

SHAFTER ON THE STAND

He Found the Canned Roast Beef a Good Article of Food.

IN THIS HE IS AN EXCEPTION

As It Himself During the Santiago Campaign and Heard No Complaint of It Till He Returned to This Country—Our Troops in Cuba Had Plenty of Good Food.

Washington, April 12.—At yesterday's inquiry of the Army Board Major General William R. Shafter, commander of the Cuban campaign was the principal witness.

The members of the court, in compliance to the witness, arose when he appeared. Gen. Shafter briefly explained the organization of the Cuban expedition.

"Did you have charge of the outfitting and equipment of the expedition?" asked Col. Davis.

"Nothing whatever."

"What determined the amount of supplies?"

"The capacity of the vessels."

Gen. Shafter said that what the expedition had to take in the way of food was on hand and the only question was to get it on the vessels.

"When did you become aware that canned roast beef was to be used?"

"When I was in Washington Gen. Egan told me he proposed to issue canned roast beef and supply a very good article."

"Was the subject discussed of taking beef on the hoof?"

"I don't think it was ever discussed. It was too absurd to think about."

"Would it have been practicable—looking back at the campaign?"

"I should say not. It would have been hazardous. Had we been home here it would have been much the best thing to have taken."

"What were the meat components of the three days' rations they were ordered to take with them after landing?"

"I can't tell you. I think they were to be bacon and canned roast beef. The order did not specify. They could have taken with them all bacon or all beef. Those troops that landed on the 23d had expected their three days' rations before the transportation was landed, but they were near Siboney, where supplies were being landed, and I think they got more supplies."

Gen. Shafter said the orders regarding transportation were that the wagons should take complete rations, not that one wagon should take only sugar, another coffee and another meat, but that they should take complete rations, as nearly as possible.

"What complaint, if any, did you hear about the canned roast beef after the landing and prior to the surrender?"

"None. I never heard any complaint that canned roast beef was unfit for food until I returned from Cuba. Canned roast beef was a new thing. I had never heard of it before, but in Cuba I ate it myself every day. Of course, in that climate it was not entirely appetizing, but there was no complaint that it was unfit for food."

Gen. Shafter explained that the food question was the only important problem. The troops had a proper supply of meat, bread, sugar and coffee. There were one or two days that there was a shortage of sugar and coffee.

Recorder Davis called Gen. Shafter's attention to the inquiry of Secretary Alger, made early in July, based on Richard Harding Davis's charges of suffering. Gen. Shafter replied that there was no suffering among the troops from lack of food. The troops handled their supplies carelessly. Volunteers threw their haversacks away, but the regular troops as a rule piled theirs up and left a man to guard them.

Gen. Shafter explained that he sent to Secretary Alger a telegram replying to the Davis criticisms. As to refrigerated beef he had heard one complaint about its spoiling before arrival at the camp of the regiment that made the complaint. He remarked that he had issued orders that refrigerated beef should be unloaded about 2 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Shafter said the refrigerated beef was entirely satisfactory all the time. He had taken particular notice of the refrigerated beef and each day drove by the deck where it was unloaded. He had heard of but one complaint about it, and at no time suspected that it had been chemically treated.

"I attributed the sickness entirely to exposure, the exertions of an active campaign and the climate," replied Gen. Shafter to a question.

"Did you attribute any sickness to an insufficiency of food?"

"I did not."

Gen. Shafter did not recall any conference with Gen. Miles on the question of the food supply prior to the sailing of the expedition.

Major Lee asked: "General, will you state if your expedition was fully supplied with a meat supply that you now regard as sufficient and wholesome?"

"It was," replied Gen. Shafter.

On cross-examination Gen. Shafter said he recalled that some one came to him about July 5 and complained that some regiment was without food, and that the men were paying a dollar apiece for hardtack. This, on investigation, was found to be untrue. As to reports on the rations, Gen. Shafter said:

"I know of a report forwarded by Col. Roosevelt, in which something was said about the food supply. I won't say what the report was, because it just passed through my hands. The emergency was passed, and nothing could be done to rectify it."

Major Lee read extracts from Col. Roosevelt's reports, in which complaint was made of the lack of food.

"If they didn't have rations it was their own fault. If they didn't carry their rations with them they didn't have rations simply through their own carelessness," replied Gen. Shafter.

Major Lee continued to read where Col. Roosevelt remarked that certain articles were purchased to afford the men relief from hardtack and bacon.

Gen. Shafter sarcastically responded: "That is a complaint that they did not have enough delicacies. They did not like the bacon and hardtack. I got tired of it, too, but it was the ration provided by law. I had nothing to do with the ration provided by the law."

Gen. Shafter denied Col. Roosevelt's statement that he was on the transport two weeks going to Cuba.

"They were tied at wharf all but seven days of the two weeks. If they were running short of their rations they could have drawn more. The commissary was right across the street. His men were on shore all the time."

Reverting to the canned roast beef the witness remarked that it was not palatable at a temperature of 100 deg.

"General, did you have any information of Col. Roosevelt's report of Sept. 10?"

"I did. It was made after the return to Montauk and too late to do anything."

Gen. Shafter said he did not know positively of any better substitute for fresh beef than the canned roast beef.

Pressed closely as to the palatability of the ration supplied in Cuba, he remarked: "Our ration was not well adapted to the service there. There is no use talking about it. I had nothing to do with that. Congress in the United States had the making of the army ration. They are the people to talk about it."

He thought less meat and more rice and vegetables would be better for use in the tropics. He did not know that the canned roast beef was a part of the ration supplied in Cuba, he remarked: "Our ration was not well adapted to the service there. There is no use talking about it. I had nothing to do with that. Congress in the United States had the making of the army ration. They are the people to talk about it."

"In view of condemnation of the canned roast beef by about 75 per cent. of the officers in Cuba, what would you say about its further use?"

"As I have said I don't know of anything better. Personally I prefer clear bacon. I want to say the canned roast beef was not unfit for food. That it was unpalatable, uninviting and without taste is perfectly true, but it was not unfit for food."

"What do you think of the Mazet investigation as far as it has gone?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"That's a funny question to ask me," Mr. Croker replied. "What have I got to do with the investigation?"

"Your son has already been called as a witness and you are announced by the committee as the next witness."

"Well," said Mr. Croker, "if they have announced me, they have done so without authority. I have never been subpoenaed. I am not chasing around after investigating committees."

"Dr. O'Sullivan, who represents the city officers at the inquiry, said to the committee that you would be glad to appear whenever the committee wanted you and that a subpoena would not be necessary."

"Well," was the reply, "he had no right to say that. I do not intend to go before that committee unless I am regularly subpoenaed according to law."

Mr. Croker was again asked what he thought of the progress the committee was making.

"I think it's a piece of spite work," Mr. Croker replied. "It's nothing but revenge."

"What cause have the members to seek revenge?"

"Because the were disappointed at Albany."

"In what particular measure?"

"In everything. For instance, in the Amsterdam avenue grab and the Astoria Gas bill. The Chairman of the investigating committee was especially interested in the Astoria gas matter. It's all a question of revenge, and I am not going to go before the committee unless I am subpoenaed."

The Democratic Club, usually quiet and deserted in the early morning, was alive yesterday with Tammany men who called early to see Mr. Croker.

The Tammany leader came downstairs about 10 o'clock and was immediately surrounded by callers. He was not in his merriest mood, and something seemed to be troubling his mind. When he spoke of the Mazet committee it was not in the jaunty manner in which he had referred to it before, but with a show of bitterness that he has not hitherto exhibited. He showed for the first time that whether or not the results of the investigation amounted to much, he and his colleagues were subjected to much embarrassment.

Frank Moss, counsel to the investigating committee, seemed very much astonished when Mr. Croker's statement that he would not appear before the investigating committee unless he received a subpoena was repeated to him.

"Did he say that?" Mr. Moss asked quickly. "Of course, I could not assume other than that Dr. O'Sullivan was telling the truth when he announced that Mr. Croker would appear before the committee whenever he was wanted. I assumed that Dr. O'Sullivan spoke by authority."

"Will you subpoena Mr. Croker?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"I will not answer that question. I have not announced a single witness who would be subpoenaed and I do not intend to."

"Will the city Magistrates be put on the stand?"

"I can't say; maybe so, if it is necessary to have them."

"Is it true that Major Asa Bird Gardner has been subpoenaed?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"I am not going to say who has been subpoenaed. I have no statements to make except those I will make in open committee."

When the Mazet Investigating Committee returns to this city on Thursday night to take up on the following morning the thread of its investigation into Tammany municipal abuses, it will have ready for the public a statement of the committee's views as to the inquiry. Chairman Mazet said before returning to Albany that such a statement would be prepared, and it is presumed that it will give the views of the committee as to the scope and purpose of the investigation. Just at present there are no fixed limits to the investigation, and Mr. Mazet's announcement that a statement would be issued was taken to mean that the committee would define the scope of its labors, and that hereafter the inquiry would be confined to the fixed limit.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, said that he was still as hard at work as ever preparing for the next session of the committee, but he said that there was nothing that he could make public concerning his work just yet. The general belief is that Richard Croker will be on the stand during all of next Friday's session. It may be that he will be the only witness examined this week, as the Saturday session of the committee will be shortened on account of the reception to the cruiser

MR. CROKER IS SHY NOW

Won't Appear Before the Mazet Committee Voluntarily.

HAS CHANGED HIS MIND

Says He is "Not Chasing Investigating Committees" and Will Testify Only in Response to a Subpoena—Now Calls the Investigation a "Piece of Spite Work."

New York, April 12.—Richard Croker has faced completely about in his attitude toward the Mazet Investigating Committee. From being willing to appear as a witness at any time the committee would intimate that he was wanted, as he announced to the public at the Democratic Club a week ago, Mr. Croker shifted his position so that to-day he declares with a considerable show of ill-temper that he was "not chasing around after investigating committees and certainly would not be a witness until he was regularly subpoenaed."

Ever since the Committee was appointed the impression has prevailed that Mr. Croker was perfectly willing to testify, and Dr. O'Sullivan, who represents the city officers at the inquiry, made formal announcement to the Committee yesterday that Mr. Croker stood ready to appear whenever he was wanted, and that it would not be necessary to serve a subpoena on him.

Mr. Croker said to-day that Dr. O'Sullivan had no authority to speak for him and he repeated his declaration that he would go before the investigators only in response to a subpoena.

Mr. Croker announced his change of attitude at the Democratic Club, where he was surrounded by a number of prominent Tammany men.

"What do you think of the Mazet investigation as far as it has gone?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"That's a funny question to ask me," Mr. Croker replied. "What have I got to do with the investigation?"

"Your son has already been called as a witness and you are announced by the committee as the next witness."

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The Tammany leader came downstairs about 10 o'clock and was immediately surrounded by callers. He was not in his merriest mood, and something seemed to be troubling his mind. When he spoke of the Mazet committee it was not in the jaunty manner in which he had referred to it before, but with a show of bitterness that he has not hitherto exhibited. He showed for the first time that whether or not the results of the investigation amounted to much, he and his colleagues were subjected to much embarrassment.

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Raleigh, which is expected to arrive here from Manila on that day. Mr. Mazet is a member of the Reception Committee, and in order that he may take part in the enthusiastic welcome to the warship and that his associates and others may be on hand, it is probable that only a morning session of the committee will be held.

Mr. Moss smiled when he read of the sudden spasm of virtue that has seized upon Capt. Price in the Tenderloin precinct. Last night, as a result of fresh orders from the Captain, thirty women were arrested on the streets in the Tenderloin precinct, and the Captain himself personally conducted a raid on an opium joint.

VANDERBILTS IN A FIRE.

The Newly Wedded Couple Routed Out at an Early Hour.

New York, April 12.—The country house of William K. Vanderbilt, known as "Idle Hour," was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday, at Oakdale, Long Island. Not a portion of the building remains standing.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife escaped unhurt, as did all the other occupants. Nearly all the paintings and furniture were destroyed, the hour at which the fire occurred preventing the saving of much that was valuable.

The fire was discovered by one of the watchman, who saw flames coming from the cellar at half-past three o'clock in the morning. The watchman aroused the occupants of the house, who soon began to hurry from the building. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were among the first to leave the house. They went a few hundred feet away from the blaze and stood quietly watching it while the servants began to remove some of the furniture on the lower floors. One of the servants carried a rocking-chair to Mrs. Vanderbilt, who, after throwing a heavy robe about her shoulders, sat in the rocking-chair and watched the destruction of the house.

Mr. Vanderbilt left his wife as soon as he saw she was in no danger, and gave directions for subduing the fire. He had an alarm turned in speedily, and the volunteer firemen of Sayville and Oakdale were notified. The members of the South Side Country Club were aroused, and they ran to the Vanderbilt house as rapidly as possible and endeavored in every way to extinguish the flames, but without the least success.

When the volunteer firemen of the neighboring villages reached the Vanderbilt grounds, the flames had spread throughout the entire structure, and had communicated to the annex. In two hours the building was in ruins. Mrs. Vanderbilt remained seated in the chair on the lawn until half-past six, when the flames had almost died out. Mr. Vanderbilt, after his fruitless efforts to prevent the destruction of his father's property, returned to his wife, and they went to the house of the lodge-keeper at Westgate.

A Point for Mrs. George.

Canton, O., April 12.—In the trial of Mrs. Annie George for the murder of George D. Saxton, brother-in-law of President McKinley. The State had established beyond any doubt that Mrs. George was within two blocks of the place where Saxton's body was found within ten minutes of the time it is alleged Saxton was murdered. The primary fact established by the State was that of Saxton's death. This was done by means of several physicians. Saxton had four bullet wounds in his body, two of which were fatal wounds.

The State yesterday introduced more witnesses to show that Mrs. George had been in the neighborhood on the night of the murder. Judge Noble and his wife of the Dannemiller block, where Attorney Sterling's office is, testified that Mrs. George was there "at about 7 o'clock or a little before."

This was a point for the defence, as it has declared all along that Mrs. George was at this place, two miles from the scene of the murder at 7 o'clock, while the State declares she did not reach the place until some time after 7 o'clock.

Judge McCarty of the Common Pleas Bench testified that Mrs. George had come to his home about 5.35 o'clock on the evening of the murder and had asked him if she could not go to the Saxton block, despite the injunction issued by Judge McCarty restraining her. He told her she could not do so and she said she would not go.

NANCY GUILFORD GUILTY.

A Plea of Manslaughter Entered After a Mistrial.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 12.—At 2.30 p. m. yesterday Dr. Nancy A. Guilford, who has been on trial on a charge of alleging murder in the second degree, in causing the death of Emma Gill, and whose trial was postponed on account of the illness of Juror Gregory, pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Judge Wheeler declared a recess before imposing sentence.

The sentence of the court was announced at 2.40 p. m. The Guilford woman was fined \$1 and sentenced to ten years in prison.

Before the plea was entered the trial had been abandoned and the jury in the case discharged on account of the illness of the juror Gregory. Dr. Banks, the physician under whose charge the sick juror has been since he was ill, told Judge Wheeler that Gregory would not be able to resume his duties for at least four weeks, and it was then decided to abandon the present trial.

Troops Keep Order At Pans.

Pana, Ill., April 12.—The situation here is quiet, and while the soldiers are on guard no further trouble is expected. All the negroes have been disarmed and are under the guard of the militia. No business is doing, although the stores have been reopened.

Adj. Gen. Rescoe and Col. Culver visited the Platham and Springside districts this morning, but found everything quiet. The City Council met last night, but no action relative to the riot was taken.

Coroner Bradley said this morning that he had received word that more dead bodies would be found on the outskirts of the city.

A New Bridge Falls.

New York, April 12.—A portion of the new Harlem River bridge at 132d street and W 14th avenue, fell yesterday, carrying a number of workmen down with it. The bridge is forty feet or more high.

Three men were killed, nine injured and twelve drowned.



Ladies Tell each Other of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Headaches and backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away and the rich, red blood shows itself in the pink cheeks and bright eyes of those who use these pills. They are not a purgative; they give strength instead of taking it away. Wise mothers give them to growing girls.

Look for the full name on the package. At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y. 50c. per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO. DEALERS IN Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts. SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week. PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY. SOLE AGENTS FOR F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars: Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash. Bloomsburg Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S. 2nd Door above Court House. A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

When you want to look on the bright side of things, use SAPOLIO

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascara. Candy cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 50c. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

Don't think its better to get drunk on drugstore whiskey than it is to get full at a common everyday saloon.

ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES—Relieved in a day. Eczema, salt rheum, barber's itch, and all eruptions of the skin quickly relieved and speedily cured by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It will give instant comfort in cases of Itching, Bleeding or Blind Piles, and will cure in from three to six nights. 35 cents.—58.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Artist—"What would you charge me to pose for an hour as a wood-sawyer?" Tramp—"It depends how fer off the wood is; but if you want to sketch me as a stone-wall satter," go ahead fer a nickel!"

STOP THAT HEAD COLD IN 10 MINUTES—or it will develop into chronic catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder stops cold in the head in 10 minutes, and relieves most acute and deep seated catarrh after one application. Cures quickly and permanently. "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder with best results. It is a great remedy, and I never cease recommending it."—John E. Dell, Paulding, Ohio.—57.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Jones—"Dear me! You say you often lay down the law to your wife. How do you go about it?" Bones—"Why, all you need is firmness. I usually go into my study, lock the door and do it over the transom; all you need is firmness—in the door."—Puck.

LET ME SAY I have used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims. Very truly, (Rev.) H. W. Hathway, Elizabeth N. J.

I TRIED Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major of U. S. Vol. and A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

A 10c. trial size or the 50c. size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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