

## SOME TESTIMONY

### Before the War Investigation Commission Cause Surprise.

## A GAME OF BLUFF THAT WORKED

#### How an American Diplomat Headed off a Movement of the European Powers to Intervene in Behalf of Spain—Power of the Belief in an Anglo-American Understanding—Hostility in Europe to American Aggressiveness—Preparations in Cuba for Occupation by American Soldiers. Spanish Troops Sailing.

Washington, December 3.—At today's session of the war investigating committee the examination of Captain MacKay, who was in charge of the transports of the Santiago expedition, was continued. He said the question of disembarking the troops upon the arrival of the transports was carefully considered before the expedition left Tampa, but, owing to the haste with which all arrangements were made, it was not possible to procure stern anchors for mooring purposes for all the vessels. Captain MacKay also superintended the embarkation of the troops which came north from Santiago after surrender, and he indignantly denied many of the published statements regarding the filthy condition of the transports. There had been plenty of ice for the snips at Santiago, mainly supplied by the Red Cross and he had personally superintended the loading of the supplies for the ships. He himself came north on the Seneca. She was crowded with sick soldiers from Siboney. He admitted that many of the soldiers were berthed between decks; that the water was unpalatable, caused by the rolling of the ship and that the soldiers suffered other discomforts, but many of her crew were sick and there were extenuating circumstances. He heard no complaint of lack of medicines. There were two contract surgeons aboard. He denied emphatically the statement that Colonel Humphreys devoted all his time to getting quartermaster and commissary stores ashore—disregarding requests for medical stores.

In conclusion he gave it as his opinion that when the expedition sailed it had ample facilities for landing. The difficulties subsequently were due to the loss of some of the lighters and a tug en route and the rough water in the harbor at Daiquiri and Siboney. He claimed the transport captains showed disposition to obey orders.

#### THE CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Goethal, who was chief engineer upon General Brooke's staff, criticised the condition of the camp at Chickamauga, which he said was bad, owing to the fault of the soldiers to use their sinks. He described the condition at headquarters as "particularly dirty." He did not think that fact set a very good example for the rest of the corps. The witness described General Brooke's expedition to Porto Rico. He could not answer for any vessel except the St. Louis, upon which he was embarked. "The conditions of that ship," said he, "were awful. The state rooms were not cleaned, the bedding was foul, there was no ventilation, and the meats were abominable." Still he did not think the troops were incapacitated by reason of the voyage. This characterization of the great American liner caused evident surprise.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, and Mr. Jno. A. Smith, representing the city authorities and commercial organizations of Charleston, were at the war department today. The people of Charleston believe that the government should make use of that city as one of the shipping depots of troops for Cuba and it was for the purpose of urging that this be done that the call was made. They were assured that in conformity with the instructions of Secretary Alger, issued some time ago, the war department intended to utilize the facilities afforded by the South Carolina city and that General Wilson's corps be sent there as soon as it was determined to begin dispatching troops for Cuba in large numbers.

#### PREPARING FOR AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Havana, December 3, 4:45 p. m.—At noon today the American forces having previously taken charge of Sancti and Trinidad, in Santa Clara province, the Stars and Stripes were officially and with impressive ceremonies hoisted over the city halls and military government and other public buildings in the cities. When the flags were unfurled the bands played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the soldiers and large crowds of citizens cheered enthusiastically.

All the troops which have arrived here so far are in excellent health. The Second engineers, together with 200 Cubans of General Menocci's division as laborers, are busy preparing the camp for the troops of the Seventh army corps, which are expected to arrive here shortly.

The Spanish transport Grand Antilla sailed today for Spain with 1,447 Spanish troops; the Fulda will sail on Mon-

day and the Werra, San Ingauro and Juan Forgas on Tuesday, each carrying 2,000 soldiers.

The Spanish commission was advised today that by Monday next the evacuation of Batabano and the entire San Felipe would be finished. This will complete the evacuation of the entire end of the island west of these points.

A request has been made by residents of the Isles of Pines, which was evacuated by the Spanish troops on Thursday last, that the Cuban General, Menocci, ship tomorrow via Batabano fifty Cuban soldiers for police duty there.

General Wade, president of the United States evacuation committee, accompanied by Colonel Claus, judge advocate; Captain Hart, the official interpreter, and Majors Amy, Allison, Butler and Brooks, called upon Captain General Castelanos at the palace today. They were received by the president of the Spanish evacuation commission who introduced them. The meeting was of a most cordial nature and when the Americans retired, the captain general accompanied them half way down the stairs and shook hands with all of them. The Spanish military guard on duty at the palace was drawn up and rendered the usual military honors to the American visitors.

San Antonio de Los Baños, province of Havana and Jaugay LaGrande, province of Matanzas, were evacuated by the Spanish troops yesterday.

The work of cleaning the streets of Havana under American auspices began this morning.

#### AMERICAN INTEGRITY ASSAILED.

(Correspondent of Associated Press.) London, November 24.—William T. Stead, writing from Rome under date of November 21st, says: "The answer to the question what does the Old World think of the New World, has never been made with greater emphasis than in the Eternal City. The 'oldest Old World' regards the newest with feelings of anger, disgust and alarm almost too great for words. The sentiment of indignation differs in intensity; but it is universal. There is no sympathy for the United States either among whites or blacks, in fact, dislike of the American seizure of the Philippines and a conviction that the humane enthusiasm which made the war possible was a mere mask of cant assumed in order to facilitate conquest, are almost the only sentiments passed in common by the rival companies of the Quirinal and the Vatican.

"With the King's men, the sentiment is comparatively mild. They do not believe in the least in the disinterestedness of the American war of liberation. The American declarations are almost universally decided as hideous examples of a worse than English hypocrisy. Uncle Sam, they say, determined in all things to surpass John Bull, has outdone him even in Pharisaism and cant. The friends of America wring their hands in unfeigned grief over the fall of the United States under the temptation of the lust of territorial expansion. Her enemies shoot out the lip and can shriek in derision over what they regard as the unmistakable demonstration which demand for the Philippines affords of American cupidity, American bad faith and American ambition.

"Outside England I have met no American who did not dislike the expansion of America, nor do I think in the whole of our tour of Europe I have met one European who did not receive my protestations as to the genuine sincerity with which the American people entered into the war with more or less mocking incredulity.

"In the course of my tour I am now compelled to admit I found proof of the existence of a disposition on the part of the powers to intervene on behalf of Spain, which might have been very serious had it not been checked in the bud by the knowledge that England would have nothing to do with it.

When I was in Paris I was positively told that no proposal had ever been made to intervene and that, therefore, England had never had the occasion or opportunity to put her foot down on the anti-American coalition. That, no doubt, was true as far as overt action on the part of the government was concerned; but it is not less true that immediately after the war broke out a diplomatic representative of the powers communicated to an American minister at any European court in plain and unmistakable terms the displeasure of the powers and their desire to express that displeasure publicly and forcibly. These communications were sufficiently serious for the contingency of the use of the allied forces of the European nations for the coercion of the United States to be frankly discussed between the two diplomats.

The result of that discussion was to put a summary stop to all nation of European intervention. "If you intervene," said the American minister, "it means war." "Yes rejoined his visitor 'and the forces of the great European powers acting in alliance would overwhelm any opposition which America could offer.' 'No doubt,' said the American, 'but you would have to bring your forces across the Atlantic to the other hemisphere and keep them there for the rest of your natural life. For the New World is not going to submit to the Old World any more. No sir, not any more than it submitted a century since, when the odds were far worse. And remember, that when you were bringing your armies and your navies across 3,000 miles of sea to fight America you would have to count with England, who is certainly not friendly to your enterprise.'

"This put an extinguisher on the proposal. Nothing more was heard of the contemplated intervention. I never got so far as to be submitted to England. The whole design was checked at the very outset by the calm audacity with which the representative of America played his cards, including the trump card of the Anglo-American entente, which henceforth will play a leading part in all the dealings of the English speaking people with their jealous and suspicious neighbor.

"I am very glad to be able to set forth the actual facts as they actually happened. They were told me at first hand by the person most immediately concerned and you can absolutely rely upon the accuracy of the above statement.

"If the Old World regards American growth and expansion with unconcealed alarm, the British empire, which is sealed both on the Old World and the New, contemplates the new departure with unaffected sympathy. The relations between the embassies of Britain and America at Constantinople and at Rome could hardly be closer and more cordial if there had been a hard and fast, cut and dried, signed, sealed and delivered treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two powers.

"If things go as they are going now, every English speaking man will feel as I have felt throughout this war, that he has not one ambassador but two in every capital in Europe and that behind him wherever he goes he is shielded by the might, not of one empire, but of two, a combination beneath whose shadow the whole world may yet learn to rest in peace."

#### GERMANS IN MANILA

Issue a Manifesto Declaring their Friendliness Toward the Insurgents

Manila, December 3.—The Hong Kong newspapers having asserted that the attitude of the Germans here was hostile to the insurgents, the Germans of Manila have circulated a statement saying the Germans are thoroughly friendly towards the Philippines. This statement is signed by the German consul and the German business firms. The natives infer that the Germans are favorable to the independent faction.

Advices from Cadiz say the Spaniards have abandoned that town, and that 800 insurgents, with eight cannon, advanced upon it on November 24th. Cadiz is a city and is the capital of the province of the same name, in the island of Panay. It is on the north coast of the island and is the residence of a Spanish governor. It is mostly built of wood and is defended by a small fort. It has a population of over 11,000 persons.

#### The Panama Canal Must Be American

New York, December 3.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who was formerly at the head of the Nicaragua Canal Company, in a public statement today touching the fact that the representatives of the Panama Canal Company are reported to have gone to Washington, supposedly to oppose the building of the Nicaragua canal, said he looked upon it as "an astounding piece of effrontery on the part of the French company."

Mr. Miller calls attention to a message sent to congress by President Hayes, on March 8, 1880, in which he said: "The policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this control to any European power, or to any combination of European powers. Our commercial interest in it is greater than that of another country's, while its relations to our power and prosperity as a nation, to our means of defense, our unity, peace and safety, are matters of paramount concern to the people of the United States." Mr. Miller then says: "The American people will have no canal under any auspices save their own, that of their own government, and if the Panama canal is ever to be built it must be surrendered to the control of the American government."

#### Fatal Explosion on a Steamer

New York, December 3.—A boiler on the Mallory Line steamship Alamo exploded as the steamer was about to leave her pier in East River tonight. Six men were killed and a number injured. The explosion was that of a steam feed pipe in the boiler room. It occurred just before the vessel was cast off. She was bound for Galveston. The Alamo was formerly a government transport; she was just out of Roach's shipyard, where she was renovated.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactive Liver and clogged complexion. Small, sugar coat, don't gripe or cause nausea. R. R. Bellamy.

## DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

### Among the American Commissioners.

## THE CAROLINE ISLANDS

#### The Subject of this Divergence of Views—Different Views as to Their Importance as a Coaling Station—German Negotiating with Spain for the Purchase of These Islands—No Session of the Peace Commissioners Yesterday—Spaniards do not Yield.

Paris, December 3.—There was no joint session of the peace commission today. The Americans had a three hours' meeting this morning. The report from Berlin that Germany is negotiating for the purchase of the Caroline islands is confirmed from several quarters, although Count von Munster-Ladenburg, the German ambassador here, informed a correspondent of the Associated Press that he knew nothing at all about the matter. The American commissioners are inclined to believe the report and it is looked upon as explaining the reluctance of the Spaniards to give the Americans an answer in regard to the Caroline islands, as well as the question of religious liberty there, and the latest developments confirm the report that the Spaniards have been instructed not to yield to these demands until they have made a good bargain. The positions of the commissioners, says an American commissioner, is that of two card players, each studying his own hand and waiting for the opponent's lead.

In spite of this temporary halt in the negotiations and contrary to general expectation, Judge Day, president of the American commission, believes the treaty will be signed next week; but a great deal of work must be done before the treaty is ready for the signatures, as after two weeks of negotiations the only articles accepted by both commissions are the three leading ones, providing for the cession of the Spanish colonies and these only in principle and not in language.

The adjournment today was at Judge Day's request, as the long morning session developed a divergence of opinion. Had the joint session been held the Americans would not have entered it as a united body. The exact nature of the differences of opinion cannot be ascertained, but it is believed some of the commissioners are in a more yielding mood toward Spain than their colleagues.

It is not a doubt that the Spaniards on Monday will report the arrival of their government's instructions, the absence of which caused Friday's adjournment.

Among onlookers there is a skepticism concerning these instructions. It is believed that they constitute a diplomatic scapegoat, put forward by the Spaniards to cover the delay necessary to them.

The question of a coaling station for the United States in the Caroline islands is not likely to prove a serious stumbling block. The Americans have not made it one of the demands whose granting is essential to the conclusion of the treaty of peace. Some of them are not enthusiastic in its favor and none of them thinks Germany's negotiations for the Carolines are likely to lead to complications between Germany and the United States.

In French official circles it is ascertained that, under the pope's award of 1885, Germany already possesses certain rights in the Carolines which would prevent Spain from selling any one of these islands; but this is a matter which has already been investigated by the Americans, who find that Germany's rights refer to certain fishing privileges of German citizens and not to the right to a coaling station to be agreed upon mutually between Spain and Germany.

All this was not set out in our foreign relations book of 1888 and there is nothing to prevent Spain from selling any island she chooses. Americans familiar with the question, consider that the Philippines and the Ladrones furnish all the coaling bases necessary in the Pacific.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all coughs and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. R. R. Bellamy.

#### The Nicaragua Canal

Washington, December 3.—Information has been communicated to the state department by Consul Hart that the house of representatives at Bogota, Colombia, has rejected the petition of the Panama Canal Company to extend for six years the time for completing the construction of the canal. The company still has six years in which to carry on the work.

#### A Swindler Sentenced

St. Paul, Minn., December 3.—James H. South, whose deluges in fraudulent government time checks, were said to have caused losses to firms and individuals all over the country to an amount aggregating \$750,000, was today sentenced to state prison for ten years at hard labor.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, gripe and all throat and lung diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

#### Aquitted of Murder

Cincinnati, December 3.—The jury in the case against Wm. J. ... charged with the murder of ex-State Senator J. C. Richardson, September 23rd, gave a verdict of acquittal after three hours' deliberation today.

#### BRYAN IN ALABAMA

### The Colonel Before the Legislature. He Makes a Short Address—Does not Discuss Politics.

Montgomery, Ala., December 3.—Colonel W. J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska, was received today by the two houses of the general assembly. He was introduced by the president of the senate and said: "I do not come as a military hero. You are long on military heroes. It would seem that this late war was a war for Alabama. We cannot have a battle on land that does not give additional fame to General Wheeler. We can have no engagement on sea without giving additional distinction to Hobson." He declined to discuss public question saying: "Being a soldier, I cannot speak to you with the freedom of a civilian. I would speak, if I spoke at all, under limitations that would be unpleasant to me. What I desire to say to you as a citizen, I could not say as a soldier. I cannot now discuss those things that at present engage the attention of the entire nation. Neither would I care to discuss those things we discussed two years ago, but which are not laid away to eternal rest. Neither could I discuss those matters which give as a result of the late war a broad field for speculation." He spoke pleasantly of Alabama, saying that he first received the title of Colonel in this state some years ago. "If I could meet that man who called me 'Colonel' then, I would have more confidence in his prophecies than in those of the six million men who in '96 prophesied I would be president."

There was considerable enthusiasm as Colonel Bryan took his seat.

#### THE SEABOARD AIR LINE

### The Directors Endorse President Hoffman's Course—Testimony in Ryan's Mandamus Case

Baltimore, December 3.—The directors of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company held a special meeting today in the office of President Hoffman, in the Equitable building, to receive the report of the committee of stockholders appointed at the recent annual meeting to examine the affairs of the company. The examination was made by Messrs. Chas. H. Krumbhaar, Lloyd L. Jackson and D. W. Thom, and exonerates Mr. Hoffman and the other officials of the company of the charges made by Thomas F. Ryan. The directors approved the report and adopted resolutions of confidence in the management of the property.

In another office in the same building testimony is being taken in support of a motion which Mr. Ryan proposes to make in the state courts for a mandamus requiring President Hoffman to produce the books of the Seaboard Air Line, that Mr. Ryan may inspect them. Several witnesses testified that it was almost an invariable custom to buy supplies of all kinds for the road through the firm of Hoffman & Co., of which President Hoffman is a member, and the prices paid were invariably higher than those charged by other firms. Testimony was also taken to prove that at least \$100,000 was paid out by President Hoffman as rebates to shippers in violation of an agreement entered into by the Seaboard Air Line and its competitors.

#### Desperate Fight Between Two Negroes

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., December 3.—There was a desperate fight here today between Jack Yarboro and Lee Henson, negro blacksmiths, in which Henson, who is an ex-penitentiary convict, was shot in the leg and thigh, and Yarboro was, perhaps, seriously wounded in the forehead by a blow with a hammer. Both are in the hospital. The men quarreled about a pair of overalls and Yarboro began the firing.

The secretary of state today issued a certificate of election to Congressman Crawford, of the Ninth district, and the governor issued a commission. The secretary of state asks the opinion of the attorney general as to what he shall do with reference to the certificate of Judge Brown's election.

#### A British Steamer Wrecked

Liverpool, December 3.—The British steamer Kingarth, Captain Hendry, from Demarara, arrived here today and reported sighting the British steamer Londonian November 29th in latitude 45 north, longitude 16 west, on her beam ends on the starboard side, with decks and hatches submerged. All her boats were gone except a small boat and there was no sign of life about her. A strong northwest gale was blowing at the time and the vessel was apparently fast settling by the head. The Londonian sailed from Boston November 15th for London in command of Captain Lee. She carried a crew of eighty besides her commander.

#### The Augusta Mills Strike

Augusta, Ga., December 3.—The striking operatives in Augusta cotton factories called in a body today on President Bowdre Phinizy, of the Augusta Herald, to attest their appreciation of the fairness of the news reports in that paper in reference to the mill trouble. They are hopeful of an early settlement.

Mr. Harry B. King, brother of the Marchioness of Anglessa, wishes the wages of the operatives of the King mill restored. He is one of the largest stockholders of that mill. The operatives are still out in two of the large mills and at Langley.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. R. Bellamy.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

#### THE GRIDIRON CLUB

### It Gives a Banquet to the Distinguished Men of the Country—The War with Spain Burlesqued.

Washington, December 3.—The Gridiron Club tonight gave a most notable dinner, entertaining distinguished guests from the United States, Europe, and other parts of the world. In the company were the president, vice president, members of the cabinet, the president of Costa Rica, the premier of Canada, the entire high American-Canadian commission, General Garcia, the most prominent officers of the army and navy, senators and representatives, and many other distinguished men. More than 160 people were assembled in the beautifully decorated dining hall of the Arlington hotel.

The dinner was in a measure conducted on lines of compliment and honor, to honor men who distinguished themselves both on land and sea in the late war. Great ovations were given to the president, Admiral Schley and General Shafter when they arose to speak, while other speakers received most generous consideration. Although the dinner was upon the lines indicated, wit and burlesque was cleverly interspersed with the patriotic sentiments so that at all times the guests were never allowed to get away from the Gridiron method of conducting a dinner.

President Frank H. Hooper, presided in an admirable manner. He was very fortunate in his selection of his guests, and with sentiment, wit and satire conducted the features of the dinner to a most satisfactory conclusion.

Speeches are always short at Gridiron dinners and there was no exception to this rule tonight. Remarks were made by the president, the vice president, the president of Costa Rica, Lord Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Secretary Long, Secretary Hay, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Admiral Schley, General Shafter, General Garcia, Captain Sigbee, Senator Lodge, Mr. Foster and others.

The menu was in keeping with the other features of the evening. There were several pages in imitation of army orders beginning with a proclamation of the president of the club calling on volunteers (guests) to assist the regulars of the club at the engagement in the Arlington dining room from 8 to 12 o'clock.

This was followed by a series of orders in military style directing the various committees of the club to prepare the different features of entertainment and to assume such duty as is usually performed by them. The guests were grouped in divisions of volunteers and in order to vary and explicit required to "keep in the line of fire" during the entire engagement.

A map of the battleground was one of the unique features in which the various divisions were charged, as charging through the champagne river toward the table heights where they were supposed to have captured "Soon Won Hill." There were several quips in special orders directed at the prominent guests of the evening which added to the merry feature of the occasion.

Among the features was a burlesque investigation of the conduct of the war which conveyed some of the humorous features of the real investigation. Members of the committee brought in immense stacks of reports and different exhibits which took off some of the guests and caused great amusement. The report concluded with the finding that there was a war, that Spain got licked and that the Anglo-Saxons stood together. As this was done the American and British flags were unveiled as a compliment to the Canadian members of the joint high commission. Another feature was the appearance of Uncle Sam in a number of lorded children dressed to represent the Philippine population which would be acquired by the Philippines becoming part of the United States. A very laughable skit was the presentation of a horse to General H. V. Boynton, who is one of the charter members of the club and also holds a brigadier's commission in the army. The horse was a one of the stage varieties and its appearance caused a great deal of hilarity.

When you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of illness being cured by this, than all others combined. R. R. Bellamy.

#### Convicted of Murder

Glasgow, Ky., December 3.—The jury this afternoon, after being out twenty minutes, returned a verdict against Bob Brown for murder and fixed his punishment at death. Two months ago Brown killed his father-in-law, Alonzo McClelland, an old man aged 68 years; shot his mother-in-law, Bertha McClelland, his brother-in-law, Lewis McClelland, and in resisting arrest wounded several members of a sheriff's posse. The motive for the deed was that represented by a criminal intimate with Brown had been old sister-in-law, Terry McClelland, and feared she had told her parents.