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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Miles Court of Inquiry

ONLY ONCE DID THE GENERAL'S INDIGNATION FLAME FORTH.

His Testimony Cool and Deliberate—Qualified Denial of Two Newspaper Interviews—Col. Minor Testifies.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Miles Court of Inquiry to-day made a good start in its work. The court was comfortably quartered in the old meeting room of the war investigation commission in the Lemon building with accommodations for representatives of the press associations and the local papers.

General Miles' testimony of course was the feature of the day's proceedings. Colonel Frank Michler, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizen's clothes who took a seat by the fire place and gravely watched the course of proceedings, retiring with the General as silently as he had come, accompanied the General to the court room.

General Miles appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs, bullion and buttons of the full dress uniforms of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Colonel Davis, recorder of the Court, with equanimity except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the Commissary General of the Army.

As indicated by a letter of the Adjutant General, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the war commission as to the quality of the army beef and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the press by the same official.

General Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's question on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply.

General Miles was asked if he knew when war began that canned roast beef was a part of the army ration. This question brought out a partial explanation of his using the phrase "pretense of experiment." He said he did not know that canned roast beef was a part of the army ration, though in 1888 an order had been issued including canned, corned or fresh beef. He did not understand the canned beef now in question was meat. When his attention was finally attracted to the canned roast beef, recently issued, he assumed, he declared, that it was being issued as an experiment.

Replying to a question General Miles said he first heard complaints against refrigerated beef at Ponce. The first direct statement that it had been treated chemically came, he believed, from Dr. Daly, who presented it late in September and appeared subsequently before the war commission.

Colonel Davis, recurring to the statement of General Miles before the war commission, asked what his idea as to the best supply for the army was when war broke out.

Revolving, General Miles said while his attention was occupied with weightier matters of mobilization and equipment of troops, he felt confident that the use of an hundred years would be followed and cattle herds would be shipped to the army in the tropics and killed there, just as they had been

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Among the principal speakers, General Cox, of North Carolina, made an address that was elegant and scholarly. He took Lafayette as a type of volunteer soldier, and paid the following tribute to these heroes, which was received with much applause:

"It was the volunteer who wrested Magna Charta from a relentless King; it was the volunteer that established Puritanism; it was the volunteer who fought the battle for religious freedom; it was the volunteer who established our liberties; and it was the volunteer who filled the ranks in all our great wars, both external and civil. And what American heart does not thrill with a glow of pride and patriotism as he recalls the fact that, when our President called for a hundred thousand men to fight our war with Spain, a million tendered their services."

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MOVING FOR DISPENSARY.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night of the committee appointed for advocating the dispensary.

The enrollment of petitioners for the dispensary has passed the 3,000 mark. One hundred representative men of Charlotte, with others from different parts of Mecklenburg county, will be in Raleigh on Thursday to urge the passage of the dispensary law, for which the will of the people has been so overwhelmingly expressed.

Such an uprising of the people has not been known in fifty years.

Francis N. Cooke, of Louisburg, Franklin county, to the Fifth United States artillery, stationed in the New England States.

North Carolina is entitled to nine second lieutenants under the Hull bill. Pritchard and Butler are both opposing the confirmation of Mayo to be post-master at Littleton.

Count D'Almeida Regrets That Five Months Have Passed and Not a Single General Has Been Shot.

Madrid, February 20.—The Cortes re-assembled to-day. The galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The Senate was very full, hardly a single general being absent.

Senator Sagasta, the Premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for the cession of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the Conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed and Senator Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Observing that he would deal with the "shameful capitulation of Santiago," Count D'Almeida asked the House whether he should proceed and was answered with cries of "yes" and "no," and a general uproar ensued.

Count D'Almeida resumed his attack upon the generals and complained that five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot.

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