# DEALS OUT REBUKES

Court of Inquiry Severely Arraigns Several Officers in Authority.

MILES AND EAGAN ESPECIALLY CENSURED

Former Blamed for Not Vo

NO PALLIATION FOR EAGAN'S BLUND

His Excessive Purchase of Untried Ration is Without Excuse.

LITTLE FAULT FOUND WITH BEEF ITSELF

Allegation that Chemicals Were Employed is Not Sustained and Meat is Found to Be Usual Article Supplied to Trade.

the president, who approves the findings, the individual kit carried. For such exten-Acting Secretary of War Melklejohn today sive use, or any use exceeding one day in made public the report and findings of the five, the court finds this beef unsuitable. the army during the war with Spain, was un- dition. fit for the use of the troops.

cerning the canned fresh or canned roast less desirable than the corned beef. beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports and as long continued field rations; General Milca formed the opinion that the food was unfit; caten direct from the can. commissary general (then General Eagan) is censured for the too extensive purchase of the canned beef as an untried ration; Colonel Maus of General Miles' staff is also censured. The finding states that the practicable packers were not at fault and that the meats supplied to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally, and the recommendations made that no further proceedings be taken in the premises.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances some individuals failed to the proprieties which dignify high military command, but the court is of the from 1861." opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the ends of discipline and that the interest of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken.

There is more or less criticism of General Miles in various parts of the report. Probably the most direct instance is the one which states that beyond the criticism of officers found elsewhere is the report:

The court finds that against none of the officers commanding corps, divisions, brigades and regiments and their staff officers should charge of guilty be brought. The court also finds that the major genissue to troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that, having belief or embalmed, he did not immediately report the usual manner. such knowledge or belief to the secretary of . "That the refrigerated beef furnished the war to the end that a proper remedy might army was 'not doctored or treated with any be promptly applied.

## Strange, Silence of Maus.

The censure of Colonel Maus, inspector concerning the beef at Chickamauga contained in a report of inspection made by was chemically treated.

"The silence of Colonel Maus," says the and personally known to himself is most ren arkable."

this report is "unexplained."

Commenting upon General Miles' testimony that he had first formed the opinion last August that the refrigerated beef had been processed, the court remarks: "Whatever the date upon which he formed a belief, or a reasonable suspicion, that the Lealth of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food, it was his evident duty, in the opinion of the court, instantly to take the most effective measures within his control to ascertain the actual fact and to correct the wrong, if any should be found. It would have been practicable to obtain samples of the beef then being supplied to the army by contractors and to have submitted these samples to chemical examination which would have resulted in the detection of the presence or absence of boric or salicylic acids, or any other chemical that may have been used as a preservative agent. Yet no such precaution as that suggested was taken by the major general commanding at that time or at any subsequent time so far as has been learned by the

court. The court finds that the allegations of the major general commanding to the effeet that the refrigerated beef supplied to the troops was treated with chemical preservatives have not been established. The court also finds that so much of the aflegations of the major general commanding respect to the canned roast beef, as relates to its unsuitability for food, as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long continued use as a field ration, are sustained. In the opinion of the court none of the other allegations in relation to the canned roast beef are sus-The evidence shows that Colonel John F. Weston, assistant commissary genadoption of the canned roast beef as a com-

### tent he is responsible.

Excessive Purchase of Beef. The report places the quantity of canned reast beef purchased for the war by the Commissary department at 6,847,174 pounds, including 350,000 pounds which were brought from Liverpool and other English ports. This amount is characterized as excessive and the commissary general (General Eagan) is severely oriticised in several parts of the document on this score. One of the se-

verest rebukes is as follows: Considering the little use that has been made of this beef in the regular army, the probability that the volunteers were enirely ignorant of it; that its use as a part f the field ration had never been sanctioned the president or secretary of war, the ourt can but characterize the action of the warranted and reckless in that he ordered the purchase of such enormous quantities by General Miles, that the refrigerated beef 1899, for execution during that evening and the week, of food that was practically untried and unknows, and the court so finds. The court |

ilso finds that there is no ground for any putation whatever of any other actuating tive on the part of the commissary gen eral than an earnest desire to procure the best possible foul for the troops. The court probounces this act of the commissary general of subsistence a colossal error for which there is no palliation.

The court finds that there was neglecn Cuba and to a less degree in Porto Ricc delivering the refrigerated beef. "The court," says the report, "does not

wish to state the case more strongly than o say that the finding appears to be warranied that too much time was consumed in distributing this perishable article. The git, if any there was, rested with the de and higher commanding officers and

musissaries and quartermasters, bu my is not so definite or specific ant the naming by the court of cular officers."

The court is of the opinion that the anned roast beef was not sultable as a ravel ration on transports, considering the beence of cooking facilities and the absence from that ration of fresh vegetables ind condiments. For use on shore as a field ration, where the companies had their amp cooking equipment and vegetables were available, canned roast beef is suitable for issue, say two days in ten, but not for two days in succession. In some organizations it seems to have constituted at least one-half of the meat ration and until after the surrender the troops had no means for WASHINGTON, May 7 .- By direction of other cooking than was practicable with

military court appointed to investigate the | The refrigerated beef is, in the opinion charges made by Major General Miles, com- of the court, a suitable ration for troops manding the army, that the beef supplied to when it can be issued to them in good con-

As to whether anything better than the The most important features of the report beef was available for a ration the opinion is: are: The general's allegations that the re- First-That on the transports the reliance frigerated beef was treated with chemicals on canned roast and canned corned beef was were not established; his allegations con- wise, but that the canned roast beef was

Second-That while bacon is not regarded as a suitable constant food in campaign for troops serving in the tropics, combined with the vegetables that were available it would is censured for "error" in failing to promptly have been more suitable and fit than the notify the secretary of war when he first unknown and unfamiliar canned roast beef

Third—That the use of refrigerated beef on shore, after the troops had secured convenient harbors and landing facilities, was wise and desirable. That the court believes that there was no better food available or

Beef on Hoof Impracticable. The opinion is expressed that it would have been impracticable to land beef cattle

on the hoof in Cuba, the remark of the

court on this point being as follows: "The commanding general of the expedition characterzies as 'absurd' such a proposition and many of his commanding officers whose opinion is given in the testimony. coincided with him in the impracticability or inexpediency of such a project. The court perform the full measure of duty or to ob- | concurs in the opinion of these men whose experience in active military service dated

> An instruction of the president to the court was: "If the packers of the country Spanish viceroys, Spanish judges, Spanish are guilty it must be known."

Replying to this direction the court says: The court finds that at the outbreak of hostilities in April, 1898, the packers of canned beef were engaged in the manufacture of an article of standard quality, well known to the trade and the subsistence de-partment under the name of canned roast beef. The methods of packing then in use were the same as those habitually employed in the preparation of the meat as an article of commerce, and the court does not find that they underwent any change during the cers should charge of guilty be brought. The court also finds that the major general commanding the army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed or was unfit for erated beef was embalmed or was unfit for issue to troops. It also finds that he companies to the same that they underweat any change during the islands to anarchy or to foreign and selfish in the islands to anarchy or to foreign and selfish in the island. Second—The first the conduction of the precise of the major general commanding the army had no sufficient to the underweat any change during the intervention Neither course was compatible with duty or with the dictates of humanity. Therefore after the conquest in United States. erated beef was embalmed or was unfit for months of May and June, 1898, were made— humanity. Therefore after the conquest in issue to troops. It also finds that he com- not at the solicitation of the packers, or the harbor of Manila it was incumbent on in consequence of efforts put fo knowledge, as claimed, that the food was for that purpose-but by the order and upon infit; that it caused sickness and distress; the initiative of the commissary general of that some of it was supplied under the pre- subsistence, such purchases being made in tense of experiment; that other beef was every case by officers of his department in

other agency than cold air." "That the meat purchased for the army was the meat of commerce; that 'both this act of aggression inaugurated hostiligeneral, on General Miles' staff, is based kinds-refrigerated and canned-were such ties, the first result of which was intended upon his failure to call attention to charges as are well known in both hemispheres as commercial articles, of which there is and has been very large consumption, not only Doctor (or Major) Daly on October 26 last, by the trade generally, but by the United in which he stated his belief that the beer States navy and by the armies and navies low citizens and to them must be ascribed of Europe."

"That no reports of unfitness or unsuitacourt, "on so important a matter as the bility of the beef sent from the United chemicalized beef reported by Major Daly States were forwarded to the War department by any general officers serving in Cuba or Porto Rico while the field operations The remark is also made that General were in progress, nor were any such reports Miles' failure to draw special attention to received until more than a month after hostilities ceased.

That, barring some defects in methods inspection the beef on its delivery to the subsistence department, the deterioration of the meat in shipment was due to

## the fault of no one."

Miles' Embalmed Beef Interview. The charges of General Miles, as made in newspaper interviews, as well as those made before the war investigating commission, are referred to at length, among them being the interview with the general sent ut from the New York office of the Associated Press on January 21, in which General Miles was quoted as saying that he had "overwhelming evidence that the process."

The court notes the denial which General Miles made on this part of the conversation as it was printed in the Herald, but prints the charge as a part of the allegaions, saying on this point: "The testimony of both Mr. Reid and Mr. Berry of the New York Times agree in the verity of the interview as reported by the former, and this is found in the New York Herald clipping. The court does not, therefore, ignore this paragraph, but treats it as a part f the allegations which are under investigation."

Summing up the results of the investigaions of the chemists employed by the court,

the court says: "The contents of all the cases, which onsisted of boiled rather than roast beef, was found to be perfectly sweet, with an odor of cooked meat. The beef in nearly all the cans appeared to have been softened eral of subsistence, recommended the by exposure to heat, but apparently without injurious effect as to its quality; apart ponent of the field ration, and to this ex- from this the meat contents were found to be in a good state of preservation in No trace of preservative acids were found in any of the cans. There is no testimony to the effect that any of the canned fresh beef supplied to the subsistence department since April 25, 1898, has been chemically treated or subjected to the action of preservatives of any kind save that small quantities of common salt had been added as seasoning to the

## product of certain packers.

Per Cent of Tainted Beef. Detailing the numerous investigations fresh beef, the court concludes that "in no case did the number of spoiled or tainted Aguinaldo cans discovered greatly exceed in amount per cent of the entire number examined."

(Continued on Third Page.)

## DUTIES OF A GREAT NATION

Three Mass Meetings in Chicago Discuss America's Colonial Policy.

COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION IS UPHELD

Resolutions Urge that Philippines Must Be Left Neither to Anarchy or Selfish Ambition - Rebels' Death Edict Read.

CHICAGO, May 7 .- Three big mass meetings were held in Chicago today to voice approval of the policy of the administration with reference to the Philippine islands and to protest against the sentiments expressed last Sunday at the "anti-expansion" meeting in Central Music hall. Today's meetings hall and the First Methodist church, and be the signal for the militia of Trozo. Biin spite of the inclement weather the aggregate of attendance was probably 10,000. The presiding officers of the three meet-Judge John Barton Payne and Thomas B. Bryan. At the Auditorium, as at the other assistance, wo gatherings, every mention of President McKinley or Admiral Dewey brought forth thunderous applause. The speakers at the Indiana, Bishop Fallows, Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, ex-Congresman George E. Adams, Judge Richard S. Tuthill and Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson. Most of these spoke at the other meetings. The following esolutions were read by General John Black and adopted unanimously at all of the meet-

First-We recognize that a condition of war prevails in the Philippine Islands be-tween the government of the United States and certain men who are in insurrection against the lawful authority of the United States. We believe that such condition of with the barbarities practiced by the Spanish government toward the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba. These barabarities were continued by the Spanish authorities in spite of our protestations and entreaties through a series of years for an amelioration of these dreadful conditions, and finally culminated in the destruction of our war vessel, the Maine in the harbor of Havana. Every step which followed has been inevitable sequent of the preceding events—war between the two nations, the success of American arms and the consequences which attach to the conquest of an armed foe. Among these consequences were the occupation of the Philippine Islands by the Ameri-can naval and military forces, and the substitution during the remainder of the war

of a sovereignty of the conquered. In the Philippine Islands, with the exception of a single year, Spanish sovereignty has been complete since the sixteenth century. Spain collected the taxes, held the fortifications, appointed all the civil officers; courts administered the laws which were proclaimed by the Spanish governorment and enforced by the Spanish army and navy. The sudden destruction of this sovereignty compelled the substitution of the sovereignty of the conqueror. No other govern-ment in the archipelago was competent to receive the authority surrendered by Spain. Our government had to accept and assume the responsibilities of the situation and execute the duties devolved upon it by the change in the administration of the laws. ect life and property throughout the archipelago.

## American Provocation.

We regornize and declare the facts to be that from August 13, 1898, until February 4, 1899, peace prevailed in Manila under the ction of American arms-that on the day last named an insurgent force assailed our army in its fortifications and encamp ments under the cover of darkness-and by to be wholesale massacre and the destruction of property within the city.
We recite with sorrow the fact that the chief encouragement extended to the has been from some of our misguided fel-

much of the bloodshed and ruin which has followed. We further declare that the government of the United States has sought in every honorable way to secure cessation of hostilities, as evinced by the appointment of a commission fully authorized to treat with the insurgents and to offer them peace and amnesty and by the action of our military and naval authorities, who have at all times

been ready to protect those who would surrender their arms and cease their warfare We point to the fact that these efforts of

peace have been contumaciously rejected by the insurgents until it became manifest even to them that they were waging a hopeless

Second-We declare our belief in the high ionor and just action of our army and navy in the Philippine islands. We believe that our government has taken every step that should take to secure peace and order. We believe that the administration repre-

ir soldiers in arms are face to face with an navy and its executive. We pledge to them our flag shall be in battle our unfaltering

Fourth-We, as Americans, take pride in the achievement of our army and navy, both in the war with Spain and in the present The heroism of officers and men alike has candidate, will be taken care of. shed renewed lustre on American arms. The cause in which they have fought was and is a just one. They are now fighting for the escurity of the lives of peaceable non-combatants throughout the archipelago and in for an unprovoked attack. We believe that the sending of seditious appeals o the American troops engaged in hostili-ies is an act of treasonable character and that every appeal to them to abandon their colors or disregard their duty as soldiers merits the lasting condemnation of every

Fifth-The government of the United States should be and we believe will be true to its principles in the disposition of all questions that may arise in the future in our relationship with the people of the Philippine islands.

Sixth-We regard the great issue of the hour to be the success of our country in the performance of the duty which it owes to civilization. Until this is assured—until armed insurrection has ceased—we have no terms to offer but the American terms of inconditional surrender

## Death to Foreigners.

Letters of regret were read from Judge Lambert Tree, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews. In connection

MANILA, Peb. 21, 1889.- Received 2:15 p. m .- Adjutant General, Washington: Follow Several pages of the report are devoted ing issued by an important officer of insurto the consideration of the allegations made gent government at Malolos February 15. night in this city.

clock at night the individuals of territorial militia at your order will be found united in all of the streets at San Pedro. armed with their bolos and revolvers or

guns and ammunition if convenient. Second-Philippine families only will be respected; they should not be molested, but all other individuals of what race they may be, will be exterminated without apprise-ment or compassion after the extermination

of the army of occupation.

Third-The defender of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Biliold and liberate the prisoners and "presidtarios," and accomplished this, they will be armed, saying to them: "Brothers, we mus! avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamy and treachery which they have committed upon us; have no compassion upon them, attack with vigor; all Clipinos en masse will second you. Long

live Filipinos independence, Fourth—The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santana will begin were held in the Auditorium, Central Music | the attack from without and these shots will nondo, Quiapo and Sampalee to go out into the street and do their duty. Those of Pako Ermita and Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miings were Judge Oliver H. Horton, ex- guel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see that their companions need

Fifth-The militia of Toado will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning; if all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers. Auditorium were William Dudley Foulke of Europe contemplates us. We know how to die as men shedding our blood in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants. War without quarter to the false Americans, who have deceived us! Either in peace or in death!

The following was Dr. Andrews' letter: "I m one of those who believe the American tlag will, without any change in its historic creed of liberty, soon fly over every one of the Philippine islands; that it will never be hauled down in any of them, and that the Filipines will before long hall its presence as an unqualified blessing. These views, of course, are debatable; but touching the na-States. We believe that such condition of insurrection has arisen from a course of the religious themselves, to foreign resimoved in irresistible sequence to the present | dents there, and to all mankind interested ituation—that this course of events began in Philippine civilization and trade, I should think there ought to be no difference of opinion. The simple legal fact is that the Philippine islands are as truly this minute United States territory as the state of Illinois. The president must do his utmost to create civil order there or break his official eath. As a loyal citizen I heartily approve his efforts. Our brave army and navy should be reinforced if necessary and encouraged Otis' men. Let the Auditorium meeting mandate to stay by and do their duty to the end."

Before the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Senores J. Julio Henna and Manuel Zeno Gandia, commissioners from Porto Rico to the United States, have presented a second memorial to the president, reiterating the prayers of their first petition. They ask the following concessions: First-The concession of military govern-

ment and the establishment of civil rules Second-The establishment of absolute United States.

Third-The r and the collstment of Porto Ricans.

with the United States, they assert that per 1,000 bushels. economically speaking, the people were betrebels ter off under Spanish rule than under the Longshoremen's Association, came here to- boy, for throwing a stone at a car, present military rule by the United States, day. The impression that Secretary Henry Strikers are intimidating a widow, Mrs. to the American markets, or to be starved dispelled tonight by President Keefe. Mr. of the company visited the boarding house to death through high duties under the Keefe said: tariff promulgated by the War department." They also assert that "neither Cuba nor Porto Rico will ever be able to make a tract which A. R. Connors holds. The Lake Saturday but no damage was done. step in the road of true progress and hap- Carriers' association cannot hope to bring piness as long as a custom house stands about a compromise. The old union whose upon their soll."

# against the government of the United PLUM FOR A SOUTH DAKOTAN

Representative Gamble Secures 1 Good Consular Position for One of His Constituents.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Representative Gamble of South Dakota left for Chicago today. Gamble assured him of the appointment of a promisenting the government has highly and fully nent South Dakotan to a good place in the discharged its duty in the premises. We consular service. For the present the name consider it our part to share the burdens of the lucky man and the post to which beef was treated with chemicals to preserve it, and that he had affidavits from men who the beef undergoing the embalming the beef undergoing the embalming the best means of observed this morning at 6:30 o'clock. Small streams the minister regarding the best means of observed this morning at 6:30 o'clock. Small streams the minister regarding the best means of observed this morning at 6:30 o'clock. Small streams the minister regarding the best means of observed this morning at 6:30 o'clock. Small streams the minister regarding the present this morning at 6:30 o'clock. Small streams the minister regarding the freedom of the priest in questions are calculated as the minister regarding the best means of observed the minister regarding the minister regarding the minister regarding the best means of observed the minister regarding the

ommendations be filed at an early date.

change is contemplated at present.

## MODERN WOODMEN CONCLAVE

Kansas City is Making Preparations for the Biggest Meeting in the History of the Order.

KANSAS CITY, May 7 .- The local campe of the Modern Woodmen have so far progressed with their work that it can posttively be stated now that the national meet- disturbance whatever. ing which will be held in this city, beginning on Monday, June 6, and continuing until the 10th, will be the biggest affair of its kind in the history of the order. A has been appointed, and they will devote made of the keeping quality of the canned Norton, chairman of the meeting, read the over the United States. Conservative esfollowing copy of a proclamation issued by timates place the number of strangers who will be the guests of the city at 100,00c. Bureaus of information will be established at the railroad depots, besides at a number of centrally located places up town. grand parade will be the biggest event of No less than 50,000 Woodmen OTIS. | will be in line, with W. C. Liggett as grand First-You will so dispose that at 8 marshal of the day,

President Johnson Calls Upon the Prelate for Assistance.

STRIKE CONDITION GROWS MORE OMINOUS

Striking Shovelers Ensily Dissunde Comrades from Work-No Compromise Will Be Accepted Till Demands Are Met-

BUFFALO, May 7 .- President Johnson of be State Board of Mediation and Arbitraton; H. D. Goulder of Cleveland, attorney the Lake Carriers' association, and Mr. louglass, representing the Western Eleand asked him to endeavor to induce the grain ifievelers to accept the proposition

ever, that Bishop Quigley requested time or consideration and consultation with the priests in whose parishes the trouble is centered. The fact that Mr. Goulder in ends to remain over in Buffalo until tonorrow night is believed to indicate that Bishop Quigley will make known his answer ome time tomorrow

Nearly all of the grain shovelers are Irish. men and attend the Catholic church. It is thought therefore that a suggestion coming from the bishop would carry with it great

The monthly men at the elevators held a big meeting this afternoon. Resolutions Rule one reads as follows: were adopted expressing sympathy with the of Contractor Connors a strike will be declared.

The monthly men thought it would be best to stick to their elevators so long as Mr. Connors is unable to obtain a sufficient number of shovelers to unload the grain. A delegation from the Grain Shovelers' union was present at the meeting. They objected to the importing of men from other cities to take the place of the striking shovelers. One of his boss shovelers, Peter Dalton, has opened headquarters in a saloon at 40 Bowery, New York, and is hiring men to work on the docks here. Dalton started 150 men for Buffalo at midnight Saturday. One to press forward. All the citizen and all hundred and seven deserted at the ferry the soldier in me rises in protest when I landing in New York. The rest were put hear appeals calculated to breed discontent, aboard a Deleware, Lackawanna & Western disobedience and perhaps mutiny among train. On the way to Buffalo a stop was made and the men given 25 cents each for Proclamation, said: "Section 10 will prove thunder to those men the American people's breakfast. Only twenty-nine of the fortythree came back to the train. When they the rule is enforced. Kansas inspectors, in reached Buffalo a delegation of the strikers, the first place, have no business to issue who had received notice of the coming of permits on cattle that originate beyond PETITION FROM PORTO RICO the New Yorkers, appeared at the depot and enticed all but fifteen of the newcomers beyond the state. They are interstate and northern campaign. Commissioners Lay a Second Memorial away. The fifteen who stuck were taken not local and in the opinion of some the to the Marine elevator in a bus guarded by two patrol wagons full of police. No attempt was made to molest them.

Tonight a delegation of grain shovelers waited on the superintendent of police, the mayor and the superintendent of poor for the purpose of having the New Yorkers sent home at the expense of the city. Tonight they were lodged in the grain shovelers hall. They claim that the situation was misrepresented to them and they have sent a telegram to their friends on the Bowery warning them to keep away from Buffalo.

The situation along the water front remains unchanged. Only seven elevators free trade between Porto Rico and the were working today. Tonight it was given out that the grain shovelers will present an ultimatum to the Lake Carriers' tion tomorrow. The officers of the new On the subject of military control, the if the strike is not ended this week the In contending for free trade relations willing now to take the contract for \$2 flat at night any more until they can be af-

President Keefe of the International lice made but one arrest, that of a small

be ended is by the abrogation of the con- company. Mrs. LeClair's barn officers are now working for Mr. Connors has ceased to be recognized by the Longshoremen's association. The new union has taken its place."

President Keefe today ordered Secretary Barter to return to Detroit. A conference between the officers of the new grain shovelers' union and Mr. Keefe has been arranged for tomorrow.

### said before leaving that the president had Damage to Farm and Rolling Land Will Run Up Into Thousands

of Dollars.

will take up with his colleague, Mr. Burke, were out of their banks in no time. The tion, the appointment of census supervisors, damage to farm and rolling land will run armed foe and until the close of hostilities South Dakota has two of these places and up into thousands of dollars. The B. & M. Ital of the province of Hoo Pe, the Rusonly our country, its army and Director Merriam has requested that recfive hundred yards, washing logs and debris The long contest over the postoffice at along the track two feet to six inches in British subjects in the Russian Jadene com-Centerville, Turner county, South Dakota, depth. At Cedar Creek, one-half mile west has been settled during Mr. Gamble's visit. from here, the railroad company had twenty-B. C. Thass is the man selected for the five to thirty men at work all day keeping military operations in the island of Luzon. place. J. E. Tomlinson, who was a strong logs and debris from collecting above the bridge. If men had not been on hand at Mr. Gamble has been assured by officials the right time the railroad bridge would of the Interior department that no con- have been swept away. The damage to S. sideration has been given Senator Petti- H. Atwood & Co.'s sand pit and fine fish grew's recommendation that the Sisseton pond will amount to several hundred dolagency be placed in charge of a bonded lars. Henry McMaken's large ice and fish superintendent. While they say there is no pond, one mile from here, was damaged to necessity for an agent at Sisseton, no the amount of \$400. Nearly all listed corn

is washed out. GENEVA. Neb., May 7 .- (Special.) - A splendid rain fell this morning, reviving egetation wonderfully.

rain fell here this morning, which will be of decided benefit to growing crops. WEST POINT, Neb., May 7 .- (Special.)-A heavy, steady rain fell for six hours this morning. The ground is thoroughly soaked to a great depth. The rain was not accompanied by any wind or any atmospheric

BEEMER, Neb., May 7,-(Special.)-A fine

COLUMBUS, Neb., May 7 .- (Special.) -The total rainfall for the week just passed, as registered by the government rain guage, is 1.4 inches. It fell at such intervals as to reception committee composed of 250 men go into the ground and delayed farm work but little. In the northern and western their whole time to entertain the delegates part of the county much more fell, and it with Dr. Abbott's letter of regret, Judge and alternates, who will be here from all has given new life to all vegetation. Some corn was planted last week, but with favorable weather many hundred acres will be finished this week. Oats and rye are

### looking good and pastures were never better. Powder Mill Blows Up.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 7.—The powder mill plant of the Pottsville Water company,

Forecast for Nebraska-Fair: Warmer: Variable Winds Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

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|    |     |    |     |     |     |     |    |       |      |     |     |     |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |

were about t heplant at the time of the explosion, but John K. Selders, who lives nearby, was slightly hurt. A gang of tramps, it is believed, set fire to a magazine which contained 1,200 kegs of blasting powder and fifty kegs of rifle powder, in all about fourteen tons. When the flames reached the powder it exploded with a terrifle reacher. Postsville and cledity were Douglass, representing the Western Eigvaling association, called on Bishop Quigley
of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, today
and asked him to endeavor to induce the
grain iftevelers to accept the proposition
made by Contractor Connors.

The result of the conference could not
be ascertained. It is understood, howtype, that Bishop Onigley requested time.

## PROCLAMATION BY STEPHENS

Kansas City Commission Men Are Uneasy About the Executive's Recent Order.

KANSAS CITY, May 7 .- (Special Telegram.) -The proclamation recently issued by Governor Stephens, in which the rules governing the inspection and admission of southern cattle into the state are prescribed, has caused some uncasiness among the live stock commission men at the stock yards.

From the fact that there is a possibility cause of the grain shovelers and it was of the introduction of spienetic fever from unanimously voted that whenever there are any signs of growing strength on the part described, cattle from such territory will only, but compels the Bolomen and Chinese, be admitted to this state as native only after and even the women, to labor incessantly. inspection made by and upon permits issued by a live stock inspector of this department, by the live stock sanitary commission of the state of Kansas.

the described quarantine line" in Texas is ment. Neither Major General MacArthur or known as the Panhandle. That part of Ok- Major General Lawton moved today, allahoma affected by the rule is between the southern boundary of Kansas and the Panhandle in Texas. This territory annually produces many thousands of well bred stock cattle and feeders that have hitherto been admitted into this state the same as native cattle.

A. H. Dean, chief of the bureau of animal industry for the government at the stock yards, after reading Governor Stephens' a source of great trouble for the states if the rule is enforced. Kansas inspectors, in their jurisdiction and which are consigned of supplies for the troops engaged in the owners would be entitled to damages if they are quarantined or even interfered with."

### DULUTH STRIKE UNABATED Strikers Are Destroying, Robbing

Property and Intimidating Non-

union Employes at Will.

done the rolling stock of the street railway town strongly guarded, but there was only company by mobs in different parts of the one line of trenches beyond San Tomas. city tonight was greater than that of all of Two battalions of the Fifty-first lowa regilast week. Over 100 car windows were ment, which swam the river north of the broken and three persons were injured. Fred city, were smartly peppered while in the J. Fewings, clerk for the Duluth, Missahe water, but the rebels disappeared as soon and Northern, had his head cut by a stone. as the Americans reached th He will recover. Two women were hurt, Fourth—The right of American citizens in union were busy framing it this evening. one peing cut in the lace by nying glass and the bridge into the city, supposing the other struck in the back by a stone. Americans were there. They encountered no one being cut in the face by flying glass and the bridge into the city, supposing the Strikers of their sympathizers stole a | natives. commissioners make the point that "the longshoremen all along the chain of lakes in the afternoon, causing a cessation of subject of reforming the Porto Rican system does not properly belong to the army ofdoes not properly belong to the army officers who now control Porto Rican
the War department, but to the Porto Rican
the War department, but to the Porto Rican
the War department, but to the Porto Rican
the Contract the Grain Shovelers' union will contract the Grain Shovelers' union is

The union is add 40 cents to the contract. The union is They announce that they will not run cars forded adequate police protection. The to-

and add that "Porto Rico has done noth- | C. Bartel of the association would not sup- LeClair, with whom the non-union men are ing to deserve to be forbidden admission port the striking grain shovelers' union, was boarding. A committee of the ex-employes and made overtures to buy the new men "The only way by which the trouble can oq and get them to leave the employ of the

### PRICE OF PRIEST'S LIBERTY French Minister Demands Large Indemnity from China for Lock-

ing Up Missionary.

PEKIN, May 7.-The French minister, M. to the value of 1,200,000 taels in the province in mud-are many bodies of Filipinos, smellof Szechuan, one of the largest in China ing horribly.

sidered exorbitant. The Chinese say that the existing condi- bullt of stone, the river is close at hand tions of rebellion are not due to any lack and high hills almost surround it. Many of energy on the part of the government, sugar factories indicate a thriving industry

According to advices from Hankau, capwith reference to property now owned by mission. The Russian consul refuses to affair threatens to interfere with the Pekin-Hankau railway project and the dismissal of the Russian official is considered to be the only remedy.

### DEWEY'S HEALTH IS VIGOROUS Surgeon of Olympia Reports that Rumors to Contrary Are Wholly

Unfounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 .- On the steamship City of Peking, from China and Japan, was Dr. E. Page, assistant surgeon, U. S. N., and surgeon on the flag ship Olympia for the last year and a half. He makes the following statement regarding Admiral

Dewey's health: "Admiral Dewey is in perfect health. He has not been more than twenty miles away from Manila since the first day of last May and he has not felt the necessity of a physician's aid in that time. The reports concerning the admiral's physical condition have been grossly exaggerated. The climate of Manila is enervating, of course, but the commander of the fleet has been no

more affected by it than any one else. "The people of California will be disappointed at not seeing Admiral Dewey, for he has determined to return to the United States in the Olympia by way of the Suez hove in sight and towed it into Bermuda.

### German-Americans Protest TOLEDO, O. May 7.—(Special Telegram.) The German-Americans of this city held

monster mass meeting at Germania hall this afternoon to protest against the prolocated in the Indian Run valley, seven posed British-American alliance. Speech miles west of here, blew up today, destroy- were made by the leading Germans of the were made by the leading Germans of the ing eighteen tons of powder. No workman city and strong resolutions were adopted.

# APPEAL TO BISHOP QUIGLEY CONDITION OF THE WEATHER FRESH TASK AWAITS

Bacolor, Held by Six Thousand Natives, Will Be Attacked Next.

TOWN IS SURROUNDED BY INTRENCHMENTS

Rebel Garrison Has Yet to Learn How Americans Fight.

MASCARDO'S TROOPS BOAST OF PROWESS

Women and Chinese Dig Ditches While Native Riffemen Talk.

PLEASANT QUARTERS AT SAN FERNANDO

City is More Substantially Built and More Favorably Located Than Any So Far Entered - lowans Stand Campaign Well.

MANILA, May 7.-8:40 p. m.-To clear the Filipinos out of Bacolor, about twe miles southwest of San Fernando, will be the next tack of the Americans. The rebel general, Mascardo, has a force of 6,000 men there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His treops have never met American soldiers and they think, according to reports received at San Fernando, that they can "whip the whole lot."

Bacolor is well intrenched and thousands of natives are working like beavers, digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his riflemen for fighting only, but compels the Bolomen and Chinese, The troops have an outpost about a mile beyond San Fernando, with a trench that hold between 200 and 300 men. From that point The territory "lying north and west of the camp of the Twentieth Kansas regiseveral volleys were fired last night upon though each reconnoitered the country in his vicinity for some miles from headquarters, developing the presence of small forces of

the enemy. In the vicinity of Laguna de Bay the rebels are extremely active, but the lines of General Ovenshine and Colonel Wholly, who is commanding General King's brigade durthe latter's illness, have been materially strengthened and there is no danger in that direction.

The armed steamers Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under Captain Grant, have gone to Guagua, about five miles southwest It is rumored that Mabini, president of the

cabinet and minister of foreign affairs in the so-called Filipino government, who is radical, is to be succeeded by Patreno, the framer of the Spanish treaty of 1896. This change is regarded as significant at the present juncture. The entrance of the Americans into San Fernando was virtually unopposed. The Filipinos, who expected the invaders to ap-DULUTH, Minn., May 7.-The damage proach from the sea, had that side of the

Natives Are Hospitable. accepted entertainment at the hands of Senor

meantime the hospital squad had got across

If the inhabitants of the San Fernando region are to be believed, there is little sympathy with the insurrection in that quarter. Before evacuating the city the rebels burned the church and the public buildings and looted the Chinese quar-They drove many rich Filipinos, with their familles, out of the city before them, as well as hundreds of Chinese, to prevent them beloing the Americans. They cut the throats of some. Many Chinese hid on roof tops or in cellars and some escaped by cutting off their queues. There are fifty

fresh graves in the church yard. The country beyond Calumpit is full of all sorts of ingenious trenches and pitfalls in the roads, constructed with sharpened bam-Fortunately the Americans escaped

without injury. In the swamps near San Tomas, where General Wheaton's troops did their hardest Tichon, has demanded mining concessions fighting—the men sinking to their walsts

and traversed by the Yang Tse Kiang, as | The army is really enjoying life at San CLOUDBURST AT CEDAR CREEK and traversed by the Yang Tse Kiang, as The army is really enjoying life at San Pernando, which is the most picturesque and a French missionary. The demand is con- wealthy town the Americans have entered since the occupation of Manila. It is largely

nouse in town. The troops are encamped around in the suburbs and are beginning to think they may be quartered there during the wet season.

After Bacolor has been cleared, water communication with Manila may be established. Along the roads to Calumpit the recognize the titles of the claimants. The fuel wagons and bull teams dragging provisions have to be forced, one by one, across two rivers, but the Filipinos have several launches in the river Delta.

The American troops are much exhausted the campaign, except the lows troops, which are comparatively fresh. The regiments of the division average less than fifty men to a company and all have a weatherworn appearance.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana is here studying the Philippine question. Brigadier General Charles King has sailed or the United States on board the transport

Spanish Troops Sail for Home.

MADRID, May 7.- The minister of war, Lieutenant General Polavieja, has received dispatch from General Rios, Spain principal military representative in the Philipoines, announcing the sailing from Manila for Spain of the Danish steamer Cataluna

with Spanish troops. Disabled Steamer Reaches Port. NEW YORK, May 7.—The British steamer Inchulva, Captain Davis, arrived today from Bermuda in tow of the tug Underwood. While the Inchulva was on the voyage from Earry for New Orleans on April 12, during heavy weather, the vessel lost its propeller and was drifting helplesses for forty with and was drifting helplessly for forty-light hours when the British steamer Kingstand

distanc cof 300 miles. Its owners sent the tug Underwriter to tow it to this port, where a new propeller will be shipped Belmont's Movements.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 7.—Hon, Perry Belmont and wife go to Beaumont stock farm Tuesday to accept the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Hai P. Headley for a week or