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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Beef Wormy And Putrid

WALTERS ATE IT AND BECAME VIOLENTLY ILL,

The Most Sensational Story of the Beef Yet Heard—Other Volunteers Corroborate it.

Washington, March 2.—There were several interesting developments in the beef court of inquiry to-day. It was a field day for the volunteer men of the service, the waiting room being filled all day with members of the various volunteer regiments which served in Cuba and Porto Rico. The first of these, Clarence Walters, of the First Volunteer Engineers, told a sensational story of hardship and inhumanity suffered during his service describing the canned roast beef in harsher terms than have ever before been applied to that much discussed article. Later in the day Lieutenant Sewell, United States Army, who was Major of the volunteer battalion in which Walters served, contradicted his story completely.

An important development was the denial of the story by one James Farman and also attributed to Dr. Maxwell Christine, of Philadelphia, that they had seen beef injected with chemicals in an Omaha packing house. Dr. Christine explained that what he had seen was the picking of corned meats, the brine being injected into the meat to save several weeks' time in the picking vat.

The question of counsel for General Miles before the court is still in abeyance, some correspondence having passed between the General and the court, but both sides decline to give out the letters till a settlement is reached. General Miles has not asked to be represented by counsel presumably because that would put him in the position of admitting himself on trial by the court, which up to date he has declined to admit. On the other hand the court does not feel able under the articles of war to permit Major Lee or anyone else to cross question witnesses unless he can be recognized officially as counsel for the defence. It was stated that this matter probably will be settled to-morrow.

The court expects to start West Tuesday or Wednesday next week. Walters, in his testimony, said that the first can of beef he saw opened on the transport going to Porto Rico had worms in it and a few minutes after being opened developed such a putrid odor that it was impossible to eat it about. He ate some of it and was violently sick. He said he had been on sea trips before and was never seasick. The men of his company complained of the meat and nearly all the men of his battalion were sick throughout most of the voyage as a result of eating this meat.

After reaching Porto Rico he was sick for a week as a result of the voyage. At least two-thirds of his company were fully as sick as he and from the same cause. Captain Herbert Hicks, of Company M, Second Massachusetts, followed by an account of the canned beef used by his command in Cuba. His description of the meat did not make it quite so repulsive as that served to Walters in Porto Rico, but he said it was a slimy, stringy mass, nauseating to the taste, without nutriment and without form that could be recognized as meat except by the melted fat with which it was soaked. Witness was shown several of the cans on hand with the commission but said that they were not the same that he had seen in service. Walters made the same statement on being shown the same cans.

Lieutenant George Taylor, late of the Sixth Massachusetts before entering the service, said his regiment served in Porto Rico. They had very little that they could eat on the trips down. They sometimes had bacon, but no chance to cook it and had to throw it overboard. They had canned roast beef which they could not eat and had frequently only canned tomatoes, hard tack and coffee.

Asked if he thought any sickness in his command was caused by the food the men had to eat, he replied: "I think it was more due to what we did not have to eat. When we got to Porto Rico there were 30 of our men so sick that they were never landed. "He had been a grocer ten years and handled canned roast beef, but it was a better article than he had seen in the army. His trade in canned beef, however, was very small."

M. O. Dwyer, of the Ninth Massachusetts volunteers, said on the trip to Cuba they had been served a fairly good brand of canned roast beef, much the same as he had at home. After landing at Siboney, the General issued a letter from a man in New York signed himself Wentz and asking if Dr. Christine knew that the injection process he had witnessed was the regular way of corning beef and hams, as the injection with pickling fluid reduced the period of pickling the meat by several weeks.

PRINCE HENRY IN COMMAND. Wilhelmshaven, March 2.—Emperor William has promoted his brother, Prince Henry, of Prussia, to command the cruiser squadron.

KIPLING READS THE PAPERS.

His Children's Illness Said to be Not Serious.

New York, March 2.—That Rudyard Kipling's condition has improved very greatly during the past twenty-four hours is evinced by the fact that but one bulletin was posted during the day. That was of a very satisfactory nature and it was announced that no further bulletins would be forthcoming until to-morrow afternoon. The bulletin issued at the Hotel Grenoble at 2 o'clock this afternoon was: "Mr. Kipling has made satisfactory progress. He has but a slight fever, but is comfortable though weak, and resolution is taking place in the affected portions of the lungs. (Signed) "E. G. JANeway." "THEODORE DUNHAM."

Another indication that the patient is getting along well is that to-night he asked to be shown the newspapers, and he seemed to be greatly pleased and affected at the interest in his illness shown by the American people.

Mr. Kipling spent a comfortable night. He slept for some hours and was well this morning. He enjoyed an hour or two of sleep. In this way he has in a great measure recuperated his strength, and the promises are very bright for his speedy recovery.

According to the latest reports Kipling's two little daughters are not so seriously ill as was at first thought. The elder, Josephine, a child of six, is being cared for at the home of Miss DeForest, a friend of Mrs. Kipling, and to-night Miss DeForest said that the little one was doing "very nicely indeed."

She is suffering from pneumonia, and it is not known yet whether she is absolutely out of danger. The younger of Mr. Kipling's daughters, Elsie, a child of three, was said to-night by Dr. Doubleday to be suffering from nothing more serious than severe bronchitis, and he said, it is hoped that the physician will be able to save her from pneumonia. She is isolated at the hotel Grenoble.

REGULARS FOR MANILA.

Six Regiments Ordered There to Reinforce Otis.

Washington, March 2.—The Secretary of War has ordered the reinforcement of General Otis by six regiments. These are the Sixth Artillery, scattered along the Atlantic coast States; the Sixth Infantry at San Antonio; the Ninth Infantry at Madison Barracks, Thirteenth Infantry in New York State, Twenty-first Infantry at Fort Crook and neighboring posts in the middle West.

These regiments have been ordered to make ready to proceed to San Francisco and then to Manila. In answer to the direct question as to whether or not regular troops are included to relieve a corresponding number of volunteer soldiers at Manila, it was said at the War Department that while this probably would be the case, it was not possible yet to make a positive statement.

This means that if when the reinforcements arrive at Manila the conditions are such that the volunteers will be brought home, but if Otis shall have need for all of the combined force then they must wait.

The reinforcements are made up of troops who are not only regulars in the full sense of the term, but who have been through the Cuban or Porto Rican campaigns. It is to be noted that under fire; how to hunt Indians in the how to fight in the tropical jungles. With them replacing the same number of volunteers General Otis will have a majority of regulars in his command, something the War Department has earnestly desired to bring about at the earliest possible moment. The position of the American commander at Manila, also will be safe-guarded against the effect of a sudden and forced discharge of volunteers by the ratification of the peace treaty.

REINA MERCEDES RAISED.

Trouble Feared to be Brewing at Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, March 2.—After considerable delay the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk in the channel of Santiago harbor during the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet on June 6th, has been raised and pumped out, the Government tugs assisting the wrecking company.

She was brought up to the city this afternoon. Such repairs as can be readily effected will be made here, after which she will probably be towed to Havana, though final orders as to her movements have not yet been received.

A climax has been reached in the affairs of Santiago. The estimates for February have been reduced from \$70,000 to \$30,000, and amounts aggregating \$80,000 expended last month have been disallowed by the authorities at Havana. For the month of March all expenditure for the entire province must be kept within \$10,000.

Even those Cubans who are friendly to the United States authorities say that this amount is less than was allowed at any time under the Spanish regime.

To-morrow more than seven hundred men will be out of work, a circumstance generally recognized as a dangerous menace to public safety at this juncture and involving a large additional police force.

FOR FAVORITE BILLS

Congressmen Clamor to be Recognized.

FUNDS FOR EXPOSITIONS

SENATE PASSES WINSTON PUBLIC BUILDING BILL.

WOULDN'T CONSIDER WHEELER'S CASE

The Puritan is Out of Commission. A Large Part of the North Atlantic Squadron May Very Soon be Out as Well.

Washington, March 2.—No conference reports on appropriation bills were pressing at six o'clock this evening and the House therefore paid its last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Representative Hurley, of New York, by adjourning until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. An attempt was made to-day to consider the resolutions reported by the Judiciary committee declaring that General Wheeler and the three other members who accepted commissions in the army had thereby vacated their seats, but the House by an overwhelming vote refused to consider them. The political division upon this vote was significant. The vote stood 77 yeas cast by 21 Republicans, 43 Democrats and 13 Populists and 146 nays, cast by 101 Republicans, 44 Democrats and 1 Populist.

A half million dollars each was appropriated under suspension of the rules for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and the Ohio Centennial at Toledo.

The Senate bill carrying \$1,000,000 for a new building for the Department of Justice was passed.

A number of conference reports on minor bills were adopted.

There was a great scramble for unanimous consent legislation when the House met at 11 o'clock. With the end of the Congress only 48 hours off almost every member had some local measure he was trying to rescue from death on the calendar, and they stood in the area in front of the Speaker's rostrum ten deep clamoring for recognition. A number of bills were passed, among the series authorizing various officers of the Government to accept decorations from foreign Governments.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), the floor leader of the majority moved the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo, N. Y. in 1901.

Mr. Simms (Dem., Tenn.), opposed the Buffalo Exposition bill. He thought the appropriation of money for this class of exhibitions should cease. The line must be drawn somewhere and Buffalo was as good a place to draw it as any other.

Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.), opposed the bill. He described the peregrinations of the Government exhibit over the country and facetiously cautioned the Buffalo member to take good care of it, as it would be needed later at St. Louis, Toledo, Detroit and other places.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), supported the bill. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader said he had steadily resisted these appropriations for exhibitions. From the first he regarded the principle as far more important than the actual appropriation.

While he did not think this bill was right or should pass he would vote for it because other cities had had such exhibitions, and he did not think there should be an invidious distinction against Buffalo. The good feature of this bill was that, like its predecessors, it did not establish the principle that the Government could authorize these exhibitions, the appropriation it contained was simply for a Government exhibit.

The bill was then passed 141 to 16. A demand for the yeas and nays received the support of only five members.

Mr. Southard followed this motion with a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the Ohio Centennial Exposition to be held at Toledo.

When it was shown to stop?" asked Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.). "It ought not to stop until after this exhibition is held," replied Mr. Southard amid laughter.

Proceeding he explained that the Toledo exhibition was to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Ohio's admission into the Union. It was also to be a Northwest Territory Exposition.

called up the resolution reported from his committee, declaring that General Wheeler, of Alabama; Colonel Colson, of Kentucky; and Colonel Campbell, of Illinois; and Major Robbins, of Pennsylvania, in accepting commissions in the army had vacated their seats in the House.

Mr. Lacey (Rep. Iowa), raised the question of consideration against the resolution. On a rising vote the division stood 43 to 87 against consideration.

A very interesting colloquy occurred at this point. Mr. Bailey appealed to Mr. Richardson, (Dem. Tenn.), who did not rise to support the demand to help secure the yeas and nays.

"I think you should," said he. "I disagree with you," replied Mr. Richardson.

"You are afraid to go on record." "No, I am not." "I'll get a record vote without your help."

"You have no right to impugn my motives," retorted Mr. Richardson.

The demand was seconded by 51 members, more than a sufficient number and the roll was called.

The House refused, 104 to 77 to consider the resolution.

The announcement was greeted with applause by Mr. Walker, (Rep. Mass.), again attempted to secure unanimous consent at this point to address the House for an hour upon the Banking and Currency question, but Mr. Barrett (Rep. Cal.) then moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Underwood (Dem. Ala.), defended the proposition for a Government armor factory. Armor was made only for the Government. It would not come into competition with private concerns. The Government should, he argued, manufacture its own guns and armor.

An agreement was reached by which the House should have opportunity to pass upon the Senate armor plate and Garthman dynamite gun amendments before the conferees rejected those propositions, and with this understanding the Senate amendments were disagreed to and the bill sent to conference.

Owing to the lateness of the session, Mr. Fisher (Rep.) said he would not ask the House to set aside to-morrow for paying tribute to the memory of his late colleague, Mr. Hurley, of New York, but leave was allowed members to print remarks, and at 5:35 p. m. as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, March 2.—The Chaplain of the Senate in his invocation at the opening of to-day's session paid a tribute to Lord Farrer Herschell, of the High Joint Commission, who died in Washington yesterday.

The prayer was ordered to be printed in the Record.

The conference report on the bill authorizing the Governor of States to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in raising and equipping the volunteer army was agreed to.

Mr. Hale (Maine) presented the conference report on the Naval Personnel Bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Faulkner (W. V.), presented the protest of 49 out of 97 members of the West Virginia Legislature against the seating of N. B. Scott, elected Senator for the term of six years, beginning March 4th, 1899. The protest was filed.

The Wilsons Re-Instated

THE OPPOSITION TO THE REPORT TALKED OF DEATH.

Joint Session Began at 4 O'clock Yesterday and Lasted Until 3:30 This Morning—Vote on the Question.

The following was the vote this morning at 3 o'clock to re-instate J. W. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson in the office of Railroad Commissioner, and pay them salary from the date of their suspension:

TO RE-INSTATE J. W. WILSON. Senators.—Black, Brown, Bryan, Cheek, Coker, Cowper, Davis, Eaves, Glenn, James, Jerome, Jones of Johnston, Justice, Lambert, Miller, Newsum, Osborne, Satterfield, Skinner, Speight, Stunback, Wilson.—21.

AGAINST J. W. WILSON. Senators.—Butler, Campbell, Collier, Cooley, Crisp, Daniels, Fuller, Goodwin, Hairston, Harris, Hicks, Hill, Jones of Johnston, Lindsay, Miller, McIntyre, Newsum, Smith, Travis, Whitaker, Williams.—19.

TO RE-INSTATE S. OTHO WILSON. Representatives.—Connor, Allen, of Wayne; Austin, Burrow, Boushall, Brown, of Johnston; Brown, of Stanly; Bryan, of Madison; Bunch, Carr, Coates, Council, Craig, Currie, of Bladen; Davis, of Franklin; Ellen, Gattis, Giles, Gilliam, Hartsell, Hauser, Hoy, Holman, James, Johnson, of Johnston; Justice, of McDowell; Justus, Kennett, Leak, Leatherwood, Leigh, Lowery, McIntosh, Mauney, McFarland, McLean, of Harnett; McLean, of Richmond; Moore, Nicholson, of Perquimans; Overman, Patterson, of Caldwell; Ransom, Ray, of Cumberland; Ray, of Macon; Robinson, Rountree, Smith, Sugg, Wall, White, of Halifax; Williams, of Iredell; Wilson.—53.

AGAINST S. OTHO WILSON. Representatives.—Abbott, Allen, of Columbus; Barnhill, Boggs, Bryan, of Granville; Carroll, Coates, Crumpler, Currie, of Moore; Curtis, Davis, of Haywood; Eaton, Fleming, Fox, Foushee, Gambill, Hampton, Hoffman, Holland, Johnson, of Sampson; Julian, Lane, Maitland, Patterson, of Robeson; Powell, Redding, Reinhardt, Tarleton, Thompson, of Davidson; White, of Graham; Wood, Wrenn, Wright.—37.

Total for J. W. Wilson..... 83 Total against J. W. Wilson..... 56

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.

Senators.—Fields, Franks, Jackson, Jones, of Harnett; Murray, Robinson, Thomas.—7. Representatives.—Alexander, Bessley, Carter, Cochran, Davis, of Hyde; Dees, Garrett, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Hendren, McNeill, Oliver, Petree, Reeves, Russell, Snipes, Stevens, Stubbs, Trotman, Willard, Williams, of Dare; Winston, Yarbrough.—25.

From 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to 3 o'clock this morning the joint session of the General Assembly heard argument on the cases of J. W. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson, suspended from the Railroad Commission September 23d, 1897, by Governor Russell. At the close of argument a vote was taken as above.

Great interest was manifested in the trial and the hall of the House was crowded from the beginning of the hearing until the door-keeper unlocked the door to let out the fagged and sleepy spectators and members at half past three this morning.

After J. W. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson had been reinstated as Railroad Commissioners, the resignation of S. Otho Wilson, which was handed in to Speaker Connor the first part of the session, was laid before the joint session and accepted. Major Wilson would have a month yet to serve had not the trial and the resignation of Otho Wilson been abolished. Each will draw salary in full from the time of his suspension, about \$6,000 for the two.

Counsel for the Governor and the Wilsons occupied the time of the afternoon session. Judge MacRae spoke first for the Governor, Mr. R. O. Burton next for J. W. Wilson, Mr. R. H. Battle followed for S. Otho Wilson and Mr. W. C. Douglas closed for the Governor. Each spoke 45 minutes.

Judge MacRae began by stating off his claim. "I desire to state in the outset that the Governor of North Carolina is not the prosecutor in this case as was made plain by the action of the Governor of North Carolina is today present here by counsel, but it is not of his seeking. He has in the discharge of the duties of his position suspended certain officers, and he has presented to this General Assembly his reasons for so doing. There his duty ended.

"But a committee has invited him to send counsel here to represent him. He is willing to take up the burden and justify his acts. He is willing to be represented here by attorneys if this body so desires."

"Having stated his claim the Judge proceeded to hold them by calling attention to the laws under which the Wilsons were suspended. He read Article III, section 4 of the State Constitution, which prescribes the oath the Governor shall take before entering upon the duties of his office; also section 3,220 of the Code prescribing his duties as chief executive, and provisions of the Railroad Commission Act (chapter

320, Laws 1891) prescribing qualifications for a Commissioner were read and discussed. Constitution: "The Governor . . . shall . . . take an oath . . . that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor . . ." The Code, section 3,220: "He (the Governor) is to see that all officers are filled and the duties thereof performed, or in default thereof, apply such remedy as the law allows, and if the remedy is imperfect acquaint the General Assembly therewith."

Railroad Commission Act: "Said (Railroad) Commissioner shall not . . . be the holder of any stock, or any agent . . . or have any interest in any way in such company, and shall so continue during the term of his office, . . . and in case any Commissioner shall fail in this, or in case any one of them shall become disqualified to act, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to suspend him from his office and report the fact of his suspension, together with the reason therefor to the next General Assembly, and the question of his removal from office shall be determined by a majority of the General Assembly in joint session."

(Continued on Second Page.)