

GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA DEAD.

He Passed Away in Washington Yesterday.

The Famous Cuban Leader Came Here Only to Die.

Pneumonia Fastened on Him and Carried Him Off—Many Prominent Men Called to Express Condolence and President McKinley Sent a Letter of Sympathy—Only One of His Family With Him at the Last.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—General Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban Assembly to visit this country, died here this morning shortly after 10 o'clock, at the Hotel Raleigh, where the commission had its headquarters. The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba, with the hardships he had there endured, to the wintry weather of the North, is held responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise. He contracted a slight cold in New York, which did not assume an alarming stage until the early part of last week. On Tuesday night General Garcia, in company with the other members of the commission, attended a dinner given in his honor by General Miles, and it was a result of the exposure there that culminated in his death. During the twelve hours or more preceding dissolution, General Garcia was unconscious of the time. At intervals he recognized one or more of those about him. In his dying moments, as all through his busy active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and its people and among his last words were irrational mutterings, in which he gave orders to his son, who is on his staff, for the battle which should be fought to-morrow, and in which he understood there were only 400 Spaniards to combat. Just before he died he embraced his son.

COMMISSIONERS ARE RESTING.

Hardly Realized the Intensity of the Strain.

Have Formed Friendships and Exchanged Calls.

Spaniards Forced to Decline an Invitation to Dinner—Provisions of the Treaty as Signed—Spanish Government Approves of the Memorandum of Protest Filed by Senor Montero Rios.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The United States Peace Commissioners rested to-day after the long strain of daily conferences and almost daily sessions with the Spaniards, the intensity of which they hardly realized until it was over. Warm personal friendships and mutual regard have arisen between the two commissions as the result of their extended controversy at close quarters. To-day several members of both commissions exchanged calls. The American Commissioners unofficially informed the Spaniards they would be glad to have the two commissions dine together. The reply, which, like the invitation, was couched diplomatically through a third party, was that the Spaniards would be most pleased, but feared it would be inadvisable because it might be misconstrued at Madrid, where already much feeling existed against the Spanish Commissioners. Several members of the United States commission were inclined at first to publish the text of the treaty, but Senator Fry made a strong plea yesterday for the observance of courtesy toward the United States Senate, and his arguments prevailed. Further details, however, have been learned as to the wording of the treaty, which provides that Cuba is to be relinquished and that Porto Rico and the Philippines are to be ceded. The Americans are to pay for the repatriation of the Spanish troops from all the colonies. The Spaniards are to return all prisoners held by the United States and to retain possession of all military stores and munitions of war in the Philippines and of such ships as have not been captured. The commercial treaties between the two countries which the war ruptured are to be renewed at the convenience of the two nations. The United States Commissioners have been almost overwhelmed with offers of dinners in England, prompted by the desire of prominent Englishmen to emphasize the Anglo-American entente, but they will remain in Paris until they begin sailing for the United States. They will make formal calls upon President Faure and high officials here to thank them for official hospitality. Unofficial hospitality to the United States Commissioners has been ostentatiously lacking in Paris.

TO ADJOURN AT AN EARLY DATE.

High Joint Commission of Americans and Canadians.

Sessions Will Not Be Resumed Till After March 4th.

Canadians Realize That They Will Get Much Smaller Concessions Than They Had Hoped For—Woman Charged With Having Poisoned Her Fifth and Sixth Husbands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It has been agreed by the High Joint Commissions of Americans and Canadians, which has been in session here several weeks, to adjourn at an early date. This has not yet been formally announced, but it is understood that the day fixed for adjournment is December 20th. On the evening of December 19th the Canadians will give a banquet, to which the Americans will be invited. The understanding is that the sessions will not be resumed until after March 4th next, when the American Commissioners, who are members of the House and Senate, will have leisure to devote to the negotiations. Whether the sessions will be resumed at Quebec, where they were begun, or in this city, has not been stated. The decision to adjourn has grown out of the developments of the past week. While there are several protocols in the proposed treaty, notably the Behring Sea, the North Atlantic fisheries, reciprocity and questions affecting the great lakes, reciprocity is the one great subject in which the Canadians are interested. Last week the High Commissioners came nearer than they have ever been before to the discussion of that subject. The Canadians had submitted proposals, and on Wednesday the Americans submitted counter proposals. These counter proposals showed that the Americans were disposed to be very unyielding, and that much smaller concessions would really be made than had been expected. The negotiations of last week also convinced the Canadians that free lumber, a consummation they and all their people have devoutly wished for, was impossible. The American Commissioners not only told the Canadians so, but the latter were invited to the Capitol and while there met several prominent members of the House and Senate, who impressed the fact still more firmly upon them. It is said that the Americans have agreed to a small reduction of the duty on live animals, and have intimated that they will agree to a small reduction in the duty on lumber, now \$2 per thousand. The Canadians had hoped for much larger concessions. This condition of things, and the apparent impossibility of reaching an agreement before Christmas, are said to have led to the decision for an adjournment. The adjournment will be in session after March 4th to transact business, when there would be ample time to present any treaty that may have been framed with Canada. At present the outlook for an agreement is not bright.

CITIZENS AFTER HIM.

Resignation of a Detroit Police Commissioner Demanded.

High Joint Commission of Americans and Canadians.

Sessions Will Not Be Resumed Till After March 4th.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The resignation of Police Commissioner Ralph Phelps, Jr., was demanded to-day at a mass-meeting of representative citizens, held in one of the leading churches. This action is the direct result of recent agitation toward the enforcement of law and abolishing of vice by the Good Government League of Detroit and others. Mr. Phelps is charged among other things, with being on fifteen liquor bonds prior to his appointment as Commissioner, when the law expressly provides that no one shall sign more than two, and not being released from the bonds after his appointment, with absconding himself from this city for almost a year while Police Commissioner, after having accepted the responsibilities of office and with not being in full sympathy with the enforcement of the laws. The speaker, Rev. Walter Houghton, then continued: "We want no man in office who fails to appreciate trust and responsibility and we charge this man with incompetency. We can have little hope for the sincere enforcement of law until there is a change." The Good Government League sprang into existence at the last election and took a prominent part in it. A few weeks ago several local divines commenced a crusade against so-called "stall saloons" and have been since waging relentless war upon them and other forms of vice as well. This mass-meeting of to-day, which embraced in the audience a number of the city's prominent business men and politicians, partook of the nature of a combing of the forces of the Good Government League and all the others who are active in the present movement for the enforcement of laws and prevention of vice. The members of the league say that to-day's action is merely a starting-point, and that unless a change is made in the policy of other city officers, more charges and demands of resignation will follow.

TO ADJOURN AT AN EARLY DATE.

High Joint Commission of Americans and Canadians.

Sessions Will Not Be Resumed Till After March 4th.

Canadians Realize That They Will Get Much Smaller Concessions Than They Had Hoped For—Woman Charged With Having Poisoned Her Fifth and Sixth Husbands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It has been agreed by the High Joint Commissions of Americans and Canadians, which has been in session here several weeks, to adjourn at an early date. This has not yet been formally announced, but it is understood that the day fixed for adjournment is December 20th. On the evening of December 19th the Canadians will give a banquet, to which the Americans will be invited. The understanding is that the sessions will not be resumed until after March 4th next, when the American Commissioners, who are members of the House and Senate, will have leisure to devote to the negotiations. Whether the sessions will be resumed at Quebec, where they were begun, or in this city, has not been stated. The decision to adjourn has grown out of the developments of the past week. While there are several protocols in the proposed treaty, notably the Behring Sea, the North Atlantic fisheries, reciprocity and questions affecting the great lakes, reciprocity is the one great subject in which the Canadians are interested. Last week the High Commissioners came nearer than they have ever been before to the discussion of that subject. The Canadians had submitted proposals, and on Wednesday the Americans submitted counter proposals. These counter proposals showed that the Americans were disposed to be very unyielding, and that much smaller concessions would really be made than had been expected. The negotiations of last week also convinced the Canadians that free lumber, a consummation they and all their people have devoutly wished for, was impossible. The American Commissioners not only told the Canadians so, but the latter were invited to the Capitol and while there met several prominent members of the House and Senate, who impressed the fact still more firmly upon them. It is said that the Americans have agreed to a small reduction of the duty on live animals, and have intimated that they will agree to a small reduction in the duty on lumber, now \$2 per thousand. The Canadians had hoped for much larger concessions. This condition of things, and the apparent impossibility of reaching an agreement before Christmas, are said to have led to the decision for an adjournment. The adjournment will be in session after March 4th to transact business, when there would be ample time to present any treaty that may have been framed with Canada. At present the outlook for an agreement is not bright.

POISONED TWO HUSBANDS.

Oklahoma Grand Jury So Charges Mrs. Lulu Johnson.

Perry (O. T.), Dec. 11.—Mrs. Lulu Johnson, 60 years old, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with the murder of her last two husbands, Shirley and J. W. Johnson. She has had six or seven husbands altogether, and has been a widow as many times. The body of Johnson was taken up recently, and arsenic was found in the stomach and liver by Professor Edward Barlow, chemist from the University of Kansas. Her next previous husband, Shirley, with whom she lived near Caldwell, Kan., died four years ago. Professor Barlow has now found Shirley's liver well preserved by the arsenic in it. Johnson was strong and healthy, but soon after his marriage he began to have attacks of nausea and headaches, and finally succumbed after an illness of thirty hours. No doctor was called, and Mrs. Johnson and her little boy were the only persons present at the death. Some time after the funeral there was much gossip among the neighbors that the body was taken up and examined. Mrs. Johnson's husbands were: Leonard, Davis, Humphreys, Parks, Shirley and Johnson. Her trial was set for Friday.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Senate Proceedings Will Depend on Its Disposition.

Senator Morgan Will Call It Up To-Day.

Opponents of the Bill Will Propose to Defer Consideration of It Until After the Christmas Holidays—Appropriation Bills Will Have Right of Way in the House—Army Bills in Both Houses Likely to Provoke Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The course of proceedings in the Senate this week will depend upon the disposition that is made of the Nicaragua Canal bill. It is Senator Morgan's intention to call up this measure Monday and he has expressed the hope that he will secure action at the Monday session. Few of his most sanguine co-workers agree with him in this opinion and the best indication is that unless agreement can be reached for postponement, several days at least will be consumed in its consideration. The opponents of the measure will meet its supporters with a proposition to defer consideration until after the Christmas holidays, and they will give as their reason for this request the fact that the report of the Government Commission appointed to investigate the feasibility of the canal has not yet been made, urging the importance of receiving the information which the commission will be able to furnish before acting upon so important a question. If the bill is taken up in earnest it will consume the greater portion of the Senate's time until finally disposed of. Another subject upon the calendar is the anti-scalping bill, which Senator Cullom has informed the Senate he will seek to get up at an early day, but he will meet with opposition if he makes the effort and is not likely to succeed this early in the session. The special order for Monday at 2 o'clock is the bill providing for the registry of foreign built ships, but if the Nicaragua Canal bill should be taken up the registry bill would not be allowed to consume much time. Senator Murray has given notice of a motion Tuesday to carry in the bill providing for the purchase of a site for the United States Supreme Court, but the proceedings with reference to this measure will be confined to a speech by the Vermont Senator. The urgent army deficiency bill will receive attention early in the week. The Committee on Appropriations will meet Monday and it is not believed more than one meeting on the bill will be necessary. Senator Allison, Chairman of the committee, hopes therefore, to get the bill before the Senate for consideration Tuesday. It has been prophesied that the army bill would be used as a pretext for discussion of the Spanish war and the fear of such a course has not entirely subsided. Beyond the first three days there is no program mapped out for the House this week. To-morrow will be devoted, under the rules, to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia and on Tuesday the District of Columbia appropriation bill will be taken up. This is in pursuance of the determination of the leaders to give the appropriation bills the right of way whenever one is ready. There is nothing in the district bill this year to attract opposition, and unless the unexpected happens, the bill ought to pass Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest. The Appropriations Sub-Committee on Pensions will commence work on the pension appropriations bill to-morrow, but it can hardly be ready before next week. It is confidently expected however, that the bill will pass before the holidays. It is possible that the future policy of the Government is outlined in the bill for the increase of the standing army and the whole subject will be opened up. The Democrats are divided upon the question of increasing the regular army, but how far the opposition will go in antagonizing the measure it is impossible to forecast. Only last week during the debate on the urgency deficiency bill, De Armond (Mo.), one of the leaders, evaded a direct reply when the question was put fairly at him by Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. If the army reorganization bill does not come up the various committees under the call will probably be allowed to clean up business which they have on the calendar.

BRYAN HAS RESIGNED.

His Successor Has Been Decorated by the Chinese Government.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), Dec. 11.—General Keifer, who is in command of the remaining troops of the Seventh Army Corps since General Lee's departure for Cuba, has been notified by the Chinese Government that he is to be decorated with the Order of the Double Dragon, in recognition of his services to the Chinese residents of the Republic of Colombia, when he was United States Consul at Panama. Lieutenant Colonel Viquinal is a graduate of the Royal Military Academy of Brussels, and served in the service of the present King of Belgium. He served throughout the civil war in the United States, and was promoted Brigadier General by Abraham Lincoln.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES.

The Memorandum of Protest Filed by Senor Rios at Paris.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The Government entirely approves the memorandum of protest against the action of the United States Commissioners filed by Senor Montero Rios at Paris. "El Liberal" says: "The Paris negotiations offer a far sadder spectacle than the ships which are bringing back our repatriated soldiers. Deploable as the condition of the latter is, the Cabinet, it is said, will meet the Cortes intact, Senor Sagasta will ask an indemnity bill for the cession of the Philippines. The Cabinet will then declare, as it finds itself at crisis, it cannot admit any debate and will therefore demand the immediate adoption of the bill, after which Senor Sagasta will submit the question of confidence to the Queen Regent. "El Herald" says the Government believes in the present circumstances, the holders of the Philippine debt will accept the arrangement offered and considers that the Cuban bondholders should demand of the future Government of Cuba a fulfillment of the contract by claiming a mortgage on the customs which guarantee the debt. The memorandum protests against the refusal of the Americans to surrender the securities deposited in the treasuries of Cuba and Porto Rico by private Spaniards, remarking that "never has a civilized nation committed such an act of violence. Secondly, it protests against the ultimatum demanding the Philippines. Thirdly, it protests against the position in which those Spaniards are placed who desire to remain in Cuba. Fourthly, it protests against the reference to the destruction of the Maine in President McKinley's message to the United States Congress. On this point the memorandum says: "Spain has proposed arbitration, but the United States refuses to give her the right which is granted to a criminal, namely, the right of defending herself. The Spanish Commissioners leave the care of fixing the responsibility for the explosion to the entire world, which will say whether those are responsible who desire the truth, or those refusing to seek it." The newspapers generally express relief at the signing of the treaty. The independent organs, most of the provincial papers and the Carlist and Republican journals, attack both political parties, Conservative and Liberal, reproaching them equally with having brought the country to the present pass. "El Imparcial" alone publishes the contents of the treaty, which produces a less unfavorable impression than had been expected, owing to the commercial and other concessions to Spain.

PORTO RICAN CURRENCY.

Result of Spain's Forcing Depreciated Coin on the Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who is not expected here until December 20th, in his second informal report of his observations in Porto Rico, says the history of the currency situation is about this: "The island some twenty-five years ago was using American currency. At the time of the emancipation the Spanish Government found the value of silver declining, and it discovered that it would be profitable to make payment in Mexican dollars, and in that way the currency was brought to a silver basis. The heavy payments for crops made a reduction in the currency, and a great deal of it was shipped away. Eventually the Government decided on a coinage for the island, making a further profit by debasing the silver in the peso. The silver in the peso is 900 fine. The Spanish Government gave this new peso a certain redeemability, offering to

PROBLEM FOR OUR GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE.

Problem for Our Government to Solve.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The monthly statement of imports into the United States for the month of November, made by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that during that month the imports of wool amounted to \$647,384, as against \$1,052,384 for November, 1897. During the same month the imports of tea aggregated \$816,066, as against \$1,085,040 for November last year, both showing a material decrease. The imports of sugar, however, increased from \$2,275,407 in November, 1897, to \$3,637,495, or about 60 per centum.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A SEWER.

Barcelona, Dec. 11.—A large quantity of brick work in a sewer in course of construction here, collapsed

SAILED FOR CUBA.

Transport Saratoga Took the Tenth Infantry Yesterday.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), Dec. 11.—At noon to-day the transport Saratoga, with the First Battalion of the Tenth Infantry, sailed for Cuba. Colonel Pierson, who commands the Tenth Infantry, was in command to-day, and in addition to the men the Saratoga carried baggage and supplies for the regiment. The Saratoga left her dock at 12 o'clock, and an hour later was at sea. The transport will return here in a few days for the Second Battalion of the Tenth Infantry.

THE LAST ONE GONE.

Niles (Mich.), Dec. 11.—James Shaw, the only surviving member of the State Legislature of 1847, when Detroit was the capital of Michigan, died last night, aged 86.

HE WILL NOT ENTER HAVANA TILL THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), Dec. 11.—General Lee and staff sailed for Cuba this afternoon on the transport Pampana. Crowds of people lined the wharves as the transport passed down the river. As the tug boats cut loose, the siren taken from the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo after the battle of Santiago, and now on the tug Cambril, screeched the Panama a parting salute. General Lee will remain outside of Havana until January 1st, when he enters the city. The Panama will land at Marianao, where General Lee will establish his headquarters on the camp site selected by Colonel Harker for the Seventh Corps, and will remain there until he enters Havana. With General Lee on the Panama were Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Dorst, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Sartoris, aide; Major R. E. L. Michie, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel William Livermore, Chief Engineer; Colonel O. E. Wood, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant Colonel Mjms, Chief Surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel R. Curtis Guild, Inspector General; Lieutenant Colonel Roger Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Ribbel, Judge Advocate; Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Maxfield, Chief Signal Officer, and Major Russell B. Harrison, Provost Marshal. In addition to his staff, there were on board Major George Fowler, Consulting Surgeon; Lieutenants Wilson and Field, Lieutenant Metcalfe, Assistant Provost Marshal; Lieutenant Schuyler Schieffelin, aide to General F. V. Greene; Lieutenant Goodman, Assistant Engineer. The party numbers about one hundred, including clerks, orderlies and couriers. The corps headquarters wagon team was also on board. The Panama carried no troops outside of General Lee's staff and other officers accompanying him. She is expected to arrive at Marianao Tuesday.

GENERAL LEE SAILS.

He Will Not Enter Havana Till the First of January.

SAVANNAH (Ga.), Dec. 11.—General Lee and staff sailed for Cuba this afternoon on the transport Pampana. Crowds of people lined the wharves as the transport passed down the river. As the tug boats cut loose, the siren taken from the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo after the battle of Santiago, and now on the tug Cambril, screeched the Panama a parting salute. General Lee will remain outside of Havana until January 1st, when he enters the city. The Panama will land at Marianao, where General Lee will establish his headquarters on the camp site selected by Colonel Harker for the Seventh Corps, and will remain there until he enters Havana. With General Lee on the Panama were Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Dorst, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Sartoris, aide; Major R. E. L. Michie, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel William Livermore, Chief Engineer; Colonel O. E. Wood, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant Colonel Mjms, Chief Surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel R. Curtis Guild, Inspector General; Lieutenant Colonel Roger Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Ribbel, Judge Advocate; Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Maxfield, Chief Signal Officer, and Major Russell B. Harrison, Provost Marshal. In addition to his staff, there were on board Major George Fowler, Consulting Surgeon; Lieutenants Wilson and Field, Lieutenant Metcalfe, Assistant Provost Marshal; Lieutenant Schuyler Schieffelin, aide to General F. V. Greene; Lieutenant Goodman, Assistant Engineer. The party numbers about one hundred, including clerks, orderlies and couriers. The corps headquarters wagon team was also on board. The Panama carried no troops outside of General Lee's staff and other officers accompanying him. She is expected to arrive at Marianao Tuesday.