

CALLS GEN. MILES A LIAR

Veheemently Denounced by General Eagan.

COARSE AND BRUTAL LANGUAGE

The Reported Criticisms of the Commanding General Have Hotly Inflamed the Commissary-General.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Commissary-General Charles H. Eagan today reappeared before the war investigation committee to answer the charges of General Nelson A. Miles concerning the commissary supplies furnished the army during the recent war. General Eagan's statement furnished the sensation of the war commission's history, and was regarded by old army officers as one of the most remarkable attacks ever made in the history of the service. General Eagan's statement to the commission was a bitter personal attack upon General Miles, so entirely unqualified as to scope and language that the war commission on hearing its conclusion ordered a brief executive session, after which the doors were opened, the witness was recalled and business resumed in the usual way.

The subject in controversy was General Miles' already famous "embalmed beef" testimony, and the letters and documents supporting it. General Miles had charged that the canned and refrigerated meats sent to the army in Cuba and Porto Rico were unfit for use, that they were preserved by the use of chemicals, and that they had "been bought and sent to the army under pretense of an experiment." This reflection upon both the ability and honesty of the commissary department had angered General Eagan and caused him to request to be recalled to reply to General Miles' charges. That his statements concerning the commanding general were not the result of a sudden outburst of passion was clearly shown by the fact that General Eagan read his remarks from a carefully prepared typewritten copy. Not the least remarkable phase of General Eagan's statement was the language in which it was couched. There was scarcely a phrase that would not have been characterized as sensational in ordinary official utterances. General Eagan, after the hearing was over, refused to say whether he had any further move in prospect in forcing an issue between himself and General Miles.

He denied numerous statements of Miles, charged that the latter's testimony constituted severe reflections on commanding generals of the expeditions, and referred to him as "This same Commanding-General Nelson A. Miles," and said "whoever called beef 'embalmed' was a liar."

W. B. Miles, in charge of Armour & Co.'s plant, appeared for the packing house. He testified as to the quality of the canned meats and methods of inspection.

Commissary-General Eagan, in the course of his testimony, called Major-General Miles, commanding the army, "A liar, who lied in his throat, lied in his heart, lied in every part of his body," who perpetrated a gross scandal, and who should be drummed out of the service and imprisoned, and should be avoided by every honest man and barred from every club. He characterized his interviews as "filth."

MAY MAKE MISCHIEF.

Filipinos Evince Signs of Hostility Against Americans.

Manila, Jan. 14.—The situation at Ilo Ilo is unchanged. The Filipinos are uneasily active day and night. Saturday they loaded some lighters with rock and sank them at the entrance of the river, blocking the channel for all vessels with the exception of launches. All lights have been extinguished.

Order, however, is maintained with severity, and offenders are promptly shot.

On Sunday one of the Arizona's boats, manned by soldiers, was carried on by the ebb tide to Quimares island, and while attempting to land three armed natives assembled on the beach and compelled the Americans to retire.

The Filipinos refuse to have any dealings with the Americans, vegetables and fruit are not obtainable, business is suspended, and the warehouses are filled with rotting sugar.

At Manila the situation is critical, but pacification is possible in spite of the unyielding attitude of the Filipinos. It is reported that the rebel government at Malolos is willing that the Americans should establish a protectorate on the condition that they promise to give the Filipinos absolute independence within a stated time. It is also said that the Filipinos will demand official recognition.

Efforts are being made to bring about another conference with the rebels. The educated Filipinos are anxious to avoid trouble, and it is hoped that the militant Filipinos will recede before wiser counsels. In the meantime the tension is extreme on both sides.

Dominique Krathofski was hanged at Springfield, Mass., for the murder of his stepdaughter, Victoria Pinkus, 16 years of age, on January 17, 1897.

VETO MESSAGES RETURNED.

Governor Rogers Sends the Wanted Documents to the Senate.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 13.—Immediately after the reading of the minutes in the senate, Lieutenant-Governor Daniels announced the standing committees.

Plummer called for a committee of five to group the committees and recommend the number of clerks. Carried.

High presented a memorial from Clark county settlers. He asked that the memorial be referred to the committee on memorials, but that, inasmuch as a similar document had been introduced in the house, he did not desire the state put to the expense of printing the memorial.

On motion of Yeend, W. C. Gray, of Stevens county, who is contesting the seat of Senator C. A. Mantz, was allowed the privilege of the floor of the senate.

The committee on the compensation of senate employees reported as follows: Secretary, \$5; assistant secretary, \$4.50; sergeant-at-arms, \$6; assistant sergeant-at-arms, \$4; minute, journal and enrolling, engrossing and assistant engrossing, bill and docket clerks and stenographer, \$4 each; judiciary clerk, \$4.50; pages, \$2; all other employees, including committee clerks, \$3.50.

The vetoes of Governor Rogers on bills acted upon since the adjournment of the last legislature were presented, together with the names of the appointees of the governor. The confirmation of appointees was made a special order for January 20, at 11 A. M. On motion of Megler, the vetoes were made a special order for January 17. The votes cover, among others, the general appropriation bill. The exceptions are: "The appropriation of \$25,500 for the Cheney normal school, \$17,500 for the time maintenance of the Whatcom normal school, and \$20,000 for the equipment and improving the grounds of the said Whatcom normal school are hereby objected to and disapproved, the reason for such disapproval being such appropriations are opposed to a just public policy at the present time. With these exceptions the bill is hereby approved."

Senate bill 250 appropriated \$1,745 for the relief of George W. Babcock. The governor's objections are: "From information and belief, I consider this claim unjust. The claimant has his remedy in the courts."

Senate bill 194, relating to tidelands, the chief executive considers unconstitutional.

The committee on grouping committees was named as follows: Plummer, Wilshire, Paul, Megler and Carper.

Clerk's Salaries Fixed.

The first business of the day in the house after invocation by Rev. Henry L. Badger, rector of St. John's, was upon the special order involving the adoption of the committee report scheduling salaries of employees.

Mr. Bellows submitted an amendment horizontally reducing the schedule 50 cents on each employee, but allowing the proposed \$3 extra compensation to the speaker to stand. Roll-call on the proposed amendment on salary of chief clerk showed the relative strength to stand about 47 to 23 in favor of sustaining the committee. After one more test of strength, the amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Bellows, and the committee report was adopted.

The speaker was authorized, on motion of Smith of King, to employ a secretary at a salary of \$4 per day.

Beals presented a petition from engineers and steam users of Skagit and Snohomish counties for a law compelling inspection of boilers.

A resolution prevailed, offered by Gunderson, calling upon the state land commissioner's office for information concerning value of the state's granted capitol lands. The speaker appointed Gunderson, Minard and Bedford as such committee.

A memorial was offered by Daniels, praying for the pensioning of Indian war veterans.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Governor Geer's University Regents Satisfactory.

Salem, Jan. 13.—Governor Geer sent to the senate this morning the appointment of Dolph, Bean and Senator William Smith, of Baker, as members of the board of regents of the state university, and Holt as trustee of the Soldiers' Home, the same as Governor Lord had named, and which were withdrawn yesterday except Smith in place of Kincaid. The nomination of Smith "took the wind out of the sails" of the opposition to the governor, as Selling expressed it, and instead of a fight all were confirmed immediately.

Two Additional Justices.

Upon the assembling of the house the committee on resolutions reported back a resolution providing for an examination of the books of the state board of school land commissioners, with an amendment that the committee be allowed only one clerk, at a salary of \$3 per day. The resolution was adopted as amended.

After the first reading of the bill by Beach of Multnomah to regulate building and loan associations, Moody asked the consent of the house to take up and place on its third reading the bill providing for relief of the supreme court, and an increase of the number of justices of the supreme court to five.

The bill passed by a vote of 37 to 17.

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH

Outlines His Opposition to the Vest Resolution.

HOUSE PASSES ALASKA LICENSE

Several Senators Warmly Discuss Various Resolutions Relating to Our Position in the Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 13.—A climax was reached today in the debate on the question of expansion which is in progress in the senate. Heretofore all of the speeches, with the notable exception of that of Platt of Connecticut, have been in opposition to what is presumed to be the policy of the administration with respect to the acquisition of the Philippines. Today Foraker of Ohio, addressed the senate in opposition to the declaration of the Vest resolution, that the United States has no constitutional power to acquire foreign territory to be maintained as colonies. While much of his speech was devoted to a constitutional argument in support of the right of this country as a nation to acquire and govern outlying territory, he gave particular attention to the utterances that have been made in contravention of that position, and those of Vest and Hoar. Foraker has a clear, direct and forceful style of oratory, which commands attention, not only by reason of the recognized ability of the man, but also by his impetuosity and power as a speaker. He is at his best in a running fire of debate, and the frequency of interruption today afforded him ample opportunity to elucidate his argument to the best advantage. He laid down the broad proposition that to adopt the Vest resolution was to declare that our fathers had brought forth a nation that was inferior to all other nations, regardless of the generally accepted idea that one nation was the equal of another and all equally restricted. He maintained that the right of nationality, and that as we have the right to make war and to enter into treaty agreements, it follows logically that we have the power to acquire territory by conquest and to assume responsibilities that may accrue therefrom. Foraker's strong assertion that the acquisition of the Philippines was temporary in character created a sensation in the chamber. He maintained, however, that we have a legal right to hold the islands permanently.

Prior to the speech by Foraker a sharp debate was precipitated by Allen of Nebraska by some remarks he made upon a resolution he had introduced. Hoar of Massachusetts and Gray of Delaware were drawn into it.

Vice-President Hobart presided over the senate today for the first time since the holiday recess, having been detained at his home by an attack of the grip.

A bill authorizing Lieutenant-Colonel Vilquian, of the Third Nebraska, to accept from the emperor of China the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon for distinguished service rendered, was passed.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The house today completed and passed the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, upon which it has been working intermittently for a week. An amendment was adopted providing a high license system in the territory, with a species of local option. Liquor dealers, by its provisions, are to pay a license of \$1,000 a year, and the consent of a majority of the white citizens residing within two miles of a liquor dealer's establishment must be obtained before a license can be secured. An attempt to recommit the bill for the purpose of securing the adoption of a provision excluding convicts from service on juries was defeated.

AMERICAN SPACE INADEQUATE.

Paris Exposition Exhibit Must Be Carefully Condensed.

Boston, Jan. 12.—Ferdinand W. Peck, United States commissioner-general to the Paris exposition, in his speech at the Algonquin Club banquet, said: "Although we have succeeded in obtaining our fair proportion of exhibit space for the American section, yet our allotment is grossly inadequate, and those entrusted with the responsibility must make a constant struggle in the direction of careful selection and extreme condensation, and out of the demands for space which in the aggregate are already beyond that at our command, we must retain only the exhibits that are the best.

"This is a period of national expansion. In the recent strife with a foreign power we have successfully fought for humanity. The booming of the guns of Admiral Dewey at Manila has thundered around the earth, and awakened all civilization to the fact that the American republic now reaches across the globe, and the nation of the new century is rising on this side of the Atlantic. Therefore the approaching peace festival in France is most opportune, enabling, as it will, our manufacturers and producers to place the resources and wares of our nation before the 6,000,000 visitors."

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; Valley, 62c; Bluestem, 63c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 40@41c; choice gray, 39@40c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$22@24; brewing, \$23.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@13c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound.

Potatoes—60@70c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81c per sack.

Hops—15@18c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 26c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6@6½c; small, 7@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds.

Potatoes, 20@25.

Beets, per sack, 75c.

Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.

Carrots, per sack, 45@60c.

Parsnips, per sack, \$1.

Cauliflower, 50@90c per doz.

Celery, 35@40c.

Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.50 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 35@50c per box.

Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.

Prunes, 50c per box.

Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18@22c per pound.

Eggs, 30c.

Cheese—Native, 12@12½c.

Poultry—Old hens, 12c per pound; spring chickens, 12c; turkeys, 16c.

Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½@7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 6@7c; veal, 6@8c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$24.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.00@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$22.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@11c.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton.

Onions—Silverkin, 50@75c per sack.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 26c; do seconds, 20@23c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 25@30c; fancy ranch, 34@37c.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2@2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, \$2.00@3.00; do choice, \$3.50@4.50; per box.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

An average star of the first magnitude is one hundred times as bright as one of the sixth magnitude.

Exports of flour from the Pacific coast to the Orient have grown in the last five years from 30,000 to 135,000 tons annually.

The presence of a considerable quantity of liquid carbonic acid in the rocks is among the surprising revelations of the microscope.

A snake does not climb a tree by coiling round it, but by holding on with the points of its scales. A snake could not climb a glass pillar.

The smallest salary paid to the head of a civilized government is \$15 a year to the president of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees.

Last year 852,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries of the United Kingdom. The annual output of coal is about 200,000,000 tons.

Only one-third of the world's population use bread as a daily article of food. Fully one-half of the people of the world subsist chiefly on rice.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

A Wheat Producer.

Uniontown, Wash., claims for the southeastern corner of the Palouse country the distinction of being the greatest wheat-producing section of the world. Within a radius of six miles of that thriving town there were raised this year upwards of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, with good crops of barley, oats, hay, vegetables, etc. Fall wheat averaged from 42 to 52 bushels to the acre and spring wheat 23 to 30 bushels. If any other ambitious corner of the world desires to contest honors for supremacy in grain-raising the opportunity is offered.

Telephone Extension.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company will soon connect Hailey, Idaho, with all prominent places by long distance telephone. A line will be constructed from Boise to Camas Prairie, thence to Hailey by the Gold Belt, and then to Blackfoot. Hailey will be the headquarters of the 300-mile line between the Utah & Northern and Boise. Telephone lines are being extended over the principal parts of Burns, Or., and the Prineville Telephone Company is making extensive improvements.

Hops.

A contract to sell 12,000 pounds of the 1899 hops at 10 cents per pound has been made by Daniel Cavanaugh to Faber & Neis, of Albany. Prospects for fair prices for this year's crop are very flattering. Hop men in Oregon who held their crops and thus obtained better prices are now out of debt for the first time in several years. Horst Bros. bought several lots at North Yakima within 10 days at 12½ and 13 cents.

Advance in Eggs.

Eggs are worth 50 cents a dozen at Colfax, Whitman county. It would seem policy for the Whitman farmers to raise a million or two bushels less wheat and put in a few acres of hens. It is much cheaper to raise a dozen eggs than a bushel of wheat, yet Whitman and other Eastern Washington counties, which produced nearly 15,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, import thousands of dollars' worth of dairy and hog products and eggs every year.

Canyonville Industries.

The growing and shipping of fruit in the vicinity of Canyonville is now so far advanced as to bring in considerable of a revenue. Prunes to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds have been sold at the average rate of over three cents per pound, bringing in over \$48,000. Shippers are now getting ready large consignments of winter apples, and the prevailing price for turkeys is from 9 to 10½ cents gross. Lime, sulphur and salt for spraying purposes are now in demand.

Bromine-Chlorine Plant.

An innovation in mining that will be of the greatest value to the people of Eastern Oregon is the establishment at Baker City of a bromine-chlorine plant, for the working of refractory ores, which have hitherto been considered as worthless. The Golconda plant, being erected by J. G. English and others, and which is expected to be in operation very soon, will increase to a great extent the business of the Baker City merchants.

Lime Shipments.

The Tacoma & Roche Harbor Lime Company, which is the chief lime works in the Northwest, shipped 100,000 barrels last year, against 90,000 in 1897. The increase was both foreign and local, and the president, J. S. McMillin, says he expects an increase this year of at least 50 per cent, basing his estimates on trade conditions and orders now on hand. This business is a fair indicator of the demand for building material.

Big Cargo to the Orient.

The N. Y. K. steamship Riojun Maru sailed from Seattle last week for the Orient, with one of the heaviest cargoes ever taken from that port. The freight included 4,000 bales of cotton, 13 carloads of pig lead, 14 cars of wood pulp, besides a great quantity of flour and miscellaneous goods. Another cargo soon to be shipped to the same port will contain 700 tons of salted salmon, brought over from the Fraser river.

Bids for County Bonds.

The county commissioners of Galatin county, Mont., received bids last Monday for the purchase of funding bonds to the amount of \$137,000. These bonds are made payable in 20 years, and are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Bozeman. The county reserves the right to redeem any of the bonds after 10 years, by giving 60 days' notice.

Flax Industry Growing.

A result of recent agitation throughout Oregon for the cultivation of flax, as a commercial commodity, is the sowing of a considerable acreage this fall to flaxseed. The Portland Lined Oil works is furnishing seed to farmers on application, agreeing to take their pay from proceeds of crops raised, for which crop they will contract at prices that mean handsome returns.