

THAT EMBALMED BEEF DISGUSTED OFFICERS AND MEN ALIKE LOOKED LIKE HUMAN CORPSES

And the Taste Was So Vile That No One Could Be Forced to Eat It

Associated Press Special Wire WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The War Investigating Committee held a brief executive session today and at noon adjourned until Tuesday, January 3d. There was no important action at today's meeting, and the matter of recalling Commissary-General Egan, Maj.-Gen. Shafter or Maj.-Gen. Miles, as a result of the agitation over the beef issued to the army in the war, remains undetermined. A decision probably will be reached next Tuesday, when it is likely there will be a full attendance of the commission, absence over the holidays of the majority of the members resulting in making the past week's proceedings of an unimportant character.

The committee today made a public report omitted in the statement given out yesterday bearing on the beef controversy. It is from Maj. W. H. Daly, Chief Surgeon at army headquarters at Tampa prior to the sailing of the Shafter expedition, and is as follows:

Washington, Sept. 21, 1898. To the Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.—I have the honor to report in the interests of the service that in the several inspections I made in the various camps and troops at Tampa, Jacksonville, Chickamauga, and Porto Rico that I found the beef to be apparently preserved with secret chemicals, which destroys its natural flavor and which I also believe to be detrimental to the health of the troops.

While on duty at the headquarters of the army at Tampa, at the time of the embarkation of the Sinker expedition, Col. Weston, the efficient Chief Commissary, showed me a quarter of beef that had already, as it was, been six hours in the sun without being properly protected, so far as the sense of smell could determine. It is impossible to keep fresh beef so long unperfected in the sun in that climate without the use of preservatives, such as boracic acid or nitrate of potash injected into it in quantities likely to be hurtful to the health of the consumer. At Ponce much of the beef arriving on the transports from the United States was also of the same character, and was preserved by injecting chemicals to aid deficient cold storage.

When detailed to take charge of the transport Panama on my way to Porto Rico to the United States, I obtained 2000 pounds of fresh beef from the commissary at Ponce. It looked well but had an odor similar to that of a dead animal, and was being injected with preservatives, and tasted, when first cooked, like decomposed bodies, which after standing a day for further inspection, became so bitter, nauseous and unpalatable as to be quite impossible for use. I was therefore obliged, owing to the condition and complaints of the sick about it, and the disgusting nature of the matter, to have when being cooked and mawkish flat taste when served, and the safety of the patients 250 convalescent soldiers on board to organize a Board of Survey, composed and thereby 1500 pounds, all of which, overboard, consequently the convalescents were entirely without much-needed fresh beef, making the duty of bringing the men to the United States in an improved condition a very difficult matter.

"In my inspection of the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry at Jacksonville, recently, I observed that the beef injected on the fresh beef, but not so marked; and at the camp of the Sixth Infantry at Chickamauga I also observed that the beef injected was markedly so. I there inspected a lot of beef just issued to that regiment and while it looked well of a sickening odor like a human being dead, and when cooked was quite unpalatable, consequently likely to prove an efficient cause of ill-health. The men complained of being apparently of a flavor that high seasoning could not conceal.

Believing that the Commissary Department had been grossly abused in the misdirected commercial spirit of persons furnishing fresh beef, I respectfully recommend that the matter be investigated by experts, making a quantitative and analytical analysis of the several preservatives suspected to be used by getting samples of beef furnished for export to Cuba and Porto Rico.

"If the question arises that a report should have been made by me earlier I beg to say that I have endeavored with all my opportunity to first bring the matter to the attention of the Adjutant-General at headquarters of the army to the matter. Very respectfully, W. H. DALY, Chief Surgeon U. S. A."

Garretson Agrees CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—General George A. Garretson of this city, who commanded a division in Porto Rico, agreed today with General Miles that the canned beef furnished the army was, to a large extent, unfit for use.

SENOR ROMERO'S DEATH REMOVES A VERY EMINENT DIPLOMAT WITH LITTLE INTERRUPTION

He Represented His Country at Washington for Forty Years, Doing His Work Acceptably

Associated Press Special Wire WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the Embassy here at 4:10 o'clock this morning. On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador and although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought he was in a fair way to recover but at that time a fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death. About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretary and attaches of the Embassy, his physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

Up to this hour no arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it is said that in all probability it will take place at 1 o'clock next Sunday afternoon at St. Matthew's Catholic church.

The Ambassador's nephew, Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the Ambassador was stricken, and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, he will probably take charge of the remains when taken to Mexico some time in the near future.

Senor Romero probably was the best known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington and was for some time Spanish minister to the United States. He was born in Mexico in 1827. When Great Britain raised her claims to an Embassy, the added rank placed Julian Paunonfe, the British ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service to Senor Romero, who was raised only recently from the rank of Minister to that of Legation Secretary following the example of Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France and Russia in order to honor the diplomat who had represented her so ably at Washington for more than twenty years and in all had served her faithfully.

A sketch prepared by the Bureau of American Republics and published in its bulletin for the month of August, 1898, after revision by Senor Romero himself, gives the subjoined biographical record of the dead Ambassador: "Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the City of Oaxaca, February 14, 1827. He received his first education in his native place and finished at the capital of the Republic, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1853 he pursued his legal studies in Paris, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1853 he pursued his legal studies in Paris, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1853 he pursued his legal studies in Paris, where he received his diploma as a lawyer.

"On his return to Mexico he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, but was soon afterwards transferred to the post of that office in 1872. For three years he remained in Soconusco, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, and from 1877 to 1878 was again Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he served as Postmaster-General. In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He remained in that capacity ever since, with an interruption of only ten months in 1892, when, for the third time, he was called to serve as Secretary of the Treasury. He was representative of his country in the United States, Senor Romero has shown himself as a most successful and able diplomat. His efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the two nations, and with this object in view he has written a great deal, his productions always receiving the highest encomiums from the United States and other countries. Senor Romero was a member of the International American Conference, the body which will be placed under the patronage of the United States and other countries. Senor Romero was a member of the International American Conference, the body which will be placed under the patronage of the United States and other countries.

"It is ridiculous to try to answer the accusations that the Cuban people are indolent, that they are uneducated, unskillful and unable to govern themselves. Their industry, labor and energy have made Cuba, in many respects, one of the most progressive countries of the world. "Their duty now is to stand by the lone star banner, which signifies independence and liberty, the greatest blessing of heaven. "Remember that Cuba has not fought and endured for a change of masters, but that her people may be their own masters. "We are none the less grateful to the people of the United States for their aid and support, and in going what they have done to free Cuba from Spain they have repaid the great debt which they owe to humanity, justice and the right for the aid they received from Lafayette and France during their war for independence."

Fire at Victoria VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 30.—Fire broke out today in a cigar store on Front street in the heart of the city and did damage to the extent of \$35,000. The fire brigade was out in an unobscured and a valuable time was lost before it returned. The Heathorn block, owned by W. J. Anderson, was completely gutted. Thomas Brothers & Grant, merchant tailors, lost \$10,000. Frank Campbell, 3400; Chris Winger, jeweler, \$1200; Fletcher Bros., music dealers, \$4000. All the stores on the block were gutted. It is believed an overheated fire is responsible for the fire.

A Torpedo Accepted SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut will be formally turned over to the government tomorrow or Monday. The trial board which had to pass on her construction as well as her speed, has completed its inspection and is thoroughly satisfied with the craft.

THE PANAMA STRIKE Undecided

The Nine-Months' Struggle Is Still Undecided

PANA, Ill., Dec. 30.—Earl Herring of Springfield, Ill., was shot and killed today while on guard duty in East Pana. During a storm Herring entered an old collapsed for several large lumps of coal, and as he fell his gun dropped and was discharged. The ball passed through his heart.

It is nine months today since Union miners left pits which are now being operated by negroes. In all of the strikers, the Brotherhood of Minehoisting Engineers today called on the day and night engineers at the Pana Coal Company's mines. The association of the mine managers has also called on John Duddy, for eight years mine manager of the Springdale. Within the past few days the militia have made fifty arrests of union and negro miners and a number of prominent citizens for carrying concealed weapons. All were heavily fined. Six negroes are in the county jail for alleged assaults.

Page Smith, a striker, was held to the Circuit Court today for seriously assaulting his wife. The woman was taken to the State hospital today and is recovering. The strikers today received \$1000 from the State organization to aid in the struggle.

MORRILL'S FUNERAL To Be Held on Monday at Montpelier MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 30.—A meeting of citizens of Montpelier was held tonight to make arrangements for the reception of the bodies of Senator and Mrs. Morrill here for the funeral next Monday afternoon. The bodies will be deposited in the vaults of Green Mountain Cemetery in this city tomorrow. The funeral will be held at the State House on Monday afternoon, where it can be viewed, as comparatively few people can be admitted to representatives hall during the funeral hour.

Bank Clearings NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The following table shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending December 29, with the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Table with columns for City, Amount, and Percentage. Includes New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.

Of Awful Import MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—An important suit has been started in the Circuit Court of this city, which, if the plaintiff is successful, will make every local railroad agent, the agent of every railroad of the United States. Edward P. Brockway purchased from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, through City Passenger Agent F. M. Harvey, a ticket entitling him to transportation over the Chicago and Northwestern and various railroads in the South on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway. Brockway was for the loss of a trunk, and inasmuch as the ticket was purchased in this city, the action was commenced here. Judge Johnson today issued an order on Mr. Brockway to show cause tomorrow why service against Mr. Harvey should not be dismissed.

Canadian Mails WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Canadian government in a telegram from Postmaster General Mulock to Postmaster General Smith announces that it has reduced the rate of postage on letters from three to two cents per ounce, commencing January 1st. The convention between the United States and Canada, letters are sent from this country to Canada for two cents, the domestic rate of each country applying to the letters sent. The reduction now made is retroactive, and the first time permits letters to be sent from the other side at two cents instead of three cents.

Transvaal Troubles PRETORIA, Dec. 30.—Strong representations have been made to President Kruger urging him to forbid the proposed celebration on January 21 of the defeat of the Jameson raid, which was the suspension of the Pretoria Volksraad, the project was to burn Dr. Jameson in effigy. Owing to the president's action the celebration has been abandoned. There is no doubt that such an observance of Jameson day as planned would have led to serious riots.

CALL FOR A CONFERENCE OF MARITIME NATIONS OF THE WORLD

UNOFFENDING PRIVATE GOODS To Be Made Safe in Time of War on Land or on the High Seas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—(Special Correspondence to The Herald.) At the suggestion of the president, Representative Dingley has introduced a resolution authorizing that persons to open negotiations with maritime powers for the protection of unoffending private property on the high seas in time of war. The practical operation of this will be in the direction of extending the declaration of Paris so to make invariable private property on the sea as they now are on land in time of war. The word "unoffending" is inserted to permit the capture of enemy's property which is contraband of war, or which is trying to run a blockade, or in some other way injuring the commerce of the United States.

The declaration of Paris was first adopted in 1856 soon after the Crimean war, by a nearly all the civilized powers of the world except the United States and Spain and one or two South American countries. It consisted of four clauses:

"Privateering is and remains abolished." "The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except contraband of war." "Neutrals goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag." "Blockades, to be binding, must be effective."

Before this time Lord Clarendon had proposed to the United States that it should join with Great Britain and France in punishing as pirates the captains and crews of little or nothing was heard about the Alton commerce of either of the others. President Buchanan objected to this chiefly on account of the disproportion between the navies of the three countries, the weakness of the United States being somewhat balanced by her privateers. Secretary Marcy, in a letter to France, remarked that in the United States relied on volunteer soldiers and on volunteer ships.

President Pierce, in his second message to congress, said: "Should the leading powers of Europe contract in proposing to exempt private property on the high seas from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them on that broad ground." The United States declined to join in this declaration at the time without the adoption of an amendment, which Secretary Marcy proposed, prohibiting the capture of all private property not contraband, at sea. The European powers would not agree to this and the United States remained outside the pact until the civil war, when it agreed to join it with or without the Marcy amendment. But the other governments refused to join in such a declaration unless we should recognize the Confederate cruisers as belligerent vessels, a thing to which President Lincoln would not agree.

When the Spanish war began and Spain threatened to resort to privateering, the president issued his proclamation adopting the last three planks of the declaration. It was also asserted that the United States would not commission privateers unless compelled to do so. Influences were brought to bear on Spain by Europe which led her to accede to these principles. At present the United States, Italy, Austria and Germany are with us in our desire to protect private property at sea, but it is shrewdly suspected that these with only force as their weapon are not so effective in warfare as the capture of private vessels. These are for the most part protected by insurance and have been submitted to the risk of capture by their owners for the chance of gain. Such risks also tend to make most unpopular, and to tie the sympathies of trading nations to the wheels of peace."

Italy already has a general law providing that her war vessels shall not capture trading ships of any nation that will agree to reciprocate. So far as is known the only country to take advantage of this offer is the United States, which in 1871 concluded a treaty with Italy making all private property at sea inviolate, except contraband and blockade runners.

CITIZENSHIP MARRIOTS Cuba WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Cabinet meeting today was not concluded until nearly 2 o'clock, nearly the entire session being taken up in discussing matters in connection with the administration of the laws in Cuba. It was pointed out that the collection of taxes and customs duties, the administration of the laws relating to postal matters, and the courts, and many other important branches of the government of the island would be a burden too heavy for the military government, assisted only by a small staff, all more or less inexperienced in such matters. Practically a new government had to be reorganized, and it was agreed that the administration of the laws relating to postal matters and the courts, and many other important branches of the government of the island would be a burden too heavy for the military government, assisted only by a small staff, all more or less inexperienced in such matters.

Lynchers Felled BEDFORD, Ind., Dec. 30.—The friends of Lizzie Skinner, who was stabbed to death at Bloomfield by Dr. Gray yesterday, formed a mob and intended to lynch the murderer but were outwitted by the officers. Dr. Gray was spirited away last night. Early today Gray was brought to the reformatory in Jeffersonville by the Sheriff of Green county. He declined to discuss his case, but he said he was not afraid of mobs.

McCALL'S PATTERNS

Men's Underwear and Hosiery The ordinary dry goods stock of men's furnishings and the "Coulter" stock are two very different things. There is no quality so good or no style so exclusive that you cannot find it here. The values in men's underwear and hosiery which we offer today are exceptional. It's only another illustration of how money is saved by large transactions.

Men's Underwear, shirts and drawers, 90 per cent wool, heavy weight, natural gray, single or double front and back, \$1.50 a garment.

Men's Underwear, heavy weight, blue clouded 75 per cent wool, soft as velvet, only \$1.50 a garment.

Men's all-wool Union Suits in natural gray or light blue merino, the famous "Ypsilanti" goods; the finest underwear a man ever wore, only \$5.00.

Men's natural gray wool Hose, 20c a pair. Men's plain black or tan all-wool Hose, 25c. Men's fine imported cashmere Hose, 35c.

317-325 South Broadway Between Third and Fourth Sts.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON LONG MAKES UP A LIST

IS ALREADY SOLD OR WILL BE OF ASSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS

VERY SOON OF ASSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS The One Question Still Unanswered Is the Command of the European Station

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Rear Admiral Sampson is to retain command of the North Atlantic squadron.

Commodore J. W. Philip is to command the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Commodore H. F. Pickering is to command the Boston Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Howison is to command the naval station at Guam and to be Naval Governor of that island. Rear Admiral Schley and Rear Admiral H. L. Howison to be assigned to sea duty. The assignments were announced by a high official of the Navy Department as having been determined by Secretary Long's station from that vessel.

Before Admiral Sampson had his conference with the Secretary the report was current that he would be granted leave of absence in order that he might have a short rest, which his friends believe would materially aid him in recovering his health. During the conference, however, the Admiral announced that he would remain at sea. The New York will remain at Tompkinsville for some time as Admiral Sampson will direct the affairs of the receiving ship Washak.

Orders to Commodore Philip assigning him to the Brooklyn Navy Yard were signed several days ago by the department. They have not been made public, but it is believed that the Alton is to be transferred to the command of the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Illinois Central and possibly the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, it being the plan to operate the Alton on independent road in the common interest of all the systems named.

It is known that after the conference Thursday the Union Pacific officers between Mitchell and Harriman there was a conference there of lawyers representing the several interests involved, and it is generally believed in Wall street that during Mr. Mitchell's present stay in this city the negotiations for the sale of the Alton to the Chicago and North Western, and the Chicago and Alton, will be definitely completed and that the announcement of the transactions will soon be made.

The Plans Suit CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—At a meeting here this afternoon of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Southern Railway, the plan of reorganization of the Chicago and Alton, and the Chicago and North Western, and the Chicago and Alton, was discussed. The plan of reorganization of the Chicago and Alton, and the Chicago and North Western, and the Chicago and Alton, was discussed. The plan of reorganization of the Chicago and Alton, and the Chicago and North Western, and the Chicago and Alton, was discussed.

The Crossing Fight COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30.—A special train from Columbus, Ohio, was held up by a railroad war on here between the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo and the Baltimore and Ohio Southern Railway. The crossing fight was between the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo and the Baltimore and Ohio Southern Railway. The crossing fight was between the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo and the Baltimore and Ohio Southern Railway.

A Gloomy Outlook MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—According to reports that come from New York to parties in Milwaukee interested in the Wisconsin reorganization system, the question of whether or not a reorganization of the present system will be definitely settled on or before February 14. If no agreement has been reached by that date, the parties will withdraw and everything left to the courts to decide.

TELEGRAPH NEWS INDEX

The death of Senor Romero, Mexican minister, removes the best known diplomatic figure from the national capital. Mr. Romero's service dating from 1859.

General Ludlow's reply to the Cubans is very polite but not at all satisfactory to the late insurgents.

Major Daly, chief surgeon at Tampa, does not mince words in his report on army beef; he says the stuff looked like human corpses injected with preservatives, and it tasted worse than it looked.

Mrs. Brown convicted of murder in the first degree and the punishment fixed at imprisonment for life.

L. P. Hartman of Los Angeles takes a moment from business to get married to Miss de la Croix of Camden, N. J.

The Creodon-Green fight a slow affair which ended with a decision for Green.

Cuban leaders decide to yield without reserve to the wishes of United States officials in Cuba; consequently the evacuation celebration tomorrow will not be participated in by the Cubans.

Poultry Bigelow's Health LONDON, Dec. 30.—Poultry Bigelow, who returned from the Philippine Islands via New York, on Saturday, lies at his home in Chelsea dangerously ill from dysentery, contracted in the Far East. His condition was most critical Wednesday and Thursday. There was a consultation of his doctors yesterday. Today he is so much better that it is hoped the danger is passed.