

# BEEF WAS NOT EMBALMED

Gen. Miles Blamed by the Army Commission.

## SECRETARY ALGER CLEARED

General Eagan Censured for Excessive Purchase of Untried Rations—Meat Packers Exonerated.

Washington, May 9.—By direction of the president, who approves the findings, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn today made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Major-General Miles, commanding the army, that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops. The most important features of the report are:

The finding that the general's findings that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals were not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports and as a long-continued field ration; censure of General Miles for "error" in failing to promptly notify the secretary of war when he first formed the opinion that the food was unfit; censure of the commissary-general (then General Eagan) for the too-extensive purchase of the canned beef as an untried ration; censure of Colonel Maus, of General Miles' staff; the finding that the packers were not at fault, and that the meats supplied to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally, and the recommendation that no further proceedings will be taken in the premises.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

"It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances some individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignified military laws command; but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement of official facts developed meets the end of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken."

## UNION MEN BARRED.

May Not Be Employed in Coeur d'Alene Under Martial Law.

Spokane, May 9.—The miners of Shoshone county, Idaho, that proposed to operate during the reign of martial law may do so only on condition that they do not employ members of the Coeur d'Alene Miners' Union. This is the martial law as laid down by General Merriam and Attorney-General Hayes, of Idaho. At a meeting of the mineowners in this city this morning, Mr. Hayes presented this mandate. The owners cheerfully promised to obey.

"We're going to clean up the Coeur d'Alenes," said Attorney-General Hayes prior to his departure for Boise. "I have seen some of the mineowners today and they have been informed by the proper authorities that they cannot employ anyone connected with a criminal organization in the county. The miners' unions in Shoshone county contain many desperadoes and criminals who have under the protection of the unions perpetrated crimes and outrages. Twice has it been necessary because of these men and their organizations to put the country under martial law. We want to put a stop to that sort of thing."

## TO INVEST BACOLOR.

Country Around San Fernando Will Be Swept of Rebels.

Manila, May 9.—To clear the Filipinos out of Bacolor about five miles southwest of San Fernando, will be the next task of the Americans. The rebel general, Mascardo, has a force of 600 men there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His troops have never met American soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando, that they can "whip the whole lot."

Bacolor is well entrenched, and thousands of natives are working like beavers digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his rifles for fighting only, but compels the bolo men and Chinese men, and even women, to labor incessantly. The rebel outpost is about a mile beyond San Fernando, with a trench that holds between 200 and 300 men. From that point several volleys were fired last night upon the camp of the Twentieth Kansas regiment.

Neither Major-General MacArthur nor Major-General Lawton moved today, although each reconnoitered the country in his vicinity or some miles from headquarters, developing the presence of small forces of the enemy. In the vicinity of Laguna de Bay, the rebels are extremely active, but the lines of General Owenshine and Colonel Wholley, who is commanding General King's brigade during the latter's illness, have been materially strengthened, and there is no danger in that direction.

## OPPORTUNITIES IN PORTO RICO

Room for Young Men of Enterprise and Energy.

Washington, May 9.—Owing to the large number of inquiries that have been received by the members of the insular commission since their recent return from Porto Rico, General Robert P. Kennedy has prepared a statement as to the resources and conditions in Porto Rico, which he thinks will cover the points upon which the greatest interest has been manifested. Concerning the people themselves, General Kennedy says:

"There can scarcely be found on the globe a more hospitable and warm-hearted people than those of Porto Rico. They are in full sympathy with American institutions. There is a great deal of poverty in the island, as it is understood in the United States. That is, the people live in flimsily constructed huts, have few clothes and still less of ready money, but, owing to the bounty of nature around them, they can live with little work and few worldly goods and still not suffer from either cold or hunger. The stories of starvation upon the island are baseless fabrications.

"While the richer classes live well in beautifully appointed homes and have been, for the most part, educated abroad, so that they can speak English, the percentage of illiteracy among the poorer classes is very high, reaching 90 per cent, but this is largely due to the fact that there are no schools worthy the name outside of the largest towns, or, indeed, one might say, in the whole island.

"As to agricultural opportunities, I should say that not one-fourth of the land is under cultivation, and thousands of acres yet remain to be given over to husbandry. Lands are held at good prices, owing to the promise of an influx of people from the United States. Still, there is opportunity for many thousands of persons who really wish to engage in agriculture in the island. That there are great opportunities in Porto Rico is unquestionable. To young men desiring to seek permanent homes and who have a good stock of energy and enterprise, Porto Rico offers great inducements. But I would discourage the simple adventurer who expects to reap a quick and unearned reward.

"The opportunities for stock-raising, it appears to me, are superior to those in almost any part of the United States, and this without disparagement to our own country."

## FRANCE PRESSES CHINA.

Demands Concessions for Missionary Outrages.

Peking, May 9.—The French minister, M. Pichon, has demanded mining concessions to the value of 1,200,000 taels in the province of Szechuan, one of the largest in China, and traversed by the Yang-tse-Kiang, as indemnity for the recent imprisonment of a French missionary. The demand is considered exorbitant. The Chinese say that the existing conditions of rebellion are not due to any lack of energy on the part of the government, which has frequently consulted the best means of obtaining the freedom of the priests in question.

According to advices from Hankow, capital of the province of Hoo Pee, the Russians contemplate taking definite action with reference to property now owned by British subjects in the Russian Jardine concession. The Russian consul refuses to recognize the titles of the claimants. The affair threatens to interfere seriously with the Peking-Hankow railroad project, and the dismissal of the Russian official is considered to be the only remedy.

## Admiral Dewey Accepts.

New York, May 9.—Dewey cabled Saturday that he would accept the \$100-a-plate banquet to be tendered him on his return. This is only one of a number of functions now being planned and given great impetus by the arrival of the cruiser Buffalo, which made record-time home from Manila in 44½ days. All the officers declare that Dewey is in the best of health and spirits, and is satisfied with being the head of the navy, wants no presidential troubles, and is planning to come home as soon as peace is concluded.

## Powder Plant Wrecked.

Pottsville, Pa., May 9.—The powder mill plant of the Pottsville Water Company, located seven miles east, blew up today, destroying 18 tons of powder. No workmen were about the plant at the time of the explosion. A gang of tramps, it is believed, set fire to a magazine, which contained 14 tons of blasting powder. Five minutes later there was a second explosion, when the drying-house, containing four tons of powder, went up. The two explosions wrecked the entire plant. Debris was carried for a distance of half a mile. The loss amounts to about \$10,000.

## Cruiser Buffalo Home.

New York, May 9.—Flying a "homeward bound" pennant, the United States cruiser Buffalo, came into port this morning after a record-breaking run from Manila. She brought 596 officers and men from Dewey's fleet, more than half of whom participated in the battle of Manila bay. The men are those whose terms of enlistment have expired.

## REBEL STRONGHOLD.

Another Intrenched Town Discovered by Oregon Troops.

Manila, May 11.—Two companies of the Second Oregon troops, with the same number of Minnesota troops, discovered today the strongest fortifications and insurgent stronghold yet found by General Lawton's men. This is at San Ildefonso, nine miles north of Baliuag. The position is so strong that it may be the place of a tremendous battle, if the insurgents hold the position. This and other indications show that the progress of General Lawton toward San Isidro will be contested every inch of the way. A mile of heavy earthworks with flanking trenches defends the town in such a way that a large body of troops will be required to take the place.

Thousands of half-starved natives rush into General Lawton's lines for succor, and all are being fed on rice stores captured from the rebels by the Americans.

General Lawton has set up a Filipino municipal government at Baliuag, with a Filipino mayor, elected at a popular mass meeting.

## Skirmish Near San Miguel.

Manila, May 11.—A reconnoitering party from Lawton's command, consisting of two companies of the Minnesota regiment and two companies of the Oregon regiment, under command of Major Diggle, of the Minnesota regiment, advanced yesterday to a point near San Miguel, 12 miles north of Baliuag. The Americans were met with a volley from a force of rebels behind a trench. Major Diggle, who was wounded in the head, and a private, together with 10 typhoid patients, were brought by special train to Manila today.

The Don Jose, the last of the missing steamers under the American flag which were detained by the insurgents since the beginning of the war, and was found by the gunboat Manila at Batangas, arrived here today.

## BRAVEY OF OUR SOLDIERS.

As Many Instances in the Philippines as in Cuba.

Manila, April 11.—Instances of personal bravery have been as numerous in the American army in the Philippines as during the Cuban campaign, but the correspondents have not had the same opportunity to chronicle these deeds of daring in the Orient, because, owing to the thickness of the country penetrated, many heroic acts were unseen and unheard of for days after their occurrence. One soldier who has well illustrated the quality of the American army is Captain Charles Clay, of the Seventeenth infantry. Captain Clay is a native of Lexington, Ky., and a grandson of Henry Clay. He brought new honor to the family name in Cuba, where during the hottest action of the Santiago field, when his men were lying behind cover for a shelter from a shower of bullets, he marched back and forth in front of his company as erect and cool as though on dress parade, nor would he yield to the appeals of the men that he find shelter. "The captain never forgot for a second that he was a Clay," one of them explained.

When Captain Hale was assigned to a brigade in the Philippines he appointed Clay to the position of adjutant. On the first day of MacArthur's advance, Captain Clay, riding erect, as usual, received a bullet through the neck. He lay six hours in the jungle before he was discovered, and as the wound was a dangerous one at best, his life was despaired of. His only thought when he was brought into the hospital was that his family should be informed that he was but slightly injured. He is now, however, well on the road to complete recovery.

Among those officers who have fallen no one will be longer or more loyally remembered by his comrades than Lieutenant Gregg, of the Fourth infantry. No man in the army had more than he to make life worth living, for he had friends, success in his profession, and a vitality and physical strength that made him the impersonation of the athlete and soldier. His fearlessness and confidence in his powers contributed to his death. In the beginning of the hot fight at Mariouina, which General Hall conducted with such skill and success that it was worthy of more attention than the overshadowing importance of MacArthur's advance permitted, Gregg was near his chief. The horse he rode had just been shot under him. He was taking off the saddle when a man warned him that the shot had been fired by a sharpshooter in a tree near by. Refusing to take cover, as most of the men were doing, the lieutenant stepped forward, and, standing erect, uncased his field glasses to look at the tree. Just as he raised them to his eyes a puff of smoke was seen in the tree, Gregg put his hand to his breast and fell forward, killed instantly.

## Claims Are Not Good.

Washington, May 11.—Major-General Otis has decided against the claims of foreigners for many millions due them for destruction of property at Ilo Ilo in the conflict between the Americans and rebels. He declares in a circular letter issued to all claimants, a copy of which has just reached the war department, that the claims are not accompanied by sufficient proof; also that the property of all persons in the actual zone of belligerency is liable to destruction from acts of war without recourse.

## NEWS OF NORTH WEST

A Budget of General News Gathered in Several Pacific Coast States.

### Pacific Northwest Producers.

At Pendleton, Or., there is on foot a plan for the formation of what will be called the Pacific Northwest Producers' Association, which will before long make itself a strong factor in the industrial life of this section. Thus far, the membership secured consists only of farmers and grain producers, but it is hoped that the wool men and sheep-breeders will come in. The members sign the following agreement: "We, the undersigned producers of the county of — and state of —, do hereby agree to unite ourselves in a non-political body for the purpose of providing for ourselves protection against the trusts that have been formed, and which dictate to the producers the prices of the commodities which we produce; and to further provide ourselves with a place to meet and transact business and receive the telegraphic market reports of the world; and to place ourselves in direct communication with the consumers of the world; and to unite ourselves in one grand body and to promote harmony and work for the general welfare of the community at large, and for the producer."

The association will in no manner touch the mercantile portion of the business of the community, but will exist solely for the purpose of enabling the producers of wheat, wool and livestock to keep more closely in touch with the markets of the world, and to the more intelligently handle them. It will be the particular tenet of the association that there shall be no politics in the conduct of the affairs. It is less than 10 days since the effort began to form the association, and already there are on the lists of prospective members 158 farmers, wheat-growers, and among them some of the most prominent and solidest of the Northwest.

### Survived the Great Flood.

There were others who survived the flood besides Noah and his family, thinks Peter Johnson, an intelligent Alaskan Indian, who is preparing to write a book in defense of his theory. Peter has been in Portland for nearly a month on business connected with the disposal of a quartz mine at Johnson's inlet, on the Alaskan coast, and he has succeeded in unloading it on a company of Americans for the neat sum of \$20,000. Part of this he intends to spend in obtaining data for his proposed work, which will treat on Alaskan tradition and contain half-tone photos of the higher mountains which the Aleuts of 4,000 years ago ascended while the waters in the Far East were gradually raising the ark. He feels confident that he can prove to the world that a goodly family of his forefathers did keep high and dry, and afterwards lived to people that portion of the earth near the north pole with Esquimaux and Alaskan Indians, who have written a history of the affair on their totum poles.

### Klondike Gold Yield.

The latest estimates of the Klondike gold yield this season range from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The Klondike Nugget says: "The output has not been more than doubled, so that it is not probable that royalty will this year be paid on more than \$8,000,000. Exemptions and evasions will give about double that amount, as the production of the territory for the year ending in the summer of 1899. The primitive methods used in working the claims make it very unlikely that the washup will give more than from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 on the outside." As compiled by the Midnight Sun this season's yield will be \$20,000,000, distributed among the various creeks, including branches, as follows:

Eldorado.....	\$5,500,000
Bonanza.....	5,000,000
Hunker.....	3,000,000
Dominion.....	3,700,000
Gold Run.....	300,000
Sulphur.....	500,000
Quartz.....	250,000
Ericks.....	250,000
All other creeks, including Stewart river.....	1,000,000

### Must Keep Off Reservation.

Forest Superintendent W. T. S. May has received notice from Commissioner Hermann, of the land department, that sheep must be kept off the Uintah forest reservation. Many thousands of sheep from Utah and Wyoming have been pastured upon this reservation every summer, but Superintendent May has reported that the practice is injurious to the timber, and Commissioner Hermann's order is the result. Superintendent May has notified the flock owners by telegraph.

### The Short Line to Build.

The Short Line has awarded the contract for a number of sidetracks and the widening of its grade in a number of places to the Corey Bros., of Ogden. The contract aggregates something like \$40,000 and covers all extensions and buildings connected with the present system from Milford to Butte and from Granger to Huntington and all branch lines.

### Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Governor Geer has been asked to appoint 12 delegates to the trans-Mississippi congress, which will meet at Wichita, Kan., May 31. Those who desire to attend will be appointed.

Experiment is to be made at the Corvallis station with two varieties of European hops that it is expected may benefit hop production in Oregon. One of the varieties is early, and the other medium early in cropping. Each is very strong in lupulin. Only half a dozen roots of each has been furnished the station by the department at Washington. Dr. Withycombe will cultivate these on the college farm, and if results are favorable, arrangements will follow for growers to be supplied with enough cuttings to get a start in the new varieties.

### Nooksack River Hatchery.

Governor Rogers and Fish Commissioner Little, comprising the majority of the state fish commission, last week visited Kendall creek and its confluence with the Nooksack river, and officially designated it as the site for the fish hatchery provided for by the last legislature, to be located on that river. A force of men was set to work on its construction, and it is expected to hatch spawn from it this year. Five thousand dollars was appropriated for constructing and maintaining the hatchery for the first year.

### Marion County Crops.

"Unless the weather moderates and more sunshine is had soon, there will be a light wheat crop." This is the opinion of a number of prominent wheatgrowers of Marion county. They say that the season has been so backward, the weather being cold and rainy both night and day, that wheat has not yet made any appreciable growth, though usually at this time of year, it is well up. The wet and cold weather is favorable to the increase of hoplice, which have made their appearance on hop vines in different parts of the county.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.  
Oats—Choice white, 43¢44¢; choice gray, 41¢42¢ per bushel.  
Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$23.00 per ton.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.  
Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 40c; seconds, 35¢40¢; dairy, 30¢35¢ store, 20¢25¢.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13½¢; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.  
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$1.00@5.00; 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—\$1@1.10 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¢3½¢ per pound.  
Onions—Oregon, 50¢75c per sack.  
Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.  
Wool—Valley, 11¢12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢12c; mohair, 20c per pound.  
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½¢; spring lambs, 7½¢ per lb.  
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.  
Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢6½¢ per pound.  
Veal—Large, 6¢7c; small, 7½¢8c per pound.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80¢@1.10 per 100 pounds.  
Potatoes, \$35@40.  
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.  
Turnips, per sack, 50¢75c.  
Carrots, per sack, 75c.  
Parsnips, per sack, 85¢@1.  
Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz.  
Celery, 35¢40c.  
Cabbage, native and California \$2.75 per 100 pounds.  
Apples, \$1.75@2 per box.  
Pears, 50¢@1.50 per box.  
Prunes, 50c per box.  
Butter—Creamery, 20c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12¢18c per pound.  
Eggs, 18c.  
Cheese—Native, 13c.  
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.  
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8¢10c.  
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.  
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.50.  
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$7.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00.  
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$24.  
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.35; straights, \$3.10; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.  
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.  
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.