GENERAL GARCIA DEAD.

Cuba's Patriot and Soldier Passes Away at His Hotel in Washington.

THOUGHTS TO THE LAST FOR CUBA.

Short Sketch of the Romantic Life and Adventurous Career while Dearing Arms Against Spain.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Gen. Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban insurgents to visit this country, died here this morning shortly after 10 o'clock at the Hotel Raleigh, where he resided while in Washington. The sudden stroke from the warm climate of Cuba with its hardships to last there succeeded by the wintry weather of New York and Washington, is responsible for the immediate cause which resulted in his death.

He contracted a chill cold in New York which did not quite leave him for two weeks, and only part of last week. On Tuesday night Gen. Garcia, in company with the other members of the commission, had a long conference at his home by Gen. Miles, and it was a result of the exposure then that contributed to his death.

During the twelve hours or more previous to his death, Gen. Garcia was apparently conscious. Gen. Garcia was attended by one or more of his staff during the last hours.

PATRIOT TO THE LAST.

In his dying moments, as all through his long and active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and its people, and journal by his bedside was replete with passages in which he spoke of his son, who is on his staff, for the Bible, which he requested was never parted from him, and which he prized there were only 400 Spaniards in Cuba. Just before he died he exclaimed to his son:

"Tell Father Magee of St. Patrick's church was called in during the day and spoke with Gen. Garcia, until the end, administering the last rites of the church, and Mr. Rubens, their pastor, who came from Cuba, were also in the chamber when the end came.

The remains were immediately prepared for lying in state and were placed in state in the room in which he died. A large cross flag served as a covering, and on each side of the bier stood a sentinel. The face and hair were left uncovered to public view. The features of the deceased bore a peaceful and pleasant expression, and gave no indication of the agony which the deceased had borne. Just above the head rested a magnificent wreath of red and white roses and green palms and with a pure white ribbon. By direction of Maj.-Gen. Miles, who had charge of military funeral, it was a military, at the Secretary here, order commanded Lieut. Col. was detailed as a bodyguard for the remains.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT APPROVED.

After Gen. Garcia's death news was taken to notify the government also and also the members of the Cuban assembly, which was in headquarters at Bacimas, Cuba. Secretary Sec Villa-mil of the commission sent a telegram of condolence to Member Capote, the president of the Cuban assembly, which is now in Havana.

As soon as the death became known a concourse of visitors, including many public men, came to the hotel to pay their condolences. President McKinley manifested his sympathy by sending a beautiful floral piece. Vice President Hobart sent his card. Among those who called were Senators Foraker, Money, Proctor and Cockrell and Major-General Lentum and Wheeler.

Gen. Garcia left a large family, only one of them, Jesus, and Captain on his staff, were with him when he died. His widow and Mercedes, a daughter, 17 years of age, are at Thomasville, Ga., where the girl is quite ill. Maria, a son 19 years of age, is with his mother at Thomasville and Col. Carlos Garcia, another son, is in Cuba. A brother, Leonardo, who married an American, is now in Havana. Gen. Garcia's mother is still alive and resides in Havana.

GARCIA'S CAREER.

Gen. Garcia, whose name will be ever linked with that of Cuba in her struggle for freedom against Spanish rule for the freedom of his country, has had a long, active and varied life, one in which has been spent in fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished so short a time before his death.

He was a man of culture and refinement, of extended education and came from a distinguished family of Jaguani, of Santiago de Cuba, province. He was born in Cagnian, October 14, 1839, and was therefore in his 59th year of his age. Gen. Garcia was educated in Havana, and in Spain. In 1861 he was married to Isabel Velez.

Gen. Garcia was the original commander in the uprising of the Cuban Revolutionists in 1868 and in that war, under Quesada, he attained the rank of a brigadier general. In October, 1873, he captured the town of Jaguani and Tiguabos, and received many medals of patents. He had command of the central departments during that campaign, in 1873, and was wounded twice, victorious, including those at Minas and Alsea. While the revolution was in a critical stage in the other provinces and its outcome was doubtful, he maintained it with vigor in the territory under his command.

DEATH BEFORE CAPTURE.

In 1874, while reconnoitering with his staff, he was surrounded by 300 Spaniards. Determined rather to capture and embrace death at the hands of his enemies, he attempted suicide by placing his revolver under his chin and firing. The bullet came out between his eyebrows. For months he lay between life and death, and was subsequently to Spanish surgeons, who possibly had owned their own lives to his mercy. The Spaniards, believing he was about to die, gave him a pardon. The hole which the bullet made when it entered the chin and came out between the eyebrows was always visible and shows plainly in the calmness of death.

For his participation in the revolutionary movement Gen. Garcia was sent to Spain, where for four years he was confined in the Ceuta and Fortunes, remaining there until the peace of San Jose. He then returned to the United States and, together with Jose Martin, attempted another revolution. He landed in Cuba with a few followers, but the country was tired of war and wanted to let the home rule offered by Spain. He calculated to the Spanish forces in order to save his few remaining followers and was again hunted to Spain in 1878, where he remained under surveillance until 1895, when the last revolution broke out in Cuba. Then he escaped to France and later to New York.

FILIBUSTERING EXPLOITS.

His movements were thus time and his active participation in the war are familiar to many newspaper readers. After reaching this country he endeavored to get an expedition to the island of Cuba in the steamer Hawkins, but the attempt was frustrated by a storm and the cargo was lost. Gen. Garcia was the last man to leave the vessel.

Undaunted by his failure, Gen. Garcia made another attempt to ship stores for the island, this time detailed the ship Bermuda. He was intercepted, however, by United States ships and was subsequently tried in charge of filibustering, but was released on $1000 bail. He forfeited this bail, and in April, 1896, he landed on the eastern coast of the island with one of the larger expeditions that ever reached Cuba. At

After landing he succeeded Gen. Antonio Maceo, commander of the troops of the eastern department, holding the rank of major-general. Gen. Maceo marching west with his force. At Maceo's death he was second in command and directed all the Cuban army which position he held to the end of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Jiguani, Bayamo, Las Tunas, Guisa and Guimaro and commanded the second corps of the army at the battle of Peralejo, where he was wounded. He participated in the battles of Mal Tiempo, Sancti Spiritus, Mangos, Mangos,