

GREAT DANGER

IN HAVANA!

Volunteers Parading Streets And Threatening Lives.

Two Thousand Refugees Awaiting Transportation from Havana.

LEE CABLES THAT THE SITUATION IS SO THREATENING PRESIDENT HOLDS MES- SAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—After a day marked by a series of surprising incidents the Cuban situation stands as it did last night, except that the danger of war is a trifle more acute. To the possibility of war because the United States demands Cuba's independence, and an account for the blowing up of the Maine is added danger of war growing out of the fear that the Spaniards in Havana would attack the lives and property of Americans. Washington and the nation were waiting the message when it was known another crisis had arrived, namely, Lee's statement that American lives were in danger if the message should be sent in. It was thought at first that Spain had yielded, but the president's statement that concern for Americans is the true and only reason for postponement must be accepted, as there is apparently no foundation for many reports that it was only a piece of stage play, behind which the administration hopes to conceal its real purposes from the public. Some congressmen are still skeptical, and there is suspicion that the president has an ulterior object in view, but this must be mere suspicion as the president would not resort to such a device to deceive congress and the people.

The message is all ready and will probably not be changed. It contains an explicit argument and recommendation in favor of armed intervention for pacifying Cuba and bringing about the independence of her people. The language of the recommendation is that contained in the Foraker resolution with a clause recognizing Cuban independence omitted.

Referring to the Maine the inference is plain that he regards Spain as guilty, and that congress shall so declare and make her pay the penalty for the crime. The president desires no delay and will send Spain an ultimatum as soon as congress grants authority and Spain must yield or fight.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Alarming information from General Lee upset the president's plans to send in his message this afternoon. Lee's statement that the lives of many Americans might be sacrificed by rabid Spanish partisans if the message was made public before they left the Cuban capital caused a determination to withhold the important document until it is known that all Americans are out of the perturbed island. According to Lee's dispatches the Spanish volunteers, Weyler's firm supporters have taken possession of the streets in Havana and were attempting to incite riot against the Americans. There were 2,000 refugees there and others coming in from the interior. So McKinley determined not to send the message in till Monday, though he may send it sooner if the Americans can be gotten away. He told congress leaders that if they precipitated action the loss of the lives of Americans in Cuba would be their responsibility.

The Mascotte sailed from Havana at 1 o'clock this afternoon loaded with Americans. It was reported that Lee was on her, but he will remain until the last American that wants to go has left.

Congress Will Wait.

Lee's dispatches had an effect on the delegations from congress whom Mc-

Kinley summoned, and they assured McKinley that nothing would be done till the Americans were safely out of Cuba. Cabinet members expressed fear that an attack might be made on Americans which would bring war immediately. Lee has been ordered to expedite the exodus of American citizens.

Agents of the Plant line told the president that if the message went in they would not send their ships to Havana, for fear the Spaniards would fire on them. As the ships were impotent to save American lives this statement confirmed McKinley in his decision for delay.

Must Bring 1000.

Washington, April 6.—The state department called up the office of the Ward line steamship by telephone tonight and directed that the steamship which is to arrive at Havana tomorrow on her way north must take aboard one thousand Americans. The company replied that the steamship had a heavy cargo to be discharged at Havana, but the state department replied that the steamship must not wait to unload her cargo, but take aboard the Americans and proceed at once to New York.

Key West, Fla., April 6.—A great crowd gathered at the water front tonight to see the Mascotte come from Havana. The officers of the ship say it looks bad in Cuba. Twenty thousand volunteers are under arms and likely to make trouble, though perhaps not tonight.

The Olivette passed en route to Havana. The Mascotte returns as soon as it discharges freight and takes on coal. No Americans came today because they were not able to get ready. Lee will come on a government steamer, if at all.

Havana, April 6.—The exodus of Cuban families is increasing. Over three hundred will leave today. The Mascotte left at three o'clock this afternoon with ninety seven passengers. The Mangrove will sail tonight carrying American citizens who cannot pay passage. It is declared that no rioting will take place before Saturday.

Washington, April 6.—Since the suspension of negotiations between Spain and the United States there has been very active and earnest diplomatic work done in Washington. The President has found Congress about as stubborn as the ministry at Madrid. He is endeavoring to reach an understanding with the committees on foreign affairs in the two houses, so that whatever recommendations he may make shall have their endorsement and support.

The batteries of Reina and Santa Clara, along the Vedado coast, Havana, engaged in target practice today with 10 inch cannon. They fired twenty-three shots.

Porto Rico Sights Three Passing Vessels.

Madrid, April 3.—A dispatch from Porto Rico announces that three large vessels are passing that island, going eastward. It is added that they are believed to be American ships.

The evidence in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all eruptions.

CASORIA.

It is the only medicine that cures every eruption.

AN OFFICER SHOOTS A NEGRO

Salisbury Has an Early Morning Sensation—Policeman Eagle Shoots a Negro

SALISBURY, April 3.—A number of people were awakened from sleep at 4:20 o'clock this morning by four pistol shots fired in rapid succession and seemingly in the heart of the town. A drama was being enacted on Main street, in front of Marable's restaurant and the actors were George Eagle, policeman, and Will Leazar, a young negro. The curtain has not yet fallen on the scene, and the drama may become a tragedy.

Mr. Eagle is a member of the Salisbury police force. He came on duty this morning at 4 o'clock. Shortly after he shot and seriously, it may be fatally wounded Leazar, who is a respectable negro, although coming of respectable parents. The only person so far as is known, who witnessed the shooting was Engineer Jack Shuping. He was across the street from the participants, and owing to the darkness of the night could not recognize them. But he saw the pistol flashes—four of them—and saw that the shots were fired from different positions, and therefore by more than one man. This is the extent of Mr. Shuping's knowledge of the shooting, and he corroborates Mr. Eagle thus far.

Mr. Eagle was seen this afternoon and frankly talked of the affair, saying that what he had done was in the discharge of his duty. His statement was as follows: "Early this morning I commenced my beat, on Main street, near the fountain, when I heard a loud screaming, coming apparently from Lee street. I started down Main street to investigate, and met some one coming running up street fast. I stopped him in front of the court house before he could turn the corner into Council street. I asked him who he was and where he was going. I suspected from a description that he was Will Garrett, the negro desperado, and asked him to go up street to the light so that I could take a look at him. He resisted me as hard as he could when I took hold of him and kept doing so. He was a strongly built athletic man. He repeatedly tried to get out his pistol which I could feel in his hip pocket. He finally got loose from me, got out his pistol and fired at me, missing. I intended to strike him with my pistol, but as he was out of reach I fired a moment after he did. He was facing me. He shot again, I fired and he ran. I couldn't identify him, and I didn't know that I had shot him, until I was told this morning that I had."

Leazar is a very sick man, but some hopes are entertained for his recovery. Immediately upon his arrival at West Point he sent for Dr. J. S. Brown, who dressed the wound. The ball, which was from a .38 calibre pistol, passed through his left ear and entered the skull. Later in the morning Drs. Brown and McKenzie removed a piece of the bullet from Leazar's skull, part of it, it is thought from the brain matter that has cozed out, lodged in his brain. "Will he live?" is a question which has been asked many times today, and is unanswered. The chances are against him.

Leazar says he was coming up street having been at the house of Ellen Banks, and was told to halt by officer Eagle, who took hold of him. They started up street, he not resisting. He says that he pulled loose from the officer after they had gone a little way up street. Then Eagle said to him, "If you do that again I'll shoot you." He says that he did pull loose again and that Eagle shot him. He says that he had no pistol. He says that when he was shot he lay on his face on the sidewalk, where he lay for a short time. Then he says he rose and saw Eagle a short distance away. Eagle advanced toward him, and he beat a retreat to his home. He says only one shot was fired.

Mr. Eagle has not been arrested. The general belief here is that he shot Leazar in the discharge of his duty. This afternoon Leazar's two brothers came to Sheriff Monroe, and he told them that though believing Eagle innocent of wrong, he would arrest him whenever they wished. Upon hearing of the testimony of Mr. Shuping, they expressed no desire to have this done, and went their way.—Cor. Charlotte Observer.

SPAIN'S LONDON ORDER.

MURDER WILL OUT.

THE MINE UNDER THE MAINE.

IT WAS PROBABLY MADE IN LONDON.

And if so, it contained five hundred pounds of gun-cotton—A London firm of electrical engineers that filled a large order for Spain.

LONDON, April 4.—Details have been obtained by the Associated Press of the manufacture of submarine mines in London for Spain, which was first brought to the attention of the United States embassy and cabled to the Associated Press on March 25th. A man whose cards described him as an electrical engineer, and whose name was forwarded at the time to Washington, then he said he sold to Spanish officers in London several years, a large number of mines, eight or ten of which were placed in Havana harbor. He said they were made in a special way, had a specially constructed cable, which he can identify if the smallest piece is produced, and he added that some of the mines were fixed so that they could be fired from a fort, while two of them had bulbs so arranged that they would explode upon a vessel come in contact with them.

The man added, however, that he did not believe the bulbs would be used in water as shallow as that of Havana harbor. Finally the man exhibited plans of one of these mines, which he said was the most likely to produce the effect described as causing the wreck of the Maine. It was numbered "2," and was constructed to contain 500 pounds of gun-cotton.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Colwell, the United States naval attaché, has since investigated the matter, and has made a report on the subject to the United States government. The facts learned strongly tend to show that Havana harbor was mined and they unquestionably prove Spain purchased mines for that purpose. The firm of Lattimer, Rhodes & Clark, electrical engineers, during 1887-'88, filled a large order for Spain of a lot of mines, in which were used 144 tons of gun-cotton. The work was done under the surveillance of General Fernandez and Captain Bustamento. The latter was then head of the Spanish torpedo school. By order of these officers, the mines were divided into four consignments, for Havana, Ferrol, Cadex and Carthagen. The mines were manufactured under the direction of J. P. Gibbons, after Gibbons' patents, which are described in Sieman's books on torpedoes and mines.

Gibbons, from whom a reporter of the Associated Press obtains the information, and who furnished to Lieutenant Commander Colwell a written statement of the above facts, and outlined his theory of the explosion which wrecked the Maine, was then employed by the firm as superintendent of the torpedo department. He also says a similar lot of torpedoes was manufactured for Spain in 1896.

The manager of the Westminster Engineering Company, which is the successor of the aforementioned firm, and with which Gibbons is connected, confirms the latter's statements as to the manufacture of mines for Spain. Gibbons, who is a former sergeant of engineers, and a government inspector of torpedoes, believes the Maine's first explosion was caused by what is technically called a ground mine, containing 500 pounds of gun-cotton, several of which were manufactured for Spain. He has experiment with these mines largely at Portsmouth, and says that, once laid, they retain their properties for 50 years. In addition, Gibbons asserts that it is absolutely impossible for them to explode accidentally, as the electric currents for their explosion are formed only by the manipulation of a complicated keyboard especially devised to prevent accidents. Three keys are necessary, which are always kept in the possession of different officers, and even if an outsider obtained possession of them, it would be impossible to man-

ipulate the keyboard without instructions.

Gibbons further says the mines and their connecting cables are numbered, and he asserts he would be able to identify them if any part is secured.

WATCH THE INDIANA, SPAIN.

Two Shots from the Great Ship's 13-inch Guns Pierce the Target Through the Same Hole.

KEY WEST, April 2.—The battleship Indiana, which left her anchorage at 5 o'clock this morning for a trial of her refitted boilers, returned this afternoon after an entirely successful test. She had, meantime, target practice with service charges. Results recall the work of Yankee gunners in 1812.

Two shots from the 13 inch guns in the forward turret pierced the target through the same hole. The smaller calibre guns demolished the target.

Diver Olsen of the Iowa, who was employed on the wreck of the Maine, went down in ninety feet of water today and recovered a torpedo accidentally sunk from the Iowa.

Early this morning a newspaper despatch boat tried to run through the squadron while coming from Havana without making signals or slackening speed. The squadron beat to quarters and a 4 inch shot was fired from the flagship across the bow of the boat. The incident was considered of importance by the officers of the squadron because the tug was discovered and covered under the impression that it might be a device of the enemy.

The crew of the New York called it a piece of good luck, because the jar of the gun started the big music box on the deck below playing "Auld Lang Syne." They have been talking about it all day. The discipline, especially in the parts of the ship where the men believed that the shot meant real war, was admirable.

The bottoms of all the ships will be cleaned at once by divers.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. WOODFORD.

What He is to Do When He Receives Word from Washington to Leave Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department, and other Administration men decided this evening, after the most thoughtful consideration, that the time had come for the State Department to issue preliminary instructions to Minister Woodford at Madrid preparatory to his leaving Spain. Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department therefore prepared a long cablegram in cipher, and after certain revisions it was sent to Minister Woodford. The instructions relate to his final attitude toward Premier Sagasta, his request for passports, the removal of his household effects from Madrid, and, should the situation warrant, he is instructed to require of the Spanish Premier a safe escort out of Spain. Minister Woodford is not to act on the instructions until he receives word from the State Department, which will probably be a single cipher word, which Minister Woodford is to interpret: "Leave Spain."

The big, hearty, healthy man is a continual irritant to his dyspeptic friend. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of men, and of a large proportion of the sickness of women. It can be cured easily, naturally and quickly. Nature is continually working as hard as she can to throw off impurities, and to force out poisonous refuse matter. When there is an impediment, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets set the wheels working again without any trouble. They assist nature in a gentle, healthful, efficient way. There is nothing violent about their action; and yet it is just as certain as if it were twice as violent. "You do not become a slave to their use." They are different and better than any other pill for the cure of constipation, headache and kindred derangements. Almost all druggists understand this, and are conscientious enough to tell you so. The druggist who tries to sell you a substitute is not a safe man from whom to buy medicine. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.