

SHAFTER ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Appears Before the War Investigation Commission,

Telling an Interesting Story of the Operations Around Santiago.

Considers the Expedition a Military Success and Cheap at the Cost of Five Hundred Lives Lost in the Fight—It Was as Well Fitted Out as the Time Allowed Would Permit, and if the Events Were to Be Gone Through Again He Would Make No Change in His Plans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—General Shafter appeared rather unexpectedly before the War Investigation Commission this afternoon, and told his story of the Santiago expedition. He was supported by his aide, Colonel Miley, who was with him in Cuba, and flanked by a large portmanteau of papers, to which his aide occasionally applied for reference.

General Shafter's story of the operations around Santiago was tersely told, but was quite vivid in its recital and interesting in detail. Briefly summed up, his estimate of the Santiago expedition was that it had been a military success and cheap at the cost of 500 men lost in the fight. He considered the expedition to have been as well fitted out as the time allowed would permit, and said that in looking back he had no criticism of his plans to make and would not change them if the events had to be gone through again.

The commission stated that General Miles to-day communicated to the commission his willingness to volunteer testimony. A message was accordingly sent to the Adjutant General directing him to request the appearance of General Miles before the board. No reply had been received to this communication, when General Shafter rather unexpectedly appeared.

After a brief report, General Shafter went into a detailed account of his preparations for the Santiago expedition. He said his plans were changed three times by the department. He said the transport fleet was not sufficiently large to accommodate 17,000 men for any length of time at sea, but all were so anxious to go that he risked considerable crowding to take all the men possible.

As to medical supplies, General Shafter said: "I know medical supplies are the one thing that a commanding general or a line officer never knows anything about. The surgeon is supposed to know what he wants. My medical officer said he thought he had enough medical supplies for the temporary service, but when we thought we were destined, events proved, however, that the surgeon was mistaken. The ammunition supply was ample."

As to supplies, General Shafter said there was nothing essential left behind. "How about the ambulances?" asked General Bevier. "As to those ambulances," said General Shafter, "I take the whole responsibility on myself. I ordered and supervised their loading. After events proved that it would have been better to have taken ten or fifteen additional ambulances, and left that many wagons behind. But wagons can be used for two purposes, and ambulances can be used for one. I took the wagons, and the wounded had to be transported in them after the first day's fighting. I must say that on a rocky, muddy road, such as we had, there is little difference in comfort between the ambulances and an escort wagon. The men were put on straw in the bottom of the wagons, and we did the best we could for them. Ambulances would have been better, but then hindsight is always better than foresight."

Concerning the landing facilities with the expedition, General Shafter said they had two large barges, one of which was lost en route, and a small tug, the Captain Sam, whose Captain deserted during the night. The boat capacity of the fleet was sufficient for the landing, as the events proved.

An interesting incident of the landing was brought out by General Shafter, who said he had arranged with the Cuban General Castillo the day prior to the landing to have 1,000 men back of Baiquiri to catch the Spaniards when they were shelled out by the navy. Castillo was three hours late, however, and all the Spaniards got away.

"How about getting the supplies to the front for the men?" asked General Bevier. "It was the one problem of the campaign, and it taxed us to the utmost," said he. "If it had not been for the pack train, we could not have done it, and the expedition would have been a failure."

General Shafter said he regarded the landing of the expedition as eminently successful. They lost only two men and thirty animals out of a total of 20,000 men. It was a remarkable record.

They worked till they were sick and worn out. The doctors were mostly young men. You cannot get very old and experienced surgeons to go on a summer campaign for \$100 a month. But they were splendid fellows. Compared with the civil war, the wounded were better cared for in Cuba than they were then."

Touching the Signal Corps, General Shafter said he was "served admirably." Asked if he thought his own sickness had any effect on the success of the Cuban campaign, General Shafter said: "No, most decidedly. The campaign was carried out as planned from the start, and my health or sickness did not alter a single plan. I was going to have a sick army on my hands in that country pretty soon, and I simply rushed matters to an issue as soon as possible. For myself, I was not seriously sick. It is true I had the gout, and I had to have my foot tied up in a gunnysack, and could not get in a stirrup, so I had to build a platform from which to get on my horse. But I certainly had not expected to be subjected to personal criticism for this. It was a military necessity."

Governor Woodbury asked how the staff officers from civil life turned out. General Shafter said: "They were men as a rule who had no previous military experience, and might not have been of much use in executing a military campaign. But I had three of them on my staff, and for carrying orders, distributing rations to the refugees and a thousand necessary things they were invaluable. Beginning with Colonel John Jacob Astor, who was, perhaps, the most inexperienced, they were splendid fellows, and did what they had to do. Astor fell in with his work, ate the beans, and did his duty as carefully and expeditiously as though he had not a dollar. Captain Brice, son of Senator Brice, was an excellent officer, and did fine work in feeding those hungry people at Caney. At times he had to take an axe heave and stand off some of the men who were keeping back the weaker women and children, and he did it effectively."

TERRE HAUTE FIRE.

Losses Amount to Over Three-Quarters of a Million Dollars. TERRE HAUTE (Ind.), Dec. 20.—The losses in last night's fire were: Hadden & Gidden, \$475,000; Briggs & Miller, \$15,000; Parker & Co., clothing stock, \$10,000; building, \$25,000; W. H. Albrecht & Co., dry goods, \$60,000; building, \$45,000; Thorman & Schloss, clothing, \$40,000; building, \$20,000; Ford & Overstreet, clothing, \$25,000; building, \$15,000; United States Banking Company, Miller Brothers, \$10,000. Insurance was about 80 per cent of the losses.

Claude Herbert, who was acting as Santa Claus in the Hadden & Gidden building, is missing, and is supposed to have perished in the flames. About ten persons were severely injured.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

CLOSING SESSION OF KANSAS CITY CONVENTION. The convention spent most of the day in amending its constitution and providing means for widening the scope of its work.

The federation increased the per capita tax upon members of trades union organizations from three-fourths of 1 per cent to 5 cents per month, the amount to be used to support the federation.

The resolution of J. F. O'Sullivan of Boston, looking to a bill in Congress to impose an internal revenue tax against all factories employing women and children overtime was killed.

The Committee on Law recommended by the American Federation was killed without discussion, and a number of measures not of general interest were disposed of before adjournment.

Former Cashier Steele Sentenced. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—William Steele, former cashier of the wrecked Chestnut-street National Bank, was today sentenced by Judge Butler in the United States District Court to six years and six months imprisonment and \$300 fine. Steele was convicted of conspiracy with the late William M. Singery, President of the bank.

Knaak Acquitted. BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The Provincial Court has acquitted Frank Knaak of New York of the charge of lese majeste, in referring to Emperor William as a sheephead, because, as it appears, Mr. Knaak was intoxicated when he committed the offense. A member of the United States Embassy was present during the court proceedings.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Discussed in Both Houses of Congress Yesterday.

Teller Occupies the First Half of the Session of the Senate.

Speaks in Advocacy of the Theory That There Are No Restrictions Upon the Right of the United States to Expand Its Borders So as to Include Far Distant Territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Teller occupied the first half of today's session of the Senate with a speech in advocacy of the theory that there are no restrictions upon the right of the United States to expand its borders so as to include far distant territory. He went quite thoroughly into the legal points bearing upon the question, and incidentally discussed at some length the form of government for the Philippines, saying that he would encourage self-government among the islanders, and would give them the most liberal government which they were capable of conducting, but that he would not take down the American flag where once planted.

The remainder of the session was given up to the Nicaragua Canal bill. Senator Caffery was the only speaker on this subject, and he opposed the Morgan bill. In his invocation at the opening of today's session of the Senate, the Chaplain returned thanks for the mercies of this memorable year; praised God for his guardianship of our soldiers and sailors; for the notable triumphs attending our arms; for the successful negotiations resulting in the treaty of peace soon to be delivered to the President; for the growing friendship between this country and the Dominion of Canada, and for other mercies of which this country and its people have been beneficiaries.

The House resolution providing to adjourn Congress from December 21st to January 4th was adopted without discussion. Gallinger of New Hampshire favorably reported the proposed resolution providing for a committee of Senators to visit Cuba and Porto Rico with the object of ascertaining the conditions on the islands and reporting them with recommendations to the Senate, but on Hale's objection to present consideration, the resolution was placed on the calendar.

On motion of Hoar of Massachusetts it was ordered that on February 22d, immediately after the Senate convenes, Washington be held in special session to read by Wootcut of Colorado.

A bill authorizing General M. E. Bates of the United States Army to accept the designation of the Legion of Honor presented by the President of the French Republic was reported favorably by the committee on foreign relations.

A bill to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River between the States of Oregon and Washington by the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company was passed.

In accordance with the notice given yesterday, Teller of Colorado then addressed the Senate on Vest's resolution declaring that under the Constitution no authority is given to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. Teller's address was a constitutional argument. He did not think there was the slightest question of the power of this government to acquire foreign territory.

"If we have a nation," he declared, "we have the right to acquire the rights of a nation—all the rights of any sovereign power." Referring to the territory acquired by the United States during the recent war, Teller said: "We have already acquired this territory. We need, as a matter of fact, no treaty with Spain to confirm our right to it. By right of conquest—a right undisputed—we come into possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Asiatic archipelago. They are ours just as certainly as they could be made so by treaty. We can confer statehood upon these territories when in our judgment it is proper so to do. Nobody can call into question our right to exercise our judgment in this matter."

"If we acquire territory," he continued, "the very act carries with it the right to govern. If this government will say to the people of this acquired territory, 'We will give self-government,' we will not need an agreement with Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines. To say to those people is the only way to escape a great standing army. I am not one to turn these possessions back to Spain, but I do believe that we ought to give them the opportunity to govern themselves. I may say that nobody wants these possessions made into States now. No public man is in favor of such a plan, so far as I am aware yet. In the course of time we may take them in."

So far and as soon as possible Teller believed the inhabitants of Cuba should be given self-government, but he did not believe that the United States should leave the infant power thus established as a prey of any other nation, either through conquest or treaty. He believed it folly to talk of "imperialism" as applied to this country. No man or senate of men had any intention of establishing in this country the European policy of imperialism, and none would champion such a course.

Teller said he knew that the Philippines were incapable of establishing a government equal to the government of our States, and that he would encourage committees among them to establish the best governments they were capable of. He would not go to war with the people of the Philippines in order to force our institutions upon them. He would consult them as to the form of government, and he believed that by pursuing this course, we should avoid the necessity of war with the natives. Their government might not be as perfect as ours, but all accounts agreed that the natives were

tractable and intelligent, and capable of progress.

At 2 o'clock the Nicaraguan Canal bill, the unfinished business, was taken up, to the displacement of the registry measure.

Caffery spoke in opposition to the canal bill. He said the proposition to connect the two oceans by means of a canal was so attractive to the imagination as to cause many people to accept it as a wise enterprise, regardless of appeal to reason on its merits.

He declared the enterprise under the bill was in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in contravention to the concession from the Isthmian countries and in opposition to our own Constitution. These propositions he undertook to maintain by an analysis of the bill by sections.

While Caffery was speaking a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that an amendment of the Maritime Canal bill had been passed by the House, and in opposition to our own Constitution. These propositions he undertook to maintain by an analysis of the bill by sections.

Without having concluded his remarks, Caffery, at 4:10, yielded to General Linger, and on his motion the Senate went into executive session.

At 5:10 the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The House today listened to the first speech on the annexation of the Philippines. William W. Windley, a Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, in an hour's speech stated his opposition to a policy which would bring the islands under the sphere of United States influence.

He contended that it would be hostile to the spirit of our past acquisitions of territory, and political and social standpoint. Windley's remarks received careful attention, and several times drew applause from his Democratic colleagues.

The agricultural appropriation bill was passed without material amendment. It carried \$3,696,322, or \$187,120 more than the current law.

At the opening of the session Cannon called up the conference report on the army and navy deficiency bill, and moved its adoption.

De Armond (D.) of Missouri asked whether the reappropriation of the balance of \$187,120 over the current law, under the direct vote of the people, would in any way sanction or authorize the payment out of that fund of \$100,000 each to Whiteleaf Reid and Judge Day for services as Peace Commissioners.

Cannon said he knew nothing about it, and on his statement that the reappropriation made no authorization for such an expenditure, the report was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the agricultural bill. Wadsworth (R.) of New York explained that it carried \$3,696,322, an increase of \$187,120 over the current law.

Williams of Mississippi took advantage of the latitude allowed in debate while in Committee of the Whole to make an argument against the annexation of the Philippines. Physically, he said, the islands would prove a great disaster to our population, and they were thickly populated with people of heterogeneous races. They could never afford home or opportunity for American citizens.

In the annexation of territory of the past, the area annexed had been always contiguous, except in the case of Alaska, and we had in each case increased our population and our power of national defense. These had been the tests in the past. The Philippines fulfilled none of these tests. In the case of Cuba, if Cuba should be willing in the future to throw her lot with us, the case would be different. Sixty per cent of Cuba's population was Cuban, a fact not generally known. Her people could easily be assimilated. Cuba was practically contiguous. She lay directly within the sphere of American influence.

While he opposed the annexation, he said he should not return the Philippines to Spain. "I should leave the islands where they were the day after Dewey's glorious victory at Manila. I should haul down the American flag. I am for the flag for what it means, not for itself. It is nothing but a piece of bunting, and when some one announces that it must not come down, I care not how high his station, he says something unworthy of himself and his country. The flag should come down if it is right that it should do so, and the American people must pull it down. We would not let any other country do it." (Prolonged applause on Democratic side.)

AN AMERICAN IN A CUBAN PRISON.

A New Yorker Thrown Into Jail for Selling American Flags.

Was Promptly Released at the Request of General Greene.

Captain General Castellanos Informs General Clous That the Evacuation of Havana by the Spanish Will Be Complete on or Before the First of January—The Stars and Stripes Raised Over Fort Atares, in Full Sight of the Wreck of the Maine.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Samuel L. Israel of New York a few days ago opened a little store on Obispo street for selling American flags and jewelry. His wife last night appealed in tears to General Greene, saying that Israel had been arrested, and that she could not find him. General Greene sent Captain Mott to Captain General Castellanos, asking that Israel be produced and sent to General Greene. In an hour an aide-de-camp of the Captain General brought the man to the Hotel Inglaterra. He had been in the Fursu prison.

Israel said that at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a Spanish Lieutenant entered his store, tore down the flags and broke the showcase with his sword. Later he sent three men to arrest Israel. He was well treated while a prisoner.

The Spanish transports Notre Dame, with General Estruchos and 953 officers and men, and Les Andes, with 1,340 officers and men, sailed for Cadiz today.

The Spanish troops to-day will begin the evacuation of the northwest part of Havana City.

On December 22 the Spaniards will evacuate the Santa Clara and Reina batteries and all the other forts outside of the town. They will be occupied by American troops, but no flags will be hoisted until January 1st.

The Spanish sick will remain in the Principe fort for the present, and after January 1st, if necessary, Captain General Castellanos informed Brigadier General Clous to-day that the evacuation of Havana would be complete on or before January 1st next. Fourteen transports are to arrive from Spain during the next ten days. There are 16,000 Spanish soldiers still in Havana and its environs, but the last few thousand will embark simultaneously.

Commodore E. J. Cromwell reported to the United States Evacuation Commission to-day that he would take over the arsenal and naval property of Spain in Havana after January 1st, and be Captain of the port. The Spanish movable property, according to the inventory, is estimated to be worth about \$5,000,000.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the orders which had been issued to the Eighth and Tenth regular infantry to occupy the sea coast batteries were changed, at the request of Captain General Castellanos, who fears that a conflict of authority might occur should the Americans occupy any portion of the city proper prior to the final evacuation.

At noon today Major Russell B. Harrison, with a detachment of the First North Carolina Regiment, raised the Stars and Stripes over Fort Atares, in full sight of the wreck of the United States battleship Maine.

The Cuban irreconcilables talk of overturning the Queen Regent's statue in Central Park January 1st. General Greene says that the statue will be taken down, carefully boxed and offered to Spain, no indignity being allowed.

HAWAIIAN CROWN LANDS.

Liliuokalani Protests Against Assertion of Ownership by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii today sent to the Senate the following protest against the appropriation of the crown lands of Hawaii by the United States: "To the Senate of the United States: I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, named heretofore in the 18th day of April, 1877, and proclaimed Queen of the Hawaiian Islands on the 20th day of January, 1893, do hereby earnestly and respectfully protest against the assertion of ownership by the United States of America of the so-called Hawaiian crown lands, amounting to about 1,000,000 acres, and which are my property, and I especially protest against such assertion of ownership as taking of property without due process of law and without just or other compensation."

ANOTHER HORROR ON CHILKOOT PASS.

An Avalanche Occurs at Crater Lake Near the Summit,

In Which at Least Six Persons Are Known to Have Been Killed.

Tons of Ice and Snow, Mixed With Rocks and Timber, Sweep Down Over a Camp Evidently Without Warning, Leaving the Occupants Buried Under Several Feet of Snow—Five of the Bodies Recovered by a Searching Party.

SEATTLE, Dec. 20.—The steamer Al-Ki, which arrived here to-day from Alaska, brings meager particulars of an avalanche on the Chilkoot, in which at least six people were killed.

Five bodies have been recovered, as follows: Mrs. Darling of Lake Linderman and her two sons; Bert John, Juneau; Harry Shaw, Skagway. The slide occurred December 9th at Crater lake, about one mile beyond the summit on the Lake Linderman side.

Mrs. Darling's husband was at Lake Linderman, and she had arranged to join him with her two sons, who had almost reached manhood. Shaw was a Skagway man, and had business at the lake. Bert John was but 15 years of age, and the reason for his taking the dangerous trip does not appear. He was a friend of the Darlings boys.

The name of the sixth person had not been ascertained. Contrary to the advice of old-timers, who realized that the trip was dangerous, in view of the recent storms, the party set out with light outfits. It was storming very bad when they crossed the summit, but they succeeded in reaching Crater Lake, where the blizzard forced a change of destination. While encamped there tons of ice and snow, mixed with rocks and timber, swept over them, evidently without warning, and went on down the valley, leaving them buried under several feet of hard snow.

Their bodies were found three days later by a searching party. The bodies were not bruised in the least.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

SPRING GROVE (Minn.), Dec. 20.—A man known as "Big John" murdered John Fullickson, just across the State line in Iowa. The murderer then attempted to kill Fullickson's wife. A Sheriff and posse from Decorah, Ia., pursued "Big John," and just as they were about to capture him he drew a revolver and killed himself.

DAL HAWKINS THE WINNER.

HE MAKES SHORT WORK OF KID McPARTLAND.

The Bout Decided in Third Round, the Latter Being Knocked Out With a Swing on the Jaw.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Dal Hawkins, the lightweight pugilist from the Pacific Slope, made short work of Kid McPartland in a contest which was held in the arena of the Lenox Athletic Club to-night. The bout was decided in the third round, and Dal swung on the jaw.

Hawkins opened favorite in the betting at 10 to 5, but these odds did not last long, and even money ruled when the men donned the gloves.

This is the third time that Hawkins has fought before a New York club. He won from Joe Gans in fifteen rounds the last time he appeared here, and was knocked out by Spike Sullivan on his second visit.

The men agreed to box under Marquis of Queensbury rules, and to break when called on. They were announced to go twenty-five rounds, and each weighed 135 pounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Round 1.—After some jostling, Dal Hawkins got in a left hand hook on Mac's stomach, and the Kid fell to his knees, but arose quickly, and they exchanged left hooks on the stomach and head before the bell sounded.

Round 2.—Mac cut out the pace, with Hawkins on the defense, but very little was done by either until near the close, when Hawkins landed a very hard left hook in the wind.

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A Negro Who Was Mistaken for a Desperado Fatally Wounded.

YLAJA (Ariz.), Dec. 20.—Quadruple Rosales, a Mexican bull fighter, assaulted Solomon Gonzales, a Mexican laborer, at the Golden Cross Mining Camp Sunday afternoon with a razor, inflicting serious wounds, cutting Gonzales clear to the bone the entire length of his nose. The assault was unprovoked, and Gonzales' friends took a hand in the fight. Rosales fled, pursued by the enraged friends of the wounded man. A colored man by the name of John Lee was mistaken for the desperado and fatally wounded, being shot twice before the mistake was discovered. Rosales was subsequently captured and turned over to the authorities. The colored man

Suicide Near San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 20.—The body of an unknown suicide was found by some boys this afternoon near Mount Hope Cemetery three miles east of this city. The body was that of a well dressed man, and about 35 years of age. He had shot himself through the heart with a .38-caliber revolver. In a notebook was the following: "Please throw me under the clay as quick as possible, and make no bones about it." The man is thought to have been an Eastern drummer, but there is nothing by which he can be identified.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—James McKenna, owner of the steam whaler Fearless, presented a petition in bankruptcy to the United States District Court to-day, his liabilities being \$86,000 and unattached assets \$1,000. The balance of his assets consists of the whaler Fearless, which has been libeled by sailors who sailed in her on her last voyage to the Arctic. Her claims amount to \$17,000, and Judge De Haven ordered a stay of two weeks in all the libel proceedings for the benefit of the creditors of McKenna.

Sentence of Clark Again Postponed.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20.—For the fifth time Judge Smith has postponed the time for sentencing Harry Clark, convicted of the murder of a Chinaman. His lawyers claim to have discovered in Arizona a woman who will testify that Constable Joseph Hunter, confessed the murder to her. Hunter is to be tried for the murder. The postponement is to January 3d, when a new District Attorney will be in office.

Pacific Methodist College.

SANTA ROSA, Dec. 20.—The Trustees of the Pacific Methodist College to-day elected Professor G. H. Wilkinson of Lompoc, Cal., Vice President of the college. Professor Wilkinson will be the virtual head of the college, though President J. S. Austin will remain the nominal head until May.

The Maria Teresa Breaks in Two.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—According to mail advices from Nassau, N. P., the stranded cruiser Maria Teresa has broken in two just aft of the after funnel.