlargement of intercourse with foreign nations, by expansion of industrial pursuits, by trade and commerce, by multiplication and improvement of the means of internal communication, by development, with the aid of modern mechanical inventions, of the great natural resources of the archipelago, and, in a word, by the uninterrupted devotion of the people to the pursuit of useful objects and the realization of those noble ideas which constitute the higher civilization of mankind.

Unfortunately these pure aims and purposes of the American Government and people have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants of certain islands, and as a consequence the friendly American forces have, without provocation or cause, been openly at-tacked. And why these hostilities? What do the best Filipinos desire? Can it be more than the United States is ready to give? They are patriots and want liberty.

In the meantime the attention of the people of the Philippines is invited to certain regulative principles by which the United States will be guided in its relations with them. These are deemed to be the points of

1—The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and these many than the supremacy of the United are very easy to get just now. Many of the young men, who after the war rushed to the island from the United ago, and those who resist it can accomplish no end other than their own

Ample Liberty and a Just Government, 2-To the Philippine people will be granted the most ample liberty and self government of reconcilable with the maintenance of a wise, just, stable, effective and economical administration of public affairs and compatible with the sovereign and international rights and the obligations of the United

3-The civil rights of the Philippine people will be guaranteed and protected to the fullest extent; religious freedom will be assured, and all persons shall be equal and have equal standing in the eyes of the law.

4-Honor, justice and friendship for-bid the use of the Philippine people or the islands they inhabit as an object of means of exploitation. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and the advancement of the Philippine people.
5—There shall be guaranteed to the

Philippine people an honest and effective civil service in which, to the fullest extent to which it is practical, natives shall be employed.

6-The collection and application of all taxes and other revenues will be placed upon a sound, economical basis, and the public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defray the regu lar and proper expenses incurred by and for the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine Government and such general improvements as the public interests may demand. Local funds collected will be used for local purposes and not to be devoted to other ends.

With such prudent and honest fiscal administration it is believed that the needs of the government will, in a short time, become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

7-A pure, speedy and effective administration of justice will be estab-lished whereby may be eradicated the evils arising from delay, corruption and exploitation.

Reforms of Every Description.

8-The construction of roads, railroads and similar means of communication and transportation and of other public works, manifestly to the advantage of the Philippine people, will be promoted.

9-Domestic and foreign trade and commerce, agriculture and other industrial pursuits tending toward the general development of the country, in the interests of the inhabitants, shall objects of constant solicitude and

fostering care. 10-Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools in which the children of the people may be educated, and appropriate facilities will be provided for a higher education.

11-Reforms in all departments of the government, all branches of the public service and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people will be undertaken without delay and effected comfortably with right and justice in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of

the people. Such is the spirit in which the United States comes to the people of the islands, and the President has instructed the Commission to make this publicly known.

In obeying his behest, the Commis-sioners desire to join the President in expressing their good will toward the Philippine people and to extend to the leading representative men an invitation to meet them for the purpose of personal acquaintance and the exchange of views and opinions

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN. United States Commissioner.

GEORGE DEWEY, Admiral, United States Navy. ELWELL S. OTIS, Major-Gen., United States Army. CHARLES DENBY.

United States Commissioner. DEAN C. WORCESTER, United States Commissioner.

CERVERA'S SUNKEN FLEET.

Worke of Raising the Vessels Given Up by the Neptune Combany.

Washington, April 5 .- Acting Secretary Allen to-day received a letter from the manager of the Neptune Company, the great Swedish wrecking corpora-tion, announcing that it is not possible to raise and repair the vessels of Cervera's fleet sunk near Santiago. The conclusion is that in the case of the Colon the company cannot undertake to raise her unless the United States Government will guarantee expenses in the event of failure. The wreck is lying in the surf-line, and save on exceptionally calm days it cannot even be approached by small boats. As to the Vizcaya, the company finds that while it is entirely feasible to float her, she would probably not be worth enough to the United States Govern-ment to warrant the heavy expendi-

The Swedish company having thus withdrawn, the Navy Department is free to entertain any other solid project that may be advanced for raising one or more of the Spanish ships. There is already pending a tentative proposition from a native corporation which has volunteered to deposit a bond to the amount of \$40,000,000 to guarantee the successful prosecution of the work, and other more or less formal proposi-tions have been advanced. If any responsible concern with practical ex-perience behind it cares to venture upon the work, looking to Congress for reward in the event of success, the department will interpose no objection. Up to this moment it has maintained its claim to the wrecks, but unless some arrangement is speedily entered into for raising them, it is probable that it will allow individuals to break up the bulks and recover such of the property as may be saved.

Dread the Rainy Season in Cuba. New York, April 5 .- Many of the excursionists who returned here on the American liner Paris, from a month's cruise among the islands of the West Indies, said that the soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico are anxious to be ordered back to the United States. They dread the rainy season which is approaching, and expect many deaths among the unacclimated from vellow fever and malarious diseases. Civilians also are anxious to leave the tropics during the rainy season. A recent arrival from Havana says that clerkships States and got good positions in the Quartermasters and Engineer Departments, are now resigning their positions, and making for home as fast as the ships can carry them. Even the talk of an increase of 25 per cent. during the rainy months has no effect in staying the departure of the men. In a few weeks, save for the regulars, Cuba wil be in possession of the

W. F. Leland Can Live but a Few Hours. New York, April 5 .- Dr. Pitkin stated

this afternoon that Warren F. Leland. proprietor of the Windsor Hotel when it burned, was dying and the end was question of only a few hours. Leland's great vitality has served to postpone the end. Dr. Pitkin stated that he had had a consultation with Dr. Bull. They agreed that there was nothing in Mr. Leland's condition to warrant any hope of his recovery. He has been sinking ever since the opera-

tion for appendicitis. Mr. Leland might live until 6 o'clock, he said, or he might die during the afternoon. With the dying man are Charles W. Leland and Warren Leland,

There were many callers at the Grenoble Hotel during the day to in-quire after Mr. Leland. Among them ex-Governor Flower and Julius French.

Canal Investigation Fails.

Albany, April 5.-The special counsel appointed by Gov. Roosevelt and Attorney-General Davies to examine the testimony before the commission which investigated the conduct of the improvement work on the canal system under the provisions of the \$9,000,000 appropriation act have completed more than half of their labors. It is learned from a trustworthy source that twothirds of the testimony taken has been examined, and the counsel have found nothing with which to justify the institution of criminal proceedings against former State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge or former State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams, It will probably be near June 1 be-

fore their report will be submitted.

Tried to Steal a Bill

Denver, Col., April 5.-E. H. Dickason, chief clerk of the House, disappeared near the end of the session yes terday, and it was openly charged that he had stolen the public-utilities bill, giving the Councils power to buy or build water-works or lighting plants, in order to prevent its being signed be-fore adjournment. When found, Dick-ason was knocked down by a member of the House and dragged to the Senate chamber, where he was forced to de-liver the missing bill to the clerk. Each House passed an anti-Trust bill, but they failed to agree upon a measure.



Common sense teaches us that a debilitated system cannot be built up by continued purging which reduces the strength of a body already weak-ened by disease. Most so-called blood builders

ore purdatives.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

for Pale People do not

act on the bowels. They

build up the blood and

strengthen the nerves.

The same good sense that leads you to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a trial will prompt you to refuse any substitute an unscrupulous dealer offers. A druggist who says he has "something just as good", or "the same except in name" is dishonest and does not deserve yourtrade.

Alderman Louis W. Camp of over the same and does not deserve yourtrade.

Alderman Louis W. Camp, of our city, says:

"I was broken down in health and utterly miserable. I was unable to work much of the time and so badly afflicted with a form of stomach trouble that life was a veritable nightmare.

"I tried various remedies, but during the six months of my sickness I obtained no relief. I had always been a robust, healthy man and sickness bore heavily upon me.

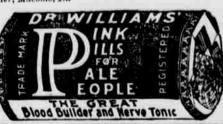
"About two years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams" Fink Pills for Pale People. I purchased one box and received so much benefit tused five more and was entirely cured. I goined twenty-two points in five weeks. Dr. Williams" Pink Pills restored me to health and I most heartily recommend them.

L. W. Camp on oath says that the foregoing statement is true.

W. W. MELOAN, Notary Public.

—From the By-Stander, Macomb, Ill.

Sold by all drug-dists or sent postdists or sent post-paid by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co, Schenectady, N.Y., on receipt of price, fifty cents per box; six boxes, \$ 2.50.



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SOLE AGENTS FOR Fresh Every Week. Henry Maillard's Fine Candies.

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2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

When you want to look on the bright side of things, use

SAPOLIO

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure makes weak nen strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists

"My stars!" cried the astronomer; that man in the moon is as change-

able as a woman.

JEALOUS RIVALS-Cannot turn back the tide. The demand for Dr. Agnew's cise, and too much education. little pills is a marvel. Cheap to buy but diamons in quality-banish nausea coated tongue, water brash, pain after PILES .- Itching, Bleeding and Blind eating, sick headache, never grippe, operate pleasantly. 10 cents .- 54. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

You occasionally hear of a girl who has her choice among a half dozen suitors, but the frozen facts are that there are six girls to every man, and the men are of inferior quality at that. got papa's hair in a locket?" -Atchinson Globe.

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,-A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen and Sweating feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y. 3-16-41-d

"The Old Oaken Bucket" is a song that owes much of its continued popularity to its title. It hangs on well.

Dr. Von Stan's PINEAPPLE TABcure for sour stomach, Distress after quickly cures the cold. Eating, Weight in the Stomach, Wind on the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Nausea, Impoverished Blood, Sick Headache and all other stomach troubles directly traceable to indigestion. 35 cents .-- 55. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Boars the Bignature Charff Fletchire

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever, 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money,

A German scientist claims that the memory is stronger in summer than in winter. He says that among the worse foes of the memory are too much food, too much physical exer-

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT CURES Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin disease in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails.-35 cents.-53.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Tommy-"Mamma, why have you

His mother-"To remind me that he once had some, Tommy."- The Traveler's Weekly.

EXPOSURE to a sudden climatic change produces cold in the head and catarrh is apt to follow. Provided with Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against nasal Catarrh. Druggists sell it at 50 cents, or Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y., will mail the 50c. or roc. trial size, The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, reliev-LETS FOR THE STOMACH.—New, con- ing immediately the painful inflamamvenient, positive, pleasant, harmless ation, cleanses and cures. Cream Balm

Vistor to the show (to the little girl who takes the cash)-"I have made a bet and want you to settle it. Is the bearded lady your mother or your

Little girl-"She is my father."

Bears the Bignature Chart Elithur