

A CRISIS REACHED

Judge Day Presents Our Demands in Threatening Words.

WILL NOT ASSUME DEBT

SPANIARDS INFORMED OF THE PROBABLE DEMAND FOR PHILIPPINES.

SPANIARDS ASK TO CONFRR WITH MADRID

Judge Day Instructed to Demand Entire Surrender of Porto Rico Tuesday and Delivery of Every Town to us Before Midnight.

London, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to a London newspaper agency from Paris, says:

"To-day, (Monday), the conference reached a crisis for the first time. Judge Day presented the demands of the Americans in threatening words. He said that delay was the only possible object attainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt, and it would be tolerated no longer, while the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt.

"The Spaniards replied that this placed Spain in a position of repudiating or of reducing the face value of the Cuban bonds from 60 to 50 per cent, paying only half the stipulated interest on the reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines.

"Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded irrespective of the Cuban or any other debt.

"This, to the Spaniards the first intimation of the intentions of the United States as to the Philippines, resulted in a whispered conference, followed by a request for an adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid. Judge Day said that President McKinley had instructed him to demand the entire surrender of Porto Rico to-morrow (Tuesday), and the delivery of every town to the United States officers before midnight, together with the evacuation of Havana, on or before November 1st, when the United States would be at the gates of the city, ready to take possession.

"There was no alternative offered in the case of either of these demands, and the session consequently was very brief. The American commissioners have received dispatches from Washington, indicating that the administration is irritated and indignant over the delay of the Spanish commissioners."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

"At the sitting of the peace commission this (Monday) afternoon the American commissioners officially—and it would seem definitely—rejected the idea of accepting sovereignty over Cuba for the United States."

NO CONCLUSION YET

Paris, October, 21.—In the two hours joint session of the peace commissioners to-day the commissioners discussed the second series of written arguments put forward by the Spaniards for the purpose of prevailing upon the American commissioners to assume the Cuban debt. No definite conclusion was reached, and the commissioners adjourned until Monday, when the Cuban question will again be discussed. It is probable that this feature of the negotiations will be disposed of next week.

Thus far there have been seven joint sessions, four of which have been devoted to the discussion of the first article of the protocol. In this manner two weeks have passed, and no result has been reached. The American commissioners have listened to all the arguments of the Spaniards, but they have not changed the position which they first assumed in refusing to take over the Cuban debt.

THE CUBAN EVACUATION.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The complete evacuation of Cuba will be delayed beyond the period originally fixed by the administration. The War Department has satisfied itself that the removal and transportation to a great distance by sea of about 120,000 soldiers, sick and well, with their accoutrements, was beyond the ability of the Spaniards. The magnitude of the task is shown by the fact that the great Trans-Atlantic steam lines, crossing the Atlantic from New York, combined in prosperous seasons, transport only about 50,000 persons in one year—less than half the number that the Spanish officials, with their poor facilities, were expected to transport in about ten weeks.

Delay in the evacuation of Cuba will cause a delay in the relinquishment of sovereignty by the Spaniards over the entire island. It is hardly deemed prudent to undertake to assume charge of the municipal affairs of Havana, so long as the city contains a strong garrison of Spanish troops, and it is felt that law and order could be better maintained in such centers by allowing them to remain under Spanish jurisdiction until they are evacuated by those troops and re-occupied by United States troops.

It is not to be understood from this that the American military commission is in any sense altering the pressure it has brought to bear upon the Spanish military commissioners to secure the evacuation of the island and the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty. The commissioners have redoubled their efforts to secure these objects, but are not disposed to insist upon the performance of impossible tasks, and their demands will be largely shaped by their knowledge that the Spaniards are acting in perfectly good faith in their efforts to carry out the terms of the protocol.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The United States peace commission held two sittings to-day to consider the voluminous communi-

cation presented yesterday by the Spanish commissioners.

This new proposition of the Spaniards looks to a compromise between the refusal of the Americans to assume any part of the Cuban debt and the Spanish holding that the United States should assume it wholly.

The terms of yesterday's proposal are obviously unknown, save to the commissioners. The American commissioners will reply to the communication at Monday's joint session, and an extended argument will then follow and will carry the matter possibly over to another meeting.

WEYLER'S ORGAN SUPPRESSED

Order Afterwards Annulled Because of Excitement It Caused.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—El Nacional, the Conservative organ, which is supporting General Weyler, was ordered suppressed for publishing an article not previously submitted to the censor, although its editor, Senor Figueroa, a member of the Chamber of Deputies has been imprisoned. The affair caused a great sensation and the suspension order was eventually annulled.

Senor Gamaza, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, has tendered his resignation, a protest against the arrest of the editor of El Nacional. The resignation has been accepted, Senor Sagasta taking Senor Gamaza's portfolio ad interim.

The newspapers have addressed a complaint to the Supreme court against the refusal of General Chinchilla, Governor General of Madrid, to respect the alleged inviolability of Senor Figueroa as a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

SPANISH OFFICIALS' CHAGRIN

London, October 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, says:

"The displeasure and disappointment felt in official circles at the failure of the skillful strategy of Senor Rios, concerted with Senor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, to minimize the consequences of the war are keen and profound.

"Spain is fighting hard because budgets and her finances generally depend upon being relieved of much of the possible Cuban burden."

BURNED TO WATERS EDGE

LIFE BOATS WENT TO SHIP'S ASSISTANCE BUT TOO LATE.

Nine of her Crew, Captain, his Wife and Children all Perished with the Doomed Vess-l.

Margate, Eng., October 17.—The British ship Blengfell, Captain Johnson, from New York, September 19th, for London, was destroyed by a sudden fire off this place, early this morning. Nine of her crew, the captain, his wife, children, the first second mates and a pilot perished.

The Blengfell was passing here, in tow on her way to London, at about 6:30 a. m., and was about four miles off the coast. Suddenly she was enveloped in flames, and smoke poured from her hatch ways. Two lifeboats immediately put off to her assistance, but before they were able to reach the burning vessel her masts fell and she was burned to the water's edge. Her hull eventually drifted upon the Goodwin Sands.

The Blengfell had a quantity of naphtha on board and the smell of it was strong during the voyage, especially aft, so much so that the officers of the ship had to shift their quarters last evening. An explosion occurred just as the Captain of the Blengfell had engaged the services of a tug, which saved the survivors.

The Blengfell was an iron vessel built at White Haven in 1876; she registered 1,177 tons, hailed from Liverpool and was owned by J. Edgar Lee.

MINT DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

A Notable Increase in the Production of Gold in 1897.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Director of the Mint in his report upon the production of the precious metals during the calendar year 1897, just submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, deals not only with the production of gold and silver in the United States, but in foreign countries as well, and draws a comparison between the production of the leading producing countries of the world.

The sources from which information has been derived are the most authentic and reliable, and the figures are as nearly accurate as it is possible to obtain.

The value of the gold produced in the United States during the calendar year 1897, was \$57,303,000. The South African Republic holds first place, producing gold to the value of \$57,633,861; Australia, \$55,681,182, and Russia, \$23,245,733.

There was a notable increase in the production of gold in the world during 1897 over 1896. The United States increased \$1,275,000; the South African Republic made the remarkable gain of \$13,954,192; Australasia increased \$10,562,249, and Russia \$1,709,970.

The United States produced during the year 53,860,000 fine ounces of silver, and Mexico 52,903,180 fine ounces, a decrease for the United States of 4,974,800 fine ounces and increase for Mexico of 8,296,756 fine ounces.

DEATH OF MR. THOS. BLALOCK.

Oxford, N. C., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The death of Mr. Thomas L. Blalock, which occurred in Baltimore yesterday in the 23d year of his age of typhoid fever has cast a gloom over the community. He was the oldest son of Mr. Millington Blalock of Granville county, and was a young man of rare talents. He married Miss Chloe Parker of Wake county, who survives him, with one child. His remains are expected here this evening, and he will be buried Saturday at Mount Zion's Baptist church. Before entering Johns Hopkins he was employed in the chemical branch of the State Agricultural Department.

Work has been resumed on the Episcopal church. Granville will be largely represented at the State Fair.

A letter has reached Vancouver, B. C., from St. Michael saying that the balloon there. They have given up their balloon trip and staked 25 claims.

OUR NEW TROPIC GEM

Star Spangled Banner Rip- ples Over San Juan.

OUR OFFICIALS' HOPES

HIGH TIDE OF SPANISH OPPOSITION IN PARIS.

TH COMMISSIONERS' ADROIT ATTACK

Their Animating Purpose to Enlist Sympathies of Cuban Bond Holders. Our Real Purpose Touching the Bonds.

Will Spaniards Recede?

San Juan, de Porto Rico, Oct. 18.—Promptly at noon today the American flag was raised over San Juan.

The Eleventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks.

Rear Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages.

The Eleventh infantry regiment and band, with Troop H of the Sixth United States Cavalry, was then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 11:30 a. m. General Brooks, Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace with many naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with townspeople, who stood waiting in dead silence. At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flag-pole, watched for developments.

At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro, Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle, of General Brooks's staff, hoisted the stars and stripes, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

All heads were bared and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired twenty-one guns each.

Congratulations and handshakings among the American officers followed. British King hoisted the stars and stripes on the Intendencia, but all other flags on the various public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the raising of the flag over the Captain General's palace, many others were hoisted in different parts of the city.

The work of the United States evacuation commission is now over and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on Thursday next. The labors of both parties have terminated with honors to all concerned.

HOPES AT WASHINGTON.

That Spaniards Will Not Oblige Us to Proceed to Extremities.

Washington, D. C., October 18.—It is hoped, though hardly expected by the officials here, that yesterday's proceedings before the peace commission at Paris marked the high tide of Spanish opposition and that from now on the Spanish commissioners will retire gradually from their extreme position. It is recognized that their attack upon the American position was marked by the greatest cleverness and adroitness. The opinion prevailed that the animating purpose of the Spaniards is to work upon the sympathies of other European nations while appealing to the interests not only of the holders of Cuban bonds but also to the holders of purely Spanish securities which would be affected by sympathy.

The Spanish argument directed to showing that the United States must assume sovereignty, else the islands will be left without legal status, is interpreted as being a distinct bid for the intervention of the foreign bond holders. The latter, according to Spanish hope, might be expected to call upon their Governments to aid the Spanish cause by protesting to the United States against the destruction of the large values represented by the Cuban bonds owned by their own citizens. Considerations based upon equities like these have at times had great weight with international tribunals, but back of it all is apparent, in the eye of the officials here, a purpose to influence, not so much the American peace commissioners as the Government at Washington directly.

WILL NOT REPUDIATE THESE.

There has never been any question as to the status of municipal and other local obligations based upon Cuban assets. As the proceeds of the bonds issued by the municipalities have presumably gone to benefit the localities, it has never been contended here for an instant that these obligations should be repudiated. Whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations at Paris relative to the general debt of Cuba, the bonds of the municipalities and such securities will retain their validity.

The proposition alleged to have been made yesterday by the Spanish commissioners to surrender to the United States the entire Philippine group rather than Spain should be responsible for the Cuban debt did not take the officials here by surprise. It was recognized immediately as only another phase of the Spanish effort to connect the Philippines and Cuba in some way in the negotiations. The American commissioners at the beginning refused to permit any such association, holding that each subject treated in the protocol must be dealt with separately and in order, and in so far as the State Department knows, they have not changed their view on this matter since.

While it is realized in official circles that the negotiations in Paris have reached what probably will be the most critical period to be passed over until the commission is face to face with the question as to what disposition shall be made of the Philippines, there is an abiding confidence that the Spanish commis-

sions will not oblige the Americans to resort to extreme measures and that negotiations will proceed with great expedition from this point.

RO-AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

Going Ground in Luzon—Otis Enforces Law, Promises Nothing.

Washington, D. C., October 20.—The War Department to-day posted the following bulletin:

Under date of yesterday, General Otis sent the War Department that the situation in Luzon is somewhat improved. The influence of Filipinos of education at properly not desiring an independent government but hostile to Spain, is gaining ascendancy in revolutionary councils. I am promising nothing, but enforcing the law. Complications seriously affect inter-island commerce and diminishing revenue. Affairs are progressing favorably, though my sick report is increasing owing mostly to carelessness of enlisted men. The health of the officers is good. The condition of the city and facilities for quartering troops are improving. Fever is decreasing; intestinal troubles about the same. We have many slight ailments; small pox is apparently arrested. During the month there have been 28 deaths: 8 small pox; 8 typhoid fever; 5 malarial and intestinal complaints; 3 accidental.

General Otis called considerably more than the above, but the Department does deem it advisable to make the other points of the dispatch public, because of its bearing upon the peace negotiations. It contains suggestions made by General Otis regarding the disposition of the Philippines and also information about the insurgents.

MASONS BAR THE NEGRO.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Kentucky Masons, at its session to-day unanimously adopted the resolution reported by its special committee which recommends non-intercourse between the Grand Lodge of this State and the Grand Lodge of Washington, because of the action of the latter in recognizing negro lodges. The motion adopted was seconded by 50 Master Masons.

THE LABOR QUESTION

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION HOLDS TWO SESSIONS.

Commission Organizes and Decides on Five Main Subjects to be Considered. Conflict Between Labor and Capital.

Washington, D. C., October 18.—The government industrial commission held two sessions at the Capitol to-day and decided to adjourn over until November 6th, when active work will begin.

The commission organized to-day by the election of Senator Kyle as chairman; ex-Representative Phillips, of Pennsylvania, as first vice-chairman, and Representative Gardner, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, as second vice-chairman. There was a strong light made on the secretaryship and a decision to that effect was deferred until November.

This action followed the report of the committee on permanent organization recommending that the secretary should be a first class statistician, of pronounced ability and thoroughly acquainted with labor issues.

It was decided to establish headquarters at the Bliss building in this city, facing the Capitol. Most of the early session to-day, which lasted until well after one o'clock, was devoted to speeches of members of the commission as to what should be the scope of the investigations. Mr. Ratchford, of Indiana, representing the miners' organization, said that the chief trouble of the miners is the lack of education, a problem which should have the serious consideration of the commission.

Mr. Farquhar, of Buffalo, who is identified with the Typographical Union also emphasized the necessity for greater education among laboring interests.

WILL CONSIDER FIVE SUBJECTS.

In a general way the speeches pointed out that the chief aim of the investigation is to discover the reasons for the conflict between labor and capital and make recommendations for remedies, that the country will look for important results and the bringing about of greater good to the masses. It was agreed that Chairman Kyle should appoint a committee of seven on procedure which before the next meeting will make comprehensive recommendations mapping out the lines of the investigation, determining its limits, carefully examining the State laws on the five main subjects to be considered, viz: immigration, labor, manufacture, agriculture and business, and the reports and workings of similar commissions abroad.

The committee is composed of the following: Representative Gardner, New Jersey, chairman; ex-Representative T. W. Phillips, Pennsylvania, vice-chairman; Senator Penrose, Pennsylvania; S. D. N. North, Massachusetts; ex-Representative J. M. Farquhar, New York; E. A. Smyth, North Carolina, and A. L. Harris, Ohio.

Messrs. Conger, Michigan; C. J. Harris, North Carolina, and Ratchford, Indiana, were named as a business committee, to attend to all disbursements and business transactions.

The selection of the committee having charge of each of the five main questions in the investigation was deferred until November.

The committee on procedure will hold sessions in the meantime to frame its report. All members of the commission attended to-day except Senators Mantle and Penrose and Representatives Lorimer and Bell.

DEATH OF JOSEPH K. ALSTON.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 21.—The news of the death of Joseph K. Alston, the colonel commanding the First South Carolina regiment, was a sudden and severe shock to his friends throughout the State. He died after about a week's illness at his wife's former home at Yorkville. The trouble was malarial jaundice and kidney trouble, followed by heart failure. He will be buried in Yorkville tomorrow with military and masonic honors.

THE PEACE JUBILEE

Its Opening at Chicago a Dazzling Success.

CHEERS FOR M'KINLEY

SUNBURSTS OF ELOQUENCE—DISTINGUISHED ORATORS.

JUDGE SPEER, ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

Gen. Miles' Tribute to Northern Valor and Southern Chivalry—President Speaks.

Booker T. Washington's Address evoked enthusiasm.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Five thousand people packed within the walls of the Auditorium witnessed the formal launching of the peace jubilee to-day.

A heavy drizzle that at times changed into rain and then back into drizzle, was falling, the streets were filled with puddles of water and a cold wind blowing off Lake Michigan made walking unpleasant. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, the opening of the jubilee proper was a distinct and brilliant success.

As the President entered the hall, his appearance was the signal for an outburst of enthusiastic cheers that lasted for several minutes.

Almost immediately after the Presidential party had taken their seats, the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, chaplain of the meeting, offered prayer on behalf of the jubilee committee, then made a short opening address and introduced Mr. George R. Peck as the presiding officer.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Peck introduced Mayor Harrison, who extended a formal welcome to the distinguished party and the strangers who had come to Chicago to attend the jubilee ceremonies.

Mr. Peck then introduced Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, who made a most eloquent address and was listened to with the closest attention.

Then came Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, who was introduced by Chairman Peck, who fought against him during the Civil War, as "one of the fighting rebels that were led by Fighting Joe Wheeler."

OUR REUNITED COUNTRY.

Judge Speer spoke in part as follows: "Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

"A Southern man, it is anticipated to-day that I shall respond for the South. The sunny land of my home is very dear to me and I shall be very glad to testify to the devotion and genuine Americanism of its people; but now it would appear to be superfluous. Here, in this great American city, where the people with pious hands gathered the ashes of the Confederate dead; here where with civic bounty they reared the funeral marble to guard and immortalize the sacred trust—here before numbers of whose comrades reverentially attended on the pathway to the tomb the pale, manly form of Winnie Davis, the Daughter of the Confederacy—here before those who with sons of Confederate veterans, age, and with Confederate veterans themselves were aligned under the starry banner of our united country against the common foe—with facts, then, so eloquent no tongue less than divine could add one thought to quicken the fancy or stir the soul of the Union-loving patriot—let me speak not as a Southern man; not as an ex-Confederate soldier, but as a citizen of our re-united country. Let me thus speak for other millions of Southern men whose hearts are inflamed with the same patriotism as that which animates you on this, the national triumph for the swift victory and glorious peace we celebrate today."

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

As soon as Judge Speer had finished, there were loud cries of "McKinley," "McKinley." The President had turned to leave, but as the calls continued, he returned and coming to the front of the box, spoke as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I have been deeply moved by this great demonstration. I have been deeply touched by the words of patriotism that have been uttered by the distinguished men so eloquently in your presence. It is gratifying to us to know that this never ceased to be a war of humanity. The last ship that went out of the harbor of Havana before war was declared was an American ship that had taken to the suffering people of Cuba the supplies furnished by American charity. (Applause.) And the first ship to sail into the harbor of Santiago was another American ship bearing food supplies to the suffering Cubans. (Applause.) And I am sure it is the universal prayer of American citizens that justice and humanity and civilization shall characterize the final settlement of peace as they have distinguished the progress of the war." (Applause.)

As the President retired there were calls for ex-Governor Oglesby, who made a few remarks. The exercises ended with the rendition of "America," by the band, the audience standing up.

GENERAL MILES' SPEECH.

During the afternoon meetings were held in various parts of the city. One at Columbia Theatre, was addressed by General Miles, General Henry M. Duffield, and Booker T. Washington.

General Miles made the principal address, during which he said: "While the chivalry of the South and the yeomanry of the North vied with each other in their devotion to the cause of their country, and in their pride in its flag which floated over all it is a glorious fact that the patriotism was not confined to any one section or race for the sacrifice, bravery and fortitude. The white race was accompanied by the gallant lines and later volunteered to snore the sick, nurse the dying and bury the dead in the yellow fever hospitals and the Cuban camps."

The remarks of the Commanding Gen-

eral of the army met great favor, and he was again and again compelled to bow his acknowledgements of the applause that greeted him as he finished.

Booker T. Washington was the last speaker, and his patriotic utterances evoked much enthusiasm.

DEWEY WIPES THE REBELS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.—THE MARINE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES SAYS:

"CAPTAIN ANON, THE MASTER OF MARINE, HAS RECEIVED A DISPATCH FROM MANILA ANNOUNCING A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE REBELS, IN CONSEQUENCE OF ADMIRAL DEWEY FORBIDDING THE LATTER TO FLY THE REBEL FLAG FROM THEIR SHIPS. THE DISPATCH ADDS THAT THERE WERE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES, BUT THAT THE AMERICANS CAPTURED THE REBEL SHIPS."

"THE SCENE OF THE ENGAGEMENT IS NOT STATED, BUT IT IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN IN MANILA BAY."

NO BATTLE, IT IS THOUGHT.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The sensational Spanish report of a naval battle between Admiral Dewey's vessels and the insurgent navy in the Philippines is regarded with absolute incredulity in both the Navy and War Departments. It has been any recent action, Admiral Dewey has failed to mention it, and neither General Otis nor United States Consul Wildman have regarded it as worthy of notice.

It is believed at the Navy Department that the Spanish authorities refer to the seizure of the little steamer Abby by the McCulloch on September 23d. The steamer was of American registry, though formerly known as the Pasig, and was reported to Admiral Dewey that she was bringing arms and supplies to war to the insurgents. He sent the McCulloch to stop this movement, but when the cutter found the Abby in Batangas Bay the latter vessel had loaded her cargo of arms, and the insurgents refused to give them up. Thereupon the Abby was seized and taken by the McCulloch to Manila. This affair could not be dignified with the name of a naval engagement, and Admiral Dewey in reporting the seizure to the Navy Department made little of it.

WHY DOES MAKE MUCH OF IT.

It is just possible that there have been some similar incidents not deemed worthy of report in the islands of Cuba or Panay, as it has been reported that some insurgent vessels have been carrying arms to spread the insurrection to those islands and Dewey would have repressed them. But the reports to the Navy Department show that it is almost to speak of an insurgent navy seriously for the entire force consists of a few schooners, and one or two little coasting steamers, all put together not being a match for the least of the vessels under Dewey's command. The explanation of the Admiral's interference with these vessels in their operations is a desire on his part to maintain the status quo in the Philippines pending the conclusion of the peace commission's work in Paris. It is said there that it is not surprising that the Spanish Cabinet is trying to make much of any incident that can be twisted into a demonstration of actual hostilities between the occupying American force in the Philippines and the insurgents, for that would help sustain the contention they are sure to put forward when the Philippines come under consideration before the Paris commission, that the United States forces never have been able to take possession of and hold territory outside of Manila proper. Under the rules of the international laws such a point would be entitled to serious consideration in determining what disposition should be made of territory.

CAROLINA NAVAL RESERVES.

Will Probably Get an Increased Appropriation From the Government.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Lieutenant Morton, in his report to his chief, is said to have said pleasant things about the young men who manned the Nantuxet, and it is possible that under the reorganization of the auxiliary navy the reserves in North Carolina will get from the Government more aid than was given prior to the call for volunteers for the war.

Captain Barber tells me that the work of Lieutenant Morton, while in charge of the coast from North Carolina to Jupiter Inlet, was most satisfactory, and that he has displayed such ability as the Department seeks and desires to retain in this auxiliary service. In the future the reserves in North Carolina will be given better facilities for practice, and it is probable that the men who compose the naval battalion, in this State will be chosen from a wider field than heretofore has been the custom.

The commanders of tugs and other craft used in the daily routine commerce of the coast cities will be given opportunity to enlist in the reserves and they will be allowed to fly the colors of the nation's fleet on their vessel as long as they belong to the auxiliary naval force.

Such a system is in vogue in England and has resulted in the most perfect organization, and if Captain Barber's report, which will be a part of Secretary Long's recommendations to Congress, is adopted, the reserves will be a most important factor of our national defence system.

A SOLDIER KILLED.

Found Dead on the Street, His Body Riddled.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 21.—A soldier of the Banner from Montgomery, Ala., says:

"About three o'clock this morning I saw a man, Sergeant Major of the 10th Alabama Regiment, was found dead on Jackson street. He had been shot, and had entered the left ear. He was yesterday with considerable money on his person and when found his pockets had been cut out and the money gone. The coroner is investigating."

A NEGRO TOUGH SHOT.

Killed by One of His Own Race, a Woman.

Winston, N. C., October 19.—(Special.)—Dan Brown, a bad negro, was shot and killed here last night by Walter Brown, a colored man. The trouble grew out of a fight employing Brown's sweetheart as a cook for him. The defendant surrendered to the officers. He claims the Brown shot first.