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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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NO. 146

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DIFFERENCE IS SETTLED

**Squabble in the Senate Over
Appointment of Regents
Comes to an End.**

MONEY FOR HATCHESIES

**Bill Introduced by Senator Ful-
ton Appropriates \$25,000
for That Purpose.**

FISHING GEAR REGULATED

**Senate Bill Abolishing Traps, Wheels,
Seines and Pound Nets—House
Bill for Five Justices.**

SALEM, Jan. 12.—(Special to the Astorian)—When the senate convened this morning the squabble over the appointment of H. R. Kincaid as a regent of the University of Oregon was settled amicably. Governor Geer sent to the senate the names of Dolph, Bean and State Senator Smith, the latter of Baker county, as the board of regents, and Holt, as trustee of the Soldiers' Home. These nominations were the same as those sent in by Governor Geer with the exception of the name of Smith for that of Kincaid. The nomination of Smith came as a surprise and removed the opposition to the attempt of Governor Geer to change the nominations of the former executive. All the nominations were confirmed without debate.

Senator Fulton, of Clatsop county, introduced a measure appropriating \$25,000 for the construction and maintenance of hatcheries for the propagation of food fishes. This is the famous fish bill so much desired by the people of Astoria, and the introduction and passage of which Governor Geer recommended in his message. There is no doubt that it will pass as the friends of the measure have convinced nearly everyone that it is a most profitable investment for the state.

Senator Selling, of Multnomah, introduced a bill to repeal the annual appropriation for the state fair. The measure has considerable opposition, owing to its origination in Portland where it is intended, if the bill passes, to hold the fair in the future. Mackay, of Multnomah, introduced a bill authorizing the Port of Portland to make further improvements in the Columbia river channel and to borrow \$50,000 for that purpose and \$25,000 for the construction of a drydock, for both of which bonds shall be issued. Mackay also introduced a bill to regulate playhouses on the Columbia.

Senator Fulton introduced the following bills: Providing for sealers in the several districts of the state without expense to the state; to abolish fish wheels and traps, and seines and pound nets; to authorize county courts to permit loggers to place slides in public roads; to remove the limit in the amount of tideland one person may buy and provide for an order of survey, and giving the party making the first survey the preference in the right to buy.

The senate adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The most important action of the house was the passage of a bill increasing the number of supreme court justices to five. The bill had been read twice and was taken up on motion of Moody. There was opposition to the measure by members who attacked the constitutionality of it, but it passed by a vote of 37 to 17 and went to the supreme court for a decision as to its legality.

Curtis, of Clatsop, introduced a bill which requires the submission of municipal charters to vote of the people. Young, of Clatsop, handed in a measure to amend section 208 of Hill's code so as to make it necessary for counties to transmit to the secretary of state only a summary of assessment rolls. He also introduced a bill to amend the code for the purpose of securing a more convenient method of making assessments and collecting and paying taxes.

**FORM OF GOVERNMENT
NECESSARY FOR PHILIPPINES.**

Views of Prominent Senators on the Subject—United States Should Offer Only Protectorate at Present.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: The difficulties with which the United States is confronted in being called upon without any previous experience to administer distant questions is fully appreciated by the administration and by senators and representatives.

"We are simply drifting," said Senator Hanna. "We are waiting for the ratification of the peace treaty; then we will be in a position to consider the form of government for the Philippines. Some are talking of a military protectorate, and the opponents of the treaty are claiming that by ratifying the treaty we annex the Philippine Islands and the natives at once become citizens of the United States."

"I am frank to confess that I am not prepared to say what form of government I prefer there, but I do believe the existing conditions, if not greatly improved by a prompt ratification of the treaty," Senator Platt, of New York, said. "I have not heard of any friend of the treaty state what form of government is to be established in the Philippines. It is a difficult problem, but I am inclined to favor such a form of government as we are trying to build up in Cuba. We cannot turn the islands back to Spain, and we are bound to give aid and com-

fort to the people until we can decide whether or not they are capable of governing themselves."

Vice President Hobart, who is in the touch with the president on this subject, said:

"Future developments will play an important part in deciding the vexed question. It may be advisable, after all the circumstances are taken into consideration, to deal with the Philippines as we propose to deal with Cuba."

"We have certain responsibilities imposed upon us by the result of the war and after we ratify the treaty we will have ample time to consider what form of government will best meet the conditions. For my part, I am undecided as yet which course we should finally pursue in the Philippines."

Senator Lodge remarked:

"For my part, I am confident that the American people are capable of meeting any emergency which may arise. Whether we will establish a protectorate, or allow the Philippines to set up an independent form of government, or create some other form of government, will be determined later on."

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, favors the establishment of a joint protectorate in the Philippines, and said:

"I suggest that we might assist them in establishing a form of government, something in line with the present government of Samoa, although I would not advocate setting up a king."

Senator Teller, of Colorado, who favors expansion and will vote for the ratification of the treaty, says he favors the establishment of a form of government in the Philippines. He would have the United States exercise supreme control over the islands until the natives demonstrate their ability to maintain an independent republic, and then the United States should exercise some sort of a government over the islands.

Senator Morgan of Alabama says he would favor the establishment of a civil or military form of government in the Philippines under the control of the United States until the natives have demonstrated their ability to govern themselves. At present we have no assurance that they are capable of self-government, and until that question is fully determined the United States is in duty bound and is expected by the nations of the earth to exercise a virtual protectorate over the island.

**PORTO RICANS REJOICE IN
CHANGE OF SOVEREIGNTY.**

Father Sherman Makes Interesting Report on Character of People—Morality at a Low Stage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Assistant Secretary McKeljohn received a report today from Thomas Sherman's interesting and instructive report to General Brooke of his recent tour through the island of Porto Rico.

Father Sherman says he found the people of Porto Rico gentle, docile and kind, and that Spaniards living there rejoice with their Porto Rican friends in the change of sovereignty. The disorderly element is a small fraction in the temperate population.

Father Sherman said that the state of religion is very unsatisfactory. All the inhabitants of the island, with few exceptions, are nominally at least Roman Catholics. Very few of the men are more than Catholics in name.

Now that priests are deprived of government aid, many are leaving the country and more intend to depart before the winter is over. The church in Porto Rico has been so united with the state and identified with it in the eyes of the people that it must share the odium with which Spanish rule is commonly regarded. Complaint is made that the priests are too much interested in political matters; that they preached Spain instead of the gospel and many displayed a mercenary spirit.

The state of morality can be inferred from the fact that the number of illegitimate children exceeds that of the legitimate.

**ARIZONA MINING BOOM
ENDS IN FAILURE.**

Discussions Among the Stockholders Causes a Loss of a Quarter of a Million Dollars to Subscribers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Gloucester, Mass., says: A copper boom that burst in Clifton, Graham county, Arizona, has caused a loss of \$250,000 to the stockholders in this boom.

About 15 years ago a company was formed to work nine claims in Clifton. The mines were examined by a committee of local men and experts, who reported that they were fabulously rich, and the stock was eagerly subscribed, many of the stockholders taking as large blocks as \$50,000.

After a while discussions crept into the company, and two factions sprang up among the shareholders. Under the mining laws of Arizona, to hold a claim it must be worked to the amount of \$100 each year. Last year, when the call for assessments to hold the property was made but one stockholder responded. He put up enough money to hold three claims, and the remaining six claims were jumped by Arizona miners. This year the remaining three claims were allowed to lapse and were also jumped by Arizona miners. This is the end of \$250,000 subscribed by the stockholders. The mines are said to be profitable if worked, and discussion among the stockholders is given as the cause of the deluge.

TO FOSTER ORIENTAL TRAFFIC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The committee on commerce held an important hearing today on Senator Hanna's bill for the encouragement of commerce by granting subsidies to American shipping.

J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway, strongly advocated the bill and dwelt especially on the great trade which would be opened up by the bill. While he was speaking a new line across the Pacific to afford an outlet for western grain and other products now barred from export by the small shipping facilities now existing in the Pacific.

EAGAN SAYS MILES LIES

**Commissary-General Goes
After the Commander-in-
Chief of the Army.**

CALLS HIM HARD NAMES

**Says He Viciously Falsified in His
Testimony Regarding Beef
Furnished the Army.**

HE SHOULD BE OSTRACISED

**Miles Refused to Discuss the Matter
Which Has Furnished a Sensation
in Government Departments.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The most vigorous and sensational testimony was given before the war investigation commission today by Commissary-General Eagan, who, appearing unexpectedly to meet the allegation against beef issued in the war, vigorously arraigned Major-General Miles, commanding the army. He read his testimony from a written statement.

Commissary-General Eagan's testimony was in part as follows:

"Miles was asked by your commission how times beef became part of the army ration. His answer is 'You had better ask the secretary of war or commissary-general. I think they can tell you.' I know it was sent to the army as food, and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment. Miles, in saying this food was sent to the army as a pretense for corruption, which is out of every line people will understand to mean corruption, because it was a 'pretense of an experiment.' This he says, not even giving credit to me for furnishing it as an experiment, out that it furnished it under 'pretense of experiment.' This serious charge should not be made by any man lightly, not without evidence to support it. Taking the statement in the sense that it was probably intended, the sense that will be accepted by the country at large, the sense that already the press of the United States has accepted it (in relation to the press because it called for my dismissal from the army and my court-martial), I answer that it was not furnished under pretense of an experiment, nor even as an experiment, and when Miles charged that it was furnished as a 'pretense of an experiment' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head, and every pore of his body. He lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously."

"If his statement is true that this beef was furnished under 'pretense of an experiment' then I should be drummed out of the army and incarcerated in prison with other liars. The statement is a scandalous libel, reflecting upon the honor of every officer in the department, who has contracted for or furnished this meat, and especially and particularly on the commissary-general myself."

In denouncing Miles as a liar, when he made this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat, covered with the contents of a camp latrine. I wish to brand it as a falsehood of the whole cloth, without a particle of truth to sustain it, and unless Miles can prove his statement, he should be driven out of the army and the society of decent people, and so ostracized that the street bootblack would not condescend to speak to him, for he has fouled his own nest, he has aspersed the honor of a brother officer without a particle of evidence or fact to sustain in any way the scandalous, libelous, malicious falsehood, viz: That this beef or anything whatever was furnished the army under 'pretense of an experiment.'"

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 Miles, through Colonel Mitchell, his chief aide, beyond saying that he had stood for the soldiers, declined to make any statement, saying that now was not the time for talk and before making any statement he would only proper and necessary to wait until he had an opportunity to speak through the regular channels and consider the testimony furnished by General Eagan. He would not talk about a court-martial.

**FORAKER'S REMARKS BRING
OUT ENGLISH CRITICISM.**

The Ohio Senator's Allusion to Religion in the Philippines Unpleasantly Recalled the English Criticism of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The senator's allusion to religion in the Philippines, which was made in his statement before the war commission, has been recalled in the English criticism of the United States.

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ment and their disapproval of a possible relinquishment of the Philippines by the United States.

The Times says that the senator appears to leave the subject in an unpleasantly ambiguous state. It is in the Philippines that the new system of government will be brought to a test and no resolutions passed in the senate can solve the problem.

The claims of the insurgents to national recognition can hardly hold water, but there is no power in the world that would be so much embarrassed by raising a question of this kind as the United States. To announce that the continuation of the Philippines is only temporary would be scarcely prudent. Although some precedents are furnished in our own policy during the last twenty years, the result is unsatisfactory. All the governments of the continent have acquiesced, willingly or unwillingly, in the fact that the islands, with all their advantages and responsibilities, are American acquisitions, and they are bound to hold them except in the inconceivable event of the failure of the American government. The senator says:

"It is a little startling to find the liberators of Cuba engaged in suppressing a youthful republic which claims the sacred right of self government. Yet to withdraw would create another Cuba off the coast of Asia, for which naval nations would scramble." The Daily Chronicle says:

"We believe that, so soon as it can safely be done, the United States will give the Philippines virtual home rule under responsible government."

The Daily News, in referring to Senator Foraker's speech in the senate, says:

"After this, the whole truth can no longer be delayed, and it will not be delayed and it will be awaited with great interest on both sides of the Atlantic."

SHAFER SUCCEEDS MERRIAM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: In addition to the command of the department of California, Major General Shaffer has been directed to assume temporary command of the department of the Columbia, thus relieving Major General H. C. Merriam, who will relieve Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner, in command of the department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. General Sumner has been transferred to the command of the department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. Brigadier-General M. V. Sheridan will be in command of the department of the lakes. If Major General Wade desires this department he can have it, but it is thought he will prefer the department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul.

Under instructions from Secretary Alger, Colonel F. J. Hecker, of the quartermaster's department, will proceed to the Isle of Pines to make certain investigations of the islands and conditions. Secretary Alger said the department had very little information concerning the Isle of Pines, upon which Colonel Hecker was expected to make a complete report.

PRIZEFIGHTING DENOUNCED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Astoria Park, N. J., board of trade has denounced pugilism. Rev. E. B. Wilder, an Episcopal clergyman, said: "One thing which has done more than any other to blast the prospects of Astoria Park the past year is the training of prizefighters here. They have been told that they cannot go to Allentown, yet these same men come to Astoria Park and are cared in a certain way by some of our city officials. The influence against Astoria Park by the presence of such men during the last year has been great, and will take years to overcome. I recognize the fact that we cannot keep them away if they desire to come, but it is unnecessary for them to get official recognition." A resolution was then offered that the board discontinue the training of prizefighters in Astoria Park, and the motion was adopted unanimously. James J. Corbett was the first pugilist to train in Astoria Park. Fitzsimmons was the star attraction last year, and Kid McCoy trained there for the Sharkey fight.

BOLD ROBBERY IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—At 5:30 this evening, as A. Lyon, proprietor of the pawnshop at 102 First street, near Morrison, was seated in the rear of the store, he heard a crash. He rushed to the front, when he found that his show window had been smashed with a beer bottle and seven or eight diamond rings hurriedly abstracted. The street was very quiet at the time and the deed was so quickly accomplished that not a soul in the neighborhood had the least intimation of it until it was all over. The diamonds are said to be valued at \$10,000. There is no clue to the burglar.

HAPPY OVER CHAIRMAN'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—In a chorus of welcome the papers greet Joseph Chamberlain as the new chairman of the board of trade. The purpose of their comment upon the appointment is that the new chairman is not only a man of high ability, but also a man of high character, and that his selection is a most fortunate one for the board of trade.

ALARMING DEATH STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The official report of the mayor of Santa Clara shows that the number of deaths in the city during the last three years has been 10 per cent of the population.

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