GOLD SEEKERS BADLY FROZEN.

Several Succumb to the Cold and Perish in Alaska.

HIS LIFE FOR HIS FATHER.

Young Man Named Emerson Rids His Parent Goodby and Lies in the Snow to Die.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 27.—The steamer Cottage City, from Alaska, brings news that a number of Copper river prospectors perished in Valdez glacier. The following are known to have been lost:

DEAD.

Henry Elson, New York city.
C. P. Smith, Chicago.
— Emerson, Baldwin, Wis.

MISSING.

— Hendricks, Wisconsin.
George Storey, New York city.

BADLY FROZEN.

George Poulsette, New York city.
Sylvester Gray, St. Joseph, Mo.
H. Greenout, Baldwin, Wis.

There are six men at Valdez suffering from frozen feet, hands and faces, and quite a hospital has been established at Twelve-Mile camp, on the other side of the glacier, and some fifteen men are suffering there from the same cause. All were frozen trying to cross the glacier, but managed to get back into camp.

The freezing of the Emersons, father and son, is particularly sad. They started for Valdez, but on getting well toward the summit of the glacier both were frost bitten. Then started back. The son gave his father some extra wrappings for his feet, and as a result frost bitten legs in a few minutes and was unable to proceed. He bade his father good by and compelled him to leave so without him. Then the boy lay down in the snow to die. The boy will probably never be recovered. The father reached Twelve-Mile camp very badly frozen, and is not expected to live.

Smith and Kleon, who also gave up their lives, were members of the same party in company with George Poulsette and Sylvester Gray and several others. They started across the glacier early in December. Smith was the first to freeze his feet. After they had crossed the summit and were moving on the long stretch toward Valdez, his strength began to fail him. At last, he could keep up no longer. Calling his companions around him, he told them he was dooming even if they got him into camp, and that they must try and save themselves. Telling them to tell his wife and children back in Chicago that he died, he lay down in the snow and was soon lulled into a last sleep by the deadly frost. He was a jeweler by trade.

Charles Kleon wanted to lie down and die when the snow became so deep at an end. He contended he could lay in the snow in spite of the pain of his feet, frozen badly and he just gave his life in a much grave. He was a member of the Manhattan Mining company of New York, organized, and he is a widow and I only in that city.

The third man who probably lost his life was a other named Hendricks, from some small town in Wisconsin. He started out with the party, but was frozen before they reached the summit of the glacier. He declared his own legs was to turn back. Then offer to let the party a further time, but said he would lay down and die before he went over the glacier, exhausting all trails, and making travel impossible. He probably died on any in the snow behind. At any rate, he never reached the other side. This makes the only place of record for killed Alaska.

George Poulsette of the Manhattan Mining Company of New York was the fourth member to be badly frozen. He returned to the Twelve City camp in advance of the rest of the party. He will lose the greater part of both feet, and is in danger of losing his life from blood poisoning. He was a member of Lewis amputate his feet in the North. He said:

"It was bitter cold, and for four days we wandered around the glacier trying to find our way down. We had to be fed out of our tents on the glacier. The other four members of the Manhattan company were waiting on short rations at the foot of the glacier. I do not know what will become of them now that Kleon is dead and I am here in a hospital. I do not know if I can say who is back of my condition, as I will not tell you the New York office.

George Storey of New York was a blacksmith at Valdez for a long time. He worked on the glacier, and lost the winter drawing a heavy sled. The details of his death are unknown, for he was alone. It never stood of the other side.

The others who arrived on the Cottage City say that many others perished like Storey. They are unable to give any details of the deaths, and it is safe to say they never heard of each.

NOW COMES LUDLOW.

He Files an Affidavit with the War Board Regarding Gen. Miles' Statement.

Washington, Jan. 27.—There was no witnesses before the war investigating commission today, and the commission recessed until noon on an affidavit from Gen. Ludlow, military governor of Havana, who in the general said he wanted to file a personally appearing in Washington. The affidavit was drawn up principally in answer to the statements of Gen. Miles before the commission to the effect that the Ludlow expedition was a failure, and that the expedition was not properly equipped. The affidavit was filed by the officers corps, of which Gen. Ludlow had been the head in the late war.

Gen. Ludlow said: "I am under charges, and it is up to friends, to clear myself as best I can. Gen. Miles's statements and of the expedition which I made, made it appear that I had failed in my duty, and that my subordinates had failed in their duty. I have stated in connection with the exhibition and the unfortunate failure of the expedition, I log have distributing all letters of disapproval, to express sorrow at the failure to reach Cuba, and the honor of the case to be attached to Gen. Miles's staff as chief engineer of the army in the field, and I have stated the amount of time I was given to him.

"In the newspaper statements it is represented that I had been ordered to Gen. Miles to apply myself with every thing necessary for the disembarkation of the troops at Cuba; that I failed to comply with these instructions, and that practically I had done my duty. Equally forceful, a number of small pontoon boats that would be entirely useless for the purpose, although I had been sent to various places for the purpose of collecting a proper equipment.

Gen. Ludlow then explains that his first efforts were to prepare an expedition to land at Mariel, on the north Cuban coast, to operate against Havana. Only five days time in which was to be landed in a sheltered harbor, and those provided with the proper boats for use as a landing fleet in smooth water. The transport Alamo was equipped for the purpose of engineers, and adequately equipped with the necessary tools, picks, shovels, etc. When the plan of campaign was suddenly changed and the south coast the Alamo had been called for another expedition and was out of reach, and the soldiers to be faced in the undefended coastwise at Siboney were totally different from those at Mariel.

Concerning Gen. Miles's instructions, Gen. Ludlow then goes on to say:

"I was deeply endeared in trying to proceed to Tampa and accompany Gen. Shafter's expedition, and rather than all the duty I was ever ordered to was the only instance under I had from Gen. Miles or from anyone else."

Gen. Ludlow continues that he arriving at Tampa he found Gen. Shafter had carried over the whole series of transportation and disembarkation of the Cuban, Commerce of the quartermasters' department, and Gen. Ludlow therefore could not consider to shoulder the problems of defense and make round Santiago. He did however, lay the large stock of supplies on Tampa, which was not on board, and the other supplies necessary at Siboney. He also filed an affidavit to show he had in the testing, but it was impossible, and he stated that with the assistance of the officers of the staff all the force could be landed in one day.

There were orders and contemporaneous orders to Tampa, which Ludlow obeyed, and he did not leave till the arrival of the Shafter expedition, which he had ordered to Tampa. At the last moment he received a formal letter from Gen. Miles stating that he (Ludlow) was charged with the full responsibility of the Shafter expedition, transportation and disembarkation, and he was entrusted in his order and expenditures, and would be held to account for the same at Cuba. Gen. Ludlow continues: Personally, disclosed this full measure of responsibility, and in making his question, however, that the preparations were adequate.

Gen. Ludlow concludes in his statement a report of a rather warm controversy he had with Gen. Miles at the camp in Cuba, and that he (Ludlow) was after the return from Montauk, to which Gen. Miles had said that Gen. Ludlow's "highway" Siboney was good, but his engineering was very bad.

Gen. Ludlow said that he refuted this statement, at the time, pointing out that he had done all the engineering work that the time and circumstances permitted, that the Santiago expedition was not an engineering campaign, but a race between the two armies, and that the army and the Cuban insurgents, and that if Mr. Jerry had stopped to make intrenchments, the Spaniards would have been on its back before the surrender instead of after.

In rebuttal to Gen. Ludlow requested that the commission should give his statement as much publicity as the statement of Gen. Miles.

EAGAN IS JUDGED GUILTY.

Courtmartial Urges His Dismissal from the United States Service.

It Only Took Forty-five Minutes for His Peers to Arrive at the Conclusion.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Dismissal from the military service of the United States without any recommendation for clemency, is the verdict passed by the court martial upon Commissary General Eagan for his recent virulent attack upon Maj. Gen. Miles. The verdict was reached within forty-five minutes after the trial ended today.

Notwithstanding the nature of the court's conclusions, the President can exercise clemency if he so desires, and it is known that friends will urge that the punishment be confined to relieving him from the duties of commissary general, of subsistence and to a detail of service duty.

CROKER ON EXPANSION.

Talmany Boss Thinks that Uncle Sam Can Get Along Without England.

New York, Jan. 26.—Richard Croker, discussing the subject of expansion last night, said:

"We have settled this continent, which, my mind say, but a century ago, was a primeval wilderness. We have settled Alaska, and Cuba as soon as the Philippines. What people, but the American people, could have done this? Now, we are called on in America's capacity to do anything that any other nation can do and can do it, due to the fact that other nations can not do.

"What would you think of an alliance with England or some other power? Why, I do not see the necessity for it. I do not see the necessity for it. I would be against any alliance and I would be against any alliance with England or any other European power. I would be opposed to expansion.

"My opinion is favor of expansion are based upon the assumption that we have control of the Philippines, and that we are to be made against the combination and be made against an alliance with any European power.

"England seems to think an alliance with her would be necessary. I do not think so. Another, Mr. Croker, "Blaine's doctrine, Blaine's doctrine, I do not know, I know, I know, I