

POWERS WORRIED.

A Naval Demonstration Is Rumored Against Us.

ENGLAND IS NOT IN IT.

Austrian Ambassador in London Says War Must Come.

Strange and Unconfirmed Story From Chicago That the Man Who Mined Havana Harbor Is Under Arrest—The Flying Squadron Returns to Hampton Roads—President on Declaration of War Will Likely Call on 50,000 Militiamen—The New Torpedo Boat Somers Reported Unseaworthy—Folger Appointed to Command the New Orleans. Another Exciting Scene in the House.

Washington, April 16.—A dispatch from Rome today conveys the information that the Popolo Romano says it understands the powers of Europe will intervene between the United States and Spain in favor of the latter country, and it adds, according to information gathered in well informed quarters, the intervention will take the form of a naval demonstration off the island of Cuba, in which all the powers will participate. The dispatch from Rome also says Austria is taking the lead in the matter, but it is understood that Great Britain and Germany are not favorable to the suggestion.

From London comes the news that the officials of the British foreign office today, when questioned on the subject, refused to make a statement as to whether Great Britain would join in a naval demonstration in behalf of Spain, but they added that they did not believe such a demonstration will be attempted. It was stated, however, by the ambassador there of a continental power that no such demonstration is contemplated, "though it might be mooted by some despairing friend of Spain." He added: "Such a movement could not succeed, if attempted, in view of Great Britain's flat refusal to join in any demonstration or step with the view of putting pressure upon the United States. If the continental powers attempted it, Great Britain would probably openly endorse the United States, a certain snub to Europe."

The Austrian ambassador, it appears, openly says he has given up any hope of Europe preventing war.

Opinion of Diplomats.

It is the belief of those diplomats most familiar with the Cuban situation that it will take some time to secure any further concert of the powers, if indeed any agreement be attainable, for it is felt that many delicate considerations are involved and that some little time will be required. An interesting and important phase of this concerted action developed today when it became known that the representatives of the powers in Washington had determined to confer together with regularity in order that an agreement be reached as to the advice communicated to the several foreign offices on the status of affairs here. As a result of these meetings the official advices cabled daily to Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, Rome and St. Petersburg are in accord in everything that pertains to the essential conditions of the case. Without this agreement in the official advices sent from Washington it is felt that the foreign offices might be acting at counter purposes, the advices of each varying in some respects. The joint advices thus far sent have expressed the view that war was little short of inevitable.

The flying squadron is reported from Norfolk to have returned this afternoon from its practice cruise.

Folger to Command the New Orleans.

The navy department today assigned Captain W. M. Folger, at present in charge of the Third lighthouse district, to command the New Orleans, with Lieutenant Commander Osborn as executive officer. Many other details for the ship were made. The war department is now considering how many of the militia of the several states shall be called into service for active duty when military operations are decided on. The opinion was expressed today that when the order is issued concentrating the regular army at some southern point the president will call for 50,000 of the militia. This number, it is believed, will suffice for immediate purposes. Opinions differ as to the exact time when the orders for the regular army to concentrate and the call for the militia will be issued, some officials believing they will come tomorrow of the day after and others when the president signs the resolution declaring for intervention. It was suggested that the administration desired to avoid taking steps for concentration in advance of the signing of the intervention resolution because it might be construed as a step intended for actual hostilities.

The circumstances differed, it was said, from the case with the navy, in which, although both Spain and the United States were making active preparations, neither had assembled its fleet in the waters of the other. Secretary Alger was quoted as having said to some visitors today that if congress directed the president to use the land and naval forces in the case of Cuba a call by the president for 50,000 volunteers (militiamen) would be made within 48 hours thereafter. The secretary declined to affirm or deny the report, but it is fully expected that such a call will be made.

Orders have been issued directing General Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of the east, and General Graham, commanding the department of the gulf, to hurry work on the artillery posts under their jurisdiction. They will avail themselves of all the facilities at their command to carry this order into effect and will direct such movements of artillery forces and men as may be necessary.

Strange Story From Chicago.

A report from Chicago to the effect that a man named Crandall, who laid mines in Havana harbor under Weyler's directions, has been arrested and is now on his way here with documentary evidence establishing the guilt of Spanish officials in the blowing up of the Maine is generally discredited. No one at Highwood, where the arrest is said to have been made, ever heard of Crandall. The report says he is on his way here in the custody of secret service agents, but Captain Porter, in charge of federal secret service matters in Chicago, disclaims all knowledge of the arrest and believes there is no truth in the report.

The cabinet meeting today was devoted to general discussion of the Cuban situation, but without anything of importance resulting therefrom. The government has received no intimation of the preparation of any note on the part of the powers, and members of the cabinet do not think the effort obviously making by Spain to concentrate the powers in her favor will result in their agreeing on any particular line of action. The present position of the administration is that of awaiting congressional action without attempting to influence it or postpone its decision. The president, it can be stated, is not at all likely to veto any resolution that congress may adopt on the Cuban question.

The administration does not believe congress will pass a resolution for the recognition of independence of the insurgents, but if it should a veto of it would be very improbable. It is said, however, that the president might regard it as an encroachment on his prerogative, the constitution clearly making it the duty of the executive to recognize the independence of a nation. At the same time the cabinet has not discussed the course to be pursued in the event of congressional declaration for independence.

ANOTHER SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Bailey Accuses the Speaker of Causing the Recent Outburst.

Washington, April 16.—There was another lively scene in the house today. Rising to a personal explanation, Mr. Bailey said the speaker was responsible for the recent scene in the house. Hot words passed between him and Mr. Daisell (Rep., Pa.), who alleged that Mr. Bailey was taking his daily airing and that he had, as the papers had stated, lost his head. Mr. Bailey responded angrily that gentlemen when insulted and called liars were charged with having lost their heads if they resented it. He said he would infinitely prefer to lose his head in resenting an insult than his self respect in submitting to one.

The house was keyed up to an intense pitch. The Democrats applauded Mr. Bailey's utterances, and the Republicans broke into cheers when the speaker, with a voice trembling with suppressed feeling, declared that he refused to enter into a discussion of his course with Mr. Bailey. Whatever he had done on Wednesday last or any other day had been done in the presence of the house and of 1,000 witnesses. He scored Mr. Bailey severely and said he was ready to rest his justification upon the judgment of those who had witnessed it. Mr. Bailey attempted to reply, but the regular order was demanded and routine business resumed.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.), as a matter of privilege, asked that the committee on naval affairs be discharged from the further consideration of his resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy to know whether the report of the testimony before the board of inquiry on the Maine disaster contained all the testimony taken by that board. The speaker ruled that his resolution was not privileged. The house then took up the private calendar, this being private bill day.

SPAIN'S LATEST SCHEME.

Note to the Powers Accuses the United States of Bad Faith.

London, April 16.—Senator Sagasta, the Spanish premier, is quoted in a special dispatch from Madrid as saying, with reference to the destruction of the Maine having been caused through Spanish agency:

"This infamous calumny merits the

reprobation of the whole world. All the nations know the true cause of the disaster, and many American officials know it too. For the American government to base a plea of intervention upon heartless calumny of this character is to rebel against reason and justice. For this reason it is impossible for us to refrain from protesting formally to the powers against the imputation."

Another special dispatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, says: "The note was formally presented to the foreign ambassadors this afternoon. It reviews the whole Cuban question, pointing out that all the trouble with the United States arises through the clamor of the sugar manufacturers, who, it is claimed, fomented and organized the entire revolt. Attention is recalled to the alleged unprovoked American filibustering, and it is asserted that the chief insurgent leaders are not Cubans, but adventurers of all nationalities, whose sole purpose is plunder and robbery. The concessions made by Spain are enumerated, and the note points out that while Spain has done everything possible to pacify the islands, the consuls of the United States, it is alleged, have constituted themselves insurgent agents, and the statement is made that when autonomy promised the desired result an American squadron was sent to Cuba to encourage the insurgents to hold out.

"These contentions," it is added, "are supported by documentary evidence which, it is alleged, prove the bad faith displayed throughout by the United States toward Spain." The note to the powers concludes with declaring that Spain, having exhausted every means of peace, is "reluctantly compelled to prepare for war and to fight for the maintenance of its rights and honor."

QUEEN REGENT TO THE FRONT.

Heads National War Subscription by Gift of 1,000,000 Pesetas.

Madrid, April 16.—Great enthusiasm has been aroused here by the fact that the queen regent has headed the national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish navy by giving 1,000,000 pesetas toward the fund.

El Imparcial (Ind.), commenting on her majesty's action today, says:

"Until yesterday many people only saw in the august lady a virtuous queen, but since yesterday she has been known to all as a Spanish queen. Her gift of 1,000,000 pesetas gains her millions of blessings. Referring to the political situation, El Imparcial remarks: "Senor Sagasta's government finally struck the Spanish note yesterday, the result being a reunion of the government and the people. Today we are all Spaniards, we forget party lines, and we are united around the state."

El Imparcial today says it deprecates President McKinley's "staining the supreme magistrate's toga with falsehood in connection with the Maine," adding: "Though no one believes the accusation, Spanish traditions being the best answer to the miserable calumny, by neglect and clumsiness the Americans lost the Maine, and by cowardice in leaving the Spaniards alone in saving the perishing crew American naval honor was lost with the ship."

Later El Imparcial announces that important documents are on their way from Havana to Madrid "showing that the rebellion is expiring and proving that the United States government has directly assisted the insurgents."

TO TREAT WITH INSURGENTS.

Spanish Representatives Going to Visit the Enemy's Camp.

Havana, April 16.—All is quiet here. An American citizen named Joaquin Betancourt has been arrested, charged with bringing correspondence from an insurgent camp. The British consul, Mr. Gollon, who has charge of the United States interests here, demanded that the prisoner be released, and the latter was accordingly granted his freedom.

El Comercio today says that while the United States battleship Iowa was engaged in gun firing practice at Key West recently "a turret fell off owing to its suspenders giving way, causing a great panic among the crew, thinking it was, like the Maine, the effect of a submarine mine set by the Spaniards." The same paper comments favorably on "Don Carlos' patriotic attitude."

It has been decided that the colonial government, with the approval of the government at Madrid, is to send Senors Giberger, Dolz and Viondi in the character of parliamentaries to treat with the insurgents. If appointed, the officials mentioned will go to the insurgent camp. It is reported they may start today.

Considerable anxiety is manifested here as to the outcome of the Cuban crisis and the final attitude which President McKinley will assume.

It is said that a majority of the sugar estates have finished gathering their crops. The result is not yet known, and only partial success is expected, owing to the lack of laborers. The Conservatives of Santiago de Cuba will not take part in the next election owing to a disagreement with the governor.

Patriotic Offer by Nuns.

Key West, April 16.—The mother superior of the convent of Mary Immaculate called on Commander Forsythe a

few days ago and offered to place the convent and two school buildings at the disposal of the United States government, to be used as a hospital in case of war with Spain, and offering the services of the sisters as nurses. Commander Forsythe laid the matter before Commander in Chief Sampson, who wrote the following letter of acceptance:

"I acknowledge your letter stating that the lady superior in charge of the schools of the Sisters of the Holy Name Convent of Mary Immaculate, at Key West, has called on you and offered, in case of war, to place the convent and two school buildings at the disposal of the federal authorities for hospital service and that the sisters tender their personal services as nurses. I cordially agree with your opinion expressed that this is a most generous and patriotic tender and beg that you will make known to the lady superior and its sisters my appreciation of their offer and accept in case it becomes necessary."

Balloons For New York's Defense.

Denver, April 16.—Sergeant Baldwin of the signal corps of the department of the Colorado has received orders to prepare for his departure for Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor. With him will go Sergeant Burnett of Fort Logan. Sergeant Kennedy of Cooley's Ranch, A. T., has already started, and Sergeant Myers, stationed in San Bernardino county, Cal., is probably on his way. These four will take charge of the balloon service which in the event of war will be utilized in the defense of New York harbor and city.

Quesada Repudiates Armistice.

Washington, April 16.—Mr. Quesada, the representative here of the Cuban insurgents, said today in regard to London Stock Exchange rumors of an armistice having been agreed to by the Cuban insurgents that there had been no such agreement and that these reports were circulated only for the purpose of delaying action by the United States.

Bad Blaze in a Coal Breaker.

Scranton, Pa., April 16.—The Oxford breaker in this city, owned and operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal company, with all the adjacent buildings necessary to its operation, was destroyed by fire today. It was one of the largest and most complete breakers in the region. The total loss will reach \$90,000. The destroyed property was near the business section of the Hyde park portion of the city, and firemen had hard work in confining the flames to the breaker property. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Chilkoat Pass Disaster.

Vancouver, B. C., April 16.—The steamer Packham, which has arrived here from Dyea, Alaska, reports that the search for bodies in the Chilkoat Pass has been concluded. Sixty-two bodies had been taken out altogether.

Two Killed by Falling Tree.

St. Louis, April 16.—Henry W. Hickman, ex-state railroad commissioner and a prominent Democrat, has been killed near Puxico, Stoddard county, Mo. Mr. Hickman had been in Puxico and was returning to his country home in a buggy when a tree fell upon him, killing him instantly. Another man in the buggy with Mr. Hickman received injuries from the effects of which he died.

Ship Daniel Barnes Wrecked.

Sourabaya, Java, April 16.—The American ship Daniel Barnes, Captain Arpe, from New York Dec. 16, for Hongkong, is ashore in Atlas strait and full of water. Her cargo may possibly be saved if lighters are sent to remove it.

HINDRANCE IN TRADE.

Effect of War Scare Is Making Itself Evident on Business.

New York, April 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The meaning of congress regarding Spain is not in doubt, but the form of declaration at this hour is in question. The president's message has been accepted as a strong statement of the situation, and the question in congress is whether it will without change adopt his proposal. Preparations for war continue as if it were inevitable. There is some hindrance in business, and yet the volume of payments through clearing houses is still 12.7 per cent larger than last year and outside New York about 15 per cent larger than in 1892, though speculative stagnation here makes the aggregate lower.

The industries are doing well because they have enormous orders taken in February and March or earlier, which insure operations for periods varying from a fortnight to several months. But the new orders, upon which they save to rely if partial stoppage or closing of many works is to be prevented, are just now restricted by apprehension about the money market and the possibility of loans.

Wheat has risen 5 1/2 cents during the week, although Atlantic exports for the week have been 3,045,021 bushels, flour included, against 876,719 last year. The total from both coasts for two weeks of April has been 6,000,000 bushels, against 3,000,000 last year. The receipts from western farms show some decrease for the week, but for two weeks are only about 600,000 bushels smaller than a year ago.

The volume of legitimate business is enormous, and meanwhile failures are remarkably small. For the week they have been 254 in the United States, against 267 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 30 last year.

Eccentric Dr. Tynan Dead.

San Francisco, April 16.—Dr. E. T. Tynan, a wealthy ranch owner of Stanislaus county, is dead. He achieved a great deal of notoriety six years ago by his remarkable disappearance and the subsequent litigation resulting in the legal declaration that he was dead. Two years later he reappeared, stating that he had been living in seclusion in Boston. Although he was supposed to have been murdered, the legal proceedings against him were set aside, and when nearly 80 years of age he resumed the personal management of his vast estate. Death resulted from Bright's disease.

Steamer Adrift on the Ocean.

Stornoway, Scotland, April 16.—The British steamer Cairnross, from Pensacola, Fla., March 14 for Lubeck, has put in here for coal. She reports that on April 8 she picked up the British steamer Devona, from Shields April 2, for Portland, Me., which had lost her propeller. The Devona was towed until midnight of the next day, when the towline parted during a hurricane from the northwest, and the disabled steamer was lost sight of. Search was made for her and continued for four days, till April 13, without avail, when it was abandoned.

A Horrible Threat.

"Look here," said the novelist, approaching the table where sat the critic, "I don't think you did the right thing by me over that last story of mine." "Well, I like that," said the critic with rising indignation. "Well, since what I wrote doesn't satisfy you, it is the last time I will ever review one of your books without reading it."—New York Sun.



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