

SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

Doings of a Day by the Assembled Solons at Pierre.

CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS

Governor's Veto on the Waterbury Normal School Bill Sustained On the Aberdeen Measure Indefinitely Postponed.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—The house calendar shows forty-eight bills and twenty-five senate bills ready for final action. A communication was read from a firm of San Francisco photographers asking the legislature to purchase views of South Dakota scenery at the city. A bill appropriating money to J. B. McClintock for care of men and horses killed by the Indian trouble of 1890 was killed. On rejection of the committee report on the Copper revenue bill the Indian bill met the same fate, but a vote of reconciliation was given. The out-of-pocket bill was returned by the committee without recommendation. Then followed a long discussion on raising the compensation of house employees to the same amount as that of last session, which, after being languidly passed, was given to the committee, was put over for a day for action.

By Wilson—Fixing rates of legal printing at 50 cents per square for the first insertion and 25 cents for further insertions.

By House—Merging highway permanent after twenty years' use and to provide for insurance of public buildings.

By Foley—To create the county of Rowell out of the western portion of Stanley.

Senate bill to establish an industrial school at Aberdeen was given its first reading.

By Varum—To prevent employment of convict labor in competition with free labor.

By Sophy—Providing for the testing of railroad scales by the railroad commission.

By Russell—To create the county of Rowell out of the western portion of Stanley.

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CRACK SHOTS WITH THEIR GUNS.

Lads from Valley Do the Dupont Boys.

The Dupont Gun club had quite a time at the traps on its grounds on the Island Sunday afternoon. From early in the morning until well into the evening the guns cracked at both targets and live birds, but the main event of the day was the match between a team from Valley and another made up of Dupont lads, which the former won by a close margin and a hot fight. Besides this event there were a number of sweepstakes and live-bird matches. The sport was participated in by about thirty shooters and was enjoyed by about 100 more spectators.

The main number on the card—the big team shoot—was one of the closest events ever pulled off in this part of the woods.

There were nine men to a team and each man shot at fifty birds. The result was a tie, the score being as follows:

Table with columns for names and scores. Includes names like Conrad, Curtis, Dwork, Watt, T. Kimball, McDonald, Townsend, Brewer, Bishop, and scores ranging from 1111 to 111111.

Total

By the score, had a chance to make himself slightly popular by winning the match. Just as the trap was about to be thrown the score was a tie, and if he had smashed the final bluecock Omaha would have landed on top of the heap. This chance was given to Bishop again in the second round. Bishop again missed the opportunity and the target was again being a tie. Another five-bird shoot-off was determined on, and in this the Valley lads pulled a card out of their sleeves and shot the Omaha lads again. They killed the Omaha lads again. They killed the Omaha lads again. They killed the Omaha lads again.

The Omaha team is not at all satisfied that the match was decided on its merits.

and immediately challenged the Valley shooters, which was promptly accepted.

This match is to be shot off at Getra inside of three weeks.

On Washington's birthday a considerable number of trap shooters will go to St. Edwards and present at the city.

places a tournament is to be held on that day.

LOUIS GINN WILL PULL THROUGH.

Denial is Made that the Cyclist Was Drugged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The condition of Louis Ginn, the six-day cyclist, remained as being very serious today, but improved slightly under medical treatment and all danger of a fatal result has been removed.

The doctors have succeeded in locating the seat of the trouble and explain that two days of the race was not due to drugs, as before suggested, but to the highly nervous condition of the cyclist, induced by congestion of the lungs, the instructions of his manager, Ed Ginn, to obey the doctor's orders, and the fact that Ginn was a very nervous man, who admitted having been drugged by some unscrupulous person.

They also stated that his collapse was not due to any of the above causes, but to a combination of all of them.

The rest of the six-day men are progressing well. They are all resting up for the twenty-four hour race, which starts on Friday evening next.

Winners at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Seventy-third day of the Crescent city's winter meeting. Weather showery; track slow.

All six favorites were beaten. Summary: First race, selling, six and one-half furlongs: Free Hand won, Sister Fox second, Miss Ginn third. Time, 1:34.

Second race, selling, six and one-half furlongs: The Planet won, Levy second, Pete Kitchen third. Time, 1:34.

Third race, selling, one mile: Lady Darnley won, Dumbly second, Tragedy third. Time, 1:34.

Fourth race, selling, seven furlongs: Tom Brown won, Dumbly second, Lord Frazier third. Time, 1:34.

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs: General McCree won, Duchess second, Troop third. Time, 1:34.

Believe Ginn Was Drugged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The trainer and other friends of Ginn, who finished second in the six-day race, believe that the cyclist was drugged during the race.

They claim that he must have been drugged, as they stated that his collapse was not due to any of the above causes, but to a combination of all of them.

The rest of the six-day men are progressing well. They are all resting up for the twenty-four hour race, which starts on Friday evening next.

Race Horse Has a Fit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—In the sixth race of the day, James Coffey's "Herb" was the favorite, but while in the saddling paddock, just as the race was about to start, he had a fit and fell. He was ordered all bets off and a new book to be made. As the horse was being led to the paddock, he fell around the track, causing some commotion.

Ryan Takes Another Contract.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Special to the Post-Dispatch from Hot Springs, Ark.: Ryan Ryan of Syracuse, N. Y., was matched today to fight for the world's championship with Charley Johnson of St. Paul. The fight will take place March 1, under the auspices of the Hot Springs Athletic Association. Each man will weigh in at the ring at 125 pounds. Ryan is here training for his fight with Creedon.

St. Paul Man Defeated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—"Ed" Dunkerton of Syracuse won from Frank Lawler of St. Paul in eight rounds tonight. Dunkerton weighed 145 pounds and Lawler 135 pounds. The fight was a close one, but Dunkerton won by a knockout in the eighth round. The fight was held at the Hot Springs Athletic Association.

Zitler Knocked Out by Sullivan.

ELIZABETH, N. Y., Feb. 20.—With a straight left, Sullivan knocked Zitler out in the first round of a fight for the world's championship. The fight was held at the Hot Springs Athletic Association.

Green Will Meet McCoy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—"Kid" McCoy will meet Green in a ten-round contest some time in April. McCoy is expected to secure the title of champion of the world.

Better Accepted First Verdict.

WICHITA, Feb. 20.—Paddy Shea, a well known pugilist in the west, was convicted of murder in the second degree late Saturday night. He shot a man named late Saturday night in this city. He was convicted of murder in the second degree late Saturday night.

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MILES BRINGS HIS CHARGES

(Continued from First Page.)

mitted in my reports. You will observe it contains a number of my declarations to name officers or my authorities and refusals to answer. It must, therefore, be incorrect in its representation.

He then continued upon the general slight inaccuracy of newspaper interviews, owing to the dependency of writers upon their memories. Hardly a day in six months had passed that an interviewer had not applied and because of the kindness of his ears to the accused, the editor employed men, he had endeavored to give them such information as he thought wise and safe, but never, he said, with a view to prejudicing any one against any person or department. "I have a letter," he said, "did not think the Journal interview represented correctly what was said, because its contents should be taken in connection with all that was said, his silence upon some points and speech upon others."

General Miles said in the phrase "pretense of experiment," in speaking of army beef was unfortunate. He disclaimed intending any inference of fraud, and said he should have said the refrigerated beef issue was "on the theory of an experiment," and "a very costly one."

Herald's Journalistic Methods.

Being asked about an interview from the New York Herald of February 17, General Miles said: "I have a letter from the gentleman, who, I understand, wrote this, in which he says he is willing to swear that I declined to be interviewed and that, thinking something had been given out, he had proceeded to write what he knew were the facts."

He then pointed out that the interview was erroneous, in that where it represented him to have said that he had overhauled the beef in the south in Arizona, Texas and treated with chemicals the fact was that his only evidence was what was contained in the reports of officers and statements of men who claimed that the beef had the odor of an embalmed body, that they had seen fluid injected into it and other indications of chemical treatment. He declared the interview an erroneous presentation of what he could possibly have said.

Colonel Davis, recurring to the statement of General Miles that he was investigating commission, asked him what his idea as to the beef supply for the army was when the war broke out. Replying, General Miles said that while his attention was occupied with lighter matters of mobilization, equipment, etc., of troops, he felt that the issue of 100 years would be followed and cattle herds would be shipped to the army in the tropics and killed there, just as they were during the civil war in the south in Arizona, Texas and Mexico, where it was so hot that a soldier could not sit upon the rocks. He understood Cuba and Porto Rico were excellent grass countries; cattle could be shipped and kept in prime condition. He said he had acted in calling the department to send no more refrigerated beef to Porto Rico while he was there, finding it possible to use beef on the hoof.

Troops Still Eat Packaged Beef.

General Miles said that he understood that our troops in Porto Rico were still being supplied with a form of refrigerated beef, although the country was as good a grass country as any in the world and the cattle there were plenty and the Spanish troops drew all their meat supply from this source.

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

Referring to the fact that General Miles' troops hoof beef in Porto Rico, General Miles said he was much in favor of it. He said native beef killed at night could be very well fed the men the next day.

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

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

Asked how long he was in Porto Rico he advised the department against sending more refrigerated beef. General Miles said he had learned of the large supply of native cattle soon after landing, and advised the War department the next day after getting ashore.

Canned Beef Is Condemned.

Referring to the canned roast beef as distinguished from the refrigerated beef, Colonel Davis read a portion of General Miles' commission testimony condemning it in severe terms. General Miles said the canned roast beef was issued to volunteers and regular troops alike on the transports and in Cuba till the arrival of the refrigerated beef. It was fully tested by both the regulars and volunteers.

The first complaint of it, General Miles said, he had heard at Tampa from some of the Rough Riders from San Antonio, but he paid little attention to it at the time, not realizing fully that there had been any change from the canned to the native beef. It was not until he was aboard the Yale, when the men declared they could not eat it and he ordered the inspector to inquire into it. Again he heard of it in the trenches at Santiago, but he was still largely occupied with the campaign and he thought it was a complaint that some man was kicking about his coffee or his hard luck.

What finally drew his attention seriously to the matter were reports from officers that the whole Fifth corps was weak and prostrated. This was in August, when the question of a parade through New York was broached. General Bates at that time reported that only one-fifth of the men at Montauk Point were in condition to march through New York. General Miles said this seemed to him remarkable, as there was no yellow fever at the Point, and he thought the men certainly ought to be over their malaria. He therefore ordered an inquiry into the beef about which there had been so much complaint.

"Did you report this matter at the time to the commissary general's office?" asked Colonel Davis.

General Miles leaned forward, drawing his brows to a furrow, and replied forcefully: "I am not required, sir, to report to the commissary general."

"Well, did you report it to the secretary of war?" asked Colonel Davis.

Method of Investigation.

General Miles in reply went at some length into an explanation of the routine of army headquarters, showing why he preferred to confide his inquiry so that he might have something tangible to present to the secretary.

Colonel Davis put a number of questions as to why the commanding general had delayed definite action in the beef matter and general Miles responded that he had delayed because he did not want to act until he had secured the very best authority, which was information from the most reliable sources. Finally he issued his order to officers to report on the quality of beef furnished. He did not report directly to the secretary of war because under the canal point beef began with the transport enroute for Cuba and continued until his return to Montauk. Complaints commenced on the way down and continued without intermission. The men complained of the meat being stringy and absolutely unpalatable. The officers had remarked the same thing to him and he agreed with them fully. Colonel Davis asked if witness had made any effort to get different meat for his men. He replied that there was nothing to do but take what was issued.

There was no requisition or other formal-

frigerated beef before the War Investigating commission were then taken up specifically.

Colonel Davis reading the testimony of the commanding general which referred to it as "embalmed beef" and said it had been sent as "a pretense of experiment."

General Miles said if he knew when the beef was taken to the army, though it was a part of the army ration. This question brought out a partial explanation of his using the phrase "a pretense of experiment."

He said he did not know that canned roast beef was a part of the army ration, though in 1888 an order had been issued including canned corned or fresh beef. He did not understand that the canned beef now in question was meant. When his attention was finally attracted to the canned roast beef recently issued, he assumed, he declared, that it was being issued as an experiment since it was not understood by him that canned roast beef was a part of the regular ration.

Continuing this explanation in answer to a question of Colonel Davis, General Miles said he thought his use of "pretense of experiment" was unfortunate and he disclaimed any intention to impute fraud to anyone.

No Charge of Fraud Intended.

"As far as indicating fraud," he said, "I wish to state that no such inference was intended. It was perhaps an unfortunate expression, and had my attention been called to it, I might have amended it to say—well, 'on the theory of an experiment.' As the result of it was an experiment and a very costly one."

"With that disclaimer," remarked Colonel Davis, "of course, we will pass to the refrigerator beef."

Then, replying to a question, General Miles said he first heard complaints against the beef at Ponce. The first direct statement came, he believed, from Dr. Daly, who presented it late in September, and appeared subsequently before the War Investigating commission.

He said he did not recollect whether Dr. Daly's report was volunteered or whether he had been ordered to investigate and report on the meat. It was the general talk among the regulars, however, that the subsidy money shall only be used in maintenance and repairs, and not in paying dividends; fix the rates on government messages at one-third the rates on private messages; give the postmaster general the right to revise these rates every ten years and authorize the president to request the co-operation of Japan in securing the establishment of the proposed line.

Meat Had Many Names.

General Miles then read a long summary of the various names which the army headquarters giving the various terms in which the army meat was characterized. These included "embalmed," "decomposed," "injected," "poisoned," "spiced," and "sterilized." In addition he showed the summary of reports on refrigerator beef condemned and thrown overboard from transports. C. C. Yeaman of the Yosemite reported the condemnation of 8,900 pounds, Colonel O'Neal of the Chesapeake reported the condemnation of 10,000 pounds, 10,000 pounds. He said that he should fix September 21 as the date of Dr. Daly's report as about the earliest at which the question of chemically-treated meat had been brought to his notice so as to command his attention.

Colonel Gillespie took a hand in the inquiry when General Miles finished, describing the nauseating quality of the canned and refrigerated beef.

"Do you think," asked Colonel Gillespie, "that the character of the meat would permit you to detect it offhand?"

"No, sir."

Lieutenant Van Horne Called.

General Miles then left the witness chair, and Lieutenant Colonel Van Horne of the Thirteenth infantry was sworn. He said he was at the outbreak of the war major of the postmaster general to revise these rates every ten years and authorize the president to request the co-operation of Japan in securing the establishment of the proposed line.

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