RESORT TO BRUTE FORCE

STRIKING MINERS EMPLOY DESPERATE MEANS.

Non-Union Men Are Forced to Flee to the Mountains and the Mill Destroyed By Explosives.

Spokane, Wash., May 3.—A Wardner, Idaho, special to the Spokesman-Review says: Wardner has been the scene of the worst riots since the deadly labor war of 1892.

One man is dead, another is thought to be mortally wounded and property valued at $250,000 has been destroyed by giant powder and fire.

The damage was done by union men and sympathizers from West Canon creek, west twenty-five miles from Wardner.

This morning a mob of from 800 to 1,000 men, all of them armed and many of them masked, seized a train at Burke, the head of Canon creek. There were nine box cars and a passenger coach and they were black with the mob. The visitors brought with them 3,000 pounds of giant powder.

After a parley of two hours, 140 masked men, armed with Winchesters, Burke in the lead and Wardner following, started with yells for the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill and other buildings, a third of a mile from the depot. They sent pickets ahead and one of the pickets fired a shot as a signal that the mill was abandoned.

This was misunderstood by the main body of the mob, who imagined that non-union miners in the hills had opened fire on them, and they began firing on their own pickets. About 1,000 shots were thus exchanged between the rioters and their pickets, and Jack Smith, one of the pickets, formerly of British Columbia, and a noted figure in drill contests, was shot dead. The fatal error was discovered after a few seconds' firing, and Smith's body brought down from the hillside.

By this time the strikers had taken possession of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, which they found deserted, ployes not to risk their lives by battling with the mob.

Powder was called for, and sixty fifty-pound boxes were carried from the depot to the mill. The heaviest charge was placed under the brick office building. Other charges were placed around the mill. Then the boarding house, a frame structure, was burned. Fuses leading to the charges were lighted and the strikers, carrying the dead body of the picket, retired to a safe distance.

At 2:36 p. m. the first blast went off. It shook the ground for miles, and buildings in Wardner, two miles away, trembled. At intervals of about sixty seconds four other charges went off, the fifth being the largest and completely demolishing the mill.

The loss to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company is estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000.

In a few minutes the strikers went back to the station, the whistle was blown for stragglers, the mob soon climbed aboard, and at 3 o'clock, just three hours after its arrival, the train pulled out for Canon Creek.

During the fusilade from the guns of the mob Jim Chayne, a Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill man, was severely shot through the hips. It is reported that he was carried off by the strikers, and his wound is probably fatal.

J. J. Rogers, a stenographer in the employ of the company, was shot through the lip, but his wound is trivial.

The 230 non-union miners at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill had warning of the coming of the mob and left the mine and took to the hills. They have not been seen since.

Union men working in the Last Chance left the mine this afternoon, presumably to take part in the riot.

Portland, Ore., May 2.—An agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company telegraphed the officials in this city from Wardner, Idaho, that the striking miners had fired the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, and that it was burning.

It is claimed that the mine is loaded with dynamite, and if this proves true the entire property will be a total loss.

The striking miners are also reported to be in possession of the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation trains and hold complete control of the situation.

There are about 100 masked men heavily armed at and about the mill, and there have been several skirmishes with the authorities, during one of which one man is reported shot.

There are fully 800 miners at Wardner. They are forming to go to the mine in a body and drive out the 250 non-union men employed there.

Railroad officials have notified the governor of Idaho of the situation, and the secretary of state has dispatched aid to the scene of the trouble. The governor has promised to do everything in his power to preserve order and prevent bloodshed, but it is believed that unless prompt steps are taken there will be great loss of life and destruction of property.

Since the telegram from President Mohler was received the strikers have cut the wires and telegraphic communication with Wardner is now cut off.

The present strike in the Coeur d'Alene mining district in Northern Idaho was inaugurated about ten days ago, and is directed principally against the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wardner, where non-union men are employed. The demands of the miners for increased wages were met by mine owners, but the miners demand that the union be recognized and that non-union men be discharged.

This the mine owners refused to do, and the Last Chance mine closed down. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan, however, continued to run with non-union men until today, when they were driven out by an armed body of union men.

The Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine is closed. When it will be reopened is a thing that nobody can say. With the mill wrecked it is impossible to handle the ore produced at the mine workings. The Last Chance is likewise closed down. It has been getting power from the Bunker Hill mine, and the destruction of those works will absolutely prevent the Last Chance from working for the next three months, or until its own compressor is completed. Meanwhile the total working force of the town is laid off.

The wrecking of the mill plant involves the livelihood of 600 men. The Bunker Hill mine up to the time of the strike had been working 360 men and the mill ninety, while the Last Chance altogether, employed 150

MR. YERKES TO MOVE.

Street Railway Magnate is Digusted with Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—Charles T. Yerkes is preparing to leave this city and make his home in New York. When he came here thirteen years ago he had $40,000; he is now worth $12,000,000.

Besides this he has spent $5,000,000 on his New York and Chicago homes, his art colection and his famous telescope.

In other words, the Chicago Traction companies, which he controls, have contributed to him more than $1,500,000 every year he has spent in Chicago.

Millions upon millions have been paid in dividends and the stocks are on the top swell.

The $40,000 which Mr. Yerkes had in 1886 he is credited with expanding into $4,200,000 of North Chicago street railway stocks and bonds, $5,500,000 in the West Chicago stocks and bonds, $2,300,000 of Lake Street Elevated stock and bonds, and $2,000,000 of the Columbia Construction company's stocks and bonds.

The negotiations for consolidation and transfer are practically settled. The property to be taken over comprises the North Chicago, West Chicago, Consolidated Traction and Lake Street Elevated railways.

The syndicate which will control the properties is composed of New York men. Chicago will be interested 25 per cent. It is said the prices agreed upon are $125 a share for the West Side stock and $300 for North Side. West Side closed today at 108¾; North Side, $237.

The city railway people are holding their stock for more money than the syndicate desires to pay. The amount of money required for the deal is about $100,000,000. Mr. Yerkes has been especially discontented here since the recent franchise fight, in which he quit a loser. Mrs. Yerkes has been disgusted with Chicago for ten years and spends most of her time away from the city.

SENATOR HOAR ON TRUSTS.

Says Evil Can Be Overcome Only by Congressional Action.

Boston, Mass., May 3.—A farewell dinner was given at the Massachusetts club to Senator Hoar, who is about to leave for Europe.

When the speechmaking began Senator Hoar was received with great ap the manager having directed his emplause. He first referred very briefly to his attitude on imperialism, asserting that he had nothing to apologize for and nothing to take back. Mr. Hoar then took up the question of increasing trade and combinations of capital in the United States.

He spoke of the rapidity with which fortunes were being made, unearned by those who gained them, and the loss of fortunes by those who once had them, and characterized this as a time of rapid fortunes, "unearned and undeserved in so many cases by those who got them." Continuing, Senator Hoar said:

"Massachusetts has trown wise safeguards about her manufacturing concerns and corporations. It was right that she did. In dealing with corporations in one of the states of the union or a foreign state this state was powerless. Deny a charter to a corporaton in this state and it goes to New Jersey. The matter must be dealt with by congress. There are two separate powers, the state and the power without the state.

"That difficulty has prevented any efficient dealing with the trusts. The danger is that they will be attacked in an unwise socialistic way, so that the secretary will perish at the same time. It is this problem that the statesmanship of this country is to be directed."

He said that he believed in a general way that the transaction of the business of the country by the great corporations was best for the people.

TO ADVOCATE 8-HOUR DAY.

Three Thousand Workingmen at Mass Meeting In New York.

New York, May 3.—An army of laboring men set the east side astir tonight in a demonstration to enforce their demand for a day of eight hours' work. About 3,000 men, representing nearly every branch of industry, gathered at various points, and after parading to their hearts' content, marched to Union Square, where a mass meeting was held.

In all eighty labor organizations, members of the central federation union, participated in the parade.

Many speeches were made and resolutions were adopted that the workingmen and women of the city of New York render all assistance in their power, both morally and financially, to all those who are endeavoring to better the condition of their co-workers in reduring the hours of labor in their respective trades, irrespective of creed, color or nationality, and that a request be made to Governor Roosevelt to sign the eight-hour law passed at the last session of the legislature.

INDIANA MINER'S TROUBLES.

Wage Question Forces 2,000 Men Out on a Strike.

Evansville, Ind., May 2.—Two thousand coal miners of Southen Indiana are practically on strike because the miners claim the operators have failed to grant the increase due them. Six mines near this city will be closed down together with the mines at Princetown, Jacksonville, Petersburg, Hartwell, Little, Blackburn, Booneville, Chandler and Tennyson. Fred Dilcher, a member of the national executive committee of the United Mine Workers, said today the striking miners would be fed by the state organization, so there is no fear of destitution. The operators have given out that they are willing to close down for six months, as this is a dull season and some of the mines are already being operated at a loss.

Wheel Trust May Fail.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 2.—It was announced here late this afternoon that the bicycle trust may not be perfected. Charles F. Smith, owner of the Indiana Bicycle company, which was to have been sold to the trust for $800,000 cash, announces that he has withdrawn and that the Western wheel works of Chicago, together with two or three other large factories, will not sell to the trust. It is understood that after having met the promoters, the dissenting company decided that it would prefer to run independently. The sale of the Indiana Bicycle company was to have included the motor cycle department which was recently added.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman preached Sunday at Temple Israel, New York, on "Modern Barbarism," referring to the Georgia lynchings.

IT'S COPPER BOTTOMED

ROCKEFELLER'S 500 MILLION DOLLAR COPPER COMBINE.

Will Control the Supply For the United States and England—Wild Scramble For the Stock.

New York, May 3.—While every effort is being made by the promoters of the copper combination to conceal the identity of the mines which are to be a part of the great combination formed Thursday in Trenton, with a capitalization of $75,000,000, the Post-Dispatch is able to state on excellent authority that the first section of the trust which is eventually to have a capitalization of $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 is composed of the Anaconda, the Parrot mines and the Washoe Smelting company of Butte, Mont., which has just constructed new smelting works at Butte which have a capacity for treating 1,500 tons of copper ore a day. It is stated on authority equally good that the entire holdings of Marcus Daly and J. B. Haggin in the Anaconda mine have passed into the control of the Rockefeller trust, but that the services of these two men, owing to their great experience in copper mining, have been retained at large salaries.

The second section of the trust, it is expected, will be formed later in the spring and it will be also have a capitalization of about $75,000,000. It was intended to include the Boston and Montant mine in the first section, but on account of the fact that litigation among the stockholders has not been quite cleared up, the plan was abandoned for the time being and that mine will head the second section, which will include probably the Montana Ore Purchasing company, the Butte and Boston and the Tamarack mines.

Up to the present time the Rockefeller syndicate has spent $172,000,000 in cash to obtain the controlling interest in the mines, which they expect to include in future sections of the giant combination. It is possible that the third section of this great combination will be devoted to the development of the Rockefeller properties in the Lake Superior district. In connection with this section there is a plan to develop also the Great Lake Transportation mines, in which Mr. Rockefeller is largely interested, with a view to getting the ores to the seabourd at lower rates than the railroads will be able to make, and which would give the monopoly very much greater advantage than the competing mines could have.

They would, perhaps, be able to offer their products at the seashore 3 cents a pound cheaper than their competitors and as they would be able to supply the entire demand for copper in this country and in England, the markets would practically be closed to the small concerns, just as the petroleum markets of the world have been closed by the Rockefellers to their competitors.

The scheme of the copper combination is modeled after that which has been consistently followed by the Standard Oil company for years and bears evidence all through of the Standard Oil trust's methods. The idea is to conceal from the public, and even from the stockholders of the new concern, as much as possible, for some time at least, the identity of the mines controlled, as in the Standard Oil company. Announcements will be made from time to time what the earning capacity of the trust is expected to be and what dividends may be expected by the stockholders. The public will not be let in the secret of the management, and will be expected to accept without question the statements of the mysterious controlling agencies just as the stockholders of the Standard Oil trust are compelled to do.

Notwithstanding this fact, there was a wild scramble in Wall street for the rights to subscribe for the new stock.

The syndicate rights were over-subscribed before the incorporation of the trust by $17,000,000, the subscriptions being $92,000,000, while the capital stock was limited to $75,000,000.

In the outside market these subscriptions, which are to be issued at par of $100 were $130 bid and $135 asked.

VINEGAR COMBINE COMPLETE

Price of Yeast Wil Be Nearly Doubled as a Result.

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—After the middle of May there will be but one vinegar factory in Chicago the output of which is not controlled by the American Vinegar company, which is being financiered by Henry Clews & Co., of New York. Four Chicago companies have given options on the purchase of their factories, as follows: Spielman Brothers Co., W. H. Bunge Co., William Henning & Co., the Prussing Vinegar Co. The estimated value of the four Chicago plants is $1,000,000. After their absorption by the American Vinegar company that corporation will, it is said, control 95 per cent of the vinegar and yeast output in the United States. Forty factories in various parts of the country, in territory extending from Omaha to Boston, and from Dubuque to Louisville, will be in the combination. In all these factories yeast is an important by-product.

The consolidation of all the interests will terminate a four years' war which has resulted disastrously to yeast prices.

Yeast for some time has been selling at 10 cents a pound, while the cost of manufacture is about 18 cents. It is expected the price of yeast will be raised to the latter figure. The future price of vinegar will be less affected and may be neither raised nor lowered.

Largest Ore Refinery.

Montreal, May 3.—A syndicate of Canadian and American capitalists will form a company to erect in Canada the largest ore refinery in the world. The company is said to have a capital of $2,000,000, with power to increase it to $5,000,000.

Those in the deal include: J. R. Wilson, Montreal; E. Gobf Penny ,M. P., Montreal; C. C. Colby, Standstead, Quebec; R. G. Leckie, Sudbury; J. J. Thompson, New York, and R. M. Thompson, managing director Morford Copper company of New Jersey, who are provisional directors.

Goes Into the Flour Trust.

Duluth, Minn., May 3.—The stockholders of the Duluth Imperial Mill company have voted unanimously to accept the offer of the United States Milling company, the flour mill organization recently formed by Thomas McIntyre, and President B. C. Church left immediately afterward for New York to formally turn the business of the company over to the trust. The mill is supposed to have brought $500,000.

TO OPEN UTE LANDS.

Last Great Indian Reservation Thrown Open.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Tomorrow the reservation of the Southern Utes, the last great Indian reservation in Colorado, will be thrown open to settlement. It comprises a tract of about 636,000 acres and includes both valley and mesa, or uplands. The soils are the semi-adobe, sandy loam and red—the former peculiarity adapted for the growth of grain and grasses, while the soils of others are unequaled for the growth of vegetables, alfalfa and fruit trees. Owing to the percentage of gypsum in the bottom lands, the yield of clover is as high as three and one-half tons to the acre. The plateaus afford range for tens of thousands of head of cattle, horses and sheep, while the adjacent mining camps supply an abundant market at good prices. No prospecting has ever been allowed in the reservation, though there is every reason to believe that there are great mineral deposits there.

The reservation is situated in the southwestern corner of Colorado, being bounded by New Mexico and Arizona on the south and by Utah on the west.

The act of congress which throws open these lands for settlement provides that they shall be subject to entry under the desert, homestead and town site laws, and the laws governing the disposal of coal, mineral, sone and timber lands, but no homestead settler shall receive a title to any portion of such lands at less than $1.25 an acre and shall be required to make a cash payment of 50 cents an acre at the time filing is made upon any of the lands.

Under the homstead act a man more than 21 years of age or the head of a family, who is a citizen of the United States, can, by filing a description of the land he wants to occupy at the United States land office at Durango, Colo., and paying down 50 cents an acre, get a claim of not more than 160 acres. Within six months he must settle upon the land and at the end of fourteen months, by proving residence and paying 75 cents an acre additional, he can get a clear title.

Under the desert land laws persons filing claims must first get the clear right to the use of sufficient water to keep the proposed claim permanently irrigated. Entries under this act are confined to residents of the state of Colorado.

Under the timber and stone land laws any citizen of the United States may file a claim of not exceeding 160 acres. It is necessary, however, that the claimant personally visit the lands which he wants to claim, so that he can make oath as to their condition.

There is already a lage gathering of settlers waiting for the opening day, though the requirements as to cash payments have somewhat discouraged the professional "boomer."

Some parties of "sooners" are reported to have left Oklahoma and Indian Territory for Colorado. These men are professional boomers and made the run into Oklahoma lands when they were opened. The Ute reservation is comparatively a small one and there will be few chances for good claims by any not already on the ground. The land is said to be fertile, but as is the case with all reservations, it is probably better now than when the settlers occupy it.

AGAIN A HAPPY BRIDE.

Mrs. Jessie Sloan Wedded to Perry Belmont.

New York, May 2.—Mrs. Jessie A. Sloane, granted a divorce from Henry T. Sloane in the morning, was married to Perry Belmont at 8:30 in the evening of the same day.

Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mrs. Sloane, announced the marriage of his client and Mr. Belmont.

"The ceremony," he said, "was performed by the Rev. Walter M. Barrows in the parsonage of the Second Congregational church at Greenwich, Conn., at 8:30 tonight. Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane were in the city when the decree was anonunced. They met at the Grand Central station, but Mr. Belmont preceded Mrs. Sloane to Greenwich.

"They will pass through New York en route for Washington, where they will visit Mrs. S. S. Howland, a sister of Mr. Belmont. Then they will go south to inspect Mr. Belmont's horses.

"By Mr. Belmont's request, his wife has conveyed to the State Trust company the house at 9 East Seventy-second street and all its contents, with power to convey it to Mr. Sloane, or, if he declines to accept it, to sell it and devote the proceeds to the benefit of his children.

"Of the decree you know what is to be known. I may say that the referee was William L. Turner. He was appointed about March 25. There were three hearings before him. There was no defense by Mrs. Sloane. This is really all there is to say about the matter."

Mrs. Sloane has long been considered one of the most beautiful women in New York society. She was formerly Miss Jessie Robbins of Brooklyn.

Mr. Belmont has taken a prominent position in public affairs for more than twenty years. He was first elected to congress in 1880 and served for four terms. He was appointed minister to Spain by President Cleveland in 1888. He was opposed to the silver plank in the democratic platform in the last presidential election and took a leading part in the formation of the Indiana political movement. He is president of the democratic club of this city and he recently presided at the famous $10-a-plate Jeffersonian banquet.

His discussion with William Jennings Bryan and the correspondence that passed between them about democracy are still fresh in the public mind.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR TIE-UP

Indications Point to an Agreement by Western Roads.

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—So far as they have yet gone, discussions among the western roads in connection with the framing of a new agreement for the Western Passenger association have been gone through, and no objection has as yet been urged to their adoption.

Surface indications, if they can be depended upon, warrant the presumption that the revised agreement will go through, with all the roads parties to it. Provisions relating to the organization and government of the various bureaus have yet to be taken up, and there is where danger of difference of opinion exists. Some hope has been expressed that the whole document will be ready for adoption by next Wednesday, when the meeting will resume its deliberations, but this is too sanguine a view to take of the matter. Some of the roads will not be prepared to vote finally by that time. At present there is every indication of a strong agreement being adopted.

OVERPOWER FILIPINOS

AQUINALDO'S ARMY FORCED TO THE FEET OF AMERICANS.

The United States Refuses to Recognize a Philippine Congress—Hostilities Temporarily Cease.

Manila, P. I., May 2.—Lieutenant Colonel Wallace of the Montana regiment and Brigade Surgeons Shields and Adams, three volunteer hostages for the safety of the insurgent commission, have returned from Santa Tomas, the headquarters of General Luna, Filipino commander, eight miles north of Calumpit.

They report that General Luna is greatly discouraged and the insurgents demoralized. Few preparations for resistance of the American advance are being made.

General Luna said he was astonished by the great valor displayed by the Americans in crossing the Rio Grande. He expressed a high admiration for Colonel Funston, whose daring work made the movement successful.

Major General Otis and Admiral Dewey, at a second conference with the insurgent commission decided not to grant an armistice. This decision is universally commended.

The Herald pigeons which have been bringing the news of the battle were loaned by a compania general, De Tabaco of Manila. JOHN F. BASS.

NO CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—General Otis cabled the war department that the conference with the Filipinos has terminated. He says they wanted three weeks in which to allow their congress to decide whther hostilities should cease. The proposition was declined. The representatives retired to the insurgent lines. General Otis says the insurgents are tired of fighting, and are no doubt seeking the best terms.

In another cable General Otis expresses thanks to the president for his appreciation of the work of the army in the Philippines.

It is stated at the war department that the insurgents probably will confer and seek another conference with General Otis, and that the general will no doubt grant general amnesty.

The full text of the dispatches from General Otis are as follows:

Manila, April 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Conference with insurgent representatives terminated this morning. They request cessation of hostilities for three weeks to enable them to call their congress to decide whether to continue the prosecution of the war or propose terms of peace.

Proposition declined and full amnesty promised on surrender. Believe insurgents are tired of war, but seek to secure terms of peace through what they dominate their representative congress. OTIS.

Manila, April 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: The congratulations of his excellency, the president, for which all are grateful, will be conveyed as directed. OTIS.

War department officials are much gratified with the tone of the reply of General Otis to the Filipino delegation. It is considered as comporting with the dignity of the United States. Those officials in the administration circles say it would not be possible for the United States to recognize the existence of the Filipino congress or a Filipino government. It is believed that when General Otis' reply is communicated to the Filipino commanders they will ask another conference, with the expectation of arranging favorable terms of peace. It is said at the war department that it is not likely any further concessions than that of general amnesty will be made. Peace and freedom, it is believed, will appeal more strongly to the Filipino army than any argument Aguinaldo and his officers may make.

Meanwhile it is the belief of the officials at the war departmen that if the Filipino generals unduly protract the negotiations, wholesale desertions on the part of their men are looked for.

General Lawton is expected to continue his movement toward joining forces with MacArthur, according to the original program, as soon as his soldiers have recovered from the strain of their forced march through the jungle, and this junction probably will be effected by Tuesday of next week at the latest. If by that day the insurgents have not laid down their arms, the American forces at the front will be strong enough to resume the campaign with great vigor and to press forward along the line of the railroad northward, even as far as San Fernando, the latest capital of the insurgents.

WHAT THE FILIPINOS WANT

Junta Outlines the Terms on Which Peace Can Be Restored.

London, May 2.—Members of the Filipino junta here made the statement to the Associated Press correspondent that the peace negotiations between the United States authorities at Manila and General Luna were unofficial in character. General Luna, the junta asserts, does not represent Aguinaldo's government. It is further asserted by the junta that secret negotiations between Dean C. Worcester of the United States Philippine commission and a representative of Aguinaldo have been in progress since before the attack on Malolos. The following conditions, it is alleged, were proposed after the capture of Malolos. The Americans to issue a proclamation granting the Filipinos self-government and political, civil and religious rights similar to those enjoyed by the people of Canada; the Filipinos to control international mercantile relations; Americans and Filipinos to enjoy equal rights in the islands; Manila to remain in the possession of the United States until congress decides otherwise; the American flag to fly over the capitals of the islands and in the most prominent positions along with the Filipino flag, except at Manila, where only the American flag shall fly; all vessels to fly the American flag with that of the Filipinos; the Roman Catholic clergy to be under the same administration as in the United States; Spanish clerical direction and intervention to be abolished; the status quo of rural property belonging to the religious orders to be maintained without return to the antebellum state of affairs; hospitals and schools formerly administered by the orders to be handed over to the government, the orders to retain only their present town property; the secular clergy to retain their propety.

The junta asserts that Aguinaldo, in view of these proposals, withdrew from Malolos, but that General Otis' proclamation after the occupation of Malolos failed to grant self-government on the proposed lines. This, is is further asserted, caused the hostilities following the capture of Malolos.

BEEF INQUIRY CLOSED.

Board Finds That Soldiers of Late War Shouldn't Have Complained.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—The Wade court of inquiry has concluded its work in connection with the allegations of General Miles concerning the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain. The report was signed at 2:30 p. m. by every member of the board, and soon afterward the members of the court left the Lemon building, where all the meetings in this city have been held.

Colonel Davis, the recorder of the court, carried the official copy of the findings to the war department, and in the absence of Secretary Alger delivered it to Acting Secretary Meiklejohn. Mr. Meiklejohn immediately sealed the document in an envelope and forwarded it to the White house, whence it was dispatched forthwith to the president in New York.

The report is of about 30,000 words, and goes fully into the questions which have been raised in conection with the army beef. The text has not been made public, and will not be until after the president shall have read it. It will then rest with him to say when the report shall be given to the public.

The verdict, however, is known to be that the charges which General Miles made before the war investigation commission are not sustained in reference to the refrigerated beef, although his contention that the canned roast beef was not a suitable continuous ration is admitted. There is direct criticism of General Miles for failing to promptly bring to the attention of the war department the reports made to him concerning bad beef and "several individuals" are censured for failing to observe the proprieties of their positions as commanding officers in this and other respects.

The forecast for the report, as made by the Associated Press on the 18th inst., was an accurate one.

As was then stated, the court takes the position that the testimony is conclusive that both the refrigerated beef and the canned beef were in good condition when delivered to the government, and continued so until issued to the troops, except in especial instances, where the deterioration was due to accidental conditions in transportation or to the influences of the tropical climate.

The report admits the liability of refrigerated beef to taint quickly after removal from the ice chests. The court finds the charges of "embalming" the fresh beef to have been unsubstantiated by the testimony, and says no chemicals were used to preserve it.

It also finds that it would have been impracticable to secure beef on the hoof during the Cuban campaign. The finding is likewise in opposition to the assertion on the part of General Miles that the use of the beef was an experiment.

Much attention is given the charges concerning the canned roast beef, and it is stated that the testimony proves it to have been wholesome and nutritious where used in moderation and under favorable circumstances. The position is taken that too much of this article of food was supplied to the men, and that under the circumstances it was unpalatable and found undesirable as a continuous ration.

The fact is set forth that the canned roast beef had not been used to any appreciable extent before the beginning of this war, and it is therefore regarded as a practically untried ration. In view of this fact, the commissary general of subsistence is roundly criticised for the purchase of the meat in such extensive quantities.

As to the character of the meat for wholesomeness and nutrition, the reports of Profs. Atwater and Chittenden are quoted at length, sustaining the claims in this respect.

The instructions of the president are followed closely in order and all the points indicated by him as being those upon which he desired that inquiry should be made are covered.

Accordingly, the court finds that the meat was not "doctored;" that it was the beef of commerce; that there was no more neglect than was incident to the hurried preparation for the war; that the inspection, while generally according to regulations, was not always up to the requirements, and that the sickness of the troops was not to any great degree occasioned by the use of either the canned or refrigerated beef.

On the other hand, it is found that General Miles himself did not report during the war that the beef, either refrigerated or canned, was unfit as a ration. Other officers who gave their testimony before the court were found also to have neglected what the court conceives to have been their duty in this respect, and all are blamed for this failure.

But the court does not think further proceedings necessary.

BURIAL OF THE HERO DEAD.

Those Brought From Cuba and Porto Rico Laid to Rest.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The following order was issued at the war department:

"The transport Crook, bearing the remains of the officers and soldiers who lost their lives in the war with Spain during the operations in Cuba and Porto Rico, which, owing to her limited capacity it was impracticable to bring on her first voyage, has arrived in New York harbor, and the remains will be interred with due and fitting ceremonies in the national cemetery at Arlington Va., on Tuesday, May 2, at 11 a. m. By direction of the president all of the United States troops serving in the vicinity of Washington, together with the national guard of the District of Columbia, will be assembled at Arlington on the date in question to participate in the funeral ceremonies."

A train of nine coaches arrived here today from New York bearing the bodies of soldiers who died in Cuba and Porto Rico. The train passed through the city and went on to Rosslyn, where the bodies will be kept until interment is made at Arlington.

Thinks Well of Porto Ricans.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—General Robert P. Kennedy, president of the insular commission, has returned from his tour of inspection in Porto Rico. Mr. Curtis is the only member of the board now absent, and he is expected by Monday, when a meeting of the board will be held and the preparation of the commission's report begun. General Kennedy declined to anticipate the probable recommendations of the board, but he spoke eulogistically of the people and the soil of Porto Rico. "It is," he said, "one of the most fertile lands on the globe and the people are calculated to become good citizens. They are industrious, intelligent and hospitable and loyal to the United States." General Kennedy said in reply to a question that he heard very little talk of a territorial form of government for the island.