# MILES COURT OF INQUIRY.

*GEN. KENT, DR. DALY, LIEUT.-COL. HUMPHREY AND OTHERS EXAMINED.*

**Dr. Daly's "Processed" Beef Proves Not to Have Been Intended for Issue and Was Not Issued—Gen. Kent Says the Men Complained of the Canned Roast Beef—The Refrigerated Beef Was Excellent and He Never Had Any Suspicion That It Was Chemically Treated—Samples of Canned Beef Shown to the Court.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The army court of inquiry continued to-day its investigation of Gen. Miles's charges about the beef supply of the army in the war with Spain. The testimony reflected different opinions about the canned roast beef. One witness said that he had eaten it in Cuba with relish and another testified that he was nauseated by the second mouthful. Others thought it unpalatable, but were unable to say anything about its nutritive value. In opposition to the statements of Gen. Miles and a number of officers the assertion was made to-day that canned roast beef had been supplied to the army for several years. It was admitted that the supply was not to any great extent.

Col. Woodruff, purchasing commissary at Governors Island, New York, testified to making contracts for thousands of dollars' worth of canned roast beef for the army in Cuba and Porto Rico, and he declared that in each case received by him there was an Agricultural Department certificate to the effect that the meat had been properly inspected before killing and during the canning process.

Major Daly, the surgeon who originated the charge of embalmed beef, was examined, and supplemented his testimony before the War Investigating Committee by remarking that when the quarters of processed beef on a transport at Tampa were shown him Col. Weston remarked to him that it was put there to see what it would do. Notwithstanding this remark, Dr. Daly did not receive the impression that it was only an experiment, but thought the quarters were a sample of what he imagined was in the hold of the Rio Grande for issue to the troops. Gen. Davis asked Dr. Daly how he could reconcile his impression with the statement of Col. Weston, but Dr. Daly's reply was that he did not think Col. Weston's remark indicated an experiment.

For the first time in the investigation of the beef question, either by the War Commission or the court of inquiry, the statement was heard to-day that some of the supposed processed beef was distributed to troops to be eaten. The witness was an officer of the Sixth Cavalry, who was on the Rio Grande at the time. The commissary had informed him that samples of a certain kind of beef were to be distributed on board as an experiment. He knew that some of it was received by Troop F and cooked, but he did not know if any of it had been eaten.

The court of inquiry will begin to-morrow the examination of officers of the Commissary Department. Brig.-Gen. Eagan will be the first witness, and he will be followed by other officers whose testimony is expected to inform the court about the contracts for the beef supply. It is the intention of the court to conclude this line of testimony by the middle of next week, and then proceed to Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, where representatives of the contractors will be called for examination.

Dr. William H. Daly of Pittsburg was the first witness. He told of his appointment in the army as a Major and Chief Surgeon and his assignment to Gen. Miles's staff. He described his duties at Tampa before the departure of the expedition to Cuba, explaining how he was charged with an inspection of the sanitary arrangements of the city and later sent to Key West and Miami to ascertain their fitness for camping troops. These duties were performed under the direction of Col. Greenleaf, and soon after their completion he went to Porto Rico and reported to Gen. Miles at Guanica. His duties there were various. He had to look after the eligibility of sites for division hospitals, inspect the sources of water supply, the barracks of troops and inquire into camp sanitation. He was attending physician at army headquarters, and also expected to look after the health of the men wherever necessary. His return from Porto Rico was under orders to superintend the fitting up of the hospital ship Panama for the bringing home of convalescents. He took charge of the Panama and received convalescents at Arroyo and Mayaguez, bringing them to Fort Monroe. Having completed this duty he reported to Gen. Miles, and because of a severe illness secured leave of absence. He next received orders to inspect immune regiments in the South, and went to Jacksonville, Fla., Chickamauga, Ga., and Lexington, Ky., on this purpose, making a report which was handed to Col. Mains, and presumably was sent to Gen. Miles. The inspections were made by a board of which Dr. Daly was a member. His specific duties related more directly to camp hygiene and food and clothing supply.

Col. Davis called Dr. Daly's attention to his report to Major-Gen. Miles, in which he charged the use of chemicals in the preparation of refrigerated beef. After examining a copy of it, Dr. Daly pronounced it correct, except as to the date. The date of Sept. 21 is a mistake, said Dr. Daly. "I told the War Commission that my relief was that it should be Oct. 21, and I changed the date. This copy has been changed, and I think I changed it to Oct. 21 in Col. Darlington's office. After much thought on the matter, I am now convinced that it should be about Oct. 14."

Col. Davis made an explanation to the court about the report, saying that he found reference in it to certain persons who had contracted with the Government. "It would be unfair to Dr. Daly," he said, "to proceed further with him at this time, and unfair to those persons named in the report, who should, according to law, be allowed to be present and hear the statement."

Col. Davis's remarks were accepted as an explanation of the propriety of allowing the packing houses to have their representatives present at the examination of Dr. Daly on the question relating to their contracts. Dr. Daly was told that he would be recalled, but for the present the court would proceed with his examination as to the alleged processed beef seen by him at Tampa, said to have been treated and placed on exhibition by a man named Powell.

In speaking of his observations of a quarter of beef hanging on a transport at Tampa, Dr. Daly said that his attention was called to it by Col. Weston, who, so far as he could remember, said to him: "This beef has been hanging in the sun for sixty hours and we want to see what it will do." Col. Weston did not tell him that the beef was there on exhibition, and therefore he took it for granted that it was a sample of the beef in the hold of the transport. He cut a small piece off the quarter, wrapped it up, and later cooked it at the fire at the corral. It made him ill and brought to mind an illness of several years before when he had eaten some pâté and antelope preserved by him on a hunting trip in the West. Dr. Daly said that as late as December, when he met Col. Weston in the War Department and had a conversation with him about the quarter of beef, he received the impression that it was put there to see what would happen. It was only on exhibition.

Gen. Davis—What was your impression? A.—My idea was that there was a supply of beef that had been furnished to the United States by contract, and that had to tide over the seventy-two hours called for in the contract, and that the beef was, of course, had to see that it would last the length of time, and that the quarter was put there to prove this to the Commissary officers. I did not view this with satisfaction, rather in the light of something very desirable. Reverting to my hunting trip in the West, he explained that the elk and antelope had been preserved by a decoration of salicylic and boracic acid, and that illness after eating the elk had been attributed to these chemicals. The quarter at Tampa was just the same, and brought to my mind the experience in the West.

Gen. Davis—Do you say Col. Weston said to you that the quarter was put there to see what would happen, and you also say your impression was that it was not there as an experiment? Is Weston's remark indicative of a nature of a trial, how do you reconcile your impression with that?

A.—That he had no idea of an experiment. He had made no report on the matter of treating the cooked piece of meat and the inference at that time he had no such idea.

Q.—Did Lieut. H. Beckham of the Subsistence Department, commissary of the cavalry division, say to you that Gen. Sumner was trying to experiment? A.—He was with his command at the time, and replying to inquiries of Col. Weston said that to his knowledge no beef was being tested with at Tampa, but on the transport going to Cuba there were four quarters of beef as an experiment.

Q.—Where did you receive it? A.—At Port Tampa.

Q.—Was it put on board? A.—I don't know, but I found orders from Gen. Sumner to observe and see how long it would keep. When received it was covered with gunny sacks. I did not know of its treatment, but was told it was an experiment. The quarters were hung up, but spoiled and were thrown overboard. No part of this beef was eaten by any one on the vessel.

Capt. Beckham knew of no fresh beef on board for use by the troops except the four quarters mentioned and the canned roast beef. "There must have been some for the cabin passengers," he said, "but except the canned roast beef there was no other fresh beef for the soldiers."

The next witness was Lieut. James A. Cole of the Sixth Cavalry, a regiment in Gen. Sumner's brigade. He testified that the day after getting on the transport Capt. Beckham came to him and said that some well-known firm of packers had requested him to distribute on board samples of a certain kind of beef that was intended to keep until time for its use in Cuba. A piece of this beef was turned over to Troop F and hung up on the ship and exposed to the sun. It stayed there about three days. At the end of seventy-two hours the troop cook informed him that the beef was spoiling. "I examined it," Lieut. Cole said, "and ordered it thrown overboard at once. The day after it had been issued I saw a piece of this kind of beef cooked. It was cooked in a troop other than my own. One point brought out to me by Capt. Beckham was that the beef was no part of the ration, but was furnished without cost, and I took it merely as an experiment. I heard the matter discussed after it had been thrown overboard, and one officer ventured the opinion that it had been frozen, but I doubt that because the flesh was not unusually cold and was not hard."

Lieut. Cole testified to eating canned roast beef on the transport and did not regard it as unwholesome.

Col. Davis called the court's attention to the difference between Capt. Beckham's and Lieut. Cole's statements, and suggested that the former had apparently forgotten to state some of the circumstances about the distribution of the four quarters of beef. He thought it might be well to recall Capt. Beckham and allow him to listen to Lieut. Cole's remarks on this point. The suggestion was not acted upon, and Col. Gillespie, reverting to the canned roast beef, inquired about Lieut. Cole's opinion of it. The Lieutenant said he had eaten it twice in Cuba, made two meals of it, and relished it.

Lieut.-Col. H. H. Humphreys, Twenty-second Infantry, testified to securing several cans of canned roast beef in Cuba and said he remembered seeing some of the refrigerated beef. The latter was received with pleasure by the troops as a change, but a great deal of it spoiled and the Subsistence Department tried to make up the deficiency by supplying canned roast beef, but this gave no satisfaction, the men could not eat it. Although this was very unsatisfactory as an article of food, he made no report on the matter, because the regimental commander was there to attend to any such complaints. Replying to Gen. Davis, he said that the spoiling of the refrigerated beef and the unsuitableness of the canned roast beef did, in his opinion, leave the men without adequate food. As to the refrigerated beef, it was brought up to the camps and dumped right on the polluted ground over which the troops and Cubans had trod. As to his own experience with canned roast beef he had swallowed one forkful, but the second gagged him. "I ate bacon after that," was his concluding remark.

The court at this point took a recess until 2 P. M.

Major-Gen. J. F. Kent was the first witness when the court resumed its session in the afternoon. He said that he had command of a division in the operations before Santiago. Being told that the men complained of the canned roast beef, that it was obnoxious to them and they sickened of it, he looked into the matter and recognized that no remedy could be applied, as there was nothing to take the place of the canned roast beef. He said that he had no control over the food supply. It was entirely under the control of the Major-General commanding the expedition. Fresh beef was issued after the surrender and some complaints were heard about its spoiling.

Q.—What satisfaction did the refrigerated beef give? A.—At Tampa it was excellent and a treat to the men. In Cuba it was not satisfactory for the reason that it frequently spoiled before the men received it. It would leave the refrigerator in the morning, Gen. Kent continued, and sometimes not reach the camp until evening. This was due to the absolute insufficiency of transportation. At no time did I have any suspicion that it had been treated with chemicals. As to the canned roast beef, from personal experience I am able to state that it was not palatable; it was tasteless and objectionable. In appearance it looked like meat from which all nutriment had been extracted. It was covered over with a white, slimy substance.

Gen. Kent said that from previous experiences he thought he had the right to expect, when placed in command of the division, that he would have the control of the supplies of the division, but he did not have such control. He did not consider the canned beef subject one of such great importance as to warrant a special report from him.

In answer to questions from Gen. Davis he said that he did not attribute the general sickness of the troops to the canned beef. "I thought the less we had to eat the better," he said. "At my headquarters I observed that those who ate most were the sickest."

Gen. Davis—Considering the theatre of operations and the time of year, what would you think of the advisability of having used the refrigerated beef supplied? A.—I should consider it most desirable.

Q.—But the practicability of it? A.—I doubt the practicability; I doubt it very much.

Gen. Kent was then excused from further examination.

To THE SUN reporter he said, in explanation of his remark about having control of the division supplies, that he thought from his experience in the civil war he should have had such control. "The division is a unit," he added.

"Who had the control?" he was asked.

"Gen. Shafter," said Gen. Kent.

Following Gen. Kent, Major William Swigert of the Third Cavalry, now at Augusta, Ga., testified to the good quality of the refrigerated beef supplied at that place.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief and Purchasing Commissary at Governors Island, N. Y., then took the stand. He testified that during the six months following the declaration of war he had purchased $21,116,804 and had transferred for the use of certain commands $870,989. He had during this time made a great many contracts for supplies for the army. These supplies covered everything necessary in the line of food except refrigerated beef. He had contracted for canned roast beef and canned boiled beef. In his opinion there was practically no difference between the two kinds of meat. Invited to present the court with a record of the contracts for this class of food, he submitted the following statement:

Charles F. Mattlage, New York, $219 worth; G. A. Coughey, representing Leggett & Co., $10,304 and $1,706; F. J. Dessoir, representing R. C. Williams & Co., $2,696; Samuel Heyman, representing Nelson Morris & Co., $8,840; John J. O'Rorke, representing Austin Nichols, $2,423; Samuel Brown, representing the Armour Packing Company, $3,753; Armour & Co., $89,932. Of the boiled beef he purchased $9,776 worth from Armour & Co. and $1,045 worth from Charles F. Mattlage.

He testified that there were no large quantities of canned fresh beef on hand when the war broke out. There had been very little of it used in the army and its sale was limited. It had been used in the army for twenty years to his knowledge, but not to any extent. He had been informed by the representative of Armour & Co. that that firm had sold nearly 19,000,000 pounds to the French Army. The only American demand, said Col. Woodruff, was for use by shipchandlers. To supply the demand of the United States it was necessary to take all that was in the country, and one firm was compelled to bring a lot of 350,000 pounds back from Europe, where it had been sent about ten months before under a three-year guarantee to the French Army. He opened several cans of this supply and found the beef in good condition. It was perfectly sound and had not in the least deteriorated. He did not think, however, that the packers used quite enough salt in the preparation of the canned fresh beef.

Col. Woodruff declared that in all his contracts he had a clause that the contractor should replace all beef found to be defective through the fault of the contractor. He had not had any demand upon him by any board of survey to have any goods replaced. He further stated that the cans of fresh beef were placed in boxes on which his initials were stamped, and every box bought by him contained a certificate of the Agricultural Department that the contents had passed their inspection before killing and during canning.

Col. Davis called the witness's attention to the testimony that beef on the hoof had been suggested as better than refrigerated beef, and that it had been used in the army in Indian campaigns. Col. Woodruff replied that in his experience of twenty-five years in the Commissary Department, during which time he had furnished supplies for nearly all the Indian campaigns, except the Wounded Knee campaign, he had not at any time purchased beef on the hoof. To his knowledge, beef on the hoof was not taken along by the troops in any of these expeditions.

Col. Davis asked if the statement that the usual fresh beef supply of the army was beef on the hoof expressed a fact.

"That is not my observation," replied Col. Woodruff. As to the refrigerated beef he said it had been supplied to the army only within the last six years.

Capt. Daniel L. Howell, Seventh Infantry, testified that canned beef was nutritious, but not palatable. Refrigerated beef, he believed, was perfectly good when placed in the refrigerator, but the best of it supplied to the troops in Cuba was covered with a slime and much of it spoiled. He had not heard any suggestion in Cuba that it had been chemically treated.

"If chemicals had been used it would have preserved it," he said in answer to a question.

Col. Davis produced two cans of beef brought by him from the War Department on Monday. He said that Gen. Miles had given them to him with the assurance that he believed they came from Porto Rico.

"If the Major-General commanding is satisfied that they came from that place, then I am," he remarked.

An orderly was called and the can was opened. The meat had a wholesome odor, but was covered with grease. Capt. Howell pronounced it a fair sample of that seen by him in Cuba. The members of the court looked at the beef carefully. Gen. Davis cutting it to pieces with a penknife. None of the court ventured, however, to taste it, nor did they express any opinion as to its merits.

# THE FAREWELL ADDRESS.

*BAILEY OF TEXAS PROPOSES TO HAVE IT READ IN THE HOUSE.*

**Speaker Reed Promptly Assents and Keeps Members in Their Seats to Hear It—A Little Flurry Over the Armor-Plate Provision in the Naval Appropriation Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House to-day Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) asked and obtained unanimous consent that before proceeding to the transaction of business the House listen to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address by the Clerk. Having decided that the address should be read, Speaker Reed determined that the House should hear it, and sternly repressed every indication of disorder or inattention. The address was read by Mr. Lampson, whose clear enunciation and intelligent appreciation of its contents brought out the sentiments of the document to the best advantage. The reading occupied fifty minutes, and it was followed by a hearty round of applause. Such a period of enforced restraint had its reaction in a "free and easy" on the floor that obstructed for a minute or two the transaction of business.

Mr. Heminway (Rep., Ind.) presented the conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

Further consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was continued in Committee of the Whole. The pending question was the point of order made by Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) against the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay $545 a ton for armor, as being a change of existing law, which authorizes the payment of $400 a ton only.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) said the effect, and the only effect, of the point of order made by Mr. Hopkins would be to prevent the United States from using upon its battleships the quality of armor that every other civilized nation in the world was purchasing for its ships. Mr. Boutelle fiercely denounced Mr. Hopkins for his action, saying that it was pure obstruction, the outgrowth of neither statesmanship nor wisdom, but of demagogy.

Mr. Hopkins, responding, said that if to insist upon orderly procedure under the rules, and that the gentleman from Maine and his committee should follow the law, offended him, he (Hopkins) still preferred to stand by the rules. As able and powerful as the gentleman from Maine was, Mr. Hopkins said, the House was not willing to concede that he was the whole thing, painful as it might be to him (Boutelle) to have it said. [Laughter.] Mr. Hopkins said he was willing to put his record on this subject against that of the gentleman from Maine. He had stood against what he deemed an exorbitant price for armor plate, and whenever the attention of the House had been challenged in that respect it had always stood by him, as had the Senate also. They had always declined to follow Mr. Boutelle and his committee. Chairman Sherman overruled Mr. Hopkins's point of order upon the authority of a decision made by himself last year upon a similar provision in the Naval bill then under consideration, for the reason that it was a mere limitation upon the expenditures of the appropriation carried in the bill.

Mr. Boutelle then addressed the House in support of the armor proposition.

Objection was made by Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) to an extension of his time. In the confusion that ensued Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) rose and remained standing in the aisle. When Mr. Boutelle saw him he curtly asked: "What do you want?"

Mr. Lewis suavely remarked that he was not addressing the gentleman from Maine, but was asking the gentleman from Delaware to withdraw his objection.

This struck home. Mr. Boutelle's approval, but Mr. Lewis added: "I would ask the gentleman, however, what was that gratuitous remark he just made about me?"

"Nothing," replied Mr. Boutelle. "Nothing at all."

"That is what the gentleman has been saying all the morning," retorted Lewis, which convulsed the House.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) offered an amendment providing that the Government should build an armor-plate plant of its own.

Mr. Boutelle made a point of order against this amendment. In the course of animated colloquy between Messrs. Boutelle and Underwood the former admitted that out of the increase of $145 a ton for the Krupp armor, $45 or $50 a ton was to be paid to the patentee as royalties.

Mr. Underwood said it was customary for the Naval Committee to cloak the armor matter in mystery, to conceal the facts, and then ask Congress for appropriations for the purchase of "secrets" which could not be mentioned in public.

Mr. Hilborn (Rep., Cal.) explained the cost of the proposed armor as follows: The armor now used costs $400 a ton; the Krupp armor is 25 per cent. better than the Harvey, so they thought the manufacturers should be allowed 25 per cent. additional, making $500; and as the Government was accustomed to pay the royalties on the armor, which in this case would be $45 per ton, the total made $545.

Without disposing of the amendment the committee rose.

Mr. Boutelle reported the Naval Personnel bill and requested that the Senate amendments to non-concurred in and the conference asked by the Senate be agreed to. It was so ordered.

The bill granting rights of way to railroads through public lands and Indian reservations was also sent to conference on the Senate amendments thereto.

Pursuant to its special order, the House at 5 P. M. suspended public business, and listened to eulogies upon the late Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. Addresses were made by Representatives Grout and Powers of Vermont, Bankhead of Alabama, Grow of Pennsylvania, Walker of Massachusetts and Payne of New York. At the conclusion of the services, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

*IN THE SENATE.*

**Washington's Farewell Address Read—Eulogies on the Late Senator Morrill.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The two main purposes to which to-day's session of the Senate has been especially devoted were the reading of Washington's farewell address and the delivery of eulogisms on the late Senator Morrill of Vermont.

The Vice-President presented a letter from the Secretary of State extending to the Senate, at the request of the French Chargé d'Affaires, an invitation to attend the religious services in memory of the late President of the French republic, at 11 o'clock to-morrow, in St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Cullom moved acceptance of the invitation, but as it was suggested by Mr. Hoar that no action was necessary, as the note was a personal one, the motion was withdrawn.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution adopted on the 20th of December last, for the reading to-day of Washington's farewell address by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.), and said that he had now the honor to introduce that Senator.

Mr. Wolcott thereupon took his position at the Vice-President's desk, and proceeded to read the address in the presence of a fair attendance of Senators and of a large crowd in the galleries. There was a slight manifestation of applause among Senators when the reading came to a close at 12:50.

The Vice-President resumed the chair and the eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Morrill were begun, the resolutions being offered and the first speech made by Mr. Morrill's successor, Mr. Ross.

The other speakers were Senators Vest, Allison, Hoar, Morgan, Cullom, Gorman, Thurston, Jones of Arkansas, and Proctor. When the last speech was made and the resolution agreed to, the Senate as a further mark of respect adjourned.

**Reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A reception was given the Daughters of the American Revolution to-night at the Corcoran Art Gallery, which was attended by one of the largest crowds of the season. The line extended beyond the White House, where it was joined by the line of those attending the President's public reception. Many attended both. Among those who were present at the art gallery was Admiral Schley, who was surrounded by a large number of enthusiastic Daughters.

**Washington Notes.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Speaker Reed was asked this morning about the published report that Collector of Customs Milliken, at Portland, Me., had received a letter from him saying that he would retire from public life at the end of the present Congress. "Oh," he said, in a tired way, "I've been called out of bed for five years about that."

The Senate Committee on International Expositions to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Platt of New York appropriating $500,000 for a Government building and exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo in 1901.

**Evans' Ale is Always the Same.**
Mellow as old wine, sparkling with life.—Adv.

# THE ARMY BILL'S CHANCES.

*PROSPECTS BRIGHT THAT A COMPROMISE WILL BE ARRANGED.*

**The Plan Is to Drop the Hull Bill and Extend for Two Years the Present Conditions as Regards the Line and Staff—This, if Agreed To, Will Be Passed.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A critical stage has been reached in the situation surrounding the Army Reorganization bill, and it is more than likely that to-morrow's developments will indicate whether an extra session of the Fifty-sixth Congress will be necessary or whether a compromise bill can be agreed upon that will be acceptable to both Democrats and Republicans. To-night the prospect is that such a compromise will be arranged, that the substitute measure will be passed at once, possibly to-morrow, and the way thus cleared for the consideration of the appropriation bills and other important legislation that must be disposed of in the few days remaining before March 4.

For the past two days the most determined efforts have been made to reach a basis of agreement, and before many hours the Democrats will be told specifically just how far the President will go in the way of a compromise, and the Republican Senators who enjoy his confidence will likewise be informed of just what will be conceded by the Democrats. Whatever the plan of procedure is to be, the Hull bill will be dropped and general army reorganization postponed until the next Congress. In return for this concession it is probable that the Democrats will consent to an extension for two years of the present conditions as regards both the line and the staff of the army, thus giving the President the support he absolutely needs for the carrying out of the Administration plans.

There has been all along a misapprehension as to the language and intent of the Hull bill, particularly of the provisions relating to the staff. As explained to the Democrats to-day by a Republican Senator who has the confidence of the President, the bill provides staff departments based practically on the conditions existing in the regular army on its present organization of 62,000 men, but which, of course, now includes appointments in the volunteer service. The bill, he asserted, asked for nothing beyond this in the matter of staff appointments.

If the Democrats will consent to the extension of the present army establishment regarding the provisions for the retention of sufficient volunteer officers to complete the regular army organization, it is probable that a basis of agreement can be reached and a new bill in the nature of a substitute for the Hull and Cockrell bills passed at once. The question of a compromise or an extra session will be settled to-morrow, and the chances are that the advocates of a compromise will win.

*GREEK FLOWER PEDDLER STABBED.*

**Compatriot Who Used the Knife Chased by a Crowd—Victim's Condition Serious.**

Two Greek flower peddlers, George Mazavakis of 161 West Twenty-sixth street, and Lambrose Mulinos of 142 West Twenty-eighth street, engaged in a wordy war at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street last night. As they talked in their native tongue none of the bystanders knew what the row was about, and at last the two Greeks separated and apparently went different ways. Half an hour later they met at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street and renewed their quarrel. They were beginning to attract a second crowd, when Mazavakis pulled a knife and plunged it into Mulinos a little below the left shoulder. Mulinos grappled with his assailant, and Mazavakis stabbed him again in the breast. He started on a run toward Broadway, leaving his victim yelling for the police.

A crowd pursued the stabber. Policeman Botz of the West Thirtieth street station in the mid-st Mulinos ran a block and a half west of Broadway and was nabbed. At the West Thirtieth street station, where he was locked up, he said he stabbed Mulinos because the latter was paying too much attention to his wife.

Mulinos was taken to the New York Hospital. It was said there that his condition was serious. If he dies he will be the second Greek to be killed within a week.

**Wooldrop—Easton.**

There was a pretty wedding last evening in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The bride was Miss Hattie Margaret Easton and the bridegroom C. William Wooldrop of Hughesville, Pa., President of the Eagles Mere Railroad. The bride is a daughter of Edward D. Easton, President of the Columbia Phonograph Company. She wore a white satin gown made with demi-train and frilled with chiffon and applique lace. Her bouquet was composed of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Her little sisters, Florence and Helen Easton, preceded her into the room as flower maidens. Miss Helen Welch of Hughesville was maid of honor. Miss Mary Easton, a sister of the bride, and Miss Helen Button of Germantown, Pa., a niece of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids. They wore vestitures of white organdie over taffeta and carried pink carnations. The Rev. Mortimer Jeffries, an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Welch of Philadelphia, an uncle of the bridegroom. J. Harvey Welch was best man, and Lemuel Wodtrap, Raymond Tunnell, Belmar R. Townsend, Howard H. Davis, Clyde Smith and Edward W. Burns were the ushers. After the ceremony an elaborate bridal supper was served in the Myrtle Room.

**Flagg—McCormick.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—James Montgomery Flagg of New York and Miss Nellie McCormick were married this evening at the residence of the bride's parents on Delmar avenue, the Rev. William Short officiating. The only attendants were Miss Margaret Flagg, sister of the groom, as maid of honor, and Mr. Thomas McCormick as best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception to which several hundred guests were invited. Immediately after the reception Mr. and Mrs. Flagg left for New York whence they sail in March for London. Mr. Flagg is an artist. He has been studying near London for some time, and after his honeymoon will resume his work in England. The young couple will live abroad for two years.

**Lupton—Wyckoff.**

Edwin Scott Lupton of Matawan, N. J., was married yesterday to Miss Clara M. Wyckoff at the home of the bride's father, John H. Wyckoff, in Holmdel township, N. J. Miss Etta Wyckoff of Keyport was maid of honor and George Wyckoff, brother of the bride, was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert B. Fisher of the Holmdel Baptist Church.

**Long Island Oysters Have Thawed Out.**

Ice-locked bays and harbors on Long Island have been opened by the last few days of mild weather, and oystermen are making up for lost time. Fleets of oyster boats are out everywhere and big cargoes are being shipped daily. The oysters are said to be in prime condition.

**The Weather.**

The low pressure centred over northern New York yesterday, the barometer at Oswego reading as low as 29.36. Rain was falling in the northern half of the State, also in New England, and cloudy weather and snow prevailed in the lake regions and extreme Northwest. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

There was an area of unusually high pressure in the Northwest, moving southeastward into the Central States, and carrying with it another cold wave. The temperature at points in Montana was 18° below zero, a fall of from 15° to 20° in twenty-four hours. The line of freezing weather spread southward to northern Texas and eastward into the Central Mississippi States.

In the Atlantic States it was slightly warmer.

In this city the morning was cloudy, but the sun shone before noon, and continued during the early part of the afternoon; average humidity, 79 per cent.; wind southerly, average velocity 10 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.58, 3 P. M. 29.56.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table:

| | —Official.— | | Sun's. | | —Official.— | | Sun's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. | | 1899. | 1898. | 1899. |
| 9 A. M. | 40° | 30° | 46 | 6 P. M. | 40° | 36 | 51° |
| 12 M. | 46° | 36° | 50 | 9 P. M. | 44° | 37° | 46° |
| 3 P. M. | 50° | 36° | 52 | 12 M'nt | 43° | 39° | 45° |

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR THURSDAY.

*For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and eastern New York, generally fair, somewhat colder; fresh to brisk westerly winds.*

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair, somewhat colder; fresh northerly to westerly winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, except snow flurries near the lakes; colder; brisk westerly winds.

*SONS OF THE REVOLUTION DINE.*

**The Rev. Dr. McConnell Makes an Eloquent Speech in Favor of Expansion.**

The one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of the birth of George Washington was commemorated last night by the Sons of the Revolution at their banquet at Delmonico's, which was attended by about 200 members of the society. The banquet hall was decorated with American flags, and, draped about a large picture of Washington, were the flag carried at Bunker Hill, the flag of the thirteen States and the fleur-de-lis of France. On the menu cards were engravings of Washington and Mount Vernon. In the absence of President Frederick S. Tallmadge, Vice-President William Warner Hoppin presided.

Before the dinner Mr. Hoppin announced the winners of the medals offered this year to the pupils of the schools of the State for the best essay on revolutionary subjects. The gold medal was won by Harry P. Hufeland of the Mount Vernon High School, Rollin K. Cheney of the Jamestown High School won the silver medal and Earnest Field of the Buffalo Central High School won the bronze medal. The subject of the essays was "The Revolutionary Services of Gen. Nathaniel Greene." M. J. Moses of the College of the City of New York won a special medal for his essay on "James Otis and Patrick Henry."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, responded to the toast, "The Responsibilities of Liberty." He said in part:

"We have come to a wider outlook. We now stand looking across the ocean and far away. We stand doubtfully on the shore. We wonder if we can undertake the solution of untried problems. This is the responsibility of liberty. It is for that our fathers fought. They wanted the opportunity to show they could solve the problems of their day. Are we their sons, or are we the degenerate sons of silence?

"I don't share in the feeling that we, as a people, are not the nation to enter upon untried paths. I believe we are made to enter upon any path that God has shown to be our path. It is said we have manifested an incapacity in our 100 years' history for governing alien peoples. I don't believe a word of it. No civilized nation under heaven ever dealt with a nation of untried savages so successfully as our forefathers. What other nation can point to such a record of success? There has always been a curious timidity in the facing of the problems of the world all through our history. We have reached the point where we have no choice. The world has grown smaller. The possibility of our isolation exists no longer. The world is knit together by a thousand instrumentalities. Shall we do our share, or shall we stay at home and get fat and perish of fatty degeneration?

"We have no choice. 'The White Man's Burden' is cast upon us. We have shared the best of the mess; the time has come when we must take our turn in standing watch."

The toast, "Lest We Forget," was responded to by Frederick J. De Peyster, Governor-General of the Society of Colonial Wars. He said he did not intend to say a word about expansion.

"I regret, however," he said, "that the moment we heard of Dewey we seemed to forget Washington and Jay and Hamilton. No one can afford to forget any of them without seeing the republic in danger. A speaker out in Ohio the other day said McKinley should be placed before them all. I don't believe Mr. McKinley would allow the laurels to be torn from him who sleeps at Mount Vernon, or to be placed upon the brow of the present occupant of the White House."

Cheers for Washington and three more for McKinley followed Mr. De Peyster's speech.

*COLONIAL CLUB GIVES A DINNER.*

**And the Rev. Dr. Slicer Says a Few Words About "Pestilent Scolders."**

The Colonial Club gave its fifth annual Washington's Birthday dinner last night at its clubhouse, Seventy-second street and the Boulevard. The dinner was distinctly patriotic in character from the decorations of American flags and American Beauty roses to the speeches which dealt with questions of national policy and history. Luther Laflin Kellogg, President of the club, presided and made the opening address. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, who spoke to the toast of "Our Country."

"I know," he said, "that as a nation we are new and crude and strong, but newness is better than decrepitude, crudeness is better than affectation, and our strength is dedicated to noble purposes. There is a disloyal element among us, who make scolding a vocation, and of them I would say a word. Better a single soul like Washington's burning with zeal for the cause in which it believes, held steady to the delivery of a blow which it has long intended, than any number of vacuing egotists, who deliver their sentiments over all creation to escape the performance of their individual endeavor. This un-American trick of speech, which in these last months has come to be the habit of certain pestilent minds, is a poor substitute for the mind which can abandon itself to a great enthusiasm; and it has this crippling disability added, that the little coterie who criticise an administration deplore events which they have neither produced nor could prevent. It gains a certain dogmatism of manner which is as exasperating as it is ineffectual. No reference is here made to those who in deliberate argument state their convictions, in terms of patriotic concern for the nation's life, but rather to those pestilent scolders who can say nothing good in their own country. We like to refer to Washington as an 'English gentleman, the great colonial landowner and the one wealthy man of his time.'

"These are the people who to simple men seem intolerable. If they were in social life they would be called snobs; if they were among the people they would be called prigs; if they were religionists they would be called Pharisees; if they had lived in the time of the Revolution they would have been called Tories; if they had been in the Northern States during the civil war they would have been called copperheads; but in this large and generous age we can do no more than call them simply egotists. They belong to that feeble class who wring opportunity dry of every personal benefit, and do not hold themselves ready to bestow upon their country anything but their worst thought and their feeblest affection."

John B. Procter of Kentucky, speaking to the toast of "The Greater America," said:

"Though I fought for the Southern cause and shed bitter tears of sorrow when I saw its banner furled forever, yet in this epoch-making year I join with you in loyalty to a common flag. And I am richer than you New York millionaires, for one of my sons fought for freedom against Spanish tyranny in Porto Rico and another stood with Wainwright on the bridge of the Gloucester when Cervera's fleet made its dash for the open sea. There are some things, gentlemen, which cannot be measured by your balance sheets. We are far richer by this war than we were before it."

William E. Curtis of Washington and Justice Rumsey of the Supreme Court also spoke.

*WU TING FANG FOR EXPANSION.*

**Chinese Minister Makes a Speech at the Southern Society Dinner.**

The New York Southern Society held its annual dinner at the Savoy last night. Nearly 200 members of the society and their guests were present. The President, Dr. William M. Polk, presided. Dr. Polk made a brilliant argument in favor of expansion, and he seemed to have his hearers well with him throughout. The feature of the evening, however, was the speech of the Chinese Minister at Washington, Wu Ting Fang, who plainly expressed the desire that the Americans should retain the Philippine Islands. He put his audience in good humor by questioning the fitness of the term "western border." He said he thought China was in the East, but he conceded that we might have changed all of that in the last year. Continuing, he said:

"I gladly accepted the invitation to this dinner, because I knew it would be held on the birthday of George Washington, the Father of your country. When first I learned the English language I heard his name, and I have always held the greatest respect for his memory. One thing I can say is that not only can the opinion of an individual change but also the policy of a nation. I always understood that Washington wished to rule only his own country. But a year has changed that idea. You have been driven to parts of which you never dreamed before. You have become imperialists, whatever that may be. My definition of the word imperialism is just treatment of all classes, without distinction of race or color. [Applause.]

"The Philippines have been ceded to you, but I now see you hesitating as to whether to keep them. In your very act of hesitation, however, I see your noble character. That I greatly admire. Whether you shall keep them I will not say. That is for you to decide, but I am confident that when the question is threshed out you will reach the right decision. But we must have a new neighbor in all probability, and in my humble opinion it is much better for us to have a good neighbor than an indifferent one. There is a great deal of trade between the Philippines and China, and we wish to see it increase. Not only that, but your own trade with China is increasing, and ought to continue so.

"It is not necessary for me to say whether we like you, but I will give an illustration. Our people always know you by the starry flag, and we always call the Americans 'the handsome men.' Our relations, both commercial and political, are very cordial.

"The Minister concluded by saying that the Chinese had some feeling against the Americans because of the exclusion laws, which he thought an unintentional injustice on some of his own respectable countrymen.

"I don't place any blame, he