



CONTROVERSY OVER ARMY BEEF.

The Court of Inquiry Continues the Hearing of Testimony

Relation to the Charges Recently Made by Major General Miles.

Officers Condemn Practically Without Exception the Canned Roast Beef Furnished as a Travel Ration, Declaring It Unpalatable and Wanting in Nutrition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The court of inquiry engaged in investigating the beef charges preferred by General Miles continued to-day, the hearing of testimony bearing on the controversy. A number of army officers who participated in the Santiago campaign were heard. Practically without exception the officers condemned the canned roast beef furnished as a travel ration, and reviewed complaints about it which the men very generally made, declaring it unpalatable and wanting in nutrition.

The contention of General Miles that the army in Cuba and Porto Rico should have been supplied with herds of cattle, or beef on the hoof, instead of refrigerated beef, was supported by every witness who to-day gave his opinion upon this question.

A feature of to-day's examinations was the general assertion of witnesses that they would not have felt it due to themselves or the men to have made any special report upon the beef had it not been for the special orders issued for such reports, rather would have permitted the unsatisfactory ration to pass without further notice, as an incident to warfare and to the peculiar trying conditions with which the army was confronted at the outbreak of the war.

A number of officers testified to the belief that a very small proportion of sickness in Cuba was due to the beef or unwholesome rations, but rather to the climate.

TESTIMONY AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The session of the Miles court of inquiry began to-day with Colonel William H. Powell of the Seventh Infantry, who was stationed at Madison Barracks at the outbreak of the war, on the stand. He said that he started for Tampa with a month's rations, and did not come in contact with the food from the Commissary Department at Tampa until about ready to start for Cuba. The regiment went through the Santiago campaign, and after the city was captured and the regiment quartered in the city he received orders from his men for money to buy stuff to eat. He investigated the so-called canned roast beef and had some of it served at his own table.

"I could not eat it," he continued. "It was a stringy, unwholesome looking mass more like seaweed than anything else I can think of. The men were sick and debilitated and could not keep it on their stomachs. We had at that time 152 sick. Soon after that the fresh beef began to arrive and the men ate readily and began to pick up in health. Afterward we were sent out to camp near the San Juan battlefield. Here, much of our meats spoiled before we could get it."

Colonel Davis inquired if "any other complaints had been received?"

"I would like to emphasize," said Colonel Powell, "that the enlisted men of the army are not in the habit of complaining. They seem to feel in campaign that the officers are doing all that can be done for them, and I can't say that I received anything that could be termed complaints. The officers discussed the matter freely and the quality of the canned beef was a matter of common talk."

Regarding the refrigerated beef, Colonel Powell said there was little to be said against it, except that some of it spoiled before it was received. There were no facilities for cooking while in the city, except a fire in the gutter, and all food had to be boiled. The regiment worked very hard while in the city, eighty-nine being on guard duty daily. Some of these were so sick that they fell down at their posts, and had to be brought in.

Witness thought the men would be better off in the country, and he directed his energies toward getting them out of town, rather than reporting on the quality of the rations. He had tried to get better qualities, but failed, and tried to get medical assistance to help his own contract surgeon, but this failed also.

"You made no official report at that time, then?" said Colonel Davis, "nor any effort to ameliorate the condition of the men as to their meat rations?"

"No, sir. I made no official report until after returning to the States, when I was ordered by the War Department to report on the canned roast beef."

"Yes, I understand."

Colonel Davis then produced a report from witness made from Governor's Island, September 20th, in which he condemned the canned roast beef, saying it produced disorders of the stomach. Colonel Powell said he had made that report on an order from the Adjutant General's office, and that it was based on personal knowledge and reports from his company commanders.

Colonel Powell concluded by reviewing the decrease in sickness after the issue of fresh beef and removal of the camp to the hills. After replying to a question, he said he attributed the sickness more to hygienic causes than to the food. His command was overwork-

ed and badly quartered and clothed, and appeared to be a complete wreck. He expressed an inability to estimate the amount of sickness due to food. Explaining his expression "want of nutritive value," he said the beef gave no pleasure in eating nor source of strength to the body.

In reply to a question from Colonel Davis, he said the issue of fresh beef was made direct through the regiment and was generally wholesome, but not thoroughly good when issued in the morning and often was putrid when distributed late in the afternoon. Replying to another question, he said he had declared to fellow-officers either at Santiago or at Montauk that the refrigerated beef tasted as though it had come in contact with chloroform or kerosene. This was noticeably true when broiled.

For years he had not personally used refrigerated beef upon his own table because he felt it would nauseate him. In reply to a direct question of Colonel Miles, the witness said he had never entertained an idea at Santiago or at Montauk that the beef had been treated chemically to preserve it. Replying further, he expressed the belief that had a herd of cattle been about the camp in Cuba all killing would have had to be done after sunset, and all issued before 8 o'clock in the morning. Reasoning from his experience in the Civil War, when cattle on the hoof were slaughtered and issued at night and satisfaction resulted, he thought cattle on the hoof in Cuba would have been preferable to the refrigerated beef.

Colonel Albert Smith, Fifteenth Infantry, followed Colonel Powell and testified that his regiment left New York on April 10th and went to Tampa, but he was relieved on June 6th and did not join his regiment again until late in the year, when he reached Santiago. General Ames was brigade commander. Refrigerated beef was being used and continued to be supplied until August 8th, when the regiment embarked for the North.

"The beef was good," he said, "except for the way it was spoiled. I understood that the beef had been lying in the sun on the dock."

The canned roast beef, he said, was used on the return trip. He did not know how much was used, but it was employed with tomatoes in making soup. The orders to embark were verbal, and the ration supplied at the Commissary's discretion. Colonel Smith said he had reason to believe very little canned roast beef had been eaten except in soup. Investigation made in September showed that it had given practically no satisfaction in either soup or when broiled. He had never heard of its being received prior to the Spanish war. He supposed it was intended to be eaten from the can since it was issued as a travel ration. Colonel Smith said he had not had it in his duty to make a report had it not been called for by the department, as he was not directly in contact with his regiment during the time when the most dissatisfaction was alleged to have existed.

Replying to Colonel Davis, he said he had no suspicion while using either the canned or refrigerated beef that it had been treated with chemicals in a general way he said he should have chosen beef on the hoof in preference to refrigerated beef had he been given the choice. As there was no option at the time he had not thought particularly about the matter.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Viele of the First Cavalry, another of the regular army officers who had been through the Santiago campaign, followed with a long recital of his experience with canned roast beef.

Colonel Davis: "What did you have as a meat ration going down on the transports?"

Witness—Canned roast beef.

Colonel Davis—What did you have in Cuba?"

Witness—Canned roast beef, except for a few days before leaving for home, when we had refrigerated beef.

Colonel Davis—What did you have on the transports coming home?"

Witness—Canned roast beef.

Colonel Davis—What satisfaction did it give?"

Witness—It did not give any satisfaction at all.

Colonel Davis—What complaints were made to you as to this beef?"

Witness—There were no complaints. There was no chance to get anything else, and the men took it and said nothing.

Colonel Davis—They did use it, then?"

Witness—I did not say they used it. It was a general issue, and I saw a good deal of it thrown overboard.

Colonel Davis—What did you do toward getting something to replace it?"

Witness—I did nothing; there was nothing to do. There was nothing else to be had.

Colonel Davis—Have you made any reports on this subject?"

Witness—Yes, I have made three reports.

Colonel Davis—But why was it you made no official reports on this subject while you were in the field?"

Witness—For one reason, that for a long time there was not a sheet of paper in my command.

Colonel Viele said that he did take up the subject of beef after the command got back to Montauk and sent out a circular letter to his troop commanders asking for reports. This was before he received official notice from the War Department that a report on this subject would be wanted. All the refrigerated beef his command received in Santiago seemed to be good. He only remembered one issue which was tainted. He had no complaints as to it from the men.

"Did you have any reason to suspect while you were at Santiago that the refrigerated beef had been treated with chemicals?" asked Colonel Davis.

"I had never heard of such a thing at the time," was the reply, "and such an explanation did not occur to me."

"Did you eat any of the refrigerated meat yourself?"

"Once," that was enough for me."

Responding to a request from Colonel Davis for his opinion as to the comparative desirability of beef on the hoof and refrigerated beef, he thought the former would have been preferable, because cattle could be driven to the camps, slaughtered, issued and cooked.

Brigadier General Hawkins was next called. He said complaints against canned roast beef and canned corned

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY BILL.

Formal Discussion of the Hull-Hawley Measure

Began at Yesterday Afternoon's Session in Upper House of Congress.

Cockrell Speaks for the Opponents to the Bill, Declaring That They Were Willing to Give the President All the Money and Men Desired, but Were Determined No Standing Army Should be Fastened Upon the Country Without Full and Free Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Formal discussion of the Hull-Hawley army reorganization bill was begun in the Senate this afternoon. Hawley and Warren, Republicans, supported the measure, and Mitchell and Cockrell, Democrats, opposed it, while Proctor, Republican, addressed the Senate in favor of some amendments which he proposed to the bill. All the speakers are members of the Committee on Military Affairs. Cockrell's speech, though brief, was particularly notable, as he spoke definitely for the opposition to the army bill. He declared practically in so many words that the Hull-Hawley bill could not become a law at this session. He and those who stood with him were willing to give the President all the money and every man he should desire, but they were determined that no great standing army should be fastened upon the country without full and free discussion.

The postoffice appropriation bill was passed to-day. Butler of North Carolina and Pettigrew of South Dakota having concluded their speeches.

Soon after the Senate convened Pettigrew of South Dakota presented resolutions from the Legislature of South Dakota urging the Senators of that State to support the bill.

Commenting upon the resolutions, Pettigrew said that he denied the right of the Legislature to instruct him, although he was always glad to hear from that body.

"The present Legislature of South Dakota," he said, "is the third in line to be elected a Senator the last time. In one resolution was passed indorsing the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Both houses of the next Legislature passed a similar resolution. The present Legislature is in favor of the single gold standard. If I should undertake to follow the lead of the Legislature I would be on almost every side of almost every public question."

The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to.

Alison of New York introduced a bill amending the Act of June 13, 1888, by adding to it a provision that whenever a bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust, but one stamp shall be required, that being the highest for either paper. The bill was passed.

Quay of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, presented a batch of reports favorable to the erecting of public buildings in various parts of the country.

A message was received from the House transmitting the bill passed by that body appropriating \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain in accordance with the terms of the Paris treaty. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The postoffice appropriation bill was laid before the President, and its consideration was resumed.

At 2 o'clock the debate closed and the voting began.

Butler's amendment reducing the amount paid to railroads was defeated—45 to 15.

Hawley was recognized to speak on the army reorganization bill, and as he proceeded was given very close attention. He said he did not see how anybody could have voted against taking up the bill, for it was evident to all that it was necessary to do something to strengthen the present army. He thought there could be no doubt that the Spanish Cortes would ratify the Paris treaty within the next two or three days. With this proceeding concluded and the exchange completed, the army necessarily must be reduced to its original dimensions of 27,000, unless some new laws should be enacted.

Mitchell of Wisconsin, also a member of the Military Committee, followed Hawley. He criticized the Hull bill, saying that it was not, as is claimed, a reorganization bill, as the only material change in the present system was in the artillery. He then took up various details of the bill, outlining his objections to arguments in favor of the one, one by one.

Proctor, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, offered his amendments proposed yesterday. Proctor said that if the present bill were passed, no proper reorganization of the army could be expected for twenty-five years. Under the present system there was a constant scramble to get out of the fighting branch of the service and into the staff, a scramble, which he said, was unseemly. The officer with the strongest "pull" and the greatest political influence was able to gain his post.

Warren of Wyoming, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, delivered a carefully prepared speech, largely technical in its nature, in the course of which he contrasted the Hull-Hawley bill and also as the "makeshift" offered by Cockrell. He felt that the Hull-Hawley measure ought to be passed without delay. He maintained that the day had passed when an army of 25,000 men was sufficient for the needs of this country. The seacoast fortifications alone required 21,000, and quite as many more men were required for army duty

on the frontiers. This, too, aside from the men now needed in our island possessions.

He declared that the regular army seemed to be regarded by some as almost a pestilence, rather than a thing to be supported. He thought it not too much that this nation support as soldiers four men in each 5,000 of the population of the country. He declared that the tollers and taxpayers were not protesting against a proper army bill, and that they would not forgive those who proposed to leave the President without a sufficient army force.

Cockrell, the leading Democratic member of the Military Affairs Committee, agreed that reorganization of the army was absolutely necessary. It was evident, he said, that either the organization was deficient or the officers inefficient. Cockrell declared that he was not sufficient during the remaining days of this session to discuss, formulate and pass a perfect reorganization bill, and he added that no bill such as had been proposed should be passed.

"We propose," said he, "ample provision to meet any emergency. We will give the Executive every dollar, and every man to sustain the Government that is necessary."

"I indulge in a filibuster occasionally myself," said Mason, interrupting Cockrell, "but I always give full notice when I mean to do so. I think it perfectly permissible under the rules, and I would like to have the Missouri Senator inform us if such is his purpose now."

"I'm always frank," replied Cockrell, "and I am frank when I say that I do not intend to begin a filibuster. I will only want to discuss full and fair discussion of the army bill, such consideration as so important a measure should have, and every Senator here knows that it is impossible to get such discussion in the days left of the session."

"Then," retorted Mason, "we are not to have an announced filibuster?"

Without replying, Cockrell, at 4:30 p. m., yielded the floor to Pritchard, and the Senate, on his motion, went into executive session.

At 6:02 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House reached the last page of the naval bill to-day, and adjourned with a point of order against a provision fixing the price of armor plate at \$545 per ton. The provision in the bill went out on a party line, the Democrats opposing it, and the bill was not limited to the armor to be purchased with the appropriation in the bill, whereupon it was modified to meet this objection against it, the point of order pending at adjournment being raised.

At the time of the time to-day was occupied in debating the amendment offered by Mudd (R.) of Maryland, appropriating \$720,000 to complete the three buildings authorized to be erected at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The Naval Committee, with the exception of Cummings, strenuously opposed the bill, and the bill was not reported to the House until comprehensive plans had been decided upon, but the House overruled the committee and adopted the amendment—75 to 53.

Two important provisions in the paragraph providing for the construction of the "Sixth" fleet of ships, and the order of order. One provided that no more than two battleships, two armored and two protected cruisers should be built at any one yard, and the other provided that no bid for the construction of ships should be entertained from any firm or company which had not at the time of bidding an adequate plant.

Democratic Advisory Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee has appointed an advisory committee to the National Campaign Committee, to advise on the policy and interests of the Democratic committee along the lines of the national platform. The committee, of which Mr. Jones himself is a member, includes Stephen M. White of California, D. J. Campau of Michigan, Norman Mack of New York, John P. Altgeld of Illinois and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts. The headquarters will be in Washington.

An Express Car Robbed.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Feb. 21.—A special train of the Santa Fe Railway, Kan., says: "An express car on the Cherryville train, on a branch of the Santa Fe Railway, was robbed of a large amount of currency and money orders to-day in this city, while Express Messenger Cooper was at breakfast in the dining car with a skeleton key. The amount secured is not given. The robbers escaped. It is stated that the robbers secured about \$4,000, the Wells-Fargo Express Company being the loser."

Two Women Fatally Injured.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Two women were fatally injured in a boarding house fire at 330 Michigan avenue. The injured: Theresa Doyle, jumped from third-story window, both legs broken and internal injuries; Josephine Wright, jumped to its original dimensions of 27,000, unless some new laws should be enacted.

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REBELS PLAN AN ATTACK ON MANILA

An Edict Issued by an Officer of the Filipino Government

Calling Upon Insurgents to Make War Without Quarter on Americans.

Filipino Families Not to be Molested, but All Other Individuals, of Whatever Race They May be, to be Exterminated Without Compassion, After the Extermination of the Army of Occupation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon from General Otis:

Manila, Feb. 21.—Adjutant General, Washington: The following was issued by an important officer of the insurgent Government at Malolos, February 15, 1899, for execution during the evening and night in this city:

"First—You will so dispose that at 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all of the streets of San Pedro, armed with their balos and convenients, or guns and ammunition, if convenient."

"Second—Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation."

"Third—The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilid and liberate the prisoners and 'presidarios' and having accomplished this, they will be armed, saying to them: 'Brothers, we must save ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamy and treachery which they have committed upon us; have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor. All Filipinos engaged will be second you—long live the Philippine independence!'"

"Fifth—The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without, and these shots will be the signal for the attack of Tross, Binondo, Quiapo and Sampaloc to go into the streets and do their duty; those of Pake, Ermita and Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock, unless they see that their companions need assistance."

"Sixth—The militia of Tondo will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning, if all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates, we know how to die as men, shedding our blood in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants. War to without quarter to the false Americans who have deceived us. Either independence or death."

The dispatch of General Otis indicated by dashes, the officials were unable to decipher to-night. There is no "fourth" paragraph in the insurgent statement as far as the speaking is concerned.

ALL QUIET AT ILOILO AND MANILA.

MANILA, Feb. 21.—5:15 p. m.—The United States transport Newport has arrived from here from Iloilo with dispatches from General Miller to General Otis. She reports all quiet at Iloilo. The American troops there are occupying the suburbs of Jaro and Molo. Business has been resumed generally with the outside world. Some rice is coming in from the provinces, and there has been no fighting since February 12th. All is quiet at Manila. The heat is causing some inconvenience, but no casualties have been reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The War Department has received the following: Manila, Feb. 21.—Adjutant General, Washington: General Miller reports on the 19th inst. that the insurgents force a few miles out from Iloilo as believed to be disintegrating. Can maintain his position with present force. Business in city being resumed. He has sent up for representative men officials from the capital of the island of Negros, where the American flag was raised, and American protection requested against small insurgent forces on the island. Affairs there and in Cebu very discouraging. He will endeavor to maintain and improve promising conditions. Affairs here quiet. Small insurgent forces east of city driven away with a considerable loss to enemy. Additional casualties:

First—Washington—Wounded, February 19th, Company L, Private Carson; killed, by accident, killed, February 20th, Company K, Privates Alton A. Reinhardt; Company M, John F. Adams.

First California—Wounded, February 20th, Company L, Privates Arthur Buhl, thumb; John W. Parro, arm; Max R. Krux, arm; Thomas C. Haley, thigh.

Casualties near Iloilo, Panay island, February 14th: Eighteenth Infantry—Killed, Company A, Corporal Robert S. Grigsby. Wounded—Company A, Sergeant Robert Jennings, thigh; Company J, Corporal James H. Saunders, nipple. All wounds above slight.

Otis.

Owing to lack of punctation and regard to economy in cable tolls, General Otis' bulletin is not very clear in some essential points, particularly the reference to the island of Negros. A careful study of the dispatch on that point has convinced the officials here that General Otis means to say that four representative inhabitants of the island of Negros have come to Manila, having been sent by General Miller to meet and confer with General Otis in regard to the extension of American occupation to that island. Negros is the fourth island in the Philippine group of importance. It lies at its nearest point about ten miles from the island of Panay, and General Miller's forces must have been in plain sight of Negros during the week preceding the capture of Iloilo. Just to the east of Negros, separated by a very narrow strait, is the island of Cebu, which is also a part of General Otis' pur-

pose to occupy. From General Otis' dispatch it is gathered that neither at that point nor at Negros is there likely to be a very substantial resistance. ADMINISTRATION MUCH ENCOURAGED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Cabinet at its meeting to-day discussed the message received from General Otis at Manila, and reached the conclusion that the situation generally in the Philippines is considerably improved. From other sources it is learned that the insurgent leaders have admitted that when the United States forces are reinforced by the troops now nearing Manila their chances of success will be greatly reduced. This gives the Administration much encouragement, and it is generally believed that the complete subjugation of the insurgents will be a matter of a comparatively short time.

A LETTER FROM THE POPE.

Reproof of Opinions Expressed in the "Life of Father Hecker."

ROME, Feb. 21.—The "Osservatore Romano" will publish to-night a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons, saying:

"If the term 'Americanism' signifies quality as peculiar to Americans and usages adapted to their customs, then we have nothing to say against it, but if it denotes the opinions expressed in the 'Life of Father Hecker,' we are convinced that the American Bishops will be the first to reject them."

The Pope's letter especially reproves opinions concerning relaxation of discipline and non-observance of doctrinal points, as a pretext for attracting dissenters to Catholicism, the direction of souls by inspiration of the Holy Ghost, independent of priestly control, the diversion of virtue into active or passive criticism of the old religious orders, and concerning unusual methods of preaching Catholicism to dissenters.

The letter, which occupies five columns in the "Osservatore Romano," begins by lauding Cardinal Gibbons and the American Catholics. Alluding to the many proofs of good which he has given them in the past, the Pope wishes them to see in the present document another proof of his affection for America.

While he makes it clear that the letter is one of warning at certain references to the "Life of Father Hecker," His Holiness carefully distinguishes between the doctrinal aspects of the new theories and questions of practical discipline, and strongly urges the impossibility of any change in the former.

While admitting that the church has always recognized and acted upon the necessity of adopting certain points of discipline to modern requirements, it rests with the church, the Pope points out, and not with individuals, to determine how and when such adaptations should be made.

"All virtues," says His Holiness, "must necessarily be active. The contempt shown by innovators for what they are pleased to call the passive virtues has naturally led to a contempt of religious life as suited only to the weak and as an impediment to Christian perfection and to the good of the community."

This error the Pope energetically condemns, declaring it "injurious to the religious orders and in contradiction to history."

He reminds the Americans of their indebtedness to the religious orders, both active and contemplative, and the letter arouses deep interest in Rome. The Liberal papers declare that it constitutes a "solemn manifestation of the intransigent spirit in Catholicism," and predict that it will produce an immense effect in America.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Rome correspondent of the "Times" says: "Generally speaking, the speaking is regarded as a qualified condemnation of the Hecker doctrines. It would be erroneous to suppose that it condemns or directly affects Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland or the group of English prelates who have so largely contributed to the spread of Roman Catholicism in the United States. It is partly the outcome of a deep laid, long matured intrigue, and if this is the only result of twelve months' plotting, it is clear that the letter will strengthen rather than weaken the position of the American prelates whom the intrigue was intended to overthrow. Throughout the bitter phases of the bitter conflict which preceded its publication, the Pope displayed a prudence and perspicacity astonishing in a man of his age, placed in a position where unbiased information is not readily forthcoming."

German Warship Going to Samoa.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 21.—The German warship Coromoran has left Kalo Chou for Hongkong and Apia, Samoa. The Coromoran is a third-class cruiser. She carries eight 4-inch quick-firing guns and seven Maxim guns of smaller caliber.

Over Sixty Years a Postmaster.

YORK (Pa.), Feb. 21.—John Logan, one of the oldest Postmasters in the United States, died at his home at Cross Roads, this county. He was appointed Postmaster during the Administration of President Van Buren in 1837, and has filled the same office continuously up to the time of his death. He was 88 years old.