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THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 76.

INVESTIGATION IS BEGUN.

The Committee Meet and Hear Law's Evidence in Full.

LAW RE-TELLS HIS STORY.

He Implicates Sloan, and Gives Details of the Trap Set for McCune—He Confides in Johnson & Smith—Rules Adopted for Proceedings.

The evidence of Representative Law was given before the investigating committee today. It is an amplification of the sensational charges he made last Saturday in the joint assembly, that Mr. McCune had sought to buy his vote. The evidence does not add much to what he has already given, but corrects two statements he made on the floor of the House in relation to the witness Fryer. His testimony implicates B. W. Sloan, yet not in a direct or conclusive way, but only by inference. The witness disclosed his alleged conversation with McCune to Senator Hewell and to Representatives Johnson and Smith. At the instance of the two latter, he called to the advice and aid of Chief Pratt, who, he says, saw McCune shake hands with him, as did also the witness Bob Fryer. Beyond himself, it was not indicated that any others than these two beheld his meeting with McCune and the passage of the $80. Fryer, he says, was eight or ten feet behind him, and Pratt in the room above, looking out of the window, when he and McCune shook hands. What these men saw has not yet been testified to. Attorney Evans speaks unfavorably of the course of a Mr. Horne, a clerk in the Wasatch drug store, who, he says, refused to talk with him. The committee is holding a second session as the "News" goes to press.

COMMITTEE WORKED YESTERDAY.

The investigating committee was quite busy yesterday preparing for the formal inquiry which was announced to begin in the Senate chamber at 9 o'clock this morning. The hours agreed upon were from 9 to 11:45 a. m. and from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. and from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. This arrangement will enable the members of the committee to attend the joint session.

The secretary, Representative Horace Cummings, reads the charges of Law and the denial of Mr. McCune, as follows:

FORMAL CHARGES BY LAW.

During the afternoon Representative Law, through his attorneys, sent the following communication to McCune headquarters containing the formal charges against that gentleman:

Salt Lake City, Feb. 18, 1899.

O. F. Whitney, Chairman pro tem. of Investigating Committee:

On the evening of Feb. 18, 1899, I received from you the following communication:

"Committee Room, Utah State Legislature, Salt Lake City, Feb. 18, 1899.

"To Hon. A. A. Law:

"The committee of the joint assembly of the Utah State Legislature appointed this day to investigate the charges of attempted bribery made by you against the Hon. A. W. McCune hereby notifies and directs that you file with said committee on or before Monday, Feb. 20, 1899, at 9 o'clock a. m., a written statement of said charges and that you furnish a copy of the same to the said A. W. McCune not later than 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 19, 1899.

"O. F. WHITNEY,
"Chairman pro tem. Investigating Committee.
"HORACE CUMMINGS, Secretary."

In compliance with your request I hereby charge that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at the city and county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, A. W. McCune, a senatorial candidate before the Utah Legislature, committed the crime of bribery, to wit:

At the time and place aforesaid, at about the hour of 10:20 in the morning of said day, the said A. W. McCune gave me the sum of eighty (80) dollars in legal currency of the United States, for the purpose of unlawfully influencing my vote as a member of the State Legislature, in his behalf, and then and there promised that between 3 and 4 o'clock of the same day he would give me the further sum of fourteen hundred and twenty (1,420) dollars, as a consideration for my vote for him for United States Senator.

I further charge, on information and belief, that the said McCune and others acting in his behalf have bribed, or attempted to bribe, divers other members of the Legislature during the senatorial contest.

I respectfully subscribe myself,
ALBERT A. LAW.

To the statement above made I hereby take oath.
ALBERT A. LAW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1899.
FREDERICK C. LOOFBOUROW,
Notary Public.
My commission expires Nov. 12, 1902.

MR. M'CUNE'S ANSWER.

At a late hour last night Attorney Van Cott gave out the following as the answer of Mr. McCune to the charges made against him:

In the matter of the charges preferred by Albert A. Law against Alfred W. McCune.

Alfred W. McCune denies that on the 11th day of February, 1899, or at any other time at the city and county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, or at any other place he committed the crime of bribery as alleged in said charge, or in any other manner. Denies that at the time or place mentioned in said charges or any other time or place, he gave to Albert A. Law $80, or any other sum of money whatever or any consideration whatever for the purpose of unlawfully or otherwise influencing the vote of said Law as a member of the State Legislature of Utah, in behalf of him, the said McCune, or any other person. Denies that at the time or place mentioned in said charges or at any other time or place whatever, he promised that he would give to the said Law the further sum of $1,420, or any other sum of money whatever, or any consideration whatever as a consideration for the said Law's vote for him, said McCune, for United States senator. Denies that the said McCune at any time or place ever bribed or attempted to bribe divers or any members or member of the Legislature during the senatorial contest mentioned in said charges or at any time prior to said contest, or at all. Denies that any person acting on behalf of him, the said McCune, to the knowledge of the said McCune, or with his acquiescence or consent, ever bribed or attempted to bribe by any means whatever divers members or any member of the Legislature of Utah in any manner pertaining to said senatorial contest or otherwise or at all. And upon information and belief denies that anybody acting on his behalf ever did bribe or attempt to bribe divers members or member of the Legislature of Utah in any matter pertaining to said senatorial contest or at all, and alleges that at no time during said senatorial contest or prior thereto has he, the said McCune, ever resorted to any other than honorable and upright means to influence any member of the Legislature of Utah to vote for him, the said McCune, for United States senator. And also alleges upon information and belief that no person acting in behalf of him, the said McCune, has at any time during said senatorial contest, or prior thereto, ever resorted to or employed any other than the most upright and honorable means to influence any member of the Legislature of Utah to vote for him, the said McCune, for said office of United States senator.

ARRIVE EARLY, BEGIN LATE.

The interested parties commenced to arrive at 9 o'clock, the hour set for the hearing to begin. Promptly at that time Attorneys Brown, Dickson and Thurman filed into the Senate chamber immediately followed by Attorney Van Cott and Mr. McCune. The latter was in a cheerful mood and chatted confidently with the few friends that had preceded him, and then for a brief period dropped into the vacant chair of Senator Tanner. Five minutes later Mr. Law and his attorney, David Evans, came in. Mr. Law, singularly enough, found a temporary resting place in Senator Kiesel's chair where he sat for a time glancing over the open bills of the Legislature.

At 9:10 there was a general exodus of all concerned into Mayor Clark's private office, which adjoins the Senate chamber on the north, it being the decision of the committee that the investigation could be more speedily and effectively conducted there than in larger quarters. This little migration being effected, Mr. McCune and his counsel retired to still another room, while Chief Pratt and Attorney Evans held a protracted consultation without. Meantime the committee was at work in an inner chamber, formulating rules for the government of its deliberations, and issuing subpoenas for witnesses.

INVESTIGATION BEGINS.

At 10:20 the committee came in with dignified and solemn tread, entered and took seats about the big table provided for them. Chairman Shurtliff called the committee to order and requested Secretary Cummings to read the rules, which he did.

THE RULES.

They are as follows:

1st—Reading of written statement on behalf of complaining witness.

2nd—Reading of written answer to statement.

3rd—Statement of case on behalf of complaining witness.

4th—Introduction of evidence on behalf of complaining witness, including direct and cross-examination.

5th—Statement of case on behalf of defense.

6th—Introduction of evidence on behalf of defense, including direct and cross-examination of witnesses.

7th—Introduction of evidence in rebuttal on the part of complaining witness.

8th—Introduction of evidence in rebuttal in behalf of defense.

9th—Arguments of counsel complainant to open and close.

10th—Deliberations of investigation committee with closed doors.

11th—Report and recommendation of committee to Joint Assembly.

12th—During the progress of the investigation the committee may exclude at will, witnesses, not under examination, or other persons from its sessions.

13th—During the course of this investigation, no person shall be permitted to be present excepting the members of the investigating committee, its employes, the plaintiff and the defendant with their respective attorneys and witnesses, and representatives of the press—not to exceed three from each newspaper—present for the purpose of reporting these proceedings for their respective journals.

The rules, as at first submitted, provided for the presence of only two representatives of the press, but on motion of Senator Whitney, they were so modified as to permit three persons to attend in behalf of each journal.

BROWN OPENS FOR M'CUNE.

Attorney Arthur Brown was the first person to address the committee. He stated that he, Judge Dickson, Judge Thurman and Mr. Van Cott were there to represent Mr. McCune. The latter was also present in pursuance to the charges preferred against him. These charges were of a very serious character and an investigation of them should be begun at once. Personally he was also desirous that this should be done for the reason that private business would probably call him out of the city for San Francisco tomorrow evening.

ATTORNEY EVANS ASKS FOR TIME.

Attorney Evans then said that he regretted that he did not have the array of counsel to present that Mr. McCune had; that he had been called into the case late on Saturday night, and had not had sufficient time in which to prepare more specific charges than those already presented. He therefore asked until 10 o'clock until tomorrow morning.

OTHER CHARGES.

Attorney Dickson said: These charges complain that McCune and other persons representing him had attempted to bribe him and others. We desire to know who are the others to be charged. It is fair that the accuser should state, in regard to the others that are to be accused, the sources of his information, the grounds of his accusation, and the names of the members of the Legislature who were approached and the names of the parties who approached them. For however innocent the accused might be, it would be impossible to meet the accusation if he does not know by whom and against whom they are made, because it may be necessary to get evidence to refute those charges, if others are made. If the committee decides to receive evidence under this general charge we desire that the nature of it and the parties accused be made known at once.

Attorney Evans said: I was called by Mr. Law Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, to furnish a copy of charge at 12 o'clock yesterday and to file the charge at 9 this morning, which I did now. I recognize the right of counsel to demand specifications and particulars of all the charges to be made; this I could not do without retiring for a portion of the day. I can say with confidence that we shall not attempt to introduce any further specifications without giving due notice and time to the opposing counsel. We would by tomorrow at 10 o'clock if we should retire now. Meantime we could proceed at once upon the specification already made.

Considerable preliminary sparring occurred, Mr. Evans contending for further time in which to prepare charges and Mr. McCune's counsel arguing for immediate investigation. Mr. Brown said he was very anxious to have the more specific charges preferred forthwith. If it were true, as sworn to by Law, that other legislators had been approached with the promise of monetary reward to vote for Mr. McCune, then that gentleman could tell the committee now as well as any other time. He would, however, not oppose granting him until this afternoon.

Chairman Shurtliff—But, Mr. Brown, Mr. Evans is asking until tomorrow morning.

Brown—Yes, I know, but Mr. Law swore to this charge on Saturday and should be able to furnish the proof of it today.

Evans—But I protest that I was not called into the case until late Saturday night; yesterday was Sunday and I have had but little time to prepare for the investigation. I think the request is not unreasonable and that it should be granted.

Representative Stewart—Is it not possible to proceed on the specific charge now before us?

Brown—Yes, but that would necessitate two or three trials instead of one. We should consider the fact that the legislature has only a few days, comparatively, in which to do its work and there is no possible reason why this committee should not go on with its work at this time.

Evans—We are ready to proceed on the specific charge, if that will do.

Representative Stewart—I move that we commence our proceedings on the specific charge already made.

Evans—If I am compelled to stay here all the time I will not be able to prepare the additional specific charges asked for.

Senator Whitney—I would like to [illegible]poses of the committee to hold evening sessions, and in order to have the matter properly before us I move that we hold three sessions a day.

Senator Howell—If we hold three meetings a day I can readily see that counsel's time will all be occupied and therefore shall favor giving him until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Representative Sorenson—As regards evening sessions I hope they will be deferred, at least for tonight, for the reason that I am not feeling well today and will probably be unable to attend.

Further discussion followed and the 10 o'clock proposition was voted down and Attorney Evans was given until 7:30 this evening to tell who the "divers other" legislators were who are alleged to have been offered bribes by Mr. McCune.

EVANS OUTLINES EVIDENCE.

Mr. Evans made a preliminary statement that on Tuesday last McCune and Law were together in a saloon drinking a little.

McCune asked Law if he had had dinner, and invited him to go to the Vienna restaurant, where they went and engaged in conversation. At that time and place there was talk between them of securing the vote of Mr. Law. No arrangements at that time were made. This talk was preliminary.

Law disclosed to Representatives Smith and Johnson and the chief of police that dishonorable proposals had been made to him. He was pressed to disclose these proposals. An arrangement was made by which Mr. Law was to secure a room in the Jenkins block. Mr. Pratt and two or three of the force were to be in one room, Mr. Law and Mr. McCune to be in another room so that the crime might be detected.

Law repaired to the Wasatch drug store, and telephoned McCune that he was ready. McCune answered, "For God's sake, say nothing further about it over the telephone." Then McCune met him at the drug store, and they sat on a rustic settee somewhat retired. The substance of their conversation was that Law stated he was ready to do business with him, and invited him to the room prepared. McCune refused to go to this room.

Law talked about receiving $2,000 which McCune thought was too much. Law then came down to $1,800. Then $1,600, [illegible] and finally to $1,500. McCune said that $1,500 would be satisfactory and he would deliver $[illegible] that day.

McCune stepped to the counter of the drug store and asked for some article. Law stepped hurriedly upon the sidewalk, where he saw Mr. Fryer, and said to him hurriedly, "I wish you would watch me and this man when he comes out, and watch everything we do." Meantime McCune came out and they crossed the road together.

Mr. Fryer walked along after them, not knowing what was going to occur. As the men passed off the street on to the curb they stopped and extended to each other their hands.

At once McCune turned, and went west. Fryer, who was 9 or 10 feet off stepped up and Law said to him, "You can see what he did," showing him the roll of money.

Pratt and other policemen were looking out of the window. Pratt saw them shake hands together. The other officers did not, having been concealed in another room.

We desire to get the testimony of

[Continued on page two.]

THIRTY FAMILIES ARE HOMELESS.

Five Blocks Laid Waste by a Sunday Night Blaze.

ONE MAN SUPPOSED DEAD.

Six Hundred Men Thrown Out of Employment—Fire Started in a Chair Plant.

Port Washington, Wis., Feb. 20.—Last night's fire, which totally destroyed the plant of the Wisconsin Chair company, covering two blocks, and laid waste three additional square blocks, was finally brought under control this morning.

The loss to the chair company will be about $200,000, fully covered by insurance. The loss to other property will amount to about $50,000, partly covered by insurance. The small losses were sustained by about 25 or 30 individuals. The chair company gave employment to about 600 men. The fire started in the veneering department and spread rapidly. The lumber yards and warehouses adjoining were well stocked and furnished good food for the flames.

About thirty families were made homeless by the fire.

The territory burned includes Franklin street to the lake, a distance of two blocks, and from Pierce to Wisconsin three blocks. The block bounded by Washington and Pierce from Franklin to the lake was badly scorched. The losses include Curtis & Western Flour works, $10,000.

Engineer Kuckle of the chair company is missing, and it is feared was burned to death.

PROMOTION FOR SOLDIERS.

Leaders of the Philippine Campaign Will be Rewarded by Their Country.

New York, Feb. 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley has determined to reward several general officers for gallantry during the Cuban and Philippine operations.

Upon the retirement of Brigadier General M. P. Miller on March 16, Colonel E. V. Sumner, now brigadier general of volunteers, will be appointed brigadier general in the regular army. No reward can be given to Major General Otis until June 16, 1900, until the army reorganization bill shall pass. General Otis holds only the rank of brigadier general in the regular service. He will be appointed major general upon the retirement on June 16, 1900, of Major General Wesley Merritt, but the President would like to confer promotion upon him sooner should he have the opportunity to do so. General Otis will be the next major general of the regular service appointed. Although Brigadier General D. W. Flagler does not retire until June 24, the gossips in the war department are already talking of his successor. It seems to be generally conceded that Colonel J. M. Whittemore will receive the appointment of chief of ordnance.

RAWLINS IS CONFIDENT.

He Thinks Salt Lake Public Building Bill Will be Passed This Session.

Committee on Rules Decides to Give Another Day For the Consideration of the Bills.

Special to the "News."

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—The committee on rules has decided to give another day for the consideration of public building bills. The date was not made public, but members of the public building committee said the rule would be offered to the House late this afternoon or tomorrow, when the date would be set. Only forty-one bills are to be considered, among them Salt Lake. Senator Rawlins is confident of its passage.

REVOLT IN NICARAGUA.

A Battle is Expected with the Insurgents Within a Few Days.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—A special to the Times-Herald from Mobile says:

The fruit steamer Stanley of the Bluefields Banana company arrived from Bluefields, Nicaragua, with the following advices up to February 12:

General Reyes has been for three days above Rama with 700 insurgents.

It is reported that the liberals are coming under Jose Estrada. Fermin Diaz, a liberal leader, was wounded and captured with fifteen followers above Rama by an insurgent force under the rough rider scout, Sutton.

A battle is expected here in a few days. General Torres' boats have returned from Greytown to defend this place. The man-of-war San Jacinto is also here.

Three hundred Americans from Cuba are due here to join the insurgent conservative forces. Mitrailleuse, Gatling, Krupp and Hotchkiss guns are also expected here as additions to the insurgent arms.

Greytown was surrounded by the rough riders when the gunboats left. A force of liberals is due at that port.

Colonel H. W. Winchester, chief of police at Puerto Barrios, has joined Reyes. Four hundred men are awaiting Reyes's arrival in Grenada to flock to his standard.

The conservatives are volunteers and engage in their ordinary tasks during the day, while ready at any time to respond to the bugle call. If a choice were given them they would prefer Chamorro, the exiled chieftain, to President Zelaya.

The foreigners here support the conservatives. Order is generally prevalent.

The Norwegian and British craft that were impressed by the insurgents to carry troops have been released.

The Liberal Espinosa says the revolution will last only a month.

Among the passengers on board the steamer Stanley was Adam Espinosa, of Bluefields, nephew of General Juan P. Reyes, the revolutionary leader.

Senor Espinosa states that his uncle, General Reyes, had proclaimed himself provisional president of Nicaragua, had armed the Indians of the Mosquito coast, and with the aid of Americans in the Bluefields has probably an army of 800 or 1,000 men. The government at Managua, Espinosa learned, has sent 800 men to attack Reyes at Bluefields.

The troops under Reyes had gone up to the river to Rama, thirty miles from Bluefields, to meet Zelaya's force and it was probable that a battle had already been fought.

Senor Espinosa says the cause of the discontent against President Zelaya is widespread and well grounded. His uncle had heretofore been an intimate friend and supporter of Zelaya, but recently he has not been able to approve nor support Zelaya's conduct as president.

In addition to levying the tariff taxes on the eastern coast, Zelaya had caused to be condemned the leading native capitalists of the country, and declaring these to be enemies of the republic, has caused them to be mulcted in fines, in most instances equivalent to their entire available capital.

If the unfortunates fined again failed to collect the fine the unfortunates were committed to the penitentiary without trial or form of law, placed in chains and kept incommunicado, in some cases denied food or water, until the fine was paid, which, in all cases [illegible] the prisoners of their declared treason.

Espinosa says these acts have estranged the good people of the republic from Zelaya and that Reyes confidently looks forward for support from these and for the active aid of the conservative church party of the republic.

Espinosa says he learned before leaving Bluefields that the Honduras government had dispatched men and arms from Tegucigalpa to Zelaya's aid. The Honduran allies were said to be commanded by General Sierra, a general under Bonilla.

Gilmore Says He Was Drugged.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—The trainer and other friends of Gilmore, who finished fifth in the six day bicycle race, after leading the procession of riders for over three days, claim that he must have been drugged. They assert that his collapse was too sudden to have been due to natural causes.

After the long race was concluded, Harry Elkes defeated Jay Eaton in a five mile paced race, his time being 9:32.

HEIR TO EGYPT'S THRONE.

He Comes in the Person of the Khedive's Fourth Child.

Saves His Father from Being Deposed—Other Three Children Were Daughters.

Alexandria, Feb. 20.—The Khedive has given birth to a son at Montazah. There is great rejoicing at the fact that the Khedive now has an heir to the throne.

The birth of three daughters in succession to the Khedive was a source of great disappointment to both Abbas and the people of Egypt, and there was some talk of deposing the Khedive in favor of his only brother Mohammed Ali.

Pavonia is Safe.

Punta Del Gada, Azore Islands, Feb. 20.—The weather has become calm and the Cunard line steamer Pavonia, which became disabled while on the passage from Liverpool for Boston and was towed into St. Michaels on Saturday by the steamer Wolviston, is now out of danger and will enter the harbor today.

Met Death at Sea.

Nassau, N. P., Feb. 20.—The Italian bark Barbara, Lotal, Captain Beata, from Pensacola on February 1st, for Genoa, went ashore on February 6th, on the Little Bahama bank and proved a total loss. The captain and eight of the crew of the bark have arrived here.

Three of the crew were drowned and two died as the result of exposure to the weather.

PRESIDENTIAL CONGRATULATIONS.

McKinley Sends a Cable of Greeting to President Loubet.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The secretary of state has sent the following cablegram to our ambassador at Paris:

"You will appropriately convey to President Loubet the President's most cordial congratulations on his election to the chief magistracy of the French republic, and the sincere wishes of the [illegible] and people of the United States for the continued welfare of the French nation."

Armour's Princely Gift.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Mr. Philip D. Armour has given $750,000 more to the endowment of the Armour Institute. This makes his total gift to the institute $2,250,000.

Fire in Spool Silk.

New York, Feb. 20.—Fire today did damage estimated at $100,000 at the building in Broadway occupied by the spool silk manufacturing firm of Belding Bros. & Company, Hamburger and Dobson, cigars, the Postal Telegraph company, Union railroad ticket office and Gauthier & Company, silk manufacturers.

Both of the silk firms had fifty [illegible] stocks on hand, most of which is said to have been damaged by the smoke.

Agoncillo in New York.

New York, Feb. 20.—Senor Agoncillo, the Filipino delegate, arrived here today from Montreal. He was accompanied by his compatriot Senor Marti. Agoncillo expects to sail for England on Wednesday. He was asked whether he intended to continue his mission in England and answered that perhaps he would do so, but that he did not care to say much on the subject.

Missing Shipping on the Atlantic.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20.—The British steamship Harvard is still fast on a [illegible] shoal today in Chesapeake bay between Ocean View and Old Point. The tugs A. J. Hudson, Captain Cottrell and F. L. Luckenbach have made several attempts to get the vessel off but in vain. The big ship is bound from New Orleans for Baltimore with a valuable cargo of cotton and cotton seed products.

A large fleet of schooners bound to [illegible] has not reached port and [illegible] the recent storm was very severe. The majority of the vessels left Charleston during the first days of February, bound for Baltimore. Several schooners which sailed some days previously are missing, and it is feared may be lost.

The schooner Mary Curtis, Captain Maker, which sailed from Charleston for Richmond on February 5, is one of these. It is ten days overdue.

The Annie Green, which left Charleston four days after the Curtis, however, has arrived in distress.

GEN. MILES AS A WITNESS.

Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces Before the Court.

ODOR OF AN EMBALMED BODY.

Officers and Men Complained to General Miles Regarding the Smell From the Beef—He Criticises the Methods Employed to Furnish the Brave Soldiers With Meat.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The court of inquiry to examine into the beef controversy assembled at the Lemon building shortly after 10 o'clock this morning preparatory to its first formal session. Brig. Gen. George W. Davis and Col. Geo. L. Gillespie, members of the court, and Col. Geo. B. Davis, recorder and judge advocate, were first to arrive. Major Gen. James F. Wade, president of the court, came later, and at 10:35 the court in full dress uniform proceeded to the White House, where it paid its respects to the President and then to the war department, where it called upon Secretary Alger and Major General Miles.

The court returned at 12:05 from its visits of courtesy and after two photographers made pictures of the court.

Major General Miles was presented as the first witness. He appeared in fatigue uniform, and was sworn. After stating his rank and office he was asked about his statement before the war commission. He said he made one, and upon Col. Davis's submitting a printed report of that statement Gen. Miles examined and approved it. Then he was asked about an alleged interview, which appeared in the New York Journal of December 22, whether it represented completely or in part what he said. Gen. Miles read it. Then he said:

"I do not recall anything in that interview that has not been given in my testimony or transmitted in my reports. You will observe it contains a number of my declinations to make [illegible] answer. It must, therefore, be incorrect in its representations."

Being asked about an interview in the New York Herald of February 1, he said:

"I have a letter from the gentleman who I understand wrote this, in which he says he is willing to swear that I declined to be interviewed, and that thinking something had been given out he had proceeded to write what he knew were the facts."

He then pointed out that the interview was erroneous in that it represented him as having said that he had overwhelming evidence that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals. The fact was that the only evidence was [illegible] was contained in the reports of officers and statements of men who claimed that the beef had the odor of an embalmed body, that they had seen [illegible] injected into beef and other indications of chemical treatment. He declared the interview an erroneous presentation of what he could possibly have said.

Col. Davis recurring to the statement of Gen. Miles before the war commission, asked him what his idea as to the beef supply for the army was when the war broke out. Replying, Gen. Miles said while his attention was occupied with weightier matters of mobilization and equipment of troops, he felt confident that the usage of 100 years would be followed and that cattle herds would be shipped to the army in the tropics, and killed there, just as they were during the civil war in the South, in Arizona, Texas and in Mexico, where it was so hot that soldiers could not sit upon the rocks. He understood Cuba and Porto Rico were excellent grass countries, cattle could be shipped and kept in prime condition. He preferred his action in ordering the department to send no more refrigerated beef to Porto Rico while he was there, finding it possible to get beef on the hoof.

Col. Davis asked if Gen. Miles knew whether Porto Rico exported any cattle. Witness said it did to the number of several thousand and they were fine cattle. Still he understood that our troops were not only receiving refrigerated beef at the coast, but it was being sent into the interior. The situation now, he said, was different from that during the war. Now there were ice machines on shore. Then there was not ice enough for the hospitals.

Recurring to the expediency of feeding the troops fresh beef in Porto Rico, Gen. Miles said he was much in favor of it. He said native beef killed at night could be very well fed the men next day.

"Do you think," continued Col. Davis, "that the native beef would keep as well as the refrigerated beef in the absence of cooling apparatus on shore?"

"I am quite sure it would unless the refrigerated beef was chemically treated so as to keep for seventy-two hours after coming from the coolers, of course it had the advantage of the native beef—as far as keeping goes."

PAYING SPAIN THAT $20,000,000

House Committee Orders a Favorable Report on the Bill.

HAWAII AND MANILA CABLE

Senate Committee Favorable to Placing a Subsidy Amendment in the Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The House committee on appropriations today ordered a favorable report on the bill to pay Spain $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

An amendment declaring the policy of the government toward the Philippines was defeated by a party vote. Chairman Cannon was directed to call up the bill today under suspension of the rules.

A special meeting of the committee was held at 10:30 o'clock to pass on the $20,000,000 appropriation. A bill by Mr. Cannon provided this appropriation without qualification. Another bill of Gillett, of Massachusetts, added a proviso declaring the policy of the government toward the Philippines. The Gillett bill was not acted on.

Mr. Dockery (Mo.) offered an amendment embodying features of the McEnery resolution. It disclaimed any disposition or intention by the United States to "exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control" over the Philippines and asserted the purpose of setting up a stable form of local government and then leaving it for the Filipinos to administer. The Dockery amendment was defeated by a party vote, the Democrats and Bell (Pop.) supporting and the Republicans opposing. After the defeat of the amendment Mr. Dockery stated that the subject would be carried to the floor of the House and an effort made to add the declaration of policy.

The senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report on an amendment to be offered to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the construction of a cable to Hawaii and Manila. The cable is not to be built by the United States, but a yearly subsidy is to be paid by the government.

Race for the Control of the Cuban Weed.

New York, Feb. 20.—The Herald says: A fortnight will probably determine whether the controlling power for supplying the demand for Havana tobacco is to rest in American hands or in those of European capitalists. Several rumors have reached New York from time to time of a syndicate which was forming to buy up the tobacco lands in Cuba. These have had to do principally with a combination in which American capitalists were concerned. It was reported a day or two ago in a Havana newspaper that a second American syndicate was in process of formation and it was learned that prior to the appearance of the Americans, a foreign syndicate had secured a number of options on factories with tobacco bearing lands. The present indications are that it will now resolve itself into a race between the two syndicates as to which will secure the valuable property necessary to make the operations of a syndicate successful. From what was learned, the Americans are now in a safe position to get all they want, the only further thing necessary being a speedy culmination of their plans and a positive forming of the syndicate.

ABANDONED THE SHIP.

British Steamer Cardinal Had to be Left—The Crew Saved.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20.—The Lord Line steamer Lord Charlemont, Captain [illegible], from Antwerp, which arrived here this morning, had on board the crew of the British steamer Cardinal of New Castle, which was abandoned February 16th, in latitude 48 north, 40 west. The Cardinal sailed from Pensacola for Antwerp February 1st, with a cargo of lumber and timber on deck. She coaled at Norfolk February 6th, and sailed the next day.

Soon after getting to sea the steamer encountered terrific gales and seas swept over her, carrying away her bulwarks, and flooding her hold. Until Monday, February 13th, the crew endured great hardships from cold and hunger, and on morning of the 16th, when the Lord Charlemont hove in sight it was decided to abandon her. Captain Charles Brown, the Cardinal's commander, and his crew of twenty-one men launched two boats and reached the Charlemont in safety, after which the boats were abandoned.

Died at Manila.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Gen. Otis today cabled as follows from Manila under date of February 20:

Chaplain John R. Thompson, 1st Washington infantry, died in the hospital at 9:15 p. m., February 18, [illegible], of [illegible].

ARRESTED IN PARIS.

Sixty Persons Retained in Custody—City is Quiet.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The city is calm today and stringent precautions have been taken to maintain order.

Among the persons who were arrested yesterday for taking part in the disturbances [illegible] number sixty were detained in custody.

McCoy-Green Fight.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—"Kid" McCoy, the heavyweight pugilist and George Green, the local middleweight, have signed articles calling for a ten-round contest between the men some time in April. McCoy agrees to knock Green out inside of ten rounds or forfeit the decision.