Omaha's Prize Hustler Wins Out on Blair Public Building Question.

PASSES BILL FOR THE APPROFRIATION

Gets Forty-Three Thousand Dollars for the Project and is Highly Complimented by Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- (Special Telegram.)-After three days of sharp parliamentary practice Chairman Mercer of the public buildings and grounds committee today succeeded in passing his bill appropri- treaty, the expenditures which necessarily nting \$43,000 for the purchase of a site and follow our occupation of the Philippines the erection of a public building at Blair, and the obligations which we assumed in Neb., but the incident drew cold sweat from (the peace treaty to discharge the peace the urbane chairman. The passage was accomplished only after a tacit agreement had derstood, already reach \$25,000,000. Neither been reached that there should be given an- did the secretary's estimate, he said, take other day for consideration of public build- into consideration the increase of the navying bills, so persistent was the opposition it estimated only for the ordinary mainto the consideration of any measure unless those who were left out should receive fair mittee will report in its bill provision for treatment. Through all the trying incidents from twelve to fifteen new battleships and of the last few days Mercer has kept his temper and admirably preven himself an logical sequence. The army must be inideal chairman, Speaker Reed complimenting him upon his floor work and the masterly manner in which he handled this most diffi- alize the condition which confronted us. cult task. Incidentally to the attack on Blair, which came from all quarters seemingly, Mercer presented late last night a report which makes very interesting reading as to the number of towns having public buildings on all fours with Blair as to pop-

Among the number are included Dover, Delaware, population, 2.061; cost of public building, \$7,651. Tallahassee, Fla., population, 2,934; cost of building, \$85,134. Boise City, Idaho, population, 2,311; building, \$200,000. Fort Dodge, Ia., population, 4,811; building, \$76,576. Opelousas, La., population, 1,572; building, \$47,555. Maine leads all the rest, with three towns having publie buildings far less in population than Blair, namely: Castine, population, 987, having a building which cost \$20,500. Machias, population, 20,350; building, \$35,000. Vanceboro, population, 870; building, \$6,145. In order to help out Mercer the naval com-

mittee adjourned its meeting and after voting in favor of Blair went back to take up consideration of making apprepriations for twelve additional battleships. At the instance of a favorable recommen-

dation from the river and harbor committee the committee having in charge the sundry civil bill reported today \$50,000 for expenditure in improvements on the Missouri river at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Senator Allen was before the commerce improve the Missouri river on the Nebraska side, beginning at the revelment above the Commutation company's bridge to a point opposite Elk Point, S. D. He also asked for \$100,000 for the enlargement of the harber at Sabine Pass, Tex., and advocated the construction of water storage basins in the Rocky mountain region, insisting that the waters used should be returned to their natural channels so that no appreciable effect would be marked in their use on entering Nebraska.

Senator Allen's bill authorizing the Sloux City & Omaha rallway to construct and operate a railway through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation, in Thurston county, Nebraska, passed the senate today. The bill was introduced last December and was referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Speaking of the bill, Senator Allen sald: 'There is money back of this bill to build the railway and it behooves the citizens of idle or derelict in its duty. It was pre-Omaha to see that it gets through the

ordinary wagon roads and animal trails mittee. But it was simply an organ of the across Indian reservations was reported fa-house. He was not charging it with dere-vorably from the committee on Indian liction, but if it could multiply itself tenaffairs. This is the bill in which South Omaha stockmen are interested, as its passage will materially increase the receipts of the vards

### DEFICIENCY REVENUES

Chairman Cannon of Appropriations Committee of House is Against Extravagant Legislation.

non of the appropriations committee of the that no opportunity was to be given for house, in the course of general debate on the consideration of the Nicaragua canal the sundry civil bill today, sounded a note | bill of warning against extravagant appropriations and practically served notice that speaking for any one but himself. neither the ship subsidy bill nor the but one member," said he, 'and I speak Nicaragua canal bill could be passed at this only for myself. I voice only my own session. Although he specifically disclaimed opinion. I do not reflect the sentiment of speaking for any one but himself, the state- others, but I do say candidly upon my own ments he made, c ming from the chairman of responsibility that it is absolutely imposthe appropriations committee, caused great

Mr. Cannon made a general statement of the revenues and expenditures for the present fiscal year, increasing Secretary Gage's aroused enthusiasm as he spoke of the estimates of the deficiency in revenue from \$112,000,000 to \$157,000,000, exclusive of the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa and W. A. Smith of Michigan, although they did that the canal should be constructed, even not enter into any lengthy discussion, took issue with Mr. Cannon and maintained that But Mr. Cannon replied that he could not our revenues might be sufficient to meet be swept off his feet. Ill-considered legout expenditures for the next two years islation now, he said, might embarrass the If no new lines of expenditure were entered great work in the future rather than ad-

margin and that new expenditures might but Mr. Cannon reiterated his statement mean a bond issue, Mr. Cannon's speech as to the impossibility of doing it justice was in every way a notable one, and doubt- in the time remaining. less will furnish the text for a good deal of discussion during the remainder of the said Mr. Smith, "even if we have to issue session. The general debate upon the sundry bonds and mortgage the future." civil bill was not concluded today. Before it was taken up quite a number of minor evalities in an after-dinner speech," rebills were passed by unanimous consent. to grant Boulder, Colo., 1,800 acres of land in the mountains for a park; to remove the existing disability of confederates to prevent them from sitting on federal petit and grand juries (this was the last of the political disabilities of confederates to be removed); to reimburse George W. McKensie, postmaster at Kokome, Ind., for money expended by him, and for the relief of the heirs of the late Edward DeLeon, deceased, late consul general to Egypt. At 2 o'clock the regular order was de-

The pending question coming over from yesterday was on the passage of the bill appropriating \$125,000 for a public building at Altoona, Pa. The bill was passed.

Mr. Cannon, republican of Illinois, in charge of the measure, made a general analysis of what it contained. It carried \$62,098,201, but \$20,000,000 is for payment to Spain to carry out the provisions of the Paris treaty. Exclusive of that the bill must issue bonds." carries \$8,095,758 less than the estimates and \$5,929,311 less than the current law. In connection with the bill Mr. Cannon made a general statement as to the conditions of the revenues. The secretary of the treasury in October last, Mr. Cannon said, had estimated the deficiency of the revenues for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1899, to be \$112,000,000, or a monthly average of \$9.333,-600: In his judgment, in the light of the and complete consideration before there receipts and expenditures for the first seven shall be legislation on either the canal months thus estimated, the deficiency was project or the merchant marine?" much too low.

The actual deficiency up to February 1. 1899, was \$93,151,000, an average of \$13,307,-600 per month. At this rate the deficiency for the fiscal year would be \$159,000,000. But this would not include the \$20,000,000 sity for retrenchment and Mr. Talbert, demprovided by the bill to carry out the provi- ocrat of South Carolina, in opposition to the sions of the Paris treaty. The cash balance ship subsidy bill. in the treasury February 1, including the At 5 o'clock the committee arose and the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, was \$274,000,000. house adjourned.

MERCER CARRIES HIS POINT Two hundred mallons of that had been put nto the revenues by the war loan. Deductng the monthly estimated deficiency for the pext five months, there would, he said, be n the treasury July 1, \$208,000,000.

This was a conservative estimate. There would be, therefore, \$108,000,000 to meet the ordinary expenses of the government on that date. These figures, he continued, took n account of the sinking fund. To care for t would require \$53,000,000 additional.

As Mr. Caupon proceeded the most in tense interest was manifested in his statement. The secretary of the treasury esti mated the expenditures for the next fiscal year, exclusive of the sinking fund, he said, at \$641,000,000, and the revenues \$610,000,000 or a deficiency of \$31,000,000.

Yet, Mr. Cannon continued, Secretary Gage could not possible have foreseen in his estimates for 1900 the changed conditions which followed the negotiation of the peace claims against Spain, which claims, he untenance of the navy. But the navel comcruisers. He did not complain. It was a creased. It was, therefore, the part of wisdom and common prudence to fully re-

With these enormous expenditures upon us, Mr. Cannon said, we must plant our footsteps with care and to sec that no dollar goes out of the treasury except for an efficient public service. "Dou you take into account in your es-

timate," interrupted Mr. Dockery, "the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill?" Mr. Cannon replied that he did not include in his deficiency of \$159,099,000 either the legislation for an efficient merchant marine or the construction of the Nicaragua canal. He favored the regeneration of the merchant marine (applause) and the construction of the Nicaragua canal. (republican applause). "But," he added, with great emphasis, "I an not willing to enter upon either of these great enterprises until we have given them full and prope consideration and we have provided the evenue to meet these expenditures. I inist that there shall go hand in hand with legislation for these projects the legislation necessary to provide the revenues to meet their cost."

"Does the gentleman mean," interposed Mr. Carmack, democrat of Tennessee, "that, owing to the responsibilities abroad we have assumed, we must spend less money at

Mr. Cannon replied that nothing he had said could be distorted into such a statement, but he gave it as his opinion that committee today and asked for \$50,000 to the United States would never again spend less than was spent in the year prior to the war with Spain. He did not stand in his place seeking to cripple an efficient public service for a great and growing population, but he was opposed to entering upon new lines of expenditures until there had been full consideration and real debate and not then unless there was already on the statute books revenue legislation to meet the expenditures.

Mr. Cannon proceeded to point out that all of the time of the remaining three weeks of the session would be occupied and that there would be no time to give to these measures the intelligent and proper consideration they should have. The whole house was aroused by the statement.

Mr. Grosvenor wanted to know whether Mr. Cannon assumed that one of the great committees of the house (the interstate and foreign commerce committee) had been pared to enlighten the house on the subject of the canal. Mr. Cannon insisted that Mr. Allen's bill for the establishment of nothing he had said reflected on that comfold in strength and wisdom there was no time in the next three weeks to place itself in touch with the members so that the house could intelligently determine the legislation necessary for the inauguration of that great work.

Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce asked Mr. Cannon to be more explicit. Coming from him a statement meant a great deal. He demanded to know whether WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Chairman Can- Mr. Cannon was to be understood as saying

Mr. Cannon disclaimed any purpose o sible in the time remaining for us to intelligently consider either of these bills." future time when the United States would

tory owned by the United States, from the center of the earth to the sky above. William Alden Smith, republican of Michigan, with some display of heat insisted if posterity had to be mortgaged to do so. vance it. Mr. Smith protested against fore-But he indicated that it would be a close closure of opportunity to act upon the bill,

"It is well enough to talk glittering gentorted Mr. Cannon, "but when we enter upon practical legislation we must dot our I's and cross our t's. The bill cannot properly be considered during the next three weeks. When you or anybody else can tell me what the cost of this enterprise will be," he said, turning angrily on Mr. Smith, and tell me when we can get title to the

territory and arrange the means to pay for the canal, I will join hands with you." "In view of the deficiencies in the revenue which the gentleman has pointed out," interposed Mr. Lewis, democrat of Washing-"does he anticipate an early issue of

bonds?" "We can support the navy, army and perform our duties here and in our outlying possessions out of the revenues this year army corps who lost numbers by reason of and the next," replied Mr. Cannon frankly, but if we are to accomplish that we must see to it that no great appropriations go war with Spain; authorizing the Aransas through in the immediate future. If you Harbor Terminal Railway company to construct a bridge across the Corpus Christi take on great blocks of expenditures you

"Can there be a reduction in the war taxes?" asked Mr. Sims, democrat of Ten-

"Not during the next two years." "In your estimates have you included any evenue from Porto Rico or the Philippines?" asked Mr. Dockery. "I have not

"You insist only that there shall be full and complete consideration before there amend the war revenue act was passed, "Precisely."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cannon's remarks Mr. McRae, democrat of Arkansas. and Mr. Miers, democrat of Indiana, spoke earnestly in favor of the immediate neces-

COURT OF INQUIRY IS NAMED

Charges About Embalmed Beef by Miles Now to Be Investigated.

POWERS OF THE NEW BOARD ARE OUTLINED

Inquiry is Designed to Fix Responsibillity if There is Any on Officials -Miles' Statements to Be Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The president has appointed a court of inquiry to examine into the charges touching the meat furnished the American army during the war with Spain and other matters involved in the charges made by General Miles against the administration of war affairs. The court will consist of Major General Wade, Colonel George W. Davis, Ninth infantry, and Colonel Gillespie, corps of engineers, now sta-

The order for the court is as follows: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1899: In accordance with the instruc-

Feb. 9, 1899: In accordance with the instructions of the president of February 3, 1899, a court of inquiry to consist of the following named officers is hereby appointed to meet in this city on February 15, 1899:

Detail for the court: Major General James G. Wade, First volunteers; Brigadier General G. W. Davis, U. S. V.; Colonel G. L. Gillespie, corps of engineers, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Davis, deputy judge advocate general, U. S. A. recorder. The court is hereby directed to investigate the allegations of the major general commanding the army in respect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the subsistence department to furnished by the subsistence department to the troops in the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico, In addition to its findings of fact the court will submit an opinion upon the merits of the case, together with such recommendations of further proceedings as may be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the by the facts developed in the course of the inquiry. The officers named will repair to this city for the purpose herein indicated and upon the adjournment of the court will return to their proper stations. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General. General Miles, when seen, had nothing to say respecting the appointment of the court. He has been accumulating a large amount of evidence along the lines of the inquiry, but he has not chosen any counsel and a large part of his evidence has been already transmitted to the War Investigating commission.

Members Notified.

Soon after receiving the order from the president as to the convening of this court, Adjutant General Corbin notified the members of the court by telegraph of their appointment and instructing them to be in Washington on or before the date fixed for the meeting of the court, namely, the 15th inst.

General Wade, who is president of the court, was a member of the court-martial which tried Commissary General Eagan, was president of the Cuban Evacuation commission and at present is commander of the Department of Dakota.

General Davis is lieutenant colonel of the Ninth regular infantry and as brigadier general of volunteers is in command of the Department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Colonel Gillespie is one of the most distinguished officers of the engineer corps

and for some time has been in charge of the river and harbor works in the vicinity of New York City. Colonel George B. Davis, recorder of the ourt, served as judge advocate of the Eagan court-martial and is professor of

law at West Point. The court of inquiry, it is said by persons versed in military jurisprudence, will not against a person, for although General Miles is named as the author of certain allegations in the formal order, it is these allegations and not General Miles that are the subject of inquiry.

The only regulation in the army manual bearing on courts of inquiry provides that they may be appointed to inquire into any allegation against the conduct of an officer or an enlisted man, but nothing is said about an inquiry into a state of things. It is to be assumed, of course, that the president has thoroughly satisfied himself of the legality of this order before issuing The court has no power to compel testimony of civilian witnesses and in ordinary cases would be limited in its report to a mere statement of facts developed, though the regulations permit the convening authority to add to the instruction a direction to express an opinion on the merits of the case and to fix the responsi-

May Recommend Treatment of Miles This privilege has been availed of, it appears in the present instance. Therefore the court of inquiry, should it find that General Miles' charges are not sufficiently established, may express an opinion as to construct the canal upon a zone of terri- what course should be pursued toward him; in other words, it may recommend his trial court-martial for making baseless

Inasmuch as the court of inquiry will have to take up the whole subject of meats furnished the army and ascertain the exact state of this meat as it left the packers hands, as well as to look into the preliminary operations of slaughtering, packing and canning and refrigerating, a good deal of time will be consumed in the inquiry. It may be necessary, also, to call personally before the court all of the officers cited in criticism of the meat by General Miles, umbering between sixty and seventy, in which case a good deal of expense will be ncurred and still more time consumed. The administration takes the position that these charges as to the character of the meat supply shall be thoroughly sifted and if wrong has been done that it shall be

### BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE TUGBOAT REACHES PRISONERS Nebraska Railway Given Right-of-Way Through Reservation of Omahas and Winnebagoes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- At the opening of the senate the following bills were passed: Authorizing the Sioux City & Omaha Railway company to construct and operate a railroad through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Thurston county, Nebraska; to restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the marine and the advancement of other officers for exceptional and meritorious service during the

service at Astoria, Ore., to cost not more WAR REVENUE ACT IS AMENDED. Only One Stamp Necessary for Note

Secured by Mortgage. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—At the opening of the session of the house today a bill to providing that when a bond or note was secured by a mortgage but one stamp should be affixed, of the higher rate due on either instrument. Mr. Hopkins, on behalf of the ways and means committee, explained that the bill was to prevent double taxation. Mr. McRae, democrat of Arkansas, called attention to the fast that in the case of the leases there was a double burden which

Bills were passed to grant to the Fort Smith & Western Railroad company, a right Mardi Gras festival.

of way through the Choctaw and Cherokee Indian recervations; to grant a right of way through the Nez Perces reservation in the state of Idaho; to permit homesteaders in Florida driven from their homes by the storm of September, 1886, to return within one year and perfect title to their home-stend; to construct a bridge across the Monengahela river at Morgantown, W. Va.

PLAN OF INSULAR POSTAL SERVICE.

Arrangements of Details Are Now Almost Completed by Department. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The administraon of the postal service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is being well adranced in the plans for reorganization and astallation of modera methods. William H. Elliott of Newcastle, Ind., who has been appointed by Acting Postmaster General Heath as director of posts of Porto Rico. with functions similar to an assistant postmaster general, will leave next Wednesday for San Juan to assume charge. He will have a personal staff of two or three assistants, including Juan Enrique Macias, a netive Cuban and nephew of the noted Cuban chieftan, General Macias, and Lee Nixon, now private secretary to Representative Overstreet of Indiana. Macias is well informed on West Indian affairs. He left Cuba for political reasons during the revolution and has been identified with the Cuban junta here, which warmly endorsed him.

Ten postal employes are now enroute for the Philippines to aid Director of Posts Vaille in establishing a modern service. This represents seven bonded postal clerks and three rallway mail service experts. They carry important instructions and among other things are directed to open up the postoffice at Hoile. One of their first duties probably will be restoring the postal service at Cavite.

The commission which has been investi day, going over its report, which will be presented to Postmaster General Emory Smith in a few days. The most conspicuous feature of the report will be a recommendation for placing all the principal postoffices in Cuba, about twenty in number, in the hands of American postmasters, the pres ent Spanish appointees who are in charge of them to be retained as clerks. This will facilitate the installation of American modern postal methods for the island.

MAY CALL AN EXTRA SESSION. Absolutely Necessary Congress Act

on Army Reorganization Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The Post tomor ow will say:

The army reorganization bill must pass or the president will call an extra session. The opposition to the bill in the senate has been frequently referred to in the Post and the prediction has been made that some empromise will be made. This will not as covered in his testimony. satisfy the administration. No makeshift expedient will be accepted. The president has determined that the passage of the army bill shall be made an issue and there is no doubt in administration circles that he will be successful. If, however, an obstacle by the president. A decision was yesterday rendered by the attorney general that as soon as the ratifications of the peace treaty are exchanged the volunteer soldiers can no longer be retained in service. Consequently without the desired legislation the president will find himself with an army reduced from 65,000 men to 25,000 men.

ALLIANCE REAFFIRMS PLATFORM.

Rural Mall Service.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union has completed a two days' session here, during which many questions of interest were dis-

The meeting adopted a platform reaffirm ing the demands made at former gatherextension of the rural free delivery postal in full that there will be no complaint either service. Officers were elected as follows: as to our methods or results." President, J. C. Wilborn, Old Point, S. C. vice president, J. J. Miller, Waynesboro, Pa.; ecretary-treasurer, A. B. Welch, Victor, N. Y.; executive committee, John Breiney, Junction, W. Va.; C. W. Gravit, Mandana N. Y.; D. P. Duncan, Columbia, S. C., and W. A. Gardner, Andrew's Settlement, Pa.

ATTACHED TO WAR DEPARTMENT.

George M. Curtis of Iowa Receives an Appointment. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The president has appointed George M. Curtis of Iowa, Inplace of Lieutenant Curtis Guild, as one of he experts of the War department and having to do with insular affairs.

It was said at the War department after all right. Lieutenant Guild declined that no other appointment would be made. But Mr. Jurils was recommended by Senator Allison as a thoroughly competent and thoroughly well versed individual. The three appointees will start for Santiago de Cuba to report on the franchises and concessions in that part of the island, which has been temporarily, at least, held up by the proclamation of General Brooke.

Remember Crew of Virginius. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Senator Money has introduced a bill to enable the secretary of war to have the remains of the captain and crew of the Virginius, who were executed in Cuba in 1873, exhumed and returned to the United States. There were thirty-six members of the crew and sixteen other citizens of the United States and cighteen foreign citizens executed at the time, and the bill provides that if the graves cannot be identified the place of in-

terment be marked with a monument. Army Nominations by President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The president to day sent the following nominations to the senate: Lieutenant Colonel Frank M. Coxe deputy paymaster general, to be assistan paymaster general, with rank of colonel Major Albert S. Towar, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster general, with rank of fleutenant colonel.

### Provisions Are Carried Under Difficulties to Four Men at Water

Supply in Lake. CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- The four men who have een imprisoned out in Lake Michigan a the city water supply intake off Sixty-eighth street were reached today with provisions by the tug Morford, after a most difficult battle with ice. The tug followed the outer edge of the gigantic icefloe, and then squeezed between divisions of the floe for four miles. The remaining half mile was covered by bobsieds pulled and pushed by hand over the ice field in a bitter wind and temperature of 20 below zero.

When the party returned to the tug to make the return trip they found that the channel in Texas, and for the purpose of vessel had a large hole stove in its bow by construction of a launch for the customs the crushing of the ice, making the service of a second tug necessary.

Just Want Rain in California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—California is enjoying beautiful winter weather, but the farmers are pining for rais. Two weeks enjoying beautiful winter weather, but the farmers are pining for rain. Two weeks ago summer weather prevailed, the thor-mometer registering as high as 80 degrees in San Francisco. This was followed by a slight rain and severe frosts, but no material damage to crops has been reported. Today the thermometer stood at 60 degrees More rain is badly needed.

Essenic Knights at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The Order of Essenic Knights opened its convention in this city today. The visiting knights from different sections were received by local committees, reaching here on a special train. The business session will commence tomor-row. The delegates will be entertained by the grand senate of Louisians until after the

Investigation Into Conduct of War is Declared Not to Be a Whitewash.

CRITICISE MILES' STRICTURES ON BEEF

Commission Goes Over Evidence with the President and Inquiry Bonrd's Official Existence Thereupon Ends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The report of he War Investigating commission is in the hands of the president and the commission discolved

All the members of the commission, inluding the secretary, Mr. Weightman, and he recorder. Colonel Davis, met by appointment at the White house at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon and were at once shown into the cabinet room, where they were received by the president. General Dodge, chairman of the commis-

sion, presented the report and in receiving the president congratulated the commisioners on the completion of their task. Seated raound the cabinet table, the sembers went over their work in a general way and at the request of the president read ortions of their report, which covered certain points in which he had expressed an interest. The conference lasted about an hour and a half, and as the commissioners were about to leave the president stated that he was satisfied that each member had done his whole duty. He himself had rendered them every assistance possible and said that they would bear witness that gating postal affairs in Cuba met here to- he had not sought to influence them in any manner in the slightest degree.

Only Two Witnesses on Beef. The report may be in the hands of the resident several days before being given official promulgation, to enable full consideration of the document. It consists of beween 60,000 and 65,000 words. The genral scope of the report was sent out last night and renewed attention was called today to the fact then pointed out that there were only two witnesses who made charges gainst the government in the beef issue.

The Eagan incident is passed over without material mention, in view of General Eagan's revision of the statement that he riginally made to them. The report avoids all question of the strategy of the war, that being a matter regarded as outside the functions of the commission. The references to General Miles' commanding the army are devoted mainly to strictures on his course with reference to the beef issue In speaking of the report today to a Star

eporter a prominent member of the comsission said:

Report is Unanimously Approved. "The report does not whitewash. It critcises, but not persons or things not warshould prevent action an extra session will surely be held. The condition which has arisen leaves no other course to be pursued conduct of the war was all right and then we went ahead to hear and call witnesses who said it was not. The report represents the honest opinion of every member of the commission. We were unanimous in adopting it. I say this and I am of the opposite political faith and don't expect and don't want anything from the administration.

"I know that every line of the report represents my individual view and if any member tried harder than 1 did to get at and out all the facts I have yet to see him. There was no suppression or concealment and no point brought out in the evidence was evaded or glossed over. We never met before hearing a witness and agreed not to examine him or to touch upon certain matters that might turn out unfavorable. Everything that a man knew or thought he knew was the subject of inquiry and I am investigations against a state of affairs and ings and in addition made a plea for an satisfied when the country gets our report

"The president never saw a line of our eport before he received it officially; not single word. Nor, indeed, has he ever alked with any of the commission about it. "He has never in any way, by word or acion or messenger, evinced a wish to have us use anything but the truth.

"We have questioned more than 500 witnesses and the majority of them had some omplaint that they wanted to relate. In no instance can it be proved that we have mitted to call any witness who has been brought to our attention as having important facts to disclose. But had we desired to 'whitewash' the administration we could have had 5,000 witnesses who could truthfully testify that the conduct of the war was

"Of course there were some evils, but they were to be expected. The soldiers in the civil war never had hospitals or medical attendance as good as was given them in the war with Spain. And their army ration then was not as eatable as it is now. "Men who complained the most of the food we found were very generally the militiamen from the interior of states and who had been allowed \$2 per head for subsistence stores while they were in state amps. When they went into the active fighting they expected the same sort of thing.

"In questioning these men nearly all confessed to us that they had always received the army ration. They had no right to expect any more. I could tell some very unny stories to illustrate this. "There were many complaints brought to us that on their face were foolish and false,

but we went to every trouble and expense to inquire into the genuine charges." MRS. PINKHAM'S ADVICE

What Mrs. Nell Hurst has to Say About It.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-When I wrote to you I had not been well for five years; had doctored all the time but got no better. I had womb trouble very bad. My womb pressed backward, causing piles. I was in such misery I could scarcely walk across the floor. Menstruction was irregular and too pro-

fuse, was also troubled with leucorrhœa. I had given up all hopes of getting well; everybody thought I had consumption. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

I felt very much better and was able to do nearly all my own work. I continued the use of your medicine, and feel that I owe my recovery to you. I cannot thank you enough for your advice and your wonderful medicine. Any one doubting my statement may write to me and I wi'l gladly answer all inquiries .- Mrs. NELL HUEST, Deep

water, Mo. Letters like the foregoing, constantly being received, contribute not a little to the satisfaction felt by Mrs. Pinkham that her medicine and counsel are assisting women to bear their heavy

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. All suffering women are invited to write to her for advice, which will be given without charge. It is an exper ienced woman's advice to vromen.



### NEW MYSTERY **STORY**

# Anna Katharine Green

Author of "The Leavenworth Case," "Marked Personal," "Miss Hurd; an Enigma," "Dr. Izard," "X.Y.Z." and other successful detective and mystery stories.

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The greatest American serial, entitled,

# "Agatha Webb."

HE first installment will be published on February 19, following the conclusion of "The Black Douglas," by S. R. Crockett. The novel contains about one hundred thousand words, and it will be printed in eighteen or twenty installments, without illustrations.

We believe that Agatha Webb will far exceed in popularity "The Leavenworth Case," as it exceeds that story in the depth of its mystery. The author has been engaged more than two years in writing this story, and she regards it as the best work of her life. It has peculiar interest because every chapter is written to a remarkable climax, and the threads of the narrative are so skillfully interwoven that it is impossible to guess the mystery until the very conclusion of the tale.

At least five different persons are shown by the very best circumstantial evidence to be the murderer of Agatha Webb, and each one of them in turn is vindicated.

Besides being an unrivalled mystery story "Agatha Webb" is really a clever piece of literature, one character in particular, that of Sweetwater, the amateur detective, being drawn with great skill and power.

## Read the First Installment.

In The

Omaha Sunday Bee.

