

# The Santiam News

REGON

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during November, 1898, the receipts amounted to \$22,404,405, against \$13,959,296 for November, 1897.

The president has sent these nominations to the senate: Charlesaugue Tower, of Pennsylvania, now minister to Austria-Hungary, to be ambassador to Russia; Allison G. Harris, of Indiana, minister to Austria-Hungary.

At Hong Kong, the Filipino committee has broken off all relations with the United States Consul Wildman. The committee has issued a writ in the supreme court to recover the sum of \$17,000, which the Filipinos claim to have been deposited with Wildman as treasurer of the Filipino independence fund in June last.

The gunboat Yorktown has sailed from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu. She will go all the way under a full head of steam, and should make the run in three weeks if she is not delayed at Honolulu. She is the bearer of full instructions to Admiral Dewey and General Otis in regard to the situation in the Philippines.

The New Year's honors include Lord Dunsany being appointed privy councillor for Ireland, and Sir Edward Clibber, R. N., being appointed companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services as captain of the British first-class cruiser Immortal, which was stationed at Manila during the war.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, occupied the attention of the senate for nearly an hour and a half Tuesday, with a speech in support of his resolution declaring that the United States will never attempt to govern the people of any country without their consent. In many respects the speech was one of the most notable utterances from the senate thus far this session.

At Kokomo, Ind., there are 18 trains in the Howard street yard slowly starving to death. Two weeks ago the holed refused to work on the stone pile, and Sheriff Harnes put them in jail on a diet of bread and water, mostly water, until they signified a willingness to work. At the close of the second week of the strike the jailer reduced the bread supply to two loaves a day for the entire gang. They declare they will starve to death in their cells rather than hammer stones.

Thirteen persons were killed and from 30 to 45 injured in a railway collision near Round Brook, N. J. There was a head-on collision between a local train and the Black Diamond express.

President Almon's advance guard is within six leagues of La Paz, capital of the republic of Bolivia. It is likely a decisive battle will be fought soon between the government troops and the rebels who now hold the capital.

It is proposed that a memorial be erected at Manila to the memory of all Americans who fell in the capture or died of disease during the campaign. The proposal is that all American residents in the Far East, of whom there is a very considerable number, should be invited to contribute toward this object.

Filipino committees have made a formal protest, and President McKinley has been warned from Paris, Madrid and London not to attempt to take forcible possession of Ilo Ilo. The ground is taken that the American claim of sovereignty is premature, and that the United States is not the possessor of the Philippines until the peace treaty is ratified. The Filipino agent at Hong Kong says a fight with the Americans at Ilo Ilo is unavoidable, but little apparent uneasiness is felt at Washington.

The Cincinnati Express Gazette has collected data about the operations of train robbers during the past year. The effect of federal jurisdiction upon train robberies is evidenced in Mexico. During the past year there was not even an attempt at train robbery in the sister republic. The crime is punishable there with instant death. The record for 1898 is as follows: Number of train hold-ups, 28; number of stage robberies, 7; number of passengers and train men shot, 4; number of robbers killed, 5; number of robbers shot, 6.

Captain R. R. Shaw and the crew of the British bark Glen Huntley, long given up for lost, are alive and well, and on their way to Liverpool. They abandoned the Glen Huntley in a fierce gale June 4, 1898. For 134 days the 11 sailors lived on Tristan d'Aeuna island, more than 1,500 miles south by west of the Cape of Good Hope. They subsisted on penguin eggs and the flesh of sea eagles, and shared with 72 white inhabitants the scanty stock of provisions that the captain of a passing vessel had given them.

A lieutenant and 13 men of the French warship Sars were killed in the New Hebrides by natives.

The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking company's outfit arrived at Santiago de Cuba to raise the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes.

Arsenic placed in coffee by some unknown named the deaths of Frank Lemack, his wife and five children at Shelby, Tex.

The steamer Glenovan was wrecked near Hong Kong and 20 of the crew were lost.

The controlling interest of the Chicago & Alton railroad has passed to eastern men.

Benjamin R. Willett, aged 23, was hanged at Wethersfield, Conn., for the murder of David S. Lambert on December 17, 1897.

Harry Hoffman and Grace Doran were hanged at New Rochelle, N. Y., while skating. The boy lost his life in trying to save the girl.

### LATER NEWS.

The first detachment of the Seventh month has left Columbus for New York, en route to the Philippines.

The entire military department of Santa Clara, Major-General J. C. Bates commanding, is quiet. Twenty-seven thousand Spaniards still remain in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, but one transport has loaded and 12 others are expected to arrive at an early date. It is impossible, however, that the evacuation of the island will be completed much before the middle of February.

Great fear is felt for the safety of the naphtha launch Paul Jones, hailing from Louisville, which left the mouth of the Mississippi river January 3 for Pensacola, Fla., with a party of ladies and gentlemen from Chicago and Indianapolis on board. Nothing has been heard there of the launch, and one of the fastest tugs has left to make thorough search on the Gulf.

A train of empty cars on the Oregon Short Line, while leaving Butte, ran into an open switch near the city, and crashed into a switch engine. Both engines and some of the cars were wrecked. The crew of the train and that of the switch engine all jumped. Conductor Joseph Grant, of the freight, was thrown under the wreck and killed. Fireman Dowling was injured. The rest escaped unhurt.

A Madrid dispatch says the government, on the reassembling of the cortes, will immediately ask La Reforma for authority to sell the Marianas (Ladrones), Caroline and the Peleas islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a sufficient force to defend them. The government arrived at this decision in consequence of advice from General Rios that an army of 4,000 men, a man-of-war and two gunboats would be necessary for the purpose.

Official dispatches from Ilo Ilo, island of Panay, indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without order from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino native government. Some of the officials at Ilo Ilo are not in accord with the revolutionary government, but are willing to accept an American protectorate, and will go to state the case to Aguinaldo if furnished transportation by the Americans.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times quotes from the Cologne Gazette that "rumors as to the annexation of Vanua, one of the Friendly Islands, by Germany, are an invention of those who desire to stir up ill-feeling between Germany and the United States. He says, however, as the Cologne Gazette was among the most active in originally spreading reports of Germany's intention to annex the Philippines, its excessive indignation in the present instance is somewhat overdone.

At Farley, Kan., Thomas Greene killed his wife and then himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Rev. Dr. William Maxwell Blackburn, minister of Huron college at Pierre, S. D., died at the age of 65 years.

Margaret Livingston Chanler and Anna Bonding, heroic women who served without pay as nurses in Porto Rico during the war, have been recommended for that rare honor, the thanks of congress.

It is reported from Peking that Russia has demanded a lease of the Miao Tao islands as a torpedo station. These islands lie across the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, south of Port Arthur. The acquisition of these islands would still further strengthen Russia's hold on the approaches to Peking.

The quartermaster's department is preparing to disinter and bring to this country the remains of the 1,200 heroes of the Spanish war who were either killed by bullets or died of fever in Cuba and Porto Rico. Colonel Moore, assistant quartermaster-general, says the expedition of disinterment is well under way.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, has introduced a bill for the amendment of the war-revenue act, so as to provide for a tax upon the actual value or selling price instead of the nominal value of certain stocks. The bill is intended to relieve the cheaper mining stocks from what is claimed to be an enormous burden upon them.

A petition from ex-Queen Lilioukani of Hawaii has been presented to the senate, protesting against the United States' assertion of ownership to the crown lands of Hawaii as taking of property without due process of law, and appealing to the president, congress and the people for a restoration of these lands. A like petition was presented to the senate.

Havana cable to the New York World says: "The graves of the Maine victims in the Havana cemetery are neglected. Two small, sickly shrubs, one weather-beaten post with a dead plant and two blasted stalks of three slips are all there to show that anything has been done in this beautiful burial place for our nation's dead."

A month ago, upon the interment of some sailors of the Resolute, their comrades put an 18x24 inch calico American flag on the mound. This little faded flag is the only thing given by either the army or the navy.

A violent gale swept over the English channel and the east coast of Great Britain, doing immense damage.

An elevator belonging to the George C. Bagley Company was burned at Minneapolis with 200,000 bushels of wheat, the loss being over \$200,000.

Prompt steps are being taken by the administration to assert the supremacy of the United States in the Philippines and Maj. General Otis has been designated as governor-general of the islands.

The Keystone Mutual Benefit Association, incorporated in 1878, made an assignment at Allentown, Pa.

Samples of the new 1899 issue of one dollar silver certificates were shown at the treasury department in Washington. They are printed from entirely new designs.

A delegation presented to President McKinley two petitions, one from the great majority of the organized Protestant Christian churches of the world and the other from the Pan-Protestantian alliance, asking for international arbitration as a substitute for war.

### SHIP ANDELANA GOES DOWN

Wrecked at Tacoma With Fifteen Men Aboard.

SUFFERED A SWIFT DEATH

Met Their Fate While Asleep—Captain and Mate Among Those Lost—Vessel Captured During a Heavy Gale.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 17.—The most appalling marine disaster that has ever occurred in the history of Tacoma happened early this morning. During a terrific gale which swept over Puget sound, the British ship Anadelana, anchored in this port, awaiting cargo, capsized and Captain G. W. Stalling and his crew of 16 men, who were asleep below decks, were dragged down to a sailor's death without an instant's warning. The full list of those lost is as follows:

Captain G. W. Stalling, of Annapolis, Nova Scotia; E. H. Cronce, aged 29 years, Londonderry, N. S., first mate; G. G. Dow, aged 23 years, 145 Essex Talbot Road, Blackpool, England; Nemoey Jossain, Victoria, B. C., steward; Joseph M. A. D'Holycer, of Ostend, Belgium, apprentice; Richard Benjamin, of Finsbury, London, seaman; apprentice; Charles Smith, of United States; James Daly, of New York; boatwain; J. K. Brown, of New Bedford, cook; H. Hanson, Swedish, able seaman; Antons Jensen, Denmark, seaman; John Nielson, Norway, seaman; E. Ostrom, Finland, seaman; Fred. Hindstrom, Norway, seaman; Edward Lett, Riga, Russia, seaman; August Simonsen, Holland, seaman; Pat Wilson, St. John's, N. F., Seaman.

Just what time the disaster which resulted in such appalling loss of life occurred is not known, as every person on board the vessel went to the bottom of the Sound with it.

The ship, which was of English build, and worth probably \$150,000, entered this port several days ago. She was to have loaded wheat under charter to Eppinger & Co., of San Francisco, for Europe. Yesterday she was taken to the Eureka dock and all ballast removed and the hold cleaned, preparatory to receiving cargo. She was then towed to an anchorage several hundred yards northeast of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company's long wharf, at which point she was stowed overboard. She had out, according to the best information obtainable, the starboard anchor, weighing at least three tons, while to either side of the vessel were attached the ballast logs used to keep a ship upright during heavy weather.

The ship was riding the waves severely when the skippers of other vessels anchored close by retired the night before. When daylight dawned no signs of the Anadelana were visible. Over the spot where she rode serenely at anchor the night before only a dangerous buoy bobbed in the water. When the absence of the ship was discovered, Captain Doty and Captain Burley took the tug Fairfield and made an investigation, and it was soon determined beyond possibility of doubt that the ship had gone to the bottom.

The search for the logs was fruitless. To it dangled part of the chain by which it was originally fastened to the lifeboats, a matters with the name of the ship on it, and several others were found. Beyond these no other wreckage has been discovered.

As all on board perished, only surmises as to the cause of the disaster are prevalent. Judging from indications, shipping men say, the ballast log found from the port side of the vessel. She ship, according to all accounts, was headed in a southerly direction, or toward the head of the bay, at the time the gale swept down the Sound. The heavy wind caused the ship to train on the chains, making the log on the weather side taut and giving a tendency to lift the log from the water, but the strain was too great for one of the chains, and it snapped.

This released the log from the greater restraint on the weather side, and she lifted with the wind, and, there being little restraint from the other end of the log, raised it enough to allow the right or mooring chain to slip off. Thus freed from ballast and floating like a chip, the ship careened under the pressure of the heavy gale, and shipped great quantities of water, filling completely the hold and sink and causing her to capsize and found to the bottom, all in a very few minutes.

The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the tide was just setting in at the time the ship went down. This in all probability forced the stern of the vessel around and exposed the broadside to the gale's fury.

Late this afternoon the ill-fated vessel was located. She lies on the bottom of the Sound, on her broadside, under 23 fathoms of water, close by the spot where she had been anchored.

Lived Over 100 Years.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Emily J. Moseley, who would have been 102 years old had she lived until April, died at the Home for the Homeless tonight.

Storm in Switzerland.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 17.—A heavy gale is blowing today, accompanied in different parts of Switzerland by torrential rains and snow. Great damage has been done. Many of the mountain passes are blocked, and it is feared there will be serious avalanche disasters.

The United States gunboat Helena reported at Fort Saib today, and, having coaled, proceeded on her way to the Philippines.

Small Railroad Accident.

Cincinnati, Jan. 17.—Passenger train No. 4, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, leaving St. Louis, at 2:35 this morning, was derailed just east of Clay City, Ill., by a defective rail. The combination car, coach and sleeper were slightly injured.

Bank of Spain Report.

Madrid, Jan. 17.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ending yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, \$3,538,000; notes in circulation, increase, 11,233,000 pectas.

### GO ON THEIR MERITS.

Oregon Legislators Will Closely Consider Appropriation Bills.

Salem, Or., Jan. 14.—The first week of the legislative session closes with 91 bills introduced and read in the senate, and 184 in the house. The house passed the bill to add two judges to the supreme court, and there is little doubt that the measure will pass the senate in time. Two committee reforms have been provided for—to limit the number of committee clerks and to keep appropriations of doubtful merit out of the general appropriation bill. A bill to correct the committee clerkship abuse further for future legislation is before the senate, and is likely to pass both houses in a few days.

Washington Lawmakers.

Manila, Where Seat Is Contested, Asks to be Taken of Congress.

Olympia, Jan. 14.—Senator Manta today asked to be excused from serving on the committee on elections and election contests, inasmuch as his seat was to be contested, and that, in all probability, the matter would be referred to that committee.

The chair stated that it was expected that the contest in Manta's district would be referred to a special committee. He did not know but that a special committee would yet be named. Manta was made chairman of the committee on senate expenses other than the committee on the election contest committee. Keith was transferred from the committee on fish to the committee on printing, exchanging places with Senator Biggs.

Eight hundred and forty-two citizens of Walla Walla petitioned for an assembly hall in Walla Walla, Wash., 90 per cent.

For a State Road.

The house bill was introduced by Moore, establishing a state road down the Columbia river from Lyle, Klickitat county, to Washington, Clark county, and appropriating \$25,000 therefor.

A concurrent resolution relating to the proposed bill to amend the act relating to the secretary of the navy to use Washington coal in preference to British Columbia coal, and calling upon said secretary of the navy to notify the legislature if any reason exists why this cannot be done, was adopted.

House bill No. 78, introduced by Bedford, who moved its advancement to third reading after the title had been read. It is an appropriation bill, carrying \$1,500 for the transportation of prisoners, \$500 for transporting juvenile offenders, and \$500 to pay traveling expenses of superior court judges. On final passage it received by one negative vote and 64 affirmative.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 2, authorizing the purchase of a suitable flag for the capitol, was taken up and passed under suspension of the rules.

The senate also passed a resolution for the printing and publication of 2,500 copies of Governor Rogers's message was passed.

RAILROADS TO POOL ISSUES.

Report That Great Northern and Northern Pacific Have Combined.

New York, Jan. 16.—The Times says: The announcement of the settlement of recent disagreements between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways, which amounts to a complete merger, has been received with interest.

This pool, credited with a capacity beyond any such recent combinations, is believed to have as the basis for its organization knowledge of plans which will practically make the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern one railway.

Some reports, probably distorted, have it even that Northern Pacific property would actually absorb the B. & O. Under any circumstances, it is declared there will be direct management and personal supervision of policy by James J. Hill.

Klondike at Home.

Hillsboro, Jan. 16.—While ditching on his boulevard at Farmington, five miles southeast of this city, George Robinson struck a gold-bearing quartz ledge which assays \$12 to the ton. The ledge is between 20 and 30 feet in width. The lead runs north and south, pitching east. Near it are two other ledges, the rock from which has not yet been assayed.

The ledge was discovered several days ago, but the matter was kept very quiet until today, and the only strike to be encountered is in getting water. No gold had ever before been found at Farmington, but old miners considered the indications there very good.

### NO TROUBLE AT MANILA

But Nevertheless the Situation is Critical.

A REBEL ATTACK RIDICULOUS

Good Results Are Expected From the Conference Between Otis and Aguinaldo's Representatives.

Manila, Jan. 16.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Major-General Otis has it well in hand, and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town, and their leaders have issued strict orders that they shall act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous, as the Americans control the position.

Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday, a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In 15 minutes the entire city was alerted. The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, effectively restored confidence throughout Manila, and dispelled the excitement due to a passing fear on the part of the citizens that an outbreak was imminent. It is possible that the Filipino, after the diplomatic conferences that have been held between the representatives of General Otis and Aguinaldo, have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear, and they may accept the reasonable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded, and when they do understand its extent, the American proposition will be acceptable.

HOUSE PASSES ONE BILL.

Senate Discusses the Question of Open Executive Session.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The house today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill without an amendment. During the general debate two set speeches were made against imperialism by Carmack and Gaines, of Tennessee. The diplomatic and consular bill is the sixth of the regular appropriation bills to pass the house. Seven budgets yet remain to be acted upon. The bill as passed carries \$1,751,533.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Little business was transacted by the senate in open session today. Sixteen bills on the private pension calendar were passed, and a joint resolution extending the thanks of congress to Miss Clara Barton and other officials of the Red Cross Society for their beneficent work in Armenia and Cuba was adopted.

Cockrell entered a motion to recall the bill which passed yesterday, authorizing the president to appoint Brigadier-General T. H. Stanton a major-general, and place him on the retired list with that rank. At 5 o'clock the senate adjourned.

Debate in Open Session.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The supporters and opponents of the peace treaty in the senate had their first contest over that document today in executive session.

While the debate technically was upon Senator Berry's motion providing for the consideration in open session, the entire question at issue was gone over to a considerable degree. The discussion continued from a few minutes after 1 until 5, when the senate adjourned for the day without reaching a vote upon the Berry motion.

TO ORGANIZE A CABINET.

General Brooks Has Decided to Have Four Civil Secretaries.

Havana, Jan. 16.—Gen. Brooks has carefully considered the formation of a cabinet of civil advisers, and has decided to have four secretaries—the first of state, the second of finance, the third of justice and public instruction, and the fourth of agriculture, industry, commerce and public works. Only prominent residents of the islands will be invited to join the cabinet.

The governor-general has received acceptance from two, whose names are reserved until all four can be announced. One of the other two may be a Spaniard, though it is probable that all four will be Cubans.

Oregon Soldiers Will Come Home.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Representative Tongue today saw Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and asked him if the recent turn of events in the Philippines would mean that the Oregon volunteers would be retained in those islands longer than was originally intended. He was informed that the outbreaks would not change the department's plan, and that the Second Oregon would be sent home as soon as relieved by regulars.

Cheering-Gum Trust Formed.

New York, Jan. 16.—A combination of chewing-gum manufacturers of the United States was practically consummated today, when the last contracts necessary to amalgamation were executed in this city. The capital involved amounts to about \$12,000,000.

### 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 committee.

Plimmer 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. Manta, 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, \$3; assistant sergeant-at-arms, \$1; minute, journal and enrolling, engraving and assistant engraving, bill and docket, clerk 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 reasons therefor, at the instance of the governor. The constitutional order for January 20, at 11 A. M. On motion of Megler, the vetoes were made a special order for January 17.

The vetoes, among others, the general appropriation bill. The appropriations are: "The appropriation of \$2,500 for the Cheney normal school, \$17,500 for the 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 objection was: "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: Plimmer, 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 church, was 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 employe, 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 more vote 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 capital lands. The speaker appointed Gunderson, Minard and Bedford as such a 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 Leed 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 the 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 provide for 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.

### CALLS GEN. MILES A LIAR

Vehemently Denounced by General Eagan.

COARSE AND BRUTAL LANGUAGE

The Reported Criticisms of the Commanding General Have Hotly Incensed 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's supposed personal attack upon General Miles, as 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 poisonous, and that they were full of chemicals, and that they had been bought and sent to the army under the name 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. Eagan's statements concerning the commanding general were not the result of a sudden outburst of passion as 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 to move in respect to the 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 scoundrel Commander 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 to move in respect to the issue between himself and General Miles.

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