The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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CYCLONE

Johnson of Indiana Cavorts All Around

OVER THE ADMINISTRATION

He Calls McKinley Everything From Plain Liar to Pecksniff.

BULLDOZED THE TREATY

Through the Senate, or Bought It--A Capitalists' Tool--Speech Received in Contemptuous Silence.

Washington, Feb. 24.—During the general debate upon the army appropriation bill in the house today, Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.), who made several notable speeches violently attacking the policy of the administration during the consideration of the army re-organization bill a fortnight ago, returned to the assault and delivered against the president and some of his advisers the most scathing philippic heard in the house for months. He sneered at the president and the influences which he alleged controlled him, impugned his motives, questioned his sincerity and likened him to Dickens' most contemptible character; charged his secretary of war with incompetency, and predicted that the president would in the end be engulfed by popular sentiment. Although his utterances were far more sensational than those in his former speech and dazed some of his auditors by the impetuosity with which they were delivered, the speech did not raise about him the storm of his former speeches. Mr. Landis, one of his Republican colleagues from Indiana, briefly stated to the house that Mr. Johnson's constituents had repudiated him and the two members had a wordy duel. Later in the day Mr. March (Rep., Ill.) replied to some of Mr. Johnson's strictures, but the Republican leaders had evidently decided to ignore the attack of the Indianan and no general reply was made to his speech today.

The army appropriation bill was lost sight of in the general discussion of the policy of the government relative to the Philippines, and several notable speeches were made, particularly that of Mr. Settle (Dem., Ky.). T he general debate upon the bill closed today and tomorrow the bill will be taken up for amendment under the five minute rule.

When Mr. Johnson arose for his remarks he at once attracted the attention of the house.

"A few evenings ago," he begun, "the Home Market club of Boston gave a banquet at which the president was the principal guest. From the newspaper accounts of the affair it was an exceedingly elaborate one. The secretary of war was in attendance, he whom the Boston populace had hissed upon the street a few hours before, ere they turned to greet with rapturous applause the chief who had bestowed upon him his official character. We can hardly blame them, though, for this, Mr. Chairman, for they were only following the precedent set for them by some of the leading Republican newspapers of the country, which for months past have been fiercely attacking the secretary, and have yet lacked the courage to lay their axe at the root of the evil and censure the gentleman who, to reward him for his political service and disbursements in the campaign of '96, appointed him to his present position and has maintained him there ever ence, notwithstanding his incompetency, and against the righteous complaints that have been made against him.

"Sir, the president arose from his seat, and there, within the shadow of the monument of Bunker Hill, where Warren fell, fighting for liberty, and within a stone's throw of Faneuil Hall, where time and again the true sons of the old Bay State have sent forth to the country their messages of freedom, he delivered perhaps the most remarkable, certainly the most disingenuous, address that ever fell from the lips of an American president. This address, freeted of its verbiage, considered apart from its platitudes and the ostentatious profession of virtue with which it was interlarded, was nothing more or less than a carefully devised and seldious misstatement of the issue between the chief executive and those of his own party who are opposed to his wretched policy in the Philippines. It was an effort to befog the subject and mislead the public judgment. We are told, sir, that this address was received with enthusiastic applause by those who heard it, but we who read it in cold print, in the light of the indefensible tragedy now being enacted near the shores of Asia, involuntarily think of that creation of Charles Dickens who was accustomed to roll his eyes piously to heaven and exclaim with great ostentation to those about him, 'My friends, let us be moral,' and he was the father of two daughters, one of whom he named Charity and the other Mercy. His excellency declared upon this occasion, if not in so many words at least in effect, that he had never entertained any policy with respect to the Philippines up to the time the treaty of peace was ratified, but that he had simply held them as commander-in-chief, the questions as to their dispositions and control to be determined thereafter by congress.

"If the chief executive feels as he declared at the banquet that he did, that the disposition of the Philippines was a matter to be determined by congress, why does he not call a special session of congress to settle the matter at once, and then keep his hands off. Heaven knows there is need of action. If he is sincere, why did he permit his supporters in the senate to vote down the other day the Bacon resolution, which distinctly declared that the United States entertained no intention of permanently holding these islands? Why did he insist that the McEnery resolution should be passed, a resolution which is a fraud, a delusion and a snare, a shameful evasion which, like a Christmas tree, has something upon it for everybody. That resolution intended simply to quiet the conscience of the American people to lull all opposition to sleep while the president goes ahead waging relentless and merciless war against the Filipinos and laying deep and secure the foundation for a permanent American colony.

"rM. Chairman, I am determined that the president shall neither befog the issue between himself and those of the Republican party who oppose his Philippine policy, nor mislead the public judgment, nor shirk the responsibility for the gross official blunders whch he has committed in connection with this grea tproblem. In insist that the whole policy is not simply an error, but that it is a crime and that the chief executive of this nation is the one who has precipitated upon us the embarrassments and the difficulties by which we are now confronted. I insist that he did not simply hold the Philippines as commander-in-chief, leaving the question of disposition and control of them to congress, but that he formulated and put into execution an affirmative and aggressive policy, that of their permanent annexation to this country, and forced it on the senate with all the power and influence which his high office enabled him to employ.

"The president drove the treaty through the senate by the unlimited exercise of all those powers and influences which the great office he holds makes possible.

"rM. Chairman, why did the president change his original intention as to the terms to be incorporated into the treaty? What were the influences that brought the change about? I have heard it stated that the applause of the people who greeted him just about this juncture of public affairs, while he was on his tour in the west, was the reason for it.

"We have been told further that the president yielded up his first-blush impressions at the importunities of Admiral Dewey, who urged that the Philippines should be retained. Again, we have been assured that the demand of our peace commissioners at Paris to hold the Philippines is what induced the president to yield. So far as one of the commissioners is concerned, we know that this is false. But even if this statement were true, the constitutional power to negotiate a treaty was his, not the commissioners'.

"rM. Chairman, in my humble opinion, the reason for the change in the presidential policy was his concession to the selfish capitalists of the country—his surrender to their demands. These are the gentlemen who furnished the money for his nomination and election and who, I doubt not ,have pledged him a renomination and re-election. These are the gentlemen who are expecting valuable franchises in China in connection with the English syndicate, with a member of parliament from Wales its head. These are the gentlemen whom Lord Beresford has in his ind in his cordial but not wholly disinterested invitation to an alliance in China with Britain, Gerany and Japan, against Russia and France, the old-time enemies of his country and old-time friends of ours. These are the gentlemen who are already grasping after special privileges in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Porto Rico.

"What else is upon the program of these gentlemen? The open door in the Philippines, making it totally impossible forever, to discriminate in tariff duties there in favor o frhe products of the American farm and the American shop.

"What is the other sacrifice that is required? That the annexation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, absolutely sure to come at an early day, for they have registered it in their vows, shall precipitate the sugar, tobacco, hemp and other cheap products of these islands and Hawaii upon the American market, in free and unrestricted competition with the agricultural and laboring elements of our country.

"This policy, sir, would have been free trade in William Jennings Bryan. What is it in William McKinley?"

The house had been keyed to a high pitch of excitement during Mr. Johnson's speech, but there had been no interruptions.

Mr. Settle (Dem.) of Kentucky followed Mr. Johnson with a speech against imperialism, the eloquence of which attracted attention. Six months ago, he said, no one could have made him believe he could ever be brought to vote for a $20,000,000 indemnity to Spain. Yet the change of conditions had rendered it incumbent that he should vote for it, just as it was necessary that he should vote for the pending bill. The government occupied a certain attitude before the world. He would stand by it, right or wrong. (Republican applause). But his action in support of the government did not mean that he gave his assent to the administration's "policy of imperialism."

rM. Landis (Rep.) of Indiana, replying to Mr. Johnson, declared that the latter did not represent the sentiments of his district; that he had been repudiated by the people.

Mr. Rhea (Dem) of Kentucky said he was tired of the vacillating policy of the president. In the course of his arraignment of the president, r.M Rhea spoke of Secretary Alger as a man who, "if public history be true, had been cashiered from the army for cowardice on the eve of battle."

rM. Marsh (Rep.) of Illinois, a member of the military committee, closed the debate. He evoked much applause on the Republican side in reply to the president's critics by referring to him as the greatest of living Americans and the first in the hearts of his countrymen. He declared it was absolutely untrue that any franchises had been granted in the Philippines, Porto Rico or Cuba.

This closed the general debate. The committee rose and at 5:22 p. m. the house recessed until 8 o'clock. Seventy-seven private bills were passed at the night session, and at 10:30 p. m. the house adjourned.

BULGARIA SAFE IN PORT

Has Worked Her Way Into Porto Del Gado, Azores Islands.

Ponta Del Gada, Feb. 24.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Bulgaria, Captain Schmidt, from New York on January 28, for Hamburg, previously reported in great distress by the British tank steamer Wrewhawken, 800 miles from the Azores islands, entered this port this morning under her own steam and reported all well on board.

Coursing for the Waterloo Cup.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—In the final round of the coursing for the Waterloo cup, at Altcar, near here, today, Blackfury won, beat Lapal. The Waterloo cup is for dogs of all ages at 25 pounds each, the winner to receive 50 0pounds, second 200 pounds, two dogs 50 pounds each, four dogs 20 pounds each, eight dogs 20 pounds each, sixteen dogs 10 pounds each.

Union Label on Government Work.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio has introduced a bill directing that government publications shall bear the imprint of the International Typographical union.

OREGON

Is Wanted at Manila by Admiral Dewey

FOR POLITICAL REASONS

Foreign Intervention One of the "Reasons" Conjectured.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The following dispatch has been received at the navy department from Admiral Dewey: "For political reasons the Oregon should be sent here at once. Yorktown arrived. Charleston and Petrel crusing around Philippines. Affairs more quiet."

From San Francisco the department's dispatch agent, Giffen, reports: "The Oregon arrived at Hilo, February 4, and at Honolulu February 5. Iris and Scandia arrived on the 12th."

The navy department expects the Oregon to arrive at Manila about March 16. As the transports are ahead of schedule time, it thinks General Otis within a week will have reinforcements of 2,500 men.

The cablegram from Admiarl Dewey asking for the Oregon was received with surprise by the officials here. No one knew, or at least would admit, that he knew the nature of the political reasons which the admiral says demand the immediate presence of the peerless battleship. The cablegram was taken to the cabinet board and fully discussed there. The administration, it is said, possibly feels that the moral effect of the presence of the big ship upon the insurgents themselves, and particularly upon that large element among the Filipinos that is believed to be restrained with difficulty from joining fortunes with Aguinaldo, with whom their sympathies lie, would be good. But there is an underlying doubt whether or not the admiral may not be keenly sighting a gathering cloud in the east, and is looking to the prevention of any possible intervention or interference by European powers in the struggle now in progress in the neighborhood of Manila. It is believed that in the big fires much property of foreign residents and business concerns was damaged. That these fires were caused by the insurgents can not be denied, and it may be that some of the foreign naval commanders in the east are disposed to seize upon the pretext that their interests demand protection which we can not afford them, to make a landing or do something obnoxious to the United States and likely to encourage the insurgents. With such a strong naval force as would be afforded by the reinforcement of Dewey's fleet by the Oregon, there could not be any round reason, nor even plausible excuse, for any such action on the part of third parties.

It is said here that up to this moment there has been no intimation of a purpose on the part of any foreign government to file any claims for pecuniary remuneration for the property of their citizens, destroyed in the fires and fighting at either Manila or Iloilo. Just what disposition would be made of any such claims is not indicated here, though there is ground for the belief that if it can be shown that our military and naval officers practiced the precautions required by international law in the matter of giving notice to foreigners of any action in the way of bambardment that might injure their property, and otherwise did everything that could be done to protect the foreign interests equally with our own ,then there is little foundation for a second claim for damages.

The Oregon arrived at Honolulu on the 5th instant, according to the telegraphic report that came to the navy department this morning. No mention was made of her being in need of repairs, as is stated in the press dispatches. Assuming that the battleship really needed ten days' repairs, she should have started away from Honolulu on her long run to Manila on the 15th instant. Allowing for detention on account of coaling at Guam or some other point between Honolulu and Manila, it is estimated that the Oregon will reach Manila about the 19th of March.

Meantime, the war department officials were agreeably surprised this morning to learn that General Otis, at Manila, had received the first of his reinforcements, nearly six days before they were expected. They came on the Scandia, which brought half of the Twentieth infantry. She sailed from San Francisco January 28 in company with the Morgan City, which has aboard the remaining half of the Twentieth infantry, and as both ships were at Honolulu at the same time, the Morgan City also will be reported at Manila within twenty-four hours unless she has been detained, which is not expected. The transports Ohio and Senator, with the Twenty-second infantry aboard, sailed from San Francisco only four days later than the Scandia, so that within a week Otis will have 2,500 fresh men to relieve those who have been fighting on the outposts.

General Otis, at Manila, today cabled the war department the following additional casualties February 22, during reconnoissance near San Pedro Macati:

FIRST WASHINGTON.

Killed—Company H, Private Albert J. Ruppert.

Following in engagements near Caloocan, February 22 and 23:

TWENTIETH KANSAS.

Killed—Company F, Private George H. Monroe.

Wounded—Company L, First Lieutenant L. A. Callahan, thigh, slight; I, Private John M. Webber, hand, slight; C, James E. Riley, scalp, slight; F, Corporal Bert Sands, leg, severe; K, Oscar Malleoat, head, serious; L, Private William Wolf, thigh, severe; Musician Tolando Bialach, thigh, severe.

FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA.

Killed—Company M, Sergeant W. B. Smith, died of wounds.

Wounded—Company B, Fred Tobin, private, neck and lungs, moderate; M, Martin Eide, arm, slight; Musician Charles Hultberg, neck, severe.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Wounded—Battery G, Sergeant Jasper A. Lewis, wrist, slight; H, Sergeant Chas. W. Wheeler, head, slight.

FIRST MONTANA.

Killed—Company L, Second Lieutenant Eugene S. French.

Wounded—Company K, Second Lieutenant Philip Creeman, side, slight; F, Fred Chatel, elbow, slight; B, Malvin Hyman, leg, slight; L, William A. Stedman, thigh, severe; D, William F. Kramer, scalp, slight; I, William A. Bonham, shoulder slight; C, Glen W. Hurd, foot, slight; G, Theodore E. Manchester, thigh and hand, severe; L, Thomas G. Dunn, head, serious; A, Otto Nelson, shoulder, slight; John Shannon, buttock, slight.

Casualties in Tondo district, Manila, February 23:

THIRTEENTH MINNESOTA.

Wounded—Company D, Private Herman H. Hilman, chest, slight; M, Egidius C. Febr, arm, thigh and across chest, severe; Oscar Fryckman, buttock, slight; G, George Baker, neck, severe.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Killed—Campany G, Private Edward Reaver.

Wounded—Company M, Private John M. Barker, thigh and forehead, severe.

Private William Busch, company A, Fourteenth infantry, cabled wounded 9th, is error.

ONLY UNTIL JUNE 1, 1901

Compromise Bill, to Lend the President an Army.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The senate committee on military affairs reported the compromise army reorganization bill just before adjournment of the senate at 6:30 p. m. The bill a sreported differs in many details from the bill read in the house today by Mr. Hull, but the general framework is the same. In the new bill one section covers the entire increase of the army, and it reads as follows: "That to meet the present exigencies of the military service the president is hereby authorized to maintain the regular army at a strength of not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, to be distributed among the several branches of the service according to the needs of each, and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteer infantry, as he may determine, from the country at large, under general law, or from the localities where their services may be required, without regard to citizenship or educational qualifications, and to form the same into not more than thirty regiments, organized as infantry regiments of war strength in the regular army: Provided, further, that each regiment shall have one surgeon, with the rank of ajor; two assistant surgeons, one of whom shall have the rank of captain, and one that of first lieutenant, and three hospital stewards: Provided, that such increase in the regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor and not later than July first, nineteen hundred and one."

As soon as practicable the officers and men of the volunteer army not authorized in the bill shall be mustered out, provided that enlisted men of volunteers may be transferred to and enlisted in such of the new organizations as may be below the maximum authorized strength. Provision is made that the act is not to be construed to cause the discharge of any commissioned officer now in the service.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Passed by the Senate; Hot Debate on the Canal Amendment.

Washington, Feb. 24.—After a session of nearly eight hours today, the senate this evening, at 6:39 o'clock, passed the river and harbor bill by the decisive vote of 50 to 3. The measure was under consideration throughout the day and on several of the committee amendments a determined fight was made, but in every instance the opposition availed nothing. The sharpest contest arose over the Nicaragua canal bill amendment. A point of order was made against it that it was general legislation, but the senate, to which the vice president submitted the point, overruled it. It was attacked as not being relevant to a river and harbor measure, but this, too, was overruled by the senate. Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.), Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah), and Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.), vigorously attacked the bill, their opposition being directed especially against the canal amendment. The statement was made that the measure would never see the light of day in the house, and that the canal would not be built with the proposition inserted in the bill. During the afternoon Mr. Sewell of New Jersey delivered a speech in support of the Hull-Hawley army reorganization b ill, in the course of which he declared that the United States was now as much at war in the Philippines as it was with Spain when our army was before Sa ntiago. He expressed the belief that it would require an army of 50,000 men to control the Filipinos, and that we were likely to have serious trouble in Cuba. Among the bills passed today were the following: Authorizing the legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico to create an additional indebtedness for the completion and furnishing of the territorial capitol; authorizing a re-survey of certain lands in Cheyenne county, Neb.; a bill relating to the entry of lands in Greer county, Oklahoma.

TWO AGAINST YOUNG JESSE

Whose Testimony Makes Him One of the Leeds Train Robbers.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24.—William Lowe, the confessor, finished his oft-repeated story of the Leeds train robbery in the trial of young Jesse James today. The cross-examination failed to shake him. Though Lowe could not possibly identify Caleb Jones, alleged to have been connected with the hold-up, Lowe apparently left no possible escape for James. He detailed the plot of the robbery and how it was carried out, and told of James' alleged part in it. Express Messenger Hills followed and practically identified James as the leader of the bandits.

NEWSPAPER PLANT BURNED

Minneapolis, Minn., Tribune Plant Entirely Consumed.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 24.—The five-story building on Fourth street, near First avenue, occupied and owned by the Tribune Publishing company, was destroyed by fire tonight. Nothing was saved, mailing lists, files, account books, contracts, with all the costly presses and type and linotypes were destroyed. Fortunately not a single life was lost nor a man injured. The loss to the Tribune company is about $100,000; insurance $80,000.

New York, Feb. 24.—The following bulletin was issued by Rudyard Kipling's physician at 10.30 p. m.: "Mr. Kipling, owing to added inammation and a continuation of the disease, is a little weaker, but otherwise as at the last bulletin." Soon after it was posted Dr. Janeway was asked if the case were likely to prove fatal. "The progress of the disease is less rapid than in a fatal case," was all the doctor would say.

Appointed by the President

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Interior.A. C. McGillivray, register of the land office at Bismarck, N. D.; Erwin A. Johns of Iowa, to be a commissioner to examine and classify lands.

SPOILED

Beef, if Within Seventy-two Hours, the Packer Lost.

IF THERE WERE CHEMICALS

Government Never Knew It--Eagan Defends Everything.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—After a session of little more than two hours the court of inquiry investigating the beef charges adjourned until Monday, pending the arrival of witnesses who have been summoned. Former Commissary General Eagan today concluded his testimony, explaining the provisions of contracts for beef for supplies to the armies in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. He vigorously denied any knowledge of any chemical treatment of beef to preserve it and disavowed any connection whatever of the government with any such treatment. General Eagan was followed by Major General S. B. MM. Young and other officers who were in the Santiago campaign, and by officers of the subsistence department. The refrigerated beef was commended, while the canned roast beef, on the whole, rather suffered as a sequence to the day's testimony.

On the stand today General Eagan wore the fatigue uniform of a brigadier general. Recurring to the contract requirements, he explained that Swift & Co. were wholly responsible for the beef until delivered to the government officials at the points designated by the department. The clause requiring beef to keep seventy-two hours after leaving the refrigerator was inserted, he said, at his instance, after the concerns declared they could prepare it so as to keep that long. Explaining further he said: 'Suppose a commissary should make requisition at Santiago for 20,000 pounds of beef, should secure it from the ship and take proper care of it, retaining it in the shade, and it should spoil within seventy-two hours, the contractors would not be paid for it." Many vouchers for beef had been paid, he said, and he presumed deductions for spoiled beef had been made, though he did not know. eH understood through Colonel Osgood that beef had been rejected by commands when in fact it was sweet and perfectly good.

Speaking of arrangements for the Porto Rican expedition, General Eagan said he understood General Brooke was to command it, and he, accordingly, consulted with General Brooks, reaching a complete and satisfactory understanding as to refrigerated beef. Subsequently he learned that General Miles assumed command, but he never consulted with him and did not know that General tMiles knew of the beef arrangements. Replying to Colonel Davis, he said that Colonel Sharp, chief commissary for that expedition, was furnished something like $250,000 credits on the United States and an offer to send cash was made but declined. This statement was intended to bear upon General Miles' statement that funds for purchase of supplies in Porto Rico were not available.

Here were read telegrams between General Eagan and Colonel Weston, the latter in Tampa, relative to the sending by a packing firm, of beef refrigerated, to Tampa, to test how long it would keep after removal from the ice boxes, with a view to the making of contracts after the breaking out of the war. The beef when removed from the ice box and hung up, was declared serviceable within forty-eight hours, whereas that left in the box after ice disapepared could not be used after eighteen hours. Frozen beef was declared by commissary officials at Tampa as the best solution of the fresh beef problem until circumstances were such as would admit the prompt delivery and use of refrigerated beef.

"Ample and complete," declared General Eagan, "was the authority of the commissaries in Cuba and Porto Rico to purchase beef on the hoof for any emergencies or at the will of their respective commanders." Reports received, he said, showed, he thought without exception,that the native beef was not nearly as satisfactory as the refrigerated beef. The latter tends to displace beef on the hoof, wherever both are equally available.

"Were any rations of any kind," asked Colonel Davis, "sent to the troops at any time as an experiment?"

"Five thousand pounds of the dole beef," responded General Eagan, "a canned preparation that made a nice hamburger steak, were sent. It found its way to Porto Rico, was used, and everybody was delighted with it. It was very expensive and was not purchased further."

He then reviewed the first shipment of refrigerated beef to Santiago, which he considered as experimental, because the value of refrigerated beef had not been stablished finally. Aside from these, absolutely no other experimental shipments were made, General Eagan declared with great emphasis. "On the contrary," he added, "I fought all the time against it."

"Was anything furnished on the pretense of experiment?" asked Colonel Davis, suggesting General Miles' notable allegation.

"No, sir never, not to the value of a penny," replied General Eagan, without indicating consciousness of the query's suggestiveness.

General Eagan then said many persons had offered alleged preservative processes, but he never entertained any such propositions and the department never had any connection whatever with any method of preserving beef, other than the ordinary refrigerating process.

He said he received, on August 3, General Miles' telegram from Porto Rico asking that no more refrigerated beef be sent, as he could secure native cattle. At that time a cargo of refrigerated beef was on the Manitoba, consigned to Porto Rico; freight was paid, and it was allowed to proceed. Had that not been the case, said General Eagan, it would not have gone. After that no more was sent to General Miles' forces.

Here witness detailed the supplying of troops in and for the Philippines, canned roast beef being sent. No complaints had been heard. The Australian frozen beef was delivered at 8 cents at Manila, the government paying $400 per day while the ship was detained at Manila. No mutton was sent. The government was now erecting a large refrigerating plant at Manila to avoid the expense of the ship's detention, it being the purpose to continue the use of Australian beef.

"I would like to say in regard to the abuse of this tinned roast beef," said General Eagan, "that when it was kept in the holds of vessels or exposed in the tropical sun, the effect is like that of the sun on the best canned butter in Arizona. It remains perfectly good, though it becomes very repulsive in appearance." He said if nothing better could be secured it was to be eaten from the cans, but only in emergencies, the real intention being to use it with condiments and with vegetables.

Replying to Colonel Gillespie, General Eagan said the question of the meat component of the army ration fo rthe tropics was never discussed with the commanding general, General Miles, nor was his opinion asked. General Shafter was not consulted, nor, to his knowledge, did either ever inquire at his office. Witness was very busy and the opportunity was not afforded. Had it been he would have seized it.

Colonel S. B. M. Young, Third cavalry, major general of the volunteers, commanding Second corps, told of Santiago campaign experiences with beef. No complaints about the tinned roast beef were heard.

Major A. H. Bowman, Second infantry, had no complaints from his command in Cuba. He did hear, however, unofficial complaints from other commands taht the canned roast beef was unsatisfactory and unpalatable. He ate some of it but it seemed to have been boiled excessively and deprived of its substance. It seemed old, as though canned a long time, and he and other officers remarked informally about it. Refrigerated beef was very satisfactory.

Captain J. M. Arasmith, Third infantry, major commissary department, testified to th esatisfaction with both the refrigerated and canned roast beef gave at Camp Thomas.

Captain Henry L. Ripley, Third cavalry, detailed the experiments with beef at Tampa, in line with the testimony of Colonel Weston. Canned roast beef was used enroute to Cuba during the siege. No complaints were heard, but it was almost tasteless, he said, quickly pulled on the taste and the men soon refused to eat it. Refrigerated beef gave general satisfaction.

At the conclusion of Captain Ripley's testimony Colonel Davis announced that no further witnesses were present, but probably fifteen others were summoned, whom he expected to arrive within a day or so. Accordingly, an adjournment until 10 o'clock Monday was taken.

FOR INCITING REVOLUTION

Deputies De Roulede and Millevoye are to be Tried.

Paris, Feb 24.—Deputies De Roulede, Marcel-Habert and Millevoye, who were arrested last night, were confronted at 2 o'clock this morning with General Roget, who declared that M. De Roulede had tried to induce him and his troops to march on the Elyse Palace.

There was much excitement in the chamber of deputies this afternoon and a large attendance of members. The president of the house, M. Deschanel, declared that he had received a request to prosecute Mm. De Roulede and Martel-Habert. The statement was greeted with cries of "Read it." The president then read a letter from the public prosecutor, according to which General Roget deposed that a band of men headed by De Roulede and Habert followed his brigade and entered the court yard of the barracks occupied by the troops. MM. De Roulede and Habert, the general further deposed, questioned the officers and refused to leave when requested to do so. Therefore they were arrested and confessed they wished to lead the troops into a revolutionary movement and to replace the "parliamentary republic by a plebiscite republic." (Uproar.) The two deputies mentioned were then removed to the police station.

The public prosecutor then asked for authority to prosecute the two prisoners on the charge of attempting to turn the troops from their duty. M. Castelin, Republican member for one of the divisions of Asine, moved that MM. De Roulede and Habert be set at liberty, provisionally, without prejudicing their prosecution, declaring that he knew of their love for the reponlic and did not believe his friends were as guilty as represented. The premier, M. Dupuy, said a decision whether or not to prosecute the two deputies ought to be taken without delay, and he asked the chamber to immediately appoint a committee with instructions to report upon the subject this evening. (Cheers.) M. Lasies, nationalist, representing the Condom district of Gers, said he had accompanied MM. De Roulede and Habert to the gate of the barracks, and asked to be included in the prosecution. The house then adjourned for the bureaux to meet and elect the committee.

The bureaux selected a committee unanimously favorable to the prosecution of MM. De Roulede and Habert and in opposition to M. Castelin's motion. After the briefest meeting, at which M. Dupuy was heard on the question, the committee decided to authorize the prosecution of the two deputies and subsequently reported to the chamber, which, by a show of hands, voted for the prosecution, and defeated M. Castelin's amendment.

In all, the police made about 400 arrests yesterday. The chief of police has commenced a search of the headquarters of the League of Patriots, situated in the Rue des Petit Champs, forcing open drawers, boxes, etc.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, February 25, 1899

Weather For Wichita Today:
Fair; warmer; southeast winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Johnson of Indiana's Roast Dewey Sends for the Oregon Eagan Defends the Army Beef Gomez's Entry Into Havana
2. Hopkins Is Ready to Deliver Legislature Adjourns March 4
3. Wichita Livestock Markets Trade Situation Unprecedented
5. Whittaker Plant Deal Not Closed Farmers to Have Telephones
6. No Trace of Hail Yet Report of Kansas Commission
8. Vendetta Ends a Greek Brigand Anna Gould's Husband Robs Her

GOMEZ

Makes a More or Less Triumphal Entry Into Havana.

ESCORTED BY AMERICANS

And a Limited Number of His Own Troops.

UPON THE ANNIVERSARY

Of the Beginning of the War in 1895 --Good-Will Prevails and the City Is Quiet.

Havana, Feb. 24.—Four years ago today the revolution in Cuba whach has just ended by the disappearance of Spanish rule from this island, broke out, and today was a general holiday, triumphal arches have been erected in the different quarters of the city, bearing patriotic inscriptions, rockets were popping in the air, bands were playing and General Ludlow, governor of Havana, had given permission to the Cubans to bring 500 of their troops into the city with General Maximo Gomez, who had selected this day for his triumphal entry into the Cuban capital. The festivities today were most spontaneously and widely enthusiastic. Havana had never seen anything like it before. The whole town was decorated, and the streets were packed with a crowd twice as large as turned out at the Garcia funeral.

General Gomez arrived on the edge of the town from Marianao at 12:30 p. m., escorted by the Second Illinois band and three battalions. These battalions then returned to their camp and did not enter the city. General Gomez and his escort came into the city in the following order: The band of the Seventh United States cavalry, mounted; oCmpany L, of the Seventh United States cavalry; the staff of General Gomez, with escort; General Mayia Roderiguez and staff; General Maximo Gomez, upon whose right was Major General Ludlow, and the members of Major General Ludlow's staff; then a great number of Cuban generals and officers, some mounted and some in carriages; then, finally, 1,000 Cuban cavalry and infantry.

As General Gomez passed the crowd went wild with vivas, hats were flung in the air and women showered flowers on all sides. The profession stopped frequently, eventually filing into the main streets of the city, passing Central Park and arriving at 2:30 o'clock at the Palace. The Prado and other avenues were lined with patriotic clubs, taking up various positions of vantage and then joining the procession as it passed on from the palace, from a balcony of which the procession was reviewed by General Gomez.

Once at the palace the Cuban commander in chief was welcomed by Senor Frederico Mora, the civil governor; Mayor Lacostie, the members of the city council, and Junta Patriotica, the members of the assembly, officials of all classes and numerous patriotic clubs.

Following the procession were many private carriages filled with women representing the best society allegorically dressed and others waving flags. The Cuban bands played the Cuban national hymn, varying this with "Dixie," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and popular American marches.

There were many floats expressing the friendship between the United States and Cuba. They attracted particular attention, each drawn by three yoke of oxen. One represented Cuba of yesterday, a woman standing with manacled hands, a broken wheelbarrow and other signs of desolation at her feet; the other, the Cuba of today, a woman under a palm, smiling and surrounded by evidences of prosperity. The contrast was very effective and everywhere applauded. A handsome carriage, containing ladies, and decorated with large Spanish, American and Cuban flags, draped together with white ribbons and bearing the legend, "Unity, Peace and Concord," was vociferously cheered. Still another float represented a Cuban woman holding an American flag, with the shattered crown of Spain at her feet. There was one representative float in honor of the country of Gomez. Several floats dressed as North American Indians were conspicuous. No fewer than 2,000 people were in line, requiring three hours to pass a given point.

The horses of the Cuban cavalry are scrawny and ill-fed, and the cavalrymen are clad in a vague Cuban uniform. All carried Remington carbines with nondescript bundles of clothing and bedding. They marched in lines of two. The infantry invariably kept step and as they passed the Palace presented arms. Most of them carried Cuban flags stuck in their rifles.

The enthusiasm of the crowd was directed to General Gomez and certain well known commanders rather than to the troops themselves. As compared to the way the Americanpopulace welcomes back soldiers—the men who have done most and suffered most—the ocBans today seemed neglected.

After the review at the Palace, General Gomez, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to El Vedado to visit Governor General Brooke. This evening he attends the charity ball at the Tacon theatre, where the best Havana society will be present. Boxes for the function have sold at a high premium. As darkness appears the streets are still crowded, fireworks are exploded and the returning bands play over and over again the national hymn. The theatres tonight give patriotic performances and there will be fireworks and music in Central Park. After the ball General Gomez will go to Quinta De Molinos, the former residence of the Spanish captain general, where he will reside, with his staff and escorts.

The foreign consuls raised their respective flags in honor of the day. The crowds throughout were orderly.

Canton, O., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Anna K. George pleaded not guilty to the indictment against her for the murder of George D. Saxton today and her trial was set for March 6.