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DEATH OF M. FAURE

French President Suddenly Succumbs to Apoplexy.

WAS ILL BUT A FEW HOURS

Premier Dupuy and M. Faure's Family Present at His Demise.

Paris, Feb. 16.—M. Felix Faure, President of the republic of France, died of apoplexy at 10 o'clock to-night, after an illness of three hours.

It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon, when a message was dispatched to the Premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the President was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee.

All medical efforts proved futile, and the President died on the stroke of 10.

The flag over the Elysee was immediately lowered to half-mast, and the news was dispatched to all the officials and the members of the Cabinet. Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of the Police of Paris, and the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies promptly arrived at the Elysee.

The report spread rapidly through the city, and large crowds soon assembled in the vicinity of the palace.

Stricken About 6 o'Clock.

About 6 o'clock M. Faure, who was then in his study, went to the door of the room of M. Le Gall, his private secretary, which is contiguous to the study, and said: "I do not feel well. Come to me."

M. Le Gall immediately went to the President's aid, led him to a sofa, and called Gen. Bailloud, General Secretary of the President's household; M. Blondel, Under Private Secretary, and Dr. Humbert, who happened to be at the Elysee attending a relative.

The President's condition did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert, on perceiving that he was rapidly getting worse, telephoned for Dr. Lanne-Longue and Dr. Cheurlet, who arrived with M. Dupuy, and were joined later by Dr. Bergerey. Though M. Faure still retained consciousness, the doctors soon recognized that the case was hopeless, but it was not until nearly 8 o'clock that the members of the family were informed of the real state of affairs. They then came to the sofa, where the President lay upon a hastily improvised bed. Soon after he began to lose consciousness, and, despite all efforts, expired at 10 o'clock in the presence of the family and M. Dupuy.

EMILE LOUBET CHOSEN.

Elected President of France by a Large Majority.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Emile Loubet was to-day elected President of the French republic by the National Assembly, receiving 483 votes, against 270 cast for M. Meline, although the latter had formally withdrawn his candidature.

From an early hour stations of the railroad lines leading to Versailles were

M. Loubet, President of France.

crowded with people gathered to witness the departure of the Deputies and Senators. M. Deroulede arrived here by the Lyons Railroad, and was met by members of the Patriotic League.

Order prevailed at the stations, where, to all appearances, there were no special police precautions taken. The first trains took an army of telegraphers and telephonists to Versailles, where the Town Hall was decorated with flags and draped with crape. The lamps were lighted and veiled with crape.

M. Loubet is receiving a host of congratulatory telegrams. The Temps rejoices in his election as "the best possible choice." The Journel des Debats, which is more guarded, will wait to see him actually at work. The Liberte exhorts him to relieve the impression that he was elected in the interests of Dreyfus.

M. Loubet will preside at the first Cabinet Council of the new administration on Tuesday.

MOBS PARADE IN PARIS.

Loubet's Election Made Pretext for Street Disorders.

Paris, Feb. 19.—Police measures for the maintenance of order have been taken on an extensive scale, and the city is quiet. M. Loubet did not quit his residence at the Luxembourg until 6 o'clock this evening.

Toward 7 o'clock demonstrations occurred in front of the office of Sebastian Faure's anarchist paper, the Journal du Peuple, on the Boulevard Montmartre, for and against Loubet.

There was a collision between the rival factions and several persons were injured. The partisans of the newly elected President were worsted in the conflict, and moved off to the Cafe Brebant, where they were again attacked and dispersed by their opponents. Many arrests were made.

Similar encounters occurred at about 9 o'clock at the offices of the Libre Parole, and more serious disturbances at the Brasserie Maxeville, on the Boulevard Montmartre, where several women were trampled and injured.

Police Made Many Arrests.

A fracas also took place at the Cafe des Panoramas, where blows were freely exchanged. In both cases the police intervened energetically, arresting many.

At 11 o'clock an enormous crowd was demonstrating in favor of M. Zola.

Toward midnight crowds broke the windows of the Rothschilds' offices, in the Rue Lafitte, and another group wrecked the offices of the Anti-Juif.

Minor disturbances took place in various parts of the city, but the crowds gradually dispersed, and at midnight quietude had been almost restored.

In the course of the demonstrations the Dreyfusards attempted to invade the office of the Petit Journal. Finding the doors barred against them they smashed the windows.

At the Hall of a Thousand Columns 700 Bonapartists met to protest against the election of M. Loubet. Speeches were made by Baron le Goux, M. Lasies, and M. Cuneo d'Ornano. Several persons who interrupted the proceedings were ejected. When the meeting broke up there were some slight disorders and several arrests were made.

Last Farewell of Family.

The family of the dead President spent some time in the presence of the body today, prior to the touching ceremony of placing the remains in the coffin, which took place at noon. M. Dupuy stood at the foot of the catafalque, while the deceased's military household marched in and took up a position behind the Premier. MM. Berge, Le Gall, and Blondel were also present. With tears in his eyes, M. Berge cut a few locks of hair from M. Faure's head and kissed his left hand, an example which was followed by M. Le Gall and M. Blondel. Four mutes then gently raised the body and placed it within the coffin, which was inclosed in a leaden shell, the cover of which was soldered down, leaving a glass-covered aperture through which the face of the dead President is visible.

Upon the silver plate on the casket is a simple inscription which describes the deceased as President of the republic and Master of the Legion of Honor, and gives the dates of his birth and death. After the ceremony of coffining the remains was completed, the casket was replaced upon the catafalque and the public was again admitted to view the remains.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LOUBET.

An Evident Attempt Under Way to Force Him to Resign.

Paris, Feb. 19.—There is every sign of a campaign against President Loubet similar to that which drove M. Casimir-Perier to resign. Clearly, La Patrie Francaise will leave no stone unturned to achieve this object, its chief ground of objection being that the President is a Dreyfusard. The street demonstrations which have occurred have not been spontaneous, but were evidently organized, and so far have been easily suppressed. It is affirmed that the Dupuy Cabinet will act energetically to maintain public order.

The keynote of M. Loubet's policy may probably be found in the following conversation with M. Bourgeois, leader of the Moderate Radicals, who came to offer to the new President the support of his party. Before accepting it M. Loubet said:

"You are doubtless aware that one of the first enactments of any ministry of mine will be a stringent law to stem the current of insult, infamy, and defamation which now befouls France. I fear that, perhaps, legislation of this kind will scarcely tally with the Radical ideas."

M. Bourgeois' answer was a caceiful acquiescence.

Herr Frischhauer, the correspondent here of the Neue Freie Presse, has been expelled from the country.

M. LOUBET'S MESSAGE.

Forecast of the New President's First State Paper.

Paris, Feb. 20.—According to the best authority, M. Loubet's message to Parliament will not be a lengthy document. After returning thanks for his election, affirming his respect for the constitution, and pledging himself to uphold it faithfully, both in spirit and letter, the President will appeal warmly for pacification and concord and will eulogize the army and express the hope that the country will, in its attachment to the navy and its respect for justice, speedily witness the restoration of harmony and the solution of questions that are agitating the nation.

The President will then recall the fact that he has always devoted himself to the study of labor and social questions, industrial matters, financial economy, and the organization of industry, and he will insist upon Parliament dealing with these questions in a practical and faithful manner.

Foreign Relations of France.

Regarding foreign affairs, the message will say that in her relations with foreign nations France will pursue a policy which will remain faithful to friendships formed, and which, by its correctness and disinterestedness, will comform to the traditions of her history. This policy will be the surest guarantee of peace and best calculated to maintain the place which France now occupies in the world.

According to the Figaro, President Loubet is surprised at the hostility of which he is the object, and has said: "No one has a right to say that I am a Dreyfusist or an anti-Dreyfusist. I am, with the majority of the nation, for truth, supported by justice."

The Faure Obsequies.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, M. Dupuy, asked for a credit of 160,000 francs to defray the expenses of the obsequies of the late President Felix Faure. M. Dejeante, Socialist, asked that the obsequies be purely civil. This drew forth murmurs and protests from the Rightists and Centrists, who threatened to leave the Chamber. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, interrupted M. Dejeante several times, calling upon him to respect the stricken family of the deceased. M. Dejeante's motion was rejected by a vote of 444 to 68, and the credit was adopted by a vote of 463 to 42.

The Chamber unanimously decided to attend the departure of the body from the Elysee palace on Thursday, although the procession will really only be formed after leaving the cathedral of Notre Dame. A large multitude defiled before the coffin of the dead President to-day.

Cortege to Form at Elysee.

In view of the decision of the Chamber of Deputies, it has now been arranged that the entire funeral cortege shall form at the Elysee palace, instead of at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, as was previously intended.

Considerable comment has been caused by the fact that a priest was summoned to M. Faure's bedside, although the President was a stanch Free Mason. M. Dejeante, Socialist, raised the subject in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Le Gall, the President's private secretary, when questioned, declared that M. Faure, while conscious, twice asked that a priest be brought.

The strictest measures have been taken to maintain order in the streets to-night, the police, among other things, having been instructed to arrest immediately any person uttering cries hostile to President Loubet.

THINKS FRANCE IS RIPE.

Duke of Orleans Considers Time Opportune for Monarchist Propaganda.

Brussels, Feb. 20.—The Duke of Orleans has unexpectedly arrived here. It is reported that he considers the moment opportune for a monarchist attempt in France. He will consult with the leaders of his party, who will arrive to-morrow.

Three millions of the Duke's portraits, decorated with the tri-color, have arrived here, and will be dispatched to France for distribution.

Ohio Mormons Object to Roberts.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The Ohio branch of the Mormon Church, at Creola, Vinton County, Ohio, has adopted resolutions protesting against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, Congressman-elect from Utah.

TOLD BY MRS. ROGERS

Daughter's Story of How Her Mother Was Poisoned.

VERY MUCH LIKE CORNISH'S TALE

Young Woman Greatly Excited and Weeping Frequently—Her Cross-examination to Take Place To-day—Mrs. Molineux to Follow—Bookseller Testifies Mrs. Rogers Rented Letter-box Under Name of Miss Addeson—More Testimony in Case.

New York, Feb. 20.—Seven witnesses were examined to-day in the Coroner's investigation into the poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, without apparently throwing any new light upon the mystery.

The feature of the day was the testimony of Mrs. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, who told the story of her mother's death as it has already been made known. She was on the stand when the inquest was adjourned. She will be cross-examined to-morrow, after which Mrs. Molineux will be put upon the stand. Mrs. Rogers was very much agitated, appearing to be ill, and the attorneys were not severe with her.

Dr. H. B. Douglass, who attended Barnet in his last illness, told the jury that his patient did not die of poisoning, though he admitted that Barnet told him that he had taken some medicine sent to him in a Kutnow powder package. This package, Dr. Douglass said, contained cyanide of mercury. The doctor insisted that Barnet had had "false" diphtheria, and that his death was due to heart disease.

Miss Addie Bates, who nursed Barnet in his last illness, testified to the illness and death of her patient. Harry A. King, a friend of Cornish, and a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who by the merest chance escaped taking some of the alleged bromo-seltzer sent to Cornish, told his story to the jury. David Murdoch, who rents private letter boxes, testified that Mrs. Rogers had rented a box at his store, but ceased patronizing him nearly two years ago.

Mrs. Molineux To-day.

Quite a stir occurred in the court room this afternoon when Mrs. Molineux and her husband made their appearance. Mrs. Molineux was taken at once to the Coroner's jury room, where she was joined by Attorney Weeks. After a brief consultation between the District Attorney and Lawyer Weeks the former announced that the examination of Mrs. Molineux would follow that of Mrs. Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Molineux then left the court room.

The District Attorney announced late this afternoon that he had not yet decided when Cornish would be put on the stand.

Harry A. King, a stock broker, was the first witness called to the stand. He was the first person to whom Cornish showed the poison bottle and holder. Mr. King said he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He knew H. C. Barnet, but only by sight. On Saturday, December 24, at the club, Cornish showed witness the bottle of bromo-seltzer and holder and said something about it being a Christmas present. Witness said: "I have a slight headache, and I think I'll take some." Cornish pushed the bottle and holder toward him, and he took it over to the water cooler. There was no glass there and no water in the cooler, so he returned the bottle and holder to Cornish's desk, saying: "I don't think I'll bother with it."

"You first stated that there was no water in the cooler; now you say neither water nor glass," observed Mr. Osborne.

"There was neither water nor glass." Witness denied that his testimony had been made to conform to the statements made by Cornish and Finneran.

Talked with Cornish.

Mr. King said he talked about the case with Cornish in Mr. Yocum's room at the club on the night of Mrs. Adams' death. Cornish was very sick. He and witness recalled the incident of the bromo-seltzer bottle, and witness remarked that it was a lucky thing for him that he hadn't taken any of the contents of the bottle.

Dr. Henry Douglass, who attended H. C. Barnet in his last illness, was the next witness. Taking several pages of type-written manuscript from his pocket, Dr. Douglass began to read aloud, when Mr. Osborne informed him that it was not permissible in court to read one's testimony until all that is known of the case has been given from memory. Dr. Douglass then told how he had diagnosed Barnet's case as one of diphtheria, and of having discovered diphtheric exude. Barnet improved under treatment. Witness discovered diphtheritic bacilli and and another baccillus which he could not identify at the time.

"Subsequently," continued the witness, "I discovered evidences of mercurial poison. I asked Barnet about this. He told me that he got up on the morning of October 29 and took some Kutnow powder, which gave him a sore throat and put his stomach out of order, causing him to vomit freely. He said he had received it through the mail. He asked me to tell him why the powder should have made him so sick.

"I asked him where the box of Kutnow powder was, and he said it was around somewhere. I found it and tasted it. I thought that calomel had been put in it in manufacture to produce a better effect. I took the bottle to a chemist. The chemist, after tasting the powder, said that it was too corrosive in taste for calomel. Then the gases began to come off from it, and the chemist told me that it must be cyanide of mercury. Under the circumstances I felt that the package should be sealed, and this was done.

"I went back to Barnet's rooms and told him that the box and powder contained cyanide of mercury. He said he did not know anything about what it contained. I asked him whether he or I should keep the box; he told me to keep it, and that he would attend to it when he got well. I thought it was of sufficient importance to look for the wrapper upon which the directions had been written and in which the bottle had been wrapped when Barnet received it, but I could not find it.

"I asked Barnet if he thought that the Kutnow people had made a mistake in putting up the bottle; that, if they had, he had a good case for damages which would more than repay him for his expenses and my bill.

"The diphtheritic symptoms disappeared from Barnet and he appeared to be convalescent. During his illness he persistently refused to carry out my instructions, overexerting himself physically. This weakened his heart, and a few days before he died I asked him to release me from the case or obey my orders. Thirty-six hours before he died he showed marked evidences of heart failure.

Cornish's Two Statements.

Edward P. Hughes, a police officer, who acted as stenographer for Capt. McClusky, was next called. He read from his notes the statement Cornish made at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on the afternoon of the day of Mrs. Adams' death. It was substantially the same as Cornish testified to on his examination. After this statement witness read another, made by Cornish at police headquarters to Capt. McClusky, at which time Cornish accused Molineux of sending the poison. When the witness had concluded the reading from his notebook Coroner Hart asked:

"How sick did Cornish appear to you when you took his statement in his room?"

"He did not appear so very sick. Not so much so as not to be able to talk well and connectedly. He did not appear to be suffering pain. His mind appeared to be perfectly clear."

J. Herbert Ballantine, of Newark, N. J., one of the Governors of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, testified that he had never heard of any trouble between Molineux and Barnet. Neither had he heard that Molineux and Cornish had ever had any trouble except what he had read since this case arose. Witness said he knew C. C. Hughes, Chairman of the house committee.

"Do you recollect the charges made by him against Cornish and Molineux, affecting their moral character?"

"I remember that indistinctly."

"Do you know, or can you suggest the name of any person who could possibly be an enemy of Cornish?"

"I know nothing of Mr. Cornish's social relations."

Barnet's Nurse.

Miss Ada Bates, the nurse who was first called to attend Barnet in his sickness, was examined. Barnet, she said, never spoke to her about poison. He told her he had taken a powder, which disagreed with him. Dr. Douglass told her later that there must be something wrong with the powder, and asked her to find the box. After the analysis, Dr. Douglass told her that the powder contained mercury. Witness was asked if she remembered having heard a conversation between a number of members of the club about Mr. Barnet's death. She replied:

"I heard somebody say he had heard that Barnet said in the dining-room that he had been poisoned. I did not hear Mr. Barnet say so."

Witnes said Dr. Douglass told her Barnet had taken mercury. She said flowers had been sent to Barnet on four occasions. The note written by Mrs. Molineux, then Miss Cheseborough, was shown to witness, and she said it was received with a bouquet of flowers. Barnet said: "I wonder how she knew I was sick." Miss Bates did not know from whom the other flowers came. She had never heard any rumors in the club about Barnet's not having received proper medical treatment.

David Murdock, a bookseller and stationer, from whom Mrs. Rogers, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, rented a private letter box under the name of "Miss Addeson," testified that "Anna V. Addeson" rented a letter box from him for three years prior to 1897.

Mrs. Rogers' Pseudonym.

She received a great many letters, which were regularly collected. Through a friend of his, Dr. Vedder, he subsequently learned that Miss Addeson's name was really Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Rogers became indignant when she discovered that her identity was known, and withdrew her patronage from Mr. Murdock. This happened on April 13, 1897. While she had called at the store once or twice since that time, there was no business relation between them.

He said that a number of the letters addressed to her bore the winged foot of the New York Athletic Club. Mrs. Adams frequently called for the mail. Being asked if he knew Mrs. Adams as Mrs. Addeson, or how he knew she was Miss Addeson's mother, witness answered that he presumed it was on account of her actions, and that she had called several times with Mrs. Rogers. He admitted that he was not surprised when Mrs. Rogers' identity was revealed, because he had followed her to her flat and learned who she was through the hall-boy. He had delivered a telegram to "Miss Addeson" at the Adams flat.

Witness said he had served Cornish with a newspaper at 108 West Eighty-fourth street for about two months. He had never delivered any packages or message for Mr. Cornish. He thought that a Miss Brown, who lived in the house, paid for the paper delivered to Cornish. Witness had never seen Cornish.

Mrs. Rogers Called to Testify.

Mrs. Florence B. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, was called to the stand. She was accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Hovey, who sat behind her while she was giving her testimony, and fanned her with a palm leaf fan. Mrs. Rogers' eyes were swollen as if from weeping. Assistant District Attorney Osborne invited her to tell all the circumstances of her mother's death, and she told almost the same story that Cornish and Hovey had told of the occurrence of the morning of December 28.

"My mother told me," she said, "she had a violent headache, and asked me if there was anything in the house she could take. I told her I did not know of anything, and then recalled the fact that Mr. Cornish had brought home a bottle of bromo-seltzer the day before. She asked me what it was like, and I told her I had never taken any. She said she would try it.

"I knocked at Mr. Cornish's door and asked him for the bottle. I tried to open the bottle to give it to her myself, but I could not. I called Mr. Cornish and asked him to open it. He did so and my mother took the dose. It was a heaping teaspoonful.

"She went to the bathroom and became very sick. I heard her trying to call out, but she could not. I went to her and she tried to speak to me and fell. I could not lift her up. She was quite helpless. I called Mr. Cornish and he was not able to move her. Then we called Mr. Hovey, and they both lifted her from the floor and carried her into the dining-room.

Broke Down and Cried.

"I don't remember how long it was before the doctor came, and we told him all we knew. All this time I was beside my mother, chafing her hands. The doctor asked me for water; I think it was warm water. I got a hot-water bottle and some cloths that I hung on the radiator to heat."

At this point Mrs. Rogers broke down and cried softly. She complained of the heat, and a window beside her was opened, and a drink of water was given to her. Then she recovered herself and continued her story.

"Dr. Hitchcock told me my mother was very ill, but he did not tell me she was dying. Cornish was sick then in the bathroom, and I asked Dr. Hitchcock to do something for him. The doctor gave me a tablet as big as a dime and told me to tell Cornish to swallow it.

"Dr. Potter arrived just then. He said there was nothing he could do. I don't remember that he said anything else. I don't remember all that was said and done. Dr. Hitchcock sent me out of the room several times for different things.

"I paid no particular attention to what Dr. Hitchcock said to Cornish until I heard him say the Coroner must be notified. Cornish said he would tell the District Attorney, and I think both doctors said that would not be necessary. After that I was taken out of the room. People kept coming to the house; I don't remember who they were until I saw a policeman. One came to my room.

McIntyre Talked of Murder.

"Then Mr. McIntyre (Assistant District Attorney) came. He questioned everybody in the house, and asked for the bottle, the bottle-holder, and the glass. He said he thought a cold-blooded murder had been committed with the intention of killing Mr. Cornish. Then I saw Dr. Weston, the Coroner's physician, who took a statement of my mother's age, and told me she had been poisoned."

Mrs. Rogers told of the receipt of the holder and poison bottle by Cornish, as told by Cornish to her. It was during the dinner on Sunday when Cornish spoke of it. They had been talking of Christmas presents, and Cornish said he had received one and described it. Next morning she asked him why he did not bring it to the house, and he brought it up that night. She saw the handwriting on the wrapper, and said it looked to her like a lady's handwriting disguised.

When Mrs. Rogers had reached this point in her statement, Mr. Osborne said he would leave the cross-examination until to-morrow, and an adjournment was taken.

MILES HEARD ON BEEF

His Testimony Given Before the Court of Inquiry.

MODIFIES REFERENCE TO EAGAN

Statement that Use of Canned Beef Was "Pretense of an Experiment" Qualified—Why Complaint Was Not Made Earlier of Bad Meat—Gen. Miles Was in Favor of Use of Beef on Hoof—His Statements as to Beef Not Based on Personal Knowlege.

The Miles court of inquiry yesterday made a good start in its work. The court was comfortably quartered in the old meeting room of the War Investigating Commission in the Lemon Building, with accommodations for representatives of the press associations and the local papers. Calls of ceremony on the President and the General commanding the army occupied a large part of the forenoon and immediately thereafter Gen. Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session at 3 o'clock.

Gen. Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings. Col. Frank Michler, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizen's clothes who took a seat by the fireplace and gravely watched the course of proceedings, retiring with the General as silently as he had come accompanied the General to the courtroom. Gen. Miles appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs, bullion, and buttons on the full dress uniforms of the court.

He submitted to the questioning of Col. Davis, recorder of the court, with equanimity, except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the Commissary General of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the Commissary Department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later Gen. Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court.

Limited Scope of Inquiry.

As indicated by a letter of the Adjutant General, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of Gen. Miles before the War Commission as to the quality of the army beef, "and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press by the same official." Only two interviews were called up by the court, the first an interview with a New York Journal representative early in the beef controversy, in which Gen. Miles was quoted as charging that certain chemicals were used in the preservation of the army meat, and another of the New York Herald, under date of February 1, covering about the same ground.

Gen. Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions, and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of February 1 that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that Gen. Miles had refused to be interviewed, and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts.

Notwithstanding this, when his final answer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview, Gen. Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial as to the Journal interview of December 23 was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal in them with which he agreed.

Trend of the Questioning.

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day indicated that so long as they agreed with Gen. Miles as to the quality of the meat furnished the troops in the field the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied at the time. In every instance the reply was that the circumstances in which the army was placed in a sickly foreign country, with a large amount of fighting and a great scarcity of transportation on hand, precluded the possibility of any such action. In each the question was pushed no further on this line.

It was said after the court adjourned that Dr. Daly, whose original "embalmed beef" report was the genesis of the meat controversy, probably would appear at to-day's session.

The court of inquiry assembled at the Lemon Building shortly after 10 o'clock preparatory to its first formal session. Brig. Gen. George W. Davis and Col. George L. Gillespie, members of the court, and Col. George B. Davis, Recorder and Judge Advocate, were first to arrive. Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, President of the court, came later, and at 10:35 the court, in full-dress uniform, proceeded to the White House, where it paid its respects to the President, and then to the War Department, where it called upon Secretary Alger and Maj. Gen. Miles.

The court returned at 12:05 from its visits of courtesy and after two photographers made pictures of the court Col. Davis announced readiness to proceed and read the orders convening the court and its instructions.

Instructions from the President.

Following the reading of the order, which has been published already, Col. Davis read a letter from Adjt. Gen. Corbin in response to a letter from Gen. Wade, President of the court, explaining more specifically the lines along which the court was expected to investigate. The Adjutant General's letter reads:

Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, President Court of Inquiry, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of inquiry of the 17th instant. In reply thereto I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the President holds that the specific allegation referred to the court of inquiry for investigation are indicated by marginal lines in the statement submitted by the Major General commanding to the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, and in the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press by that officer, all of which is transmitted herewith marked inclosures A, B, and C, respectively.

The President also directs special investigation be made to determine if the beef furnished the army was wholesome and of good quality and sufficient quantity, and to inquire with care into the allegation that it was treated with acids or chemicals by the contractors, or others, or in any way made deleterious to the health of the consumers. If there was bad meat issued to the troops, the responsibility for it must be fixed with a view to further action. Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

Maj. Gen. Miles Sworn In.

The court was then sworn, and Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was presented as the first witness. He appeared in fatigue uniform and was sworn. After stating his rank and office he was asked about his statement before the War Commission.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

RECEPTION TO COL. BRYAN.

Enthusiastic Outpouring of People at Pontiac—Speech on the Philippines.

Pontiac, Mich., Feb. 20.—Oakland County Democracy gave Col. Bryan a most enthusiastic reception here to-day. The demonstration has not been equaled by anything of the kind since the campaign of 1896. The city was crowded with people from the surrounding country and other towns, including many from Detroit and Grand Rapids. Col. Bryan came over from Detroit at noon, and spent the afternoon at the hotel, where he shook hands with thousands.

To-night the Jefferson Club gave a banquet at which plates were laid for 1,000 guests and the tables were set twice and a part of them a third time in order to accommodate the crowd. Ex-Congressman Tim Tarsney was toast-master, and addresses were made by Thomas E. Barkwooth, of Jackson, and others, preceding the guest of honor.

Col. Bryan's remarks followed closely the lines of his Ann Arbor speech. He reiterated the statement that the fighting at Manila could be stopped easily by the President, who could make friends instead of foes of the Filipinos by merely assuring them that the American soldiers are not there to subjugate them and rob them of their independence, but to maintain order and help them to establish a stable government.

Col. Bryan will leave for Washington to-morrow morning.

FILIPINOS AS INCENDIARIES

Tried to Burn Quarters of the First Washington Volunteers.

Wind Fortunately Changed Just as the Fire Was Discovered and Flames, Spreading Rapidly, Destroyed Twenty Native Shacks.

Manila, Feb. 21.—9:35 a. m.—The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt last night to burn the quarters of the First Washington Volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining the quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered, and fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully twenty shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped.

Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night, and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing happened.

The rebels are leaving the vicinity of San Pedro Macati in small parties and are reported to be moving toward Singalon.

THE PHILIPPINE REVENUES.

Customs and Other Taxation at Manila Amount to $1,819,813.

The War Department has just received the first itemized statement of receipts from all sources of taxation in the Philippines, from the occupation of Manila by the United States forces, August 13 last, to December 31. The total collections amounted to nearly $2,000,000, the exact figures being $1,819,813. Of this total, $534,086 was made up of funds seized by the Americans upon the capture of Manila.

The other items of revenue were as follows: Internal revenue, $96,764; customs, $1,144,924; Provost Court fines, $6,755; water rents, $2,256; markets, $8,380; matadero, $13,845; cemeteries, $2,547; licenses, $7,179; Captain of the port collections, $1,093; sales of subsistence beef, $1,890; sales of Quartermaster's beef, $34. Refund of unexpended balance of appropriation, $54.

ORDERED MUSTERED OUT.

All the Volunteers Now in United States to Be Discharged.

The War Department yesterday issued the following statement:

Orders have been given for the muster out of the following volunteer regiments:

At Savannah, Ga.—Third Georgia; Batteries A, B, C, D, Maine Artillery; 202d New York Volunteers.

At their present camps at Augusta, Ga., and Greenville, S. C.—Third Alabama, Third Connecticut, Fifth Massachusetts, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Fifteenth Minnesota, Fourth New Jersey, 201st New York, 203d New York, Tenth Ohio, First Rhode Island, Second West Virginia.

This order discharges all the volunteers remaining in the United States.

SAMPSON AT BERMUDA.

Flagship New York and Battle-ship Indiana Arrive After Rough Voyage.

The advance guard of the North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the flagship New York and the battle-ship Indiana, arrived at the Bermudas yesterday and reported to the Navy Department by cable. Admiral Sampson also stated that William J. Brownley, a first-class gun captain, was swept overboard last Friday morning from the Indiana. He was born in 1872 at Drammen, Norway, and enlisted in 1893.

The squadron was between three and four days making the trip from New York to the Bermudas, owing to the terrible weather. It will proceed to Havana.

NOT COMING TO THIS SIDE.

Rios and Rivera Say Their Visit Has No Connection with Agoncillo.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—Senors Rios and Rivera, who have come hither from the Philippine Islands, say their mission is not a political one and that their visit has no connection with Agoncillo. This being the case, they do not propose to visit the United States. They will remain here for several days and will then leave for England, afterward visiting the principal cities of Europe.

AGONCILLO IN NEW YORK.

e Will Sail for England To-morrow, but Doesn't Care to Say Much.

New York, Feb. 20.—Senor Agoncillo, the Filipino delegate, arrived here to-day from Montreal. He was accompanied by his compatriot, Senor Marti. Agoncillo expects to sail for England on Wednesday next. He was asked whether he intended to continue his mission in England, and answered that perhaps he would do so, but he did not care to say much on the subject.

Chaplain Thompson Dead.

Gen. Otis yesterday cabled as follows from Manila under date February 20: "Chaplain John R. Thompson, First Washington Infantry, died in the hospital in this city at 5:10 p. m., February 19, yesterday, acute enterocolitis."

Judge Norwood's Resignation Presented.

Special to The Post.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20.—Gov. Russell today sent to the House a copy of the resignation tendered by W. L. Norwood, as Judge of the Superior Court for the Twelfth District, and also his letter to Norwood, saying that if Norwood is holding office or acting as Judge his resignation is accepted. The House committee appointed to impeach Norwood will be sent to the Senate to-morrow morning to ask leave to withdraw the impeachment of Norwood. Thus the matter will end.

SAGASTA UNDER FIRE

Conduct of the War Harshly Attacked in the Cortes.

STORMY SESSION OF THE SENATE

The Premier's Attempt to Confine the Discussion to Topics Outside the War Falls, and Count d'Almenas Demanded the Execution of the Generals Responsible for the Surrender of Cuba and Philippines—Similar Attack in Chamber.

Madrid, Feb. 20.—The Cortes reassembled to-day. The galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The Senate was very full, hardly a single General being absent.

Senor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, in opening the proceedings, pronounced a eulogy upon M. Faure, and a resolution of condolence with France was adopted unanimously.

Senor Sagasta, the Premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for the cession of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the Conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed, and Senor Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Count d'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the Generals engaged in the war in Cuba, declaring that Gen. Primo de Rivera, Gen. Weyler, Gen. Blanco, Admiral Cervera, and Gen. Linares had proved failures. This declaration elicited much applause from the public galleries, in consequence of which several of the spectators were expelled from the chamber.

Observing that he would deal with the "shameful capitulation of Santiago," Count d'Almenas asked the house whether he should proceed, and was answered with cries of "Yes!" and "No!" and a general uproar ensued. A repetition of the query provoking still greater tumult, Senor Sagasta rose and defended the government and its Spanish Peace Commission. The Premier criticised America's "unjustified conduct," and said that everything might be discussed except the war, because the cases of the Generals were still sub-judice.

Attack Upon Spanish Commanders.

Count d'Almenas resumed his attack upon the Generals, and complained that "five months had elapsed and not a single General had been shot." This gave rise to another tumult, and Count d'Almenas was called to order. Again he asked why the Generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of lions led by asses. Capt. Gen. Blanco's administration in Cuba was deplorable, he said, but he was not responsible for the surrender of Santiago.

Recriminations continued between Count d'Almenas and Lieut. Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, and there was renewed disorder. Then Gen. Primo de Rivera arose and denounced Count d'Almenas as a "contemptible calumniator."

Gen. Blanco followed, defending the Generals and accepting full responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island. Gen. Barges also denounced Count d'Almenas as a calumniator.

After a promise on the part of Count d'Almenas to produce proofs of his assertions to-morrow, the Senate adjourned.

In the Chamber a resolution of condolence with France over the death of President Faure was unanimously adopted.

Senor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservative, moved a vote signed by the Conservative Deputies, censuring this government for its indifference to the country's troubles.

Santiago Surrender Discussed.

Senor Annix, in seconding the motion, denounced the Ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists, and declared that the country was now suffering the consequences of the government's pusillanimity. He proceeded to detail the lack of preparations and of war materials, and charged the government with responsibilities for the surrender of Santiago, "which they ordered, although the garrison there numbered 23,000, and there was sufficient provisions in the place for three months." This declaration created a sensation.

In proof that the government was responsible for the surrender of Cuba, Senor Annix read telegrams from Senor Sagasta and Lieut. Gen. Correa to Gen. Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving Porto Rico and the Philippines and preserving order in the peninsula.

He also read Gen. Blanco's telegram in reply, opposing the surrender, but agreeing to obey the government's order.

Senor Annix added that President McKinley had telegraphed to Gen. Shafter that the surrender of Santiago had been arranged with the Madrid government, and that, therefore, he must make a sort of sham attack.

Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, interposed at this point, saying he believed this story to be incorrect; whereupon Senor Annix repeated the statement that Premier Sagasta had ordered the surrender of Cuba in order to save the monarchy.

Sagasta to Have Republican Opposition.

Madrid, Feb. 20.—The Republicans in the chamber have decided to begin at once an energetic campaign against the government.

DEMOCRATIC ADVISERS.

Chairman Jones Appoints an Adjunct of the Campaign Committee.

Chairman Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, has appointed an advisory committee to the National Campaign Committee, the object being to advance the interests of the Democratic Committee along the lines of the national platform. The committee, of which Mr. Jones himself is a member, will include the following:

STEPHEN M. WHITE, of California.
D. J. CAMPAU, of Michigan.
NORMAN MACK, of New York.
JOHN P. ALTGELD, of Illinois.
GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts.

The headquarters will be in Washington, and there will also be a local committee, yet to be ch