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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

There has been a good deal of talk within the past few days about the prospect for European intervention in the controversy between this country and Spain. While there is a possibility there is very little probability of this, or, at least, that it will go any further than an effort to bring moral pressure to bear to prevent war. The sympathies of all of them, with the exception of England, are with Spain. The monarchies sympathize with the monarchy, while whatever of sympathy France may feel is inspired by association and something bordering on kindred relationship.

But this sympathy will not go further than to say to Spain that they are sorry for her, and would like to help her if they could. The hope of bringing European pressure to bear on this country inspired the last move of the Spanish Cabinet when it decided upon an armistice, at the suggestion of the Pope, and Sagasta declared that they had granted to the Pope and the Powers what they had refused to the United States. He was simply talking for effect then, for the armistice had doubtless been regarded as a cute thing by him and he was glad the opportunity was presented of playing this last card to put Spain in a position where she might have further claim on the sympathies of the European powers, which have no love for this Republic, which some of them believe to be putting on too many airs, and saying too much as to what they may do or not do in this hemisphere.

Possibly if it were not for the complications on the other side of the globe some of them which feel this way might be disposed to give Spain something more, than sympathy and moral support so that she might give the Republic as much trouble as possible, and retain her grip on Cuba.

Some people do not seem to understand why it is that the Pope figures so much in the role of a peace maker, and why the armistice in Cuba was decided upon apparently at his suggestion. As the head of a great church the Pope would naturally be a peace maker if his voice could be heard, and this is a reason why he should use his friendly efforts to prevent war, but there is a special reason why the Spanish Ministry in distress turned to him for sympathy, and for co-operation to avert the impending calamity. Spain is a Catholic country, and so is Cuba. Spain is in a condition of unrest and it would take very little to incite the restless elements to revolt. Sagasta, who had banked on his last play of armistice, felt that he could safely announce that as the result of the wish of the Pope, who was anxious to befriend Spain, when he could not have safely done so at the demand of the United States. In the former case it was simply compliance with the suggestion of the Pope, whom all Spanish Catholics revere; in the latter it would be construed as a surrender to the United States, and a humiliation put upon Spain. This is doubtless the view that Sagasta took of it, and a very natural one.

And as most of the Cubans are Catholics, too, it was doubtless thought that they might be thus influenced to accept an armistice, coming as the proposition of the Pope, who had previously exerted his influence on the representation of the Bishop of Havana to check Weyler's savagery. This, we think, explains the reliance that Spain in her distress has put in the Pope.

While any hope of peace remains the Pope will no doubt use his friendly offices, and whatever of influence he may have with the European Powers to aid in preventing war; but as they doubtless realize that the independence of Cuba has become an imperative condition as to any understanding between this Government and Spain, they will see that there is nothing left for them to do further than to exert their good offices to help Spain to make the best terms she can, to get out of her embarrassing position with as much honor and as little loss as possible. They may intervene so far as to suggest to this Government as the

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friend and now protector of Cuba, that Spain should have something in the way of a consideration for releasing her hold and relinquishing her claim on Cuba, and perhaps such a request, coming from "friendly," disinterested Powers, might meet with some consideration by this Government, provided it was made without any show of dictation; and then a friendly hint might be given the Cubans as a result of which a reasonable indemnity might be tendered. Probably this talk of intervention might go this far, although that is doubtful, but no farther.

There are very good reasons why it shouldn't go any further. Nations may have sympathies, but self interest is a more potent factor in their performances than sympathy, and there is not one of the Powers that profess sympathy with Spain at this time that hasn't interests of its own to look after which might become seriously affected if they became tangled up with this country. They have observed that if Great Britain has acquiesced in any of these movements so far it has been merely as a matter of courtesy, and it is pretty generally understood that in this controversy British sympathy is with the United States. And they know, too, that there has been more or less allusion to a possible, and as far as Great Britain is concerned, a desirable Anglo-American alliance. Such intervention would simply precipitate and make the alliance, which is now only a possibility, a probability or perhaps a certainty, with not only a double but a triple alliance, Anglo-American-Japanese, three of the best fighters in the world, and a combination that could dictate to both hemispheres. If there were no other reason this is sufficient to keep the so-called Powers from meddling on this side of the water, where the United States are interested and when they are moving to save a heroic people from a relentless and brutal oppressor.

MINOR MENTION.

The mobilizing of troops on the seacoast at convenient points for embarkation is not necessarily a sign of imminent war more than the manning or equipping of our forts, or the stationing of our warships at vantage points. These are all simple measures that must be taken to be prepared for war if it should come, and show that those who have charge of her matters are not sleeping at their posts. When the Flying Squadron was ordered to sea the other day there were a good many who saw in that a sure sign that the racket was about to begin, but it seems that the ships simply went out to take a little exercise and become better acquainted with each other. One of the reasons assigned for the transfer of the troops to the Southern seaboard, namely to accustom them to the warmer climate, may be a correct one but whether or not it is a good one, and in addition to that every movement made in the direction of preparation for war, and quick and vigorous war if it come, makes better the prospect for peace. When the nations that thus confront each other realize that business is meant and that those they banter are prepared for business bluster will be followed by more sober thinking, and brag by more sensible action. All this preparation, disposition of warships and soldiers by the United States is simply a notification to Spain that in the event of war we are just putting ourselves in a position to drop down on Cuba on short notice and take it in. It isn't well to become excited over the reports we hear, for there will be a good deal of maneuvering yet before there is any shooting.

It seems that the dignitaries in the Senate couldn't let the boys in the House monopolize the lie-hurling business, although they stopped short of the book-hurling, the principals being satisfied with jawing and bantering each other to "go outside and settle it," when neither of them had the slightest intention of going outside. They contented themselves with going outside of the lines of decency and parliamentary propriety, and wound up the disgraceful, ludicrous episode by the lie-flinger making the regulation apology to the Senate. It may have been, and doubtless was uncalculated on the part of the Maryland Senator with the martial name to refer to the gentleman from Mississippi as one of the New York Journal's "commissioners to Cuba," but we do not see that there was any particular ground for indignation in that by the gentleman from Mississippi, unless the implied reflection on his motives gave cause of offence, for the Journal had so called him, and even printed his picture with the pictures of its other "Congressional commissioners," to which it does not appear that Senator Moxley or any of the others took exception. If he didn't like to be so called he

should have objected when the Journal claimed him as such. But that didn't justify the gentleman from Maryland in throwing it at him, evidently for the purpose of impugning his motive of action, nor did it justify the gentleman from Mississippi in losing his head and allowing his tongue to make him ridiculous and the chief actor in a scene which, as far as he is concerned, was quite as disgraceful as the similar fracas that had previously occurred in the House.

The New York Sun, which during the elder Dana's life was a vigorous and aggressive champion of Cuban independence, and is still for Cuba, but not quite so vigorous or aggressive, has been doing its level best to reconcile itself to the half way measures proposed, but can't entirely conceal its disappointment or disgust, and occasionally breaks out in something like the following, under the expressive heading of "If": "If James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, had been a lawyer solely and not a statesman, the Monroe doctrine would never have been heard of. If his mind had been no broader than the records of international law, if his devotion to the cause of Cuba had been modelled on the teaching in academies of jurisprudence, and if his political imagination had been born of treaties on the divine right of kings, the rock on which this country rests in its relations to the powers of Europe would have remained undiscovered. If Monroe had looked for precedent for his doctrine he wouldn't have found it.

"If the crowd hanging upon President McKinley's arm, lest he should raise it, and pleading the lack of precedent for the intervention in Cuba, had dominated the Executive Mansion when it was tenanted by Monroe, the noble bulwark standing about this country in the name of that monumental American would never have been raised; Maximilian would be Emperor in Mexico; England would possess Venezuela, and Spain, wreaking her thirst for barbaric vengeance on the rebels in Cuba, would be tearing at the thought of interference.

"Possibly these reflections may suggest to some statesman in Congress a proper view of American public affairs that emanates from merchants or lawyers of the stricter school."

This is to the point, and is a keen dart that hits the mark and sticks. Mr. McKinley is simply beating around to find precedents to justify him for his dilatory course, when his action should have been prompt and positive.

Inventor Nickum, of Logansport, Indiana, says he will have his perpetual light globe, which give light without heat, on the market in May. They will cost from \$1 to \$5, according to the candle-power, and are guaranteed to give light for five years, with all probability that they will last as long as the end of one hundred years. But the standard oil stocks have not begun to fall yet.

The "Flying Squadron" commanded by Commodore Schley, is composed of the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, and the armed cruisers Brooklyn, Columbia and Minneapolis. They are all crack ships. The Massachusetts is said to be the most formidable battleship afloat, and the Columbia the fleetest cruiser.

The Philadelphia North American didn't like McKinley's quoting Grover Cleveland, and remarks that "it might have been better could President McKinley have avoided quoting precedents from Cleveland." It might have been better, too, if he had avoided running so closely in the Cleveland rut, and carrying out the Cleveland policy.

Hon. Grover Cleveland says Mr. McKinley is pursuing a wise course. It may be incidentally remarked that Mr. McKinley quoted Mr. Cleveland in justification of the course he was pursuing. In as much also as Mr. McKinley has been driving in the Cleveland rut it is quite natural that Cleveland should approve.

Sumynton, Pa., had a big blow-out a few nights ago. A powder mill containing 30,000 pounds of powder blew up, and caused a racket that was heard for thirty miles around. It happened at night and although the houses for miles around were shaken, glass broken, and some buildings badly damaged, no person seems to have been hurt.

Sir Mark Anthony Truite, who has just died in Ireland at the age of ninety years, had worked for over fifty years and spent three fortunes in trying to perfect a flying machine. His money flew, but his machines wouldn't.

Mr. Warrington, a Delaware farmer, aged 74 years, enjoys the unique distinction for one of his years of never having taken a dose of medicine of any kind. Perhaps he took it in broken doses, or shad spite against the doctors.

It is said that Minister Woodford never formally presented our ultimatum to Spain. The reason probably is that he had no ultimatum to present.

MONITOR NANTUCKET

Government Officials Getting the Old Warship in Readiness for Service.

ARE RUSHING THE WORK.

It Will Not Cease Day or Night Until All Needed Repairs Are Completed—Additions to Be Made to the Armament.

The war excitement which has prevailed here for some weeks was given a local flavor yesterday by the movements of the Monitor. It became known about early in the day that a naval officer was in close consultation with Commander Geo. L. Morton. Later the report was circulated that the officials were after a tug which was to tow the monitor over to this side of the river. And when shortly after 6 o'clock the Monitor, in tow of the Narragansett, pulled up by the Custom House wharf there was a crowd of 300 or 400 people watching the performance.

Chief Engineer A. V. Zane, of the United States Navy, arrived, in the city yesterday morning over the Atlantic Coast Line and after finding Commander Geo. L. Morton went directly to the Wilmington Iron Works to negotiate with reference to the repairs to be made on the monitor. No absolute contract could, in the nature of the case be made, as the Government is after getting the work done and getting it done quick, rather than driving a hard bargain. Messrs. Burr & Bailey were simply told to go to work and use all haste.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock a force of machinists was put to work on the engines of the monitor. After to-morrow the work will not cease day or night until all needed repairs have been made. Chief Engineer Zane will remain here during the eight or nine days that it will take to make the repairs and the operations will have his personal supervision. An officer of similar rank has been sent from Washington to superintend the repairs to the Passaic, another of the old monitors, which is stationed at Brunswick, Georgia.

The repairs, so far in sight, will be altogether to the machinery, but a naval constructor is expected here daily to put carpenters to work on the deck. Then an ordnance officer will come and see what the Nantucket needs in the way of armament before she will be on a war footing. There is nothing certain as to what addition will be made further than that a powerful battery of rapid-fire guns will be added.

After all the internal repairs to the Nantucket are made she will be hauled up to have her hull cleaned and painted. It is feared that it will not be possible to dock her here; if not, she will go to the government dry dock at Port Royal, S. C.

Cable for the Government.

The A. C. L. train arriving here last evening at 5.50 had an extra express car containing ten thousand pounds of cable for the use of the government. The cable was wound on huge spools and is probably for immediate use in connecting the submarine mines at the mouth of the river with the shore.

Tenders His Services.

Capt. R. P. Paddison, of Point Cast, who is a prominent and able steamboat man, has offered his services to the government and is in receipt of a letter from the Navy Department acknowledging the receipt of his letter and thanking him cordially for the offer of his services. Capt. Paddison would be very useful to the government in the event of war, as he is well acquainted with the coast from the mouth of the Cape Fear down to Florida. His valiant services in the civil war also go to recommend him.

A Healthy Showing.

Dr. McMillan's report as superintendent of health shows three deaths, all colored people, during the past week. There were twelve births—two white and ten colored. There is not a quarantine of any kind in the city and Dr. McMillan says the health of the city is remarkably good for the season. There is, he says, practically no sickness. He is much pleased at the sanitary condition of the city. Barring paper scattered about, there is, he says, nothing of an unsanitary character in the streets.

For a "White Man's Rally."

Mr. Jas. W. Monroe, as president of the Second Regiment, had received a letter yesterday from Laurinburg asking if the band could be secured May 14th to furnish music for a "White Man's Rally" in that town. The letter was signed by Messrs. F. L. Bundy, Thos. W. Parker and Dr. A. M. Heron. Mr. Monroe has written these gentlemen that he will lay the matter before the band boys Tuesday night, and he thinks it very probable that they will agree to attend.

Strawberries and Lettuce.

The Southern Express Company yesterday took out one hundred and four crates of strawberries from points between here and Goldsboro. The first car of strawberries shipped under refrigeration was sent out yesterday in one of the cars of the California Fruit Transportation Company. It will go through to New York. Three C. F. T. cars of lettuce and other vegetables were also shipped yesterday to houses in Philadelphia.

THE WADESBORO BANK.

Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding the Branch of the Bank of New Hanover at Wadesboro.

[Raleigh News and Observer.] In the second case (State Treasurer vs. Bank of New Hanover) the Court decides that the branch bank at Wadesboro was merely an agency, and that the depositors and creditors at Wadesboro had no lien upon the funds at that point, but must share with the general creditors of the parent bank at Wilmington.

In other words, the Court holds that the relations existing between the Bank of New Hanover and the agency at Wadesboro, was that of principal and agent, and all the assets of the agency belonged to the principal, and all the debts of the agency were debts of the Bank of New Hanover.

The Bank of New Hanover was chartered by an act of the General Assembly, ratified January 12, 1872, with the usual powers of a banking corporation, and established its principal place of business at Wilmington, and agencies were established at Goldsboro, Wadesboro and Tarboro and elsewhere. The Bank of New Hanover at Goldsboro, and the Bank of New Hanover at Wadesboro, &c. Some time since, the agency at Goldsboro, Tarboro and Marion were discontinued, and on June 19th, 1893, the Bank of New Hanover made an assignment of all its property, "of every description whatsoever and wheresoever situated, including all that belongs or may belong to its agency or branch bank at Wadesboro."

The agency or branch bank at Wadesboro, however, made a separate assignment after the failure of the parent bank. Now the property and deposits at Wadesboro, if appropriated solely to the depositors at that point and other creditors dealing directly with the agency, would be sufficient to satisfy them in full, but if this property is placed with the other assets of the Bank of New Hanover, and the depositors and creditors dealing directly with the agency at Wadesboro, are to share generally with all the creditors of the Bank of New Hanover, the point declared a trust fund for their benefit will be small. Hence the effort of the Wadesboro depositors and creditors to have the assets at that point declared a trust fund for their benefit.

A FAYETTEVILLE WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Mary Devereux Haigh and Mr. Leighton Huske—A Notable Social Event.

[Special Star Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 15.

The social event of the season occurred last evening in St. John's Church.

The scene was in every way beautiful and brilliant. By eight o'clock the ladies were crowded to the galleries with friends of the bride and groom, eager to witness the ceremony which was to unite representatives of the two oldest and best known families of Fayetteville. The beautiful church was most artistically decorated with white flowers and the altar brilliantly lighted with candles. At half-past 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the nuptials, the clergy participating entered the chancel, while from the South aisle came the ushers, preceding the bridal party, to the chancel rail. From the grand organ in the choir loft came the sweet and melodious strains of the well known Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The attendants were Miss Lucy London and Mr. J. A. Huske, Miss Maude B. Haigh and Mr. J. H. Pearce, Miss Kate Underwood and Mr. J. H. Pearce, Miss Annie Wetmore and Mr. Claude Haigh, Miss Kate H. Broadfoot and Mr. John H. Tillinghast, Miss May M. Broadfoot and Mr. J. H. Anderson.

Last came the bride attired in white satin, leaning upon the arm of her father, Mr. Charles Haigh, and immediately preceded by the maid of honor, the bride's sister, Miss Alice Haigh. The bride, Miss Mary Devereux Haigh, was met at the altar by the groom, Mr. Leighton Huske, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Isaac W. Hughes, brother-in-law of the bride and rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. John Huske of St. Thomas, New York city, and the Rev. Kirkland Huske, rector of All Saints Church, Great Neck, N. Y.

An elegant reception from 9 until 12 o'clock was given at the residence of the bride's father, Maj. Charles Haigh. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome, elegant and useful gifts.

After the reception the bride and groom left for their comfortable new home, just finished, and furnished, carrying with them benedictions and good wishes expressive of their health, prosperity and life-long happiness.

MR. R. H. SYKES' TRIBUTE.

He Writes, in the University Magazine, of the Late David Gaston Worth's Good Offices.

The last issue of the North Carolina University Magazine contains an excellent sketch of the life and character of the late David G. Worth of this city. It is from the pen of Mr. Robt. Hiden Sykes, of Wilmington, who is a law student at the University. The frontispiece of the magazine is an excellent likeness of Mr. Worth. In the article Mr. Sykes makes special reference to Mr. Worth's good offices toward the University. He tells how Mr. Worth contributed \$1,000 toward the endowment of the chair of History, and \$500 toward the erection of the Alumni hall and of the establishment of the Worth prize for the best thesis in philosophy. Mr. Sykes concluded his article with the declaration that the University "Memorial tablet of David Gaston Worth shall tell the tale of the well spent life of a private citizen who performed every duty and who left an honored name to posterity and his 'Ima Mater.' And his memory shall live with them all."

VERDICT OF THE JURY

Police Officer W. D. George Exonerated and Discharged from Custody.

THE KILLING OF LOFTIN.

Jury Find That It Was the Work of Some Unknown Person—The Last of the Testimony Taken Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon at 5.10 o'clock officer W. D. George, who was placed in jail on Tuesday night between ten and eleven o'clock, was discharged from custody, the verdict of the coroner's jury which has been sitting for three days being:

That the deceased Richard Loftin came to his death from a gunshot wound in the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury. W. R. K. Slocomb (foreman), John Mask, M. D., S. J. Davis, Chas. Stewart, Joseph Scarborough, John D. Franklin.

All of the jurors except Messrs. Slocomb and Davis are colored. As soon as the verdict was rendered, Coroner Jacobs hastened to tell the prisoner, who was promptly released. The last of the testimony was in by 12.30 o'clock yesterday, when an adjournment for dinner was taken. At 2 o'clock the jury re-assembled. The bullet which produced the death of Richard Loftin was exhibited. It was of 38 calibre and fitted perfectly the empty shell in officer George's pistol, but it might have come from some other pistol it didn't affect officer George's chances very materially. The jury deliberated upon the verdict until after five o'clock.

The Testimony Yesterday.

The jury assembled at 9 o'clock to hear the remainder of the testimony. Robert Moses, colored, testified to seeing the dead man when his head was lying toward the shoe shop with his feet in the direction of St. Stephen's Church, the face being toward the street.

The testimony of Charles Howard, colored, was to the effect that he located one of the pistol shots as having been fired near the middle of the intersection of Fifth and Red Cross streets. He testified further:

I saw the flash from the pistol and the man who held it turned and ran up Red Cross street towards the hobby horses. He was running in the street and not on the sidewalk. As soon as the pistol fired I saw a man fall. The man who fell was about eighteen feet from the man who shot, and the man who fell was standing on the sidewalk. I saw a straight line from me to the shoe shop and between the intersecting point of Fifth and Red Cross streets and the shoe shop.

The testimony of Paul L. Taylor, colored, was about on a line with that submitted by a good many others. He testified to hearing a rock strike the shoe shop and also to hearing a pistol fire twice somewhere near the shoe shop. Further, the witness swore to the bad language and boisterous behavior of the crowd.

The leading points of the testimony of Ed. Smith, colored, was as follows: Policeman George told the women who were quarrelling to consider themselves arrested. Some one took hold of the girl and pulled her from the police. George struck some one with his club, and then a rock was thrown at the policeman. As the policeman with his prisoner started down Red Cross street, there were cries of "Let's rock him." George said if the crowd did not go back, he would shoot some one. The flash of the pistol showed that it was about where George was.

When Officer George was told that he had killed a man, he said that he did not give a d—n; that he done it in self-defence. He also said "I reckon that he had killed the man in self-defence."

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Clerk of Court Will Make Appointments to Places Now Filled by Members of the Board of Education.

The decision of the N. C. Supreme Court that the same man cannot be at the same time a member of the Board of Commissioners and of the Board of Education has so far not been put into practical effect in this county. The double officeholders have not surrendered the office of county commissioner, though one of them has admitted that he sees nothing else to do. It seems to be understood that it is the office of the commissioners to be vacated if the double officeholders refuse to abdicate, two courses will be open. First, any voter and tax payer can bring suit in the name of the attorney general to have the office declared vacant, it being necessary to bring a separate suit against each commissioner holding the two offices. Second, the Clerk of the Superior Court can make appointments to the offices made vacant by accepting the second. This done, the appointees can take charge, if permitted to do so, and if not, they can bring suit for the offices. This will be the course adopted in this county.

Col. Jno. D. Taylor, the Clerk of the Court, is waiting to see a certified copy of the decision, upon the receipt of which he will make the appointments as recommended by the Democratic Executive Committee.

Dr. Worth's Missionary Work.

A letter received yesterday from Dr. George Worth, formerly of this city, but now a missionary in China, gives an excellent report of the work being accomplished by Dr. Worth and his co-laborers. He now has a class of 500 Chinese seeking salvation. Dr. Worth wrote to Secretary T. C. Diggs and made inquiry as to the progress of the Y. M. C. A. here.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

Preparations for Masonic Meetings—Baptist Female Union—Populist State Convention.

[Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16.

The higher order of Masonry will meet in Raleigh May 17th, 18th and 19th, and preparations are now being made to render the occasion a notable one. The Shriner will take the city the 17th. The programme for a grand parade is now complete. There are 25 candidates who will have the mysteries of the order revealed to them. Among the number are Col. A. B. Andrews and Col. J. S. Carr. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons will meet the 18th and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar the 19th.

Rev. O. L. Springfield has gone on a tour of the State, and that section in the interest of the Baptist Female Union. Mr. Springfield says he wants \$12,000 to equip the building so that the institution will be opened in September, and he is confident that the amount will be secured.

Nearly half of Governor Russell's appointees are holding two offices, in violation of the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The list is as follows: Russell and his administration, and especially the Governor's policy with reference to corporations, there is no doubt in the least that the convention will submit a proposition to the Democrats looking for fusion. One of Butler's close Republican friends, who is now in the State, is going to make a proposition to the Democrats which he knows that party will not accept. If he thought it would be accepted the proposition would never be made.

MARRIAGE AT GOLDSBORO.

Miss Barbara May Isler to Mr. James Kyle, of Fayetteville.

[Goldsboro Argus of the 15th.]

All streets and driveways yesterday afternoon in this city led to the Presbyterian Church, where, at 5.30 o'clock one of Goldsboro's most beautiful and truly admired young ladies, Miss Barbara May Isler, was united in marriage to Mr. James Kyle, of Fayetteville.

The fine organ was presided over by Miss Winnie Hicks and Rev. F. W. Farries was the officiating minister. It was a pink and white wedding, the bridesmaids being attired in these colors; alternately, and the effect was most pleasing. The bride was gowned in a rich dress of white brocade satin and carried a large bunch of bride's roses.

The attendants were Mrs. John Underwood, of Fayetteville; Miss Marie Murchison, of New York; Miss Eliza Williams, of Fayetteville; and Misses Mabel Church, Annie Isler and Madeline Fort, of Goldsboro. The ushers were Mr. J. D. Black, of Fayetteville; Mr. J. W. Perrin, of Wilmington, and Messrs. Robert Korngay and J. B. Parker, of Goldsboro. Miss Murchison, of New York, was maid of honor, and Mr. Edwin Kyle, of Fayetteville, brother of the groom, was best man.

After the ceremony a delightful reception given at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Isler. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle left for their new home at 12 o'clock, and the attendants at the marriage repaired to the armory of the Goldsboro Rifles, where the Comas Club gave a dance in honor of the occasion.

Democratic Primaries.

The call for Democratic primaries is published in the Star this morning. They will be held on Wednesday the 27th of April between the hours of 1 and 8 P. M. in the city and between 12 M. and 7 P. M. in the country precincts. Five executive committees will be elected in each precinct and delegates to the county convention on April 30 will be chosen. A complete list of the poll holders and registrars appears in the call.

TRYING TO AVERT WAR.

Spain and Austria Get Cold Comfort in Their Efforts to Secure Mediation by the Powers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 16.—The members of the diplomatic corps in this city have now abandoned all hope of effectual mediation upon the part of the powers between the United States and Spain. The Spanish and Austrian ambassadors, however, clung tenaciously to the delusion that they will be able to arrange at the last moment a compromise which will avert war. They have haunted the British foreign office for a week past, calling daily, and occasionally more often. They arrived there early this morning and for a long time conferred with Sir Thomas Anderson, the permanent secretary of the foreign office, who appears to be weary of their importunities.

So far as can be learned, the ambassadors of Spain and Austria made no definite proposition, although they believe a scheme is still possible by which Spain can be induced to accept the United States' terms, which they think the United States will accept, providing making further concessions to the United States and endeavoring to bring pressure to bear upon Spain. They realize that without Great Britain's co-operation nothing can be accomplished, and that it is very doubtful that Great Britain will participate in such a concert. On the other hand it is certain that Great Britain will maintain the policy which she has steadily adhered to, that of refusing to take any step which may be distasteful to the United States.

Mr. Balfour, the active Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remained in the country throughout the week, thus escaping the foreign interviews, Sir Thomas Anderson hearing the brunt of the pleading. It is understood he informs the ambassadors that he is not authorized to pledge Great Britain to any course, and that he can merely transmit their views to Mr. Balfour.

The War Department has made an allotment of \$25,000 for the complete equipment of an army hospital at Key West, Fla.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The action of the Senate leaves the Cuban resolution in the following status:

The House heading, number and enacting clause, the Senate preamble resolution, the Turpie amendment and a fourth paragraph proposed by Senator Teller. In full it is as follows:

"Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and the Republic of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

"WHEREAS, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own shores, have provoked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11th, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"First.—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as a true and lawful government of the island.

"Second.—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third.—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth.—That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and assert their determination when that is accomplished to maintain the independence and control of the island to its people."

DISTURBANCE IN MALAGA.

The U. S. Consulate Mobbed and the Arms of the United States Dragged in the Dirt.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MALAGA, SPAIN, April 16.—There was a serious disturbance here to-day, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic