GEN. MILES ON THE BEEF

He Still Insists on Describing It as "Embalmed."

HAS OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE.

He Declares, That Chemicals Were Used to Preserve the Meat Sent to the Soldiers—Soldiers Said the Canned Roast Beef Was Nauseating.

New York, Feb. 1.—General Nelson A. Miles gave out a statement last night after having denied several published interviews attributed to him. He prefaced his statement by saying:

"I have been most freely quoted without authority from me or without any utterance on my part. It has been a source of great annoyance to me."

His statement is as follows:

"On the 20th of last September I issued an order to regimental commanders to report to me concerning the beef which had been issued to their men. At the time that I went before the war board investigating committee I had only received reports from 14 of the commanders. Now I have 30 reports. They all tell the same story. The evidence proves the truth of the statements which I made. In addition to the reports of the regimental commanders I have a great mass of evidence, consisting of communications, affidavits, etc., from officers, soldiers and civilians. Every part of the country has contributed to the mass of correspondence which I have received in reference to the beef served to our soldiers, and the evidence is all corroborative of what I have said.

"I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. I have affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the treatment, or embalming process.

"Now, as to the canned roast beef. That was different from the embalmed beef. The canned roast beef was the beef after the extract had been boiled out of it. You have seen the advertisements, 'Beef extract; one pound contains the substance of from four to five pounds of prime beef.' Well, this is the beef after the extract has been taken from it. They put this beef pulp up in cans and label it 'Canned roast beef.' The soldiers report that the canned beef was nauseating. If swallowed it could not be kept on the stomach."

It was pointed out to General Miles that he had been quoted as having said that if the men who supplied the beef would deposit $1,000 in such a way that it could be made to pay the cost of the proceedings he would furnish absolute proof of his assertion. He was asked what tribunal he had in mind, or to whom he would furnish this proof, and in reply said:

"I made that statement in response to the offer of the beef men to pay $100,000 for evidence of the truth of my allegations against their product. I looked on their offer as a bluff, and took that way of answering it. I have no particular tribunal in mind. I have the greatest abundance of evidence to support the charges I made, and do not think that any part of the thousand dollars need be spent in more investigation."

General Miles has received a telegram from Colonel A. A. Pope, of Boston, requesting General Miles to draw on him for $1,000 to prove that chemicals were used to embalm beef furnished to soldiers, but this offer will not be accepted for the reasons already given.

GRAY ON THE TREATY.

Peace Commissioner Explains Why He Signed the Document.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senators Gray and Money occupied the entire executive session of the senate yesterday in speeches on the peace treaty, Senator Gray favoring ratification and Senator Money opposing it.

Senator Gray was the third of the Paris commissioners to speak. He admitted that in the beginning of the negotiations he had been opposed to the acquisition of the Philippine archipelago, and said that he had freely and frankly advised the president and his fellow commissioners of his belief that it would be unwise to attempt to shape its destiny. He had at last reached the conclusion that he would either have to join with the majority or see the treaty fail and the war continue. In the meantime he had been largely won over by the arguments of his colleagues and by the logic of the situation, and he had at last concluded to sign the convention.

Having taken his position he was here now to defend the treaty as a wise conclusion of a most delicate diplomatic undertaking. Many complications had beset the commissioners in their work, and while he would not retract what he had heretofore said as to the undesirability of acquiring distant territory, as a matter of principle, still there were times when a nation as an individual might have to choose between evils. Senator Gray did not advocate permanent occupancy of the Philippine Islands, but said that the question of our exercise of sovereignty there should be settled in the future.

Chinese Emperor's Tribulations.

Pekin, Jan. 31.—The Chinese here say the dowager empress has decided upon a policy regarding the successor to the throne. It is hinted that at a meeting of ministers recently held, she selected the successor of the present emperor. The identity of the person so selected is not divulged. All reports, however, agree that a change at the palace is imminent. The emperor is still strictly guarded in the southwest corner of the island palace. The drawbridge connecting the island with the shore is raised every night, and every morning the ice around the island is broken, in order to prevent unauthorized persons from approaching it.

The Navy Sends Home Washington.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 1.—G. C. Foster, of Tacoma, Wash., was nominated for United States senator by the Republican legislative caucus today. The caucus was held in the house of representatives, and was attended by 70 members. Fifty-eight votes were required to elect in joint session of the legislature, and Foster was formally elected today.

PORTO RICO OFFICIALS DEPOSED.

Military Governor Henry Sternly Rebukes Official Corruption.

San Juan De Porto Rico, Feb. 1.—Major General Guy V. Henry, military governor of Porto Rico, has deposed the mayors and councilmen of Aguadilla and Moca, in the province of Aguadilla, and has temporarily suspended the civil authority in both towns, owing to the incessant political quarrels and the gross official corruption.

Captain Mansfield, Eleventh United States infantry, who is now in charge of the district, has been instructed to appoint new officials, chosen from the

GENERAL HENRY.

Radical party. The offenders belong to the Liberal party. General Henry intends his summary action to serve as an object lesson to other towns in Porto Rico, and a warning against a similar failure of self government from similar causes.

THE DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

Senator Quay No Nearer Re-election Than on the First Day.

Harrisburg, Feb. 1.—Another ballot was taken yesterday for United States senator by the joint assembly of the senate and house. Senator Quay was again 13 votes short of the number necessary to elect. There were no signs of a break in the deadlock.

There was nearly a full attendance, the first time since last Thursday. Four members were absent without pairs and 14 others with pairs. One of the absentees is a Democrat, two Quay Republicans and one an anti-Quay Republican.

The result of the joint ballots, from the seventh to the twelfth, was as follows:

	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
M. S. Quay	104	103	73	50	35	104
George A. Jenks	79	81	55	1	4	81
John Dalzell	16	15	13	1	4	14
C. W. Stone	7	7	7	0	0	7
John Stewart	8	6	5	0	0	6
George F. Huff	5	6	6	0	0	6
E. A. Irvin	2	3	3	0	0	4
P. A. B. Widener	3	3	2	0	0	2
Alvin Markle	2	2	2	0	0	2
Charles Tubbs	2	2	1	0	0	1
Frank M. Riter	2	2	2	0	0	2
Charles E. Rice	2	1	1	0	0	2
G. A. Grow	1	1	1	0	0	1
Charles E. Smith	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	234	232	171	32	39	232

MAY LOAN CUBANS MORE.

It Is Now Said That Our Government May Advance Fifteen Millions.

Havana, Feb. 1.—The mission of Robert P. Porter to General Gomez is of a twofold character—to discuss with him fully the position of the Cuban army and to invite him to Havana. The Washington administration desires an immediate and friendly settlement of the Cuban army question. As the military chiefs decisively refuse to accept $3,000,000 in complete satisfaction of the claims of the soldiery, Washington has determined, it is understood, to offer a much larger sum, even as high a sum as $15,000,000, if less will not be accepted. Whatever is agreed upon is to be a charge upon the revenues of the island until it is paid.

The Cubans, civilians and military, are aware that an engagement of this sort may prolong the American occupation, but, as it seems to be their earnest wish that the army be paid a great sum, the administration at Washington, will yield, it is understood, and open negotiations with this ultimate object.

Mr. Porter is said to carry letters from President McKinley and Governor General Brooke. The scope of his instructions is not disclosed, except that it is known that he has rather full preliminary powers.

Thieving Stranglers in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Mary A. Lawler, a widow, aged 71 years, of 713 Tasker street, was found strangled to death yesterday in an upstairs room of her home. The police have no clew to the murderers, but suspect that it was the work of thieves. The woman conducted a small grocery, and lived entirely alone, her husband having died about 12 years ago. She was reputed to have saved a little money, which she invariably carried in a small bag fastened to her waist underneath her skirt. It is supposed that thieves secreted themselves upstairs early Monday evening, and as the old woman came to her room preparatory to retiring caught her by the throat and choked her to death. Her money bag was missing.

Colorado's Marvelous Gold Strike.

Denver, Jan. 31.—A News special from Cripple Creek says of the recent strike in Isabella ground: "Your correspondent saw chunks of sylvanite that were three inches thick and solid metal, and chunks of the oxydized ore of the same width that he whittled with his pocketknife. Pieces of the free gold ore, if ore it can be called at all, run over $500,000 per ton. The Mollie Gibson never produced any ore that carried more ounces in silver per ton than this Isabella ore does in gold. Joining this metallic body there is six feet of quartz that will run from $1,000 to $2,000 per ton."

A Blizzard in the South.

Holly Springs, Miss., Feb. 1.—This section was visited by a severe blizzard Monday night, accompanied by rain, sleet and snow, which froze as it fell. The thermometer fell to five degrees below zero. Yesterday a snow storm occurred, lasting several hours. It is the coldest weather since 1895. Similar reports came from Oxford, Miss., and Richmond, Va.

INCREASED ARMY BILL.

It Is Passed by the House by a Vote of 168 to 125.

PRESIDENT HAS SUPREME POWER

The Bill Increases the Standing Army to About 100,000 Men, But the Chief Magistrate May, at His Discretion, Reduce the Number to 50,000.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The bill to reorganize and increase the standing army to about 100,000 men, but giving the president authority to reduce the size of infantry companies and cavalry troops to 60 men each, thus fixing a minimum of about 50,000 enlisted men, passed the house yesterday by a vote of 168 to 125. This was the result of a week of hard and often picturesque fighting on the floor, during the progress of which the opposition compelled those in charge of the measure to give this discretionary authority to the president and to make other modifications, among which were a reduction of 331 in the number of staff officers. In consequence of these modifications the Republican opposition was practically vanquished, and on the final vote but six Republicans voted against the bill—Messrs. Barber (Md.), Connelly (Ills.), Loud (Cal.), Johnson (Ind.), McEwen (N. J.) and Wadsworth (N. Y.). This Republican defection was, however, almost offset by five members of the political opposition who voted in favor of the bill. They were Messrs. Berry (Ky.), McClellan (N. Y.), McAleer (Pa.) and Taylor (Ala.), Democrats, and Skinner (N. C.), Populist.

Among the important amendments adopted before the vote was taken was one to exclude civilians to positions in the engineer corps, one to abolish canteens and the sale of liquor in camps, and one to strike out the provision for additional pay for commanders serving in the West Indies, the Philippines and Alaska. The amendment of Mr. Cummings, of New York, to prohibit the use of troops in the several states to suppress riots, etc., except upon the application of the states, was defeated by a large majority. The motion to recommit, with instructions to report back the minority substitute, only commanded two Republican votes, and was lost, 117 to 170.

The bill as passed provides, in addition to the general officers and staff departments, for 12 regiments of cavalry of 12 troops each, 144 coast batteries, 24 field batteries, 30 regiments of infantry of 12 companies each, a corps of engineers and one regiment of engineers, an ordnance department and a signal corps, the latter with 625 enlisted men. It also gives the president discretion to recruit the organizations serving in Cuba, Porto Rico and the islands of the Pacific in whole or in part from the inhabitants thereof.

During almost the entire morning hour yesterday the senate had under discussion the policy of this country to be pursued in the Philippine islands. Mr. Berry, of Kentucky, in a speech upon the resolution offered by Mr. Vest, discussed the policy of expansion without reference to the constitutional point involved in the Vest resolution. He spoke from notes, stating with force and emphasis his objections to the pending treaty of peace. He declared that he would never vote to place upon any people a policy against which Lee fought and against which Jackson gave up his life. An attempt by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, to secure a vote upon his resolution, which in brief declared that the United States government will not make war upon a people seeking for their freedom, precipitated a lively debate. No action on the resolutions was taken.

GENERAL EAGAN'S PUNISHMENT.

Only the President Can Save Him From Dismissal.

Washington, Jan. 30.—General Eagan, commissary general of subsistence of the United States army, has been found guilty of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States army, but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of executive clemency.

Under the regulations the court having reached the conclusion that the accused was guilty had no choice in selecting a penalty, the regulations prescribing absolutely the one punishment—dismissal. Therefore, the only hope for General Eagan is in the direction of commutation, mitigation or disapproval.

Five Froze to Death in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—Four deaths from freezing occurred in this city yesterday and one death in East St. Louis. The fatalities are: George A. Clark, aged 45 years, a candy maker; Charles Farler, aged 20 years, laborer; Mrs. Mary Ryan; August Benson, aged 35 years, colored laborer; Mrs. M. Jenkins, East St. Louis, colored. Mrs. Ryan slipped on the ice in her dooryard and was stunned by the fall. Half an hour later she was found almost dead from exposure and died soon after. Farler and Benson were both consumptives, and succumbed while searching for work. Clark was overcome by the cold while going to his place of employment.

Looks Bad For Dreyfus.

Paris, Feb. 1.—The Liberte, which is usually well informed, says: "The decision of the court of cassation in the Dreyfus affair will be that the evidence proves the existence of a traitor, but that neither Comte Esterhazy nor Lieutenant Colonel Henry could answer to the culpability revealed by the secret dossier." This statement is all the more significant in that it is made by a pro-Dreyfus paper. The Liberte adds: "The despondency of the Dreyfus party seems to show that the solution of the problem is as distant as ever."

Death of Bulgarian Princess.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 1.—Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria died yesterday of pneumonia. She gave birth to a daughter Monday evening. She was Marie Louise, eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. She was married on April 30, 1893, to Prince Ferdinand, the reigning prince of Bulgaria. She leaves four children.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

American women in Havana are preparing to observe Feb. 15 as Maine memorial day.

The Delaware senatorial deadlock continues, Republicans being unable to agree on a candidate.

Austrian physicians experiment on charity patients by inoculating them with contagious diseases.

M. D'Ennery, the noted French playwright, author of "The Two Orphans" and "A Celebrated Case," died in Paris.

The death of H. W. Williams, justice of Pennsylvania's supreme court, insures the election of a Democrat to succeed him.

H. T. Sloan, the New York society leader, who is separated from his wife, will fight for the possession of his two young daughters.

Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott was elected United States senator from West Virginia. There will be a contest, however, as he did not receive a majority vote of the legislature.

Friday, Jan. 27.

The senate has agreed to vote on the peace treaty on Feb. 6, at 3 p. m.

The Spanish cortes will soon assemble, regardless of our senate's action on the peace treaty.

The Montana senate ousted Senator Whiteside, who was unable to prove his charges of attempted bribery.

The Nebraska legislature passed a resolution opposing the seating in congress of Roberts, the Utah polygamist.

Students of the Virginia Military institute, recently expelled for riotous conduct, are to be reinstated, with heavy penalties.

A. H. Garland, 68 years old, attorney general in Cleveland's first cabinet, dropped dead while arguing a case before the United States supreme court in Washington.

After asserting in the national senate that the south was right in the war between the states Senator Butler, of North Carolina, withdrew his amendment to pension ex-Confederate soldiers.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

Many Copper river gold seekers have frozen to death in the Valdez glacier.

Reports of lawless acts in Santiago de Cuba province are greatly exaggerated. The province is entirely peaceful.

For the Pan-American exposition, to be held at Buffalo, $1,000,000 have been secured within five days by popular subscription.

John Morley, who was twice secretary for Ireland under Gladstone, has received $50,000 for a biography of the great premier.

Mrs. Robert Williams, who before her marriage to Adjutant General Williams was the widow of Stephen A. Douglas, died in Washington.

A resolution in the national house proposes a gold medal and the thanks of congress to Miss Margaret Astor Chanler for her devotion to the soldiers.

Eleven shipwrecked sailors of the ship Manbare were captured by cannibals of New Guinea, and all were devoured. Another man of the party escaped.

Monday, Jan. 30.

Lieutenant Governor Gobin, of Pennsylvania, has been honorably discharged from the volunteer army.

Mrs. Mary McIntyre, a wealthy 60-year-old widow of Pana, Ills., was murdered with an ax and her home robbed.

The army's winter hospital at Savannah will be occupied within three weeks, though all of the 46 buildings will not then be completed.

At Apex, Colo., the house of W. H. Rudolph was swept away by an avalanche. Mrs. Rudolph and her two young children were killed.

In a speech at Newcastle, England, Right Hon. Walter Long, president of the board of agriculture, boldly spoke of an Anglo-American alliance.

Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, vetoed a bill authorizing Memphis to issue bonds for park purposes, with interest payable in gold. He says it discriminates against legal tender coins.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The president sent to the senate the correspondence bearing on the peace treaty.

Joseph V. Quarles, Republican, was elected United States senator from Wisconsin.

J. R. Bridge, of Boston, declares he had "ocular demonstration of the Keeley motor fraud."

Alabama's legislature passed a resolution urging the president to appoint General Wheeler to the regular army.

The greater part of the trade of North Siberia is falling into the hands of Americans.

The report that General Brooke is to be succeeded as military governor of Cuba by General Wood is authoritatively denied.

A report from the ordnance bureau declares that at no time during the Spanish war was there a scarcity of ammunition in the navy.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Flour quiet; winter superfine, $2.50@2.75; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $3.25@3.45; city mills, extra, $2.75@3. Rye flour firm at $3.20@3.30 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat weak; No. 2 red, January, 78@78¼c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, old, January, 41⅛@41⅝c.; do. do., new, 40½@40¾c.; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 41½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 36c.; No. 2 white, clipped, 36¼@37c. Hay steady; choice timothy, $11 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, $18.50@19. Pork steady; family, $12@12.50. Lard weaker; western steamed, $5.90. Butter steady; western creamery, 14@19c.; imitation creamery, 13@16½c.; New York dairy, 13@17c.; do. creamery, 14@18½c.; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 22@25c.; do. wholesale, 20c. Cheese steady; large, white and colored, 10½c.; small do., 11@11¼c.; light skims, 8@9c.; part do., 7@8c.; full do., 3@4c. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 19½@20c.; western, fresh, 19½c.; southern, 18@18½c.

Baltimore, Jan. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; spot and month, 77@77½c.; February, 77@77½c.; March, 78c.; May, 79⅝@80c.; steamer No. 2 red, 74@74½c.; southern, by sample, 76@78c.; do. on grade, 74½@77½c. Corn steady; spot, month and February, 40½@40¾c.; March, 40⅝@40¾c.; steamer mixed, 37⅝@38c.; southern, white, 38@40½c.; do. yellow, 37⅝@40½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 35@35½c.; No. 2 mixed, 33@33½c.; Rye easier; No. 2 nearby, 61½c.; No 2 western, 64c. Hay dull; No. 1 timothy, $11@11.50. Grain freights dull and easier; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 2¾d. February; Cork for orders, per quarter, 2s.@2s. 4d. March. Eggs firm; fresh, 18c.

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WILLIAM J. SINGER, Attorney-at-law.—In Temple Court building, room No. 21, fourth floor.

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