

CANNED BEEF IS NO GOOD

Court of Inquiry Hears More Testimony.

THE RECALL OF DR. DALY

He Tells About the Powell Experiment With Beef on Which Files Would Not Remain—He Will Have to Face the Representatives of Packing Houses Later—Other Witnesses Testify.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—To-day's proceedings of the court of inquiry, investigating the beef controversy, developed little that was new. The testimony, with the exception of that of Dr. Daly, surgeon on the staff of General Miles during the war, and of Colonel Woodruff, assistant commissary general, was generally in line with that of yesterday. The canned roast beef was generally condemned as unsatisfactory, while the refrigerated beef was commended, the chief complaint being that it often decomposed en route to camp.

DR. DALY INTRODUCED.

Another feature of the day was the introduction of Dr. Daly, who charged before the War Commission that refrigerated beef at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, Tampa and in Porto Rico had been treated chemically. He was not examined, however, in regard to the charge, Colonel Davis announcing that the contractors who were attacked were entitled to be notified of the examination upon this point, that they might have ample time in which to appear should they desire to do so. The law required this, he said. Accordingly, Dr. Daly was excused after a partial examination and will be recalled later.

The investigation will proceed tomorrow, when General Eagan, commissary general, is expected to appear and give the story of the beef supply as viewed by his department.

RETURN FOR PORTO RICO.

Dr. Daly testified that he remained in Porto Rico five or six days after General Miles departed, being ordered to supervise the careful preparation of the transport, Panama for bringing convalescents north in a manner above reproach. This was because there had previously been considerable complaint as to the outfitting of returning transports. He received these orders about August 23d, and after picking up a load of sick at various points in Porto Rico, sailed on September 5th, and arrived at Fort Monroe September 10th, landing his patients in a greatly improved condition. He reported to Washington, where he was quite ill, and was given sick leave. The surgeon general was pleased with his work on the Panama and wished him to remain with her.

While still sick in Pittsburgh, he received orders from General Miles to go on an inspection tour of the new regiments in the South, who were being fitted out for tropical service. This was the trip on which witness became acquainted with the alleged embalmed beef. There were several officers engaged in this inspection.

Reports were rendered after the inspection of each camp visited. These reports in the course of regular routine passed through the hands of the general commanding the army. During this trip he became so ill that he was obliged to return home to Pittsburgh, where after remaining for some time on sick leave, he rendered his resignation.

In all of this very detailed recital, the question of beef was not once broached by the court, but when Dr. Daly had been chronologically carried through his term of service and out of the army, the Recorder handed him the famous "embalmed beef" report and asked him if he recognized it. Dr. Daly said that he did, and it was all right, except perhaps the date, which in the copy was September 21st. He said to the court that he recalled the exact date was October 14th, the date, however, he said, was not essential, the report being genuine, and in the opinion of Dr. Daly perfectly accurate.

THE POWELL EXPERIMENT.

Prior to leaving the stand, Dr. Daly was examined in regard to the Powell experiment with beef preservatives at Tampa. Col. Davis pointed out that it was merely an experimental and no contract was involved in the matter. Witness called his attention to a quarter of beef, which was hanging on a transport and which Col. Weston said had been for sixty hours in the open and he was waiting to see what would eventuate. Dr. Daly did not recall anything of Col. Weston's statement indicating the beef was other than a part of the general supply or that it had been treated with a chemical as an experiment. He noticed that there would not remain on the beef and that no larvae were deposited. Witness finally cut a piece from the beef and later cooked and ate it. After riding horseback he became nauseated. He did not suspect preservatives on the beef, although his taste suggested an experience he had with preservatives on antelope some years before while hunting. Nevertheless, Dr. Daly said, he remarked to no one about the matter. Witness wanted to make plain that Colonel Weston had said nothing about the quarter of beef being experimental, and he had no reason to suspect the government was conducting an experiment as to the efficiency of any chemical preservative.

Replying to Colonel Davis witness said he supposed the beef was a part of a consignment from the contractors, supposed to keep 72 days in the sun, and perhaps Col. Weston was merely curious to see if it would stand the test.

COULD NOT EAT IT.

Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Humphreys, Twenty-second Infantry, said canned roast beef was issued to his command in small quantity prior to the surren-



MEMBERS OF THE BEEF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

der of Santiago, but he had heard then no complaints about it. When refrigerated beef was furnished it was at first satisfactory, but it spoiled in large quantities, and the men finally ceased to care for it. The canned roast beef was then used in a stew, but the men would not eat it. Witness did not know why. He attempted to eat the beef from the can. It did not taste right. It gagged him. He gave it up.

Brigadier General J. F. Kent, who commanded a division in the Santiago campaign, said complaints of canned roast beef came from the men—it seemingly nauseated them—but he took no action, considering these complaints unavoidable incidents of the campaign. The canned roast beef was tasteless, he declared, and often repulsive in appearance, and apparently had all nutrient extracted.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM EGYPT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
London, Feb. 22.—According to a special dispatch from Cairo, the disquieting news has been received here that the Khalifa, at the head of greatly augmented forces is marching on the Nile.

It was announced on February 20, from Omdurman, that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had arrived there on the previous evening, had reviewed the troops, had visited the tomb of the Mahdi, and had inspected the Khalifa's house and gardens and the palace at Khartoum.

SEARCH FOR A BANKER.

HIS WIFE PURSUES HIM FOR ALIMONY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 22.—J. E. Warneck, president of the Bank of America, is being searched for by Sheriff Nelms and his deputies on a court order for contempt. The trouble is the result of alimony proceedings instituted by his wife. Warneck had not been apprehended up to a late hour to-night, and is believed to have left the city. Late in the afternoon Judge Candler, in the Superior Court, appointed a receiver for the private interests of Warneck, on application of his wife's attorneys.

Warneck is a well-known financier. He is president of the Bank of America, secretary and treasurer of the Virginia Loan Company, and holds a similar position with the Phoenix Loan Company; is the senior partner in the furniture business of Warneck & Coniff, and holds, it is said, the contract with the Government for the hauling of mails from the postoffices to the trains.

Warneck is a Yale alumnus, and is said to have won there a cup for ability in matters pugilistic.

Mrs. Warneck is the daughter of Rev. J. C. Burrus, now of Florida, one of the most prominent and influential Universalist ministers in the United States.

The Bank of America is a small concern, doing a limited business on West Mitchell street. The interests controlled by Warneck amount, it is said, to about \$30,000 and in the petition for a receiver filed this afternoon his income is given as about \$300 monthly.

Two Millions in Improvements.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Newport News, Va., Feb. 22.—Collis P. Huntington, principal owner of the ship yard here, arrived at Newport News to-day. After inspecting the plant Mr. Huntington said there were no developments in the ordnance and armor plant project, but that he fully expected to see it established here at some future time. Mr. Huntington stated that \$2,000,000 would shortly be spent on improvements to the ship-building plant.

Lieut. Scott Acquitted.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Anniston, Ala., Feb. 22.—Lieutenant Scott, charged with assaulting with intent to murder Colonel Colson, both of the late Fourth Kentucky, was acquitted on preliminary trial to-day. The charges against Lieutenants Mackay and Phelps, of the Fourth Wisconsin, were withdrawn. Colonel Colson is still confined to his room by his wound.

A STORMY DEBATE

Spanish Deputies Consider Cession of Philippines.

The Ministerialists Outnumbered—Republican Leader Makes Fierce Attack on the Government and is Replied to by Premier Sagasta.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Madrid, Feb. 22.—The meeting of the Bureau this evening to appoint a committee to examine the bill for the cession of the Philippines resulted in only a nominal Ministerial success. Although the Ministerial candidates chosen were four and the opposition candidates only three, yet, on a division, the opposition will muster 92 votes as against 87 Ministerialists. The opposition will, therefore, submit a counter measure.

The Republican motion in favor of summoning the constituent assembly led to a stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader, made a fierce attack on the government.

Senor Sagasta, replying, said: "We lost the colonies, but we have avoided a civil war. When you were in power greater calamities occurred. The United States drove us to war, for which no regime is blameable and no regime could make a nation weakened by two colonial rebellions, strong."

"I will oppose reaction with all my force. I am incapable of destroying the nation's liberties. It is the Republicans alone who endanger the liberties of the country by breaking the law."

The result of the debate in the Chamber upon the motion of Senor Silveira, leader of the Conservatives censuring the government for "indifference to the country's trouble," was the withdrawal of the resolution.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

THOUSANDS OF HIS MEDALS SEIZED IN PARIS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, Feb. 22.—The police this morning seized in this city ten thousand medals bearing the head of the Duke of Orleans and five moulds for striking them.

In view of possible demonstrations tomorrow, upon the occasion of the funeral of the late President Faure, the Prefect of Police has ordered the seizure of all seditious emblems, the arrest of their wearers, the dispersal of all street gatherings and the arrest of anybody raising insulting cries against the President, members of Parliament, or other state officers.

The medals are inscribed as follows: "I will only avenge my country's insults, Philippe."

And "I will replace my country in the first rank of nations with the help of all true Frenchmen."

Rudyard Kipling Seriously Ill.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Feb. 22.—Rudyard Kipling is seriously ill in this city at the Hotel Grenoble. He is suffering from inflammation of the lungs. His doctors, however, hope that with his strong constitution he will be able to pull through all right.

The following bulletin was issued at 2 o'clock this afternoon by his physicians, Drs. Janeway and Dunham:

"Mr. Kipling has an inflammation of the right lung. This produces the usual fever. There are at present no complications."
New York, Feb. 22.—Dr. Janeway left Mr. Kipling at 10 o'clock to-night. Dr. Dunham remained with him during the night. At midnight there was no change in Mr. Kipling's condition.

AMERICAN FLAG NOW OVER NEGROS

Otis Appealed to For Advice and Help.

AGUINALDO ISSUES ADDRESS

People of Island of Negros Anxious and Willing to Accept Any Proposition Americans Might Offer—The President of the Philippine Republic is Defiant and Claims Country is Loyal to Him.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, Feb. 22.—12:45 p. m.—While the guns on the city walls and those on board the ships of Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet in the bay fired a salute in honor of Washington's birthday, four commissioners from the island of Negros had an interview with Major General Otis and informed him that the American flag had already been raised over the island and that its inhabitants were ready, anxious and willing to accept any proposition the Americans might offer. The insurgents have been driven from the island entirely.

APPEAL TO OTIS.

Although the Bolis have given the people of Negros much trouble, especially in the matter of financial assistance demanded by the rebel leaders, the inhabitants of Negros have persistently held aloof and now through the commissioners, announced that they wanted the advice and help of General Otis. The latter assured them that the Americans would provide an acceptable government, and in the meantime he instructed them not to pay the rebels anything. The Negros commissioners were delighted with their reception.

The United States cruiser Charleston is coaling here to-day, preparatory to starting on a cruise.

The United States gunboat Bennington arrived here to-day from the island of Guam.

The United States transport St. Paul has arrived here from Bollo, but she did not bring any news of importance.

AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTO.

Hong Kong, Feb. 22.—Aguinaldo has issued a manifesto accepting the situation caused by the "unexpected provocation of the Americans," while lamenting the hostilities which, he says he "tried to avoid by every means" in his power, "making humiliating concessions and tolerating insults and outrages of the army of occupation against the people of Manila."

He adds that he is prepared to sacrifice everything to maintain the "integrity of the national honor," calls upon all "to witness the good faith and honesty" of his intentions and complains that he has been treated as a rebel "because I defended the national interests instead of becoming the tool of the American preposterous pretensions."

THE COUNTRY WITH HIM.

The rebel leader further alleges that the country is unanimously in his support, that the people "will perish rather than accept the odious American domination," and alleging that "even the corrupt Spanish dominion is preferable." The Philippine commission is considered by Aguinaldo to be a farce, and Otis, Denby, Dewey and Secretary Harden are classed as "pronounced annexationists," the latter being charged with having "maliciously defamed" the Filipinos in newspaper reports. He is classed as being "especially obnoxious to the Filipino government."

HAS RECEIVED NO HELP.

Finally, Aguinaldo expresses the wish to "proclaim to the world and officially dispel the false rumors that Germany or any other power has rendered assistance, moral or material," to the Filipinos, adding "nor have the Filipinos solicited it."

AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN PLANNED.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The authorities here are giving close attention to the daily developments in the military situation in the Philippines and have decided to push the campaign against the rebellious followers of Aguinaldo with energy. Within two or three weeks a forward campaign will begin and a heavy blow will be struck that will keep the insurgents quiet during the rainy season, if it does not bring about their immediate surrender.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

GENERAL ALGER SERVES A CLUB AS TOASTMASTER.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22.—"It has been a difficult year." We are landed on a new field. The Stars and Stripes are planted to-night in a place where they never have been before on Washington's birthday. They have never been taken down from where they have been planted but once before; and they never will be again.

Such was the characteristic utterance of General Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, on assuming the function of toastmaster to-night at the fourteenth annual banquet of the Michigan Club. The Secretary was introduced by Brigadier General Henry M. Duffield, president of the club, who said:

"Among the Secretaries who have held up the hands of the President none have done more difficult, more arduous or better work and none have been bearing more heavily the blunt of the right throughout than has your own beloved fellow citizen, General Alger."

When the toastmaster arose he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers from the five hundred Republicans of Michigan who sat at the banquet table, and from the crowd in the galleries. The Secretary said nothing specific in his brief introductory remarks about War Department affairs. He congratulated the citizens of the United States upon

their intelligence, loyalty and patriotism shown the past year, and upon the fact that the financial tide had turned so that the nation which was once a borrower is now on top in a financial sense. He said:

"We have some hard propositions to solve, but we have a solver in Washington."

General Duffield, in his opening address, characterized President McKinley as "the peer of Washington and Lincoln."

In introducing Governor Pingree to deliver his address of welcome, General Alger raised a laugh by saying: "The Governor has just been telling me that he always dreaded to speak. I told him I thought I could get up a liberal contribution if he never would speak."

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, was warmly greeted when he rose to respond to the toast: "Our Agricultural Interests."

"The two poles of political policy" was responded to by Hon. Frank O. Lowden, of Chicago.

The principal address of the evening was by Frank S. Monett, Attorney General of Ohio, whose subject was "The State's control over corporations."

Hon. John S. Wise, who was to have spoken on "The things settled and unsettled by the war with Spain" sent regrets, as did also President McKinley and several others.

Patriotic songs were interspersed throughout the evening.

Ohio Prohibition Ticket.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Delaware, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The Ohio Prohibition convention has nominated Dr. J. W. Bashford for Governor. A full State ticket was named.

Don't Like Chief Justice Chambers.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Berlin, Feb. 22.—According to the semi-official Hamburgischer correspondence, the German Foreign Office, complying with a petition of Germans in Samoa, has requested the Washington government to supersede Chief Justice Chambers.

NINETY-ONE LOST

Crew and Passengers of the Steamer Bulgaria.

Twenty-nine of the Crew and Passengers, Numbering One Hundred and Twenty, Saved—Second Officer Scherge's Thrilling Story.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—The British steamship Vittoria, Captain Wetherell, arrived to-day from Hull, via Hampton Roads, with four of the crew of the missing Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria. The rescued mariners are: Second Mate O. Scherge, Quartermasters Carl Ludtke and John Schurz, and Seaman William Starke.

They were picked up by the Vittoria from an open boat of the Bulgaria three and a half hours after they had been cast adrift in latitude 40 N., longitude 43 W., on February 5th.

These, with the 25 women and children were picked up by the tank steamer Weehawken and landed in Ponta del Azores, Azores islands, a week ago, and all have been heard from since. The second officer of the Bulgaria, which she sailed from New York for Bremen January 28th, Captain Wetherell said that he sighted the Bulgaria in a disabled condition at 7 o'clock a. m., February 5th, flags flying, and the tank steamer Weehawken standing by and communicating with her. There was a heavy sea on, and his vessel drifted away from the disabled craft, but he steamed toward her and again located her. He saw the men aboard the crippled vessel and then got into it. It broke loose from the steamer and drifted away. The four men made effort to row back to the Bulgaria, but could not approach her on account of the high seas.

STORY OF THE RESCUE.

The Vittoria was preparing to lower a boat to go to the assistance of those on the Bulgaria when the four men came alongside. After considerable difficulty they were taken aboard. During a full second officer of the crew of the Vittoria, manned the boat just vacated and started for the sinking steamer. They were scarcely away from the side of the Vittoria, however, before another gale began, and the brave fellows not being able to reach the Bulgaria, found it impossible to return to the Vittoria until several hours had passed. Captain Wetherell would not abandon hope of being of assistance to those on board the ill-fated vessel, and remained in sight of her until nightfall, when a perfect hurricane arose and carried the waiting ship miles away. In the morning the Bulgaria was not to be seen, and the Vittoria proceeded on her journey.

A THRILLING STORY.

The story of the experience of the Bulgaria as told by Second Officer Scherge, is a thrilling one.

"On February 1, at about 8 p. m.," said he, "a hurricane of so severe a nature was encountered that it was found impossible to make any headway and at 2 a. m. the following day we were forced to leave to. The flying bridges, both fore and aft, were carried away and scum and passengers were afraid to venture on deck for fear of being swept into the sea. About 7 a. m. the spring in the rudder, which is used to break the strain of heavy seas, collapsed and soon afterward the entire steering gear was washed away. The steamer then fell in the trough and was left as a toy at the mercy of the wind and waves."

"Soon after seas swept over us smashing in the doors of the cabin and deck houses, flooding the main deck, washing in the awning deck, and creating havoc and disorder all over the ship. To make matters worse one hundred horses that were stabled on the upper forward deck stamped and in their fright, made a wild dash, trampling each other to death."

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THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON

Celebrated by the Virginia Democratic Association.

W. JENNINGS BRYAN SPEAKS

A Notable Gathering of Leaders at the Nations Capital Gives the Great Democratic Leader an Enthusiastic Reception—Speeches by Senator Daniel, Congressman Bailey and Others.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Virginia Democratic Association of the District of Columbia celebrated Washington's birthday by a largely attended banquet at the National Rifles' armory. Hon. William J. Bryan was the guest of honor and among those present were Senators Daniel and Martin, of Virginia; Stewart, of Nevada; Representatives Bailey and Cooper, of Texas; Lantz, Ohio; Greene, of Wisconsin; Hartlett, of Georgia; Sulzer, of New York; DeArmond, of Missouri, and Swanson, of Virginia. In the center of the stage to the rear of the hall was an immense floral design presented to Mr. Bryan by his admirers.

Mr. Bryan was given an enthusiastic reception and every reference to him by the speakers was received with tremendous applause.

THE ELOQUENT DANIEL.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was the first speaker, responding to the toast, "George Washington, We Celebrate His Birthday Anniversary for His Worth as a Warrior, Statesman and Patriot." He warmly eulogized the memory of Washington and said he was the uncrowned king of universal liberty, enlightenment and progress.

BAILEY, OF TEXAS.

"Democracy's Mission" was responded to by Representative Bailey, of Texas. In the course of his speech Mr. Bailey referred to the organization of the Democratic party and the faithful manner in which it had performed its mission. The men whose virtues we celebrate to-night did not teach their children to exchange principles for success, he said. They taught us that in this world a principle is worth infinitely more than a triumph, and if the principles are followed out our triumph will follow our fidelity to them.

"I crave success," said Mr. Bailey, "as sincerely as any man, but I know there are things worse than a defeat. We have survived that before and we can survive that again, but we could not outlive a cowardly surrender of our principles. We welcome the co-operation of all men who will join with us in rescuing our beloved country from the perilous situation in which it has been led, but will brook no deception of any man."

"As certain as the years go by and the great national convention re-assembles we will rig up the platform made in 1896, and in his (pointing to Mr. Bryan) unsullied name will give the orders for forward march, and it will be a march to victory. Let us keep our faith, and when we have fought the battle in its behalf and won the victory we shall receive as our reward the confidence of a grateful people; and we will reward that confidence by revitalizing these great and essential principles of human freedom which it is the mission of our party to perpetuate and defend."

DANFORTH, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Elliott Danforth, of New York, responded to the toast "The State of New York." He declared that the Democrats of the entire State are anxious to give their votes to the next Democratic nominee for President, and "in that contest the standard bearer of the party is with us to-night."

Hon. D. A. deArmond responded to the toast "The Democratic Party." It cannot die while the republic lives. The speaker made one of his characteristic speeches, which was heartily received and when he had concluded the President introduced Hon. William Jennings Bryan, who responded to the toast, "America's Mission."

BRYAN ON AMERICA'S MISSION.

The Hon. William J. Bryan spoke about "America's Mission." He said in part:

"When the advocates of imperialism find it impossible to reconcile a colonial policy with the principles of our government or with the canons of morality; when they are unable to defend it upon the ground of religious duty or pecuniary profit; they fall back in helpless despair upon the assertion that it is destiny. 'Suppose it does violate the Constitution,' they say; 'Suppose it does break all the Commandments; suppose it does entail upon the nation an incalculable expenditure of blood and money; it is destiny and we must submit.'"

"The people have not voted for imperialism; no national convention has declared for it; no Congress has passed upon it. To whom, then, has the future been revealed? Whence this voice of authority? We can all prophesy, but

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