

BOARD REPRIMANDS EAGAN.

REFUSED TO ACCEPT HIS SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

GEN. MILES STATES HIS POSITION.

Cabinet Discusses the Commissary General's Testimony—A Question of "Immunity."

A Washington special says: The war investigation commission Friday passed a resolution of censure on General Eagan for the language used Thursday when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by Major General Miles, and returned to him the carefully prepared type-written statement which he left with the commission after reading it to that body.

Everybody is discussing this controversy. In and out of congress it is almost the sole topic. The excitement caused by General Eagan's unprecedented attack is scarcely second to that pursued upon the official declaration of war last spring. The army has rushed to the defense of Miles. Almost the entire city denounced Eagan, and at the first blush is prepared to believe in Miles against all his defenders.

General Eagan does not stand high in army circles, and is generally disliked. He is not an American by birth, but was born in Ireland, and often makes himself particularly offensive in his abuse of England. General Eagan came into the army at the beginning of the civil war as a first lieutenant, but was mustered out in 1865. In 1867 he was given a commission in the regular army as a second lieutenant. He served well in the Indian war and was brevetted for bravery once for fighting the red men in the lava beds. This is the only heroism of his career that his friends point to with any pride. There have always been charges pending against him as a commissary general.

General Miles, when asked what official action, if any, would be taken regarding General Eagan's attack, replied that he had not made any statement on the subject and did not intend to forecast the proceedings of the war department.

When it was suggested that the war department was stopped from any proceedings against General Eagan on the ground of the protection promised by the president to all witnesses in their testimony before the war investigation commission, General Miles said there might be some dividing lines between testimony and personal abuse; that in his opinion any course of justice, or for that matter, a public court would have stopped a witness who had used before it such language as was used before the war commission by General Eagan. Miles further said: "I did not want to appear before the war commission in the first place, when they wrote me suggesting that I voluntarily appear before them. I replied that I believed it to be for the best interests of the service for me not to volunteer any testimony. When I was ordered before the commission and they asked me concerning certain facts that I then had in my possession, I was obliged, as a matter of honesty, to answer them and produced official complaints as my best reply."

"Even then I had not told them all the facts which I had discovered by my own investigation. The inquiry was carried on quietly through the proper branches of the war department, and was begun as a matter of duty by the commanding general after the receipt of an immense number of complaints. That investigation is still being prosecuted, and I still think, as I said before, that it would have been much better had the officers of the war department who have in charge the care and proper feeding of the soldiers been allowed to attend to those matters quietly in their own way."

Cabinet Discusses Matter. At Friday's cabinet meeting a large share of the time was consumed in a discussion of General Eagan's testimony before the war investigation commission. The cabinet members, however, were unusually reticent with respect to what was said, and declined to express any opinion as to what, if anything, would be done in the matter, which is now in the hands of the president and Secretary Alger. Nevertheless, all members of the cabinet commend the action of the committee in declining to receive the manuscript of General Eagan's testimony.

It is said that high authorities in the war department take the position that Eagan enjoys immunity from punishment by court-martial, the president having promised immunity to witnesses before the commission from prosecution on account of facts testified to by themselves, and that the department cannot take cognizance of the matter.

MEMPHIS HAS BIG BLAZE.

Dry Goods Store of the Menken Company Destroyed, Causing \$450,000 Loss. A fire which broke out in the J. S. Menken Company's dry goods store at Memphis, Tenn., Thursday night totally destroyed that building and contents, causing a loss of \$450,000 with an insurance of \$345,000.

LA BOURGOGNE IS BLAMED.

For Disastrous Collision With Cromartyshire, Says Admiralty Court. The admiralty court, sitting at London, has found that La Bourgoigne, of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, was alone to blame for the collision with the British ship Cromartyshire on July 4th last, near Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, resulting in the sinking of the steamer and the loss of over 500 lives.

SENATORS SHOW THEIR HAND.

The Paris Peace Treaty Brought Up In Executive Session.

The supporters and opponents of the peace treaty in the senate had their first contest over the document Thursday in executive session.

While the debates technically was upon Senator Berry's motion providing for the consideration of the resolution or ratification in open session, the entire question at issue was gone over to a considerable extent. The discussion continued from 1 o'clock until 5 o'clock, when the senate adjourned for the day without reaching a vote upon the Berry motion.

There were no set speeches in the usual acceptance of that phrase.

It was a running debate in which Senators Berry, White, Hale, Hoar, Vest and others in opposition to the treaty met Senators Davis, Frye, Teller, Gray and others in advocacy of it.

Probably twenty senators spoke, but many of them did little more than ask questions. Still speeches of some length were made by Messrs. Teller and Frye on the one hand, and by Messrs. Hale and Hoar, on the other. There were many animated colloquies between senators and for a time an exceptional degree of feeling was shown.

The proceedings opened with a speech by Senator Berry in support of his motion for open sessions, and he was replied to briefly by Senators Davis and Frye; Senator Berry coming in later in support of Mr. Berry and Senator Teller joining with the forces in opposition to the motion.

The discussion over this point hinged entirely upon the contention, on the one hand, that the public was entitled to know what was taking place in the disposition of so important a question as the ratification of the peace treaty, and, on the other hand, that the debate was sure to develop facts and call forth utterances which should not be given to other nations.

It was argued by those favoring the motion that no harm could come by taking the public into the senate's confidence, while those opposed stated that vast international questions were involved which could be considered in a far more judicious and calm manner behind closed doors than with the whole world invited to listen.

Suppose it was important that the matter be kept private, said Senator Vest, no one supposed for a moment that this result could be secured. The senate's executive secrets so-called are invariably known to the world, and for this reason, if for no other, he could see no benefit in excluding the public.

The senators who acted as members of the Paris commission, Messrs. Davis, Frye and Gray, were all present and antagonized the motion.

They stated that from their experience in the negotiations for the treaty, many questions involving grave international controversies were liable to be raised, and all, speaking from this standpoint, urged the preservation of the senatorial custom of closed doors. Senator Teller sustained them in this position, arguing the importance of the question and stating that while as a rule he favored open sessions of the senate on all occasions, he considered the present complication too grave and the present of all times the most important for a change in the senatorial custom of open doors.

Senator Hoar, on the other hand, for the first time in his life, advocated open sessions, declaring that no fact could be developed in connection with the treaty too important for the American public to know.

"It is the people's affair," said Senator White, "and the people should be invited to listen to the discussion of the question if they could not be given any more exalted privilege in connection with it." He then proceeded to say that if the commissioners who were present in the senate had any great secrets they should give them to the senate forthwith in order that all the members of that body should have equal light with these "highly favored gentlemen."

GREY BATTLE IN ARABIA.

About 4,000 Insurgents and 2,000 Turks Reported Killed.

A cable dispatch from Constantinople states that a great battle has been fought in the Yemen division of Arabia. The Turkish troops stormed and captured the insurgents' position at Sbaal on November 30th. About 4,000 insurgents and 2,000 Turks were killed and wounded.

BANKERS ARE ARRESTED.

McNaughtons Charged With Conspiracy to Defraud In Certifying Certain Checks.

At New York, Thursday, James McNaughton, former president of the Tradesmen's National bank, and Allen McNaughton, president of the wool exchange and one of the directors of the Tradesmen's National bank, were arrested and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with conspiracy to defraud in Connecticut with the certification of a check drawn on the Tradesmen's National bank to the order of the United States Trust company for \$510,000, when the trust company, as alleged, had no funds in the bank to its credit.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Many Mysterious Deaths Occur In Baxter County, Arkansas.

There is intense excitement in Baxter county, Ark., over a series of sudden and mysterious deaths which have occurred in the vicinity of Mountain Home, the county seat, within the last few days. No less than six men, all of whom were apparently in robust health, have been suddenly stricken and died within a very short time after the attack. In every case there were symptoms of poisoning.

BANK ROBBER NABBED.

A Mexican Arrested In New Orleans Ours Up to Stealing \$70,000.

Santiago Murphy was arrested at New Orleans Monday night, charged with having obtained \$70,000 from the Mexican National bank on forged securities and drafts in April last. He had been chief clerk in the bank for a number of years and the robbery was only discovered after he left. He came to America, followed the races in New York and was traced to New Orleans.

CUBANS ASSURED OF PAY.

SO DECLARES GENERAL GOMEZ, MEMBER OF COMMISSION.

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS REQUIRED.

Custom Houses In Cuba to Be Given as Security For the Loan.

A New York special says: According to Brigadier General Jose Miguel Gomez, a member of the Cuban commission now in Washington, the Cuban army is sure to receive the three years' pay to which it is entitled, \$40,000,000 being advanced by the United States with the custom houses of Cuba as security for its payment.

Brigadier General Gomez is grateful for the way the commission has been received. The negotiations, it is expected, will be completed by the end of this month, when the commission will return to Cuba. General Gomez said: "Our hopes have all been realized. At first, however, things looked very dark for us. Poor General Garcia was the most pessimistic member of the commission. He had no hope for the success of our plans when he left for Washington. The rest of the commission argued, however, that as the Americans had taken charge of Cuba and thus prevented us from raising money, we had a right to request a loan with which to pay off our men."

"General Garcia asked for only \$100 for each man. The other commissioners protested because of the small amount. Then came the general's death, and for the time being negotiations were suspended. At our next meeting it was agreed that an official list of the men in the Cuban army would be required before any agreement could be reached. Accordingly I left for Cuba, whence I returned on January 6th with the required document.

"There are 47,000 men to be paid in the Cuban army. The amount we have requested is \$40,000,000, to be turned over to us in either one or three payments. We will give as security the custom houses in Cuba. Should the government not care to lend us that sum, we are willing to take one-third of it and later pay the men the rest.

"As affairs now stand, however, I think we will receive the amount in three payments. This, however, is not decided yet. The late Mr. Dingley was in favor of giving us the amount in one payment."

Speaking of the present condition of affairs in Havana General Gomez said it was bad.

"There appears to be much disagreement among the American officials," he continued, "and no one seems to know what his power is. Some one gives an order, and the next man countermands it. The result is the government of Havana is not as smooth as it might be.

"General Brooke, however, is well liked, and the Cubans are more than willing to help him. General Ludlow's orders preventing the Cubans from taking any part in the 'evacuation parade' caused a great deal of ill feeling. This is now done away with, and there need be no fear of a clash between the Cubans and the Americans.

"General Brooke, I am told, is about to name a commission of Cubans who will act as his advisors. Mendez Capote, the president of the assembly at Santa Cruise del Sul, will be placed at the head of the commission.

"General Maximo Gomez will remain in the field until the army is disbanded. He will then make his home in Havana. After the men in the army have been paid off we will try to prove to the country that we are fully able to govern Cuba."

MAY RAISE COLON.

Wrecking Company, However, Doubtful About the Almirante Oquendo.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: Representatives of a Norwegian wrecking company who examined the wrecks of the Spanish warships Sunday consider that the Colon might possibly be floated, but they are doubtful in the case of the Almirante Oquendo.

CREW OF BARK LOST.

Captain and Eighteen Men Go Down With Ill-Fated Vessel.

The bark Andelie, which arrived at Toconao, Chile, Friday night in ballast, capsized and sank in twenty-two feet of water early Saturday morning. Captain G. W. Slatang and a crew of eighteen men are lost.

SENATOR GRAY COMPLIMENTED.

A Dinner Given In His Honor By Wilmington Board of Trade.

United States Senator George Gray was tendered a complimentary dinner by the local board of trade in Wilmington, Del., Saturday night. President McKinley, his cabinet and all the members of the peace commission sent letters of regret. There were 200 guests in attendance.

TO QUASH DREYFUS SENTENCE.

Paris Newspapers Announce That Inquiry Is About to Be Terminated.

A Paris dispatch says: The Matin and the Gaulois say they understand that the inquiry of the court of cassation into the Dreyfus case is on the point of terminating and that the court will probably report that acts of treason actually occurred, but that sufficient proof of the guilt of Dreyfus does not exist and that his sentence, therefore is quashed.

SPECIAL BILL NEEDED.

In Order to Reimburse Governors Who Furnished Money For Volunteers.

Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, called on the president Saturday relative to the recent decision of the comptroller of the treasury that volunteers which expended money in raising volunteers for service in the late war could not be remunerated by the federal government. In the case of the southern states the money so expended is to be applied on the debt owing from the states to the federal government.

In the case of South Carolina, however, this money was advanced by Governor Ellerbe out of his pocket, in order to facilitate matters. The same thing was true of the governor of Missouri.

President McKinley suggested that the only remedy lay in a special legislation by congress. He indicated that he would approve a bill if it were passed. Senator McLaurin will introduce a special bill.

TO COLONIZE NEGROES.

American Colonization Association Asks For Charter From Tennessee.

An application has been made by E. L. Hutchins, John E. Patton and other colored citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., for a charter for the National American Colonization Association, the object being to organize branches in the southern states. The association is formed with a view to colonizing negroes in the west and securing from congress a concession to allow the colonies so formed the right of state government and representation in congress.

SPAIN OFFERS ISLANDS.

Government Desirous of Disposing of Outlying Colonies.

Advices from Madrid state that the government is desirous of selling the Cortes will immediately ask, says La Reforma, authority to sell the Mariana (Ladron), Caroline and the Pelew islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a sufficient force to defend them. The government arrived at this decision in consequence of advices from General Rios that an army of 4,000 men, a man of war and two gunboats would be necessary for the purpose.

LEARY GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Captain Has Been Ordered To the New Possession To Assume Duties.

Secretary Long has ordered Captain Leary, at present commanding the San Francisco, to proceed to the island of Guam and assume the duties of naval governor of the new acquisition. He will carry with him a proclamation to the natives informing them of the designs of the United States government toward them in precisely the terms employed in the case of the acquisition of Porto Rico.

NEW TRIAL DENIED MOORE.

No Error Committed In Allowing Admission of Certain Evidence.

Justice Nash, in the supreme court at New York, Saturday, denied the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt pending an appeal to the appellate court, in the case of W. A. E. Moore, who was convicted of robbery, extortion and assault on Martin Mahon.

BANK QUITS BUSINESS.

A Million Dollars Said To Be "Missing" From the Institution.

At a meeting at New York Friday of the stockholders of the Tradesmen's National bank, whose former president, James McNaughton, was arrested Thursday, it was decided to place the bank in voluntary liquidation at once. The doors of the bank were closed in October.

The counsel for the bank said that a million dollars had been "taken from the bank," and that he was anxious to know what became of it. He is at work upon an investigation.

WILL HOLD ELECTION OVER.

Question of Locality of Senatorial Election In Tennessee Legislature Raised.

A Nashville dispatch says: Because of the existence of some doubt as to the legal organization of both houses of the legislature on January 3d, and the legality of the vote for senator on January 10th, when Senator W. B. Bate was re-elected, it has been decided to take a second vote in both houses for senator, so as to free Senator Bate's election from all objections.

RESTRICTION OF SUFFRAGE.

In An Interesting Question With North Carolina Legislators.

A Raleigh, N. C., special says: No subject before this legislature at all approaches in interest that of the election law and suffrage restriction. The general sentiment of the democratic leaders in both branches of the legislature is found to be strongly in favor of the Louisiana law as to suffrage, the main issue being as to its constitutionality. Some think the Mississippi law should be followed as far as possible, because it has been declared constitutional, and then features of the Louisiana law can be incorporated.

DINGLEY'S DEATH DEPLORED.

WHOLE COUNTRY CONDOLES WITH DEAD STATESMAN'S WIDOW.

MESSAGES FROM ALL SECTIONS.

Tributes Paid By Public Men To One Who Stood High In the Councils of His Party.

A Washington special says: Profound sorrow was manifested Saturday in every walk of public life in the announcement that Nelson Dingley, of Maine, had passed away. At the late home of Mr. Dingley there were many evidences of that deep personal esteem in which he was held.

Messages of condolence came from every quarter of the country and to these were added the personal condolence of cabinet officers, senators, supreme court justices and members of the house.

Secretaries Alger and Wilson were among the earliest callers, and following them came nearly every man in congress who Mr. Dingley had been associated during his long and notable service.

Mrs. Dingley was prostrated with the shock and with the tensions of many days of constant vigil at her husband's bedside. But she was reported to be bearing up bravely and no serious apprehension was expressed as to her condition.

At the house of representatives the death of Mr. Dingley came as a personal bereavement to the many with whom he had long been associated. President McKinley sent a very feeling letter in his own hand to Mr. Dingley, expressing his grief and that of Mrs. McKinley. It was as follows: "EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 13. "Dear Mrs. Dingley: Have this moment learned of the death of your distinguished husband and write to express the profound sorrow which both Mrs. McKinley and myself feel for you in your great affliction.

"We mourn with you in this overwhelming loss, which will be deeply felt by the whole country. From my long and intimate association with him, it comes to me as a personal bereavement. A great consolation in this sad hour is a recollection of Mr. Dingley's exalted character, his honest virtues, his quiet, useful, distinguished life and his long continued faithful service in behalf of his fellow citizens, who will always cherish his memory as that of a great statesman and patriot. With sympathy, believe me always sincerely, WILLIAM McKINLEY."

A number of letters of condolence were also received from members of the cabinet and one from General Joe Wheeler.

Speaker Reed said of the death of Mr. Dingley: "I have never known the sense of loss to be more nearly universal than in the case of Governor Dingley. His death comes at a time when the need of his services will be most keenly felt. Not only have we lost his knowledge, but we cannot at once create in any one else the confidence we had in him. Mr. Dingley had rendered conspicuous public service in his own state before he came to Washington and his success here was no surprise to us. His habits of labor and untiring industry gave him the greatest command over the subjects to which he devoted his attention.

"The house, finding that he always said something and wasted no time in saying it, accorded to him the high compliment of silence and attention.

Announced in the House. The house of representatives assembled Saturday morning under circumstances of deep and universal sorrow in the death of Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine. As Speaker Reed entered the chamber, a hush fell upon the members as they rose, and with bowed heads listened to the eloquent tribute from the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Condon.

Mr. Boutelle, the senior member of the Maine delegation, was recognized for a brief and feeling announcement of demise of his colleague.

Mr. Boutelle then offered a resolution that the funeral services be held in the hall of the house and that a committee of nine members of the house be appointed to attend the funeral at Lewiston, Me.

ROOSEVELT SUSTAINS MILES.

New York's Governor Says Commanding General's Statements Were True.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says: Governor Roosevelt stated Friday that he had written a letter to Major General Miles confirming the condition of the meat furnished in the Santiago expedition. General Miles at Washington has made reference to the receipt of that letter. The governor, as colonel of the regiment of Rough Riders, officially made a report to the war department in September last, which contained practically the same account of the condition of the beef as was set forth in his letter to General Miles.

A REASSURING TELEGRAM.

General Otis Reports Conditions In Philippines as Improving.

The secretary of war was much gratified Thursday morning by the receipt of the following cablegram at 7:30 o'clock: "MANILA, January 13.—Adjutant General, Washington: Conditions improving; many natives returning; city quiet as can be."

CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY DEAD.

Republican Leader in the House Succumbs To Pneumonia.

Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the house of representatives, and representing the second congressional district of Maine in that body, died in Washington Friday night of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness due to double pneumonia. He was unconscious during the day, and the death came quietly, without consciousness being regained.

To within a few hours before his death the family firmly believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover, and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that they gathered at his bedside.

There were many genuine and heartfelt expressions of sympathy when it became known that the congressman was dead.

In speaking of Mr. Dingley's death Senator Hale said: "In the present condition of public affairs, Congressman Dingley's death is a very great national loss. In all questions relating to finance, to the revenues of the country and to the adjustment of great financial questions, Mr. Dingley was above all others in authority. It is difficult to say who can take his place. He had the confidence of his associates in the house, the confidence of the senate, the confidence of the president and the confidence of the entire country. Maine will especially lament him. Early and late he had devoted himself to the interests of the state, and his people be lieved in his fidelity, patriotism and wisdom."

ADVICES FROM MANILA.

Situation Still Critical, But General Otis Has Things Well in Hand.

A cable dispatch received Friday from Manila says: The situation is undoubtedly critical, but Major General Otis has it well in hand and there is no such certainty of trouble as may be believed.

The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town and their leaders have issued strict orders that they shall act only on the offensive.

An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous, as the Americans are absolutely control the position.

Aguineldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In fifteen minutes the entire city was covered.

The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, effectively restored confidence throughout Manila and dispelled the excitement due to a passing fear on the part of the citizens that an outbreak was imminent.

It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences that have been had between the representatives of General Otis and Aguinaldo, have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear and that they will accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded and that when they do understand its extent, the American propositions will be acceptable.

WHISKY MEN INDICTED.

Charged With Operating Their Places of Business On Election Day.

An Atlanta dispatch says: Five true bills were returned by the Fulton county grand jury Friday against whisky dealers in the city for selling liquors on an election day.

The cases are intended for test cases, and the outcome of them involves an important construction of the law and much interest attaches to the disposition of the cases. Bonds were promptly given.

CRAZY MAN'S BLOODY CRIME.

Husband Kills Wife and Young Babe and Then Commits Suicide.

Reports reached Paris, Tenn., Friday from a remote part of Henry county of a double murder and suicide by a man named Hudgins.

The report states that in a fit of insanity he killed his wife and baby and then cut his own throat with fatal result.

WILL REQUIRE BIG ARMY.

To Subjugate the Inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

A dispatch from Madrid says: "Persons who have returned here from the Philippines expatiate upon the difficulties facing the United States when they undertake to conquer with the whole archipelago in arms.

EAGAN DENOUNCES MILES.

SAYS COMMANDING GENERAL IS ALL KINDS OF A "LIAR."

COMMISSARY GENERAL IS ANGRY.

He Testifies Before the War Board In Regard to Canned Meats Furnished the Army.

A Washington special says: Commissary General Eagan, in the course of his testimony before the war investigating commission Thursday afternoon, called Major General Miles, commanding the army, a "liar," who lied in his throat, in his heart, lied in every part of his body, who "perpetrated a gross scandal and who should be drummed out of the service and imprisoned," and "should be avoided by every honest man and barred by every club."

General Eagan appeared unexpectedly to meet the allegations against the beef issue in the war. He denied numerous statements of General Miles, charged that the latter's testimony constituted severe reflections on the commanding general of the expedition and referred to him as "this same commanding general, Nelson A. Miles," and said whoever called the beef "furnished 'embalmed beef'" was a "liar."

W. B. Miles, in charge of Armour & Co.'s Kansas City plant, appeared for the packing houses.

General Eagan was then recalled to answer regarding the charges of General Miles that "embalmed" and process beef was furnished the troops in the field. General Eagan had prepared a typewritten statement covering his side of the case and was allowed to read it. He referred to the fact that General Miles had refused to be sworn and commented on the fact that he was the only one of 500 witnesses who had so refused. General Eagan said he himself preferred to be sworn.

Testimony Regarding Miles. General Eagan's testimony, in part, in regard to General Miles follows: "General Miles was asked by your committee how timed fresh beef became a part of the army rations. His answer is, 'You had better ask the secretary of war or the commissary general. I think they can tell you I know that it was sent to the army as food, and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment.'

"General Miles, in saying that this food was sent to the army as 'a pretense for experiment,' says that which implies corruption, which 99 out of every 100 people will understand to mean corruption, because it was 'a pretense of experiment,' he says, not even giving credit to me for furnishing it as an experiment, but that I furnished it under the 'pretense of an experiment.'

"This is a serious charge, and should not be made by any man lightly, nor without ample evidence to support it. I say that it was not furnished under the pretense even as an experiment, and if General Miles charges that it was furnished as 'pretense of the Americans is not due to fear and that they will accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded and that when they do understand its extent, the American propositions will be acceptable.'

"If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libelers. His statement is a scandalous libel, reflecting upon the honor of every officer in the department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly of the commissary general, myself.

"In denouncing General Miles as a liar when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat covered with the contents of a camp latrine. I wish to brand it as a falsehood of whole cloth without a particle of truth, and unless he can substantiate his statement he should be denounced by every honest man, barred from the clubs, barred from society of decent people, and so ostracized that the street bootblack would not condescend to speak to him."

"This is a serious charge, and should not be made by any man lightly, nor without ample evidence to support it. I say that it was not furnished under the pretense even as an experiment, and if General Miles charges that it was furnished as 'pretense of the Americans is not due to fear and that they will accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded and that when they do understand its extent, the American propositions will be acceptable.'