

## A WARSHIP SENT TO HAVANA

## THE PRESIDENT ORDERS THE MAINE TO THAT PORT.

Every One Taken by Surprise at the Order. The Dispatch Forwarded by the Dupont from Key West to Tortugas—Excitement in Madrid Over This News—Unpleasant in Havana—Extra Guards Around Lee's Office—Volunteers Called for to Protect the American Colony.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 23.—(Sunday.)—A telegram from Wey West says Admiral Sigsbee, with the battleships New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa and Texas, arrived off the bar at 10 o'clock. The Maine, Montgomery and Detroit and the torpedo boats Cushing and Dupont went out and joined the fleet.

Telegrams from Havana last night state that extra guards have been placed around General Lee's office for protection. Circulars were distributed around Havana calling on volunteers for the protection of the American colony.

The commander of the naval station at Key West received a message from General Lee this afternoon. He is safe, the city is quiet, but there is suppressed excitement in the American colony. The white squadron is anchored at Key West and will sail for Tortugas tomorrow.

Madrid, January 23.—(Sunday.)—The report that American warships have caused great excitement here.

The Imperial in the course of a violent article, says: "We see now the eagerness of the cabinet and the principal members of the diplomatic corps were present."

The cabinet met afterward and decided to let it be reported to the public that the government was not in a position to respect the movements of the American warships, which were fully known to the minister of marine.

THE MAINE ORDERED TO HAVANA.

Washington, January 24.—Within forty-eight hours, for the first time since the insurrection broke out in Cuba three years ago, the United States government will be represented in the harbor of Havana by a warship.

The United States government finally reached at a special meeting at the White House this morning between the president, Secretary Long, Attorney General McKenna and Assistant Secretary Day and General Miles, and it is a striking fact that, with the exception of the secretary of the navy and the attorney general, not a member of the cabinet knew of the president's intention to take this radical action.

It is not denied, however, that some such move has been long in contemplation, as is evidenced in the following statement of Assistant Secretary Day made this afternoon:

"The sending of the Maine to Havana means simply the resumption of friendly naval relations with Spain. It is customary for naval vessels of friendly nations to pass in and out of the harbors of other countries with which they are at peace, and British and German warships have recently visited Havana. This is no new move, but the president has decided to do it for some time, but heretofore, something has happened to postpone it. The orders to the Maine mean nothing more than I have said, and there is nothing alarming or unfriendly in them. The Spanish minister here is fully informed of what is going on, and so far as I know, he has not made the slightest objection to it."

Further, Assistant Secretary Day said that Consul General Lee had not sent for a warship. The move was made deliberately, and that it could not have been taken if there were serious apprehensions of its results in Havana. The general belief here, however, is that in Madrid rather than in any Cuban town is trouble to be looked for, if there should be any apprehensions of the purpose of the government sending the Maine to Havana.

The temper of the opposition newspapers in the Spanish capital has been threatening for some time, and it may require the strong hand of the news censor to repress utterances that would lead to rioting.

Admiral Sigsbee's orders were not made public in their text at the navy department, but it was stated that the substance of them was contained in the following statement made by Secretary Long:

"So far from there being any foundation for the rumors yesterday of trouble at Havana, matters are now in such condition that our vessels are going to resume their friendly calls at Cuban ports and go in and out of the harbors of other nations. The Maine will go in a day or two on just such a visit. The department has issued orders for vessels to attend the public celebrations in Mobile and the Mardi Gras at New Orleans, and for the torpedo flotilla to visit Galveston, Texas."

The orders were not sent directly to the Maine for the reason that she is now attached to the squadron and the naval regulations require all such orders to go through the superior officer. There is some question whether the telegram reached the admiral before he sailed with his squadron from Key West for Tortugas harbor. The belief is that it did not, but this will make little difference in the programme, inasmuch as the telegram doubtless will be sent to the admiral by one of the torpedo boats or some other means of conveyance. The details of the Maine's movements are believed to be left for the arrangement of Admiral Sigsbee, but it is thought that the ship, which put to sea with the squadron, will return to Key West before going to Havana.

The German ships to which Assistant Secretary Day referred in his statement are the Charlotte and the Geyer, both training ships, and not of formidable type, though one sufficient to trouble the Havana difficulty. Their touching at Havana is not believed to be significant, as their cruises were arranged in all details last September and the same ships are due at Charleston, S. C., early in February next.

AT THE SPANISH LEGATION.

At the Spanish legation nothing was known of the order for the Maine to proceed to Havana. Minister de Goni said that even in case it were true that it portended nothing serious; it was perfectly in accord with usage for warships of two friendly powers to enter and leave each other's ports. The warships of Spain had visited American ports on complimentary missions three times in as many years, and if there had not been an American warship in Havana in the same length of time, it was merely because the United States government had not seen fit to order one there. As to the possible consequences of the Maine's appearing at Havana at this time, the minister expressed himself as not at all uneasy. There was no doubt, he said, of the conservative behavior of the loyal Spanish population in Havana and elsewhere, and the only remote contingency which might lead to unpleasant consequences was some overt act on the part of the insurgent sympathizers, committed with a hope of embroiling Spain and the United States in just such an incident as happened with the Baltimore's crew during the insurrection in Chili. In response to an inquiry, the minister said that it was not customary and a part of diplomatic usage for one country to notify the diplomatic representatives of another in advance that it intended to send a war vessel to the waters of the other nation.

The statement of Minister de Lome makes it apparent that the Spanish government will not regard the dispatch of the Maine to Havana as an hostile act

and equivalent to a breach of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Minister de Lome called at the state department about 3 o'clock this afternoon in pursuit of information concerning the movements of the Maine. He asked and was freely permitted to see the orders sent to Admiral Sigsbee, directing the Maine to proceed to Havana. The fact that the Spanish minister was shown the orders is regarded as an indication that there is nothing of a threatening or bellicose nature in them.

The navy department received information during the day that the squadron had sailed from Key West to the Tortugas, this being in accordance with the original programme when it was ordered south.

## THE BATTLESHIP MAINE.

The commander of the Maine, Captain Sigsbee, is a favorite in the navy department. For four years he was chief of the hydrographic office and by his energy brought the office up to a high standard. He was lucky to get so important a ship as the Maine, considering his actual rank, which is that of a commander, but immediately he justified the department's judgment in the selection by running his ship straight into a dock in New York harbor to avoid running down a packed excursion boat. This was a display of quick judgment, nerve and faith which pleased the department so highly that the captain was sent a complimentary letter. His officers are also a good lot, including Lieutenant Commander Richard Watright, Lieutenants G. F. Holman, John Hood and C. W. Yungen; Lieutenants (junior grade) G. W. Blow, J. T. Blandin, F. W. Jennings, J. H. Holden, W. T. Clauser, Amos Branson and D. F. Boyd, Jr.; Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, Chief Engineer C. P. Howell, Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers, Assistant Engineers J. R. Morris and D. R. Merritt; Cadet Engineers Pope Washington and Arthur Chapman; J. P. Childs and Lieutenants of Marines A. W. Catlin.

The Maine is a battleship of the second class and is regarded as one of the best ships in the navy. She was built at the Brooklyn navy yard and is 318 feet long, 57 feet broad, 21.6 mean draught and 6,682 tons displacement. She has two 10-inch vertical turrets, two military masts and her motive power is furnished by twin screw vertical triple expansion engines having a maximum horse power of 12,000, capable of making a speed of 17.5 knots. She carries four 10-inch and six 6-inch breech-loading guns in her main battery and seven 6-pounder and eight 1-pounder rapid-firing guns and four Gatling in her secondary battery and four Whitehead torpedoes.

While administration officials miss no opportunity of declaring confidence in the promise of the maintenance of peace, it may be noted as a matter of interest that the United States now has assembled near Key West the most formidable fleet of warships that has been gotten together in our home waters for many years. It is made up of the North Atlantic squadron under command of Admiral Sampson, composed of the New York, (flagship), the first-class battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, second-class battleships Maine and Texas, cruisers General and Montgomery, the torpedo boat Fern, and the torpedo boat flotilla, composed of the Cushing, Ericsson, Dupont and Peter, which will be re-enforced in a few days by the Foote. The big protected cruiser Brooklyn, almost equal to a battleship herself, is fitting out at the New York navy yard. Captain Cook, who is in command of the ship, is at the department this morning and expects to sail the latter part of this week to join Admiral Sigsbee's squadron. The gunboat Nashville and the training ship Essex are at Port Royal, S. C., within easy call, and the entire navy may be said to be in a state of readiness that is gratifying to the officials in view of the limited resources placed in their hands by congress.

CONGRESSMEN EXPRESSING GRATIFICATION.

The first intimation the members of the senate committee on foreign relations had of the orders to the Maine was given in the Associated Press bulletin. They received the information with evident satisfaction.

Senator Foraker was particularly pleased to hear the news. He said he wished the Texas and the other vessels sent to Havana. The general belief here, however, is that in Madrid rather than in any Cuban town is trouble to be looked for, if there should be any apprehensions of the purpose of the government sending the Maine to Havana.

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# GOLD DUST

## THE BEST WASHING POWDER

## SENATOR MORGAN

Refers to Cleveland's Denial of His Ever Favoring Annexation of Hawaii—The Senator Repeats His Charge and Says He Can Substantiate It—A Field Day in the House

## SENATE.

Washington, January 24.—Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, presented a joint resolution adopted by the legislature of Mississippi, urging the United States government to intervene in the Cuban war on behalf of the insurgents, "peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must." The resolution was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The Teller resolution was then laid before the senate, and in accordance with notice previously given, Senator Turpie, of Indiana, addressed the senate in support of the resolution. "I shall vote for the resolution willingly," he began. "I think its introduction timely and especially when we are confronted by a measure which contemplates an increase of the public debt by three hundred or four hundred million dollars. It is, indeed proper that all government obligations are payable in coin—not in gold."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, under a question of personal privilege, rose at the conclusion of Senator Turpie's address to make a statement. He referred to a dispatch from Princeton, N. J., published yesterday, quoting ex-Congressman Cleveland as denying a statement said to have been made by Senator Morgan in an executive session of the senate to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was once in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. Senator Morgan said that he could not discuss his own statements made in executive session. "No statements for publication was made by me," said he, "hence Mr. Cleveland, in accepting such a statement without first ascertaining from me what the facts were, shows his willingness to accept ex parte statements in his committee report."

Senator Morgan said that it was well known to some of Mr. Cleveland's friends during his first administration that he was in favor, not only of the annexation of Hawaii, but also of Cuba. "I cannot," declared Senator Morgan, "accept Mr. Cleveland's statement that he was always opposed to Hawaiian annexation. I can name at least one confidential friend of Mr. Cleveland who will support me in the belief that that statement is not true."

At great length Senator Morgan read the correspondence between Minister Willis and the Hawaiian government and with ex-Queen Liliuokalani. He then said that Mr. Cleveland had read the correspondence and had been submitted to him, seeing that he had a man (Mr. Dole) to deal with, who was incapable of dishonesty or intrigue, retired from the field and shouldered the whole Hawaiian matter upon congress.

Senator Morgan said that he had no desire to argue the matter, feeling well assured that the correspondence he had read would establish the fact that Mr. Cleveland was covertly considering the question of annexation, but that his action in regard to Hawaii was a lasting disgrace upon this country. "The correspondence I have read," declared Senator Morgan, "lays the foundation for the broad predicate that Mr. Cleveland was capable of declaring one policy and attempting to carry into effect another."

The pension appropriation bill was then called up and debated for three hours.

At 5:50 p. m., the senate adjourned, leaving the measure uncompleted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house spent a couple of hours today transacting business relating to the District of Columbia and the remainder of the day on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Lacey, a lively political debate was precipitated by an allusion made by Mr. Simpson, populist, of Kansas, relative to an alleged interview with the president on the subject of immigration. Mr. Grosvenor took occasion to express the opinion that the president never used some of the language imputed to him and the debate drifted into a general discussion of our industrial conditions in the course of which the strike in New England, the high prices for wheat in Kansas and the defaulting republican officials in Nebraska successively played their parts.

Mr. Boutelle, republican, of Maine, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported back the two resolutions calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to the suitability of sites for an armor plate factory in the south, with the recommendation that they lie on the table. The report called attention to the fact that the navy department had been issued for several months for the construction of an armor plate factory, which would be opened January 29, 1898, and that the secretary, when these were opened, would send a special report to congress containing all information. In view of the fact that the secretary was proceeding to carry out the law, Mr. Boutelle said he only felt it necessary to call on the secretary for information which he would furnish.

The first resolution was laid upon the table without division, but Mr. Underwood, democrat, of Alabama, insisted upon a division on his resolution calling upon the secretary for information for the advantages of southern places as locations for an armor plate plant

## THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP

The Issue Squarely Drawn Between Baltimore and Eastern Shore Republicans and Those of the West—Democrats Ready to Aid the Bolters

Annapolis, Md., January 24.—General Shryock withdrew from the senatorial contest today and declared himself, equivocally for Judge McComas' election. It is believed that a crisis is fast approaching and that an election may take place at any time. But one ballot was taken in joint convention today and that resulted as follows: McComas 49, Gorman 42, Shaw 17, Findlay 1; total 109, necessary to a choice 55.

The changes in today's ballot were brought about by McComas' accession of both Shryock's votes and one of Findlay's. He also captured Senator Day, of Howard county, who has voted for almost every body in the race. Delegate Tuill, of Talbot, who voted for McComas on Saturday, returned to Shaw, making McComas' net gain over Saturday's vote but three. Delegate Hall, of Talbot, who voted for Findlay on Saturday, also came back to Major Shaw today. This leaves every republican in the two houses on McComas' list except the "eleven" from Baltimore city, three senators and two delegates from the "Eastern Shore" and the solitary Findlay delegate from Baltimore city. The lines are thus clearly drawn between the two sections of the state, as in this fight the "Eastern Shore" men are working in the interest of Baltimore city as against the western portion of the state, in revenge upon that portion for having forced the election of Senator Wellington two years ago by ignoring the statute which provides that one senator shall always come from each of the sections.

That the democrats are ready and willing to take a hand in the contest and to aid the "eleven" in electing almost anybody but McComas, is no longer susceptible of denial. Delegates Wirt and Wilkinson, the acknowledged leaders of the democrats in the house, declared as much today in speeches made in the joint convention, the former making a bitter attack upon Judge McComas for his part in the passage of the "force bill" when in congress and declaring by implication, that he would vote for a republican, but not for one whose record upon that question was such as that of Judge McComas.

These speeches are looked upon as official announcements that the contest is on if it can be carried through, and it is announced that the full democratic vote will be on hand within a day or two.

After years of untold suffering from piles, B. W. Pursell of Knitersville, Pa., was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases such as eczema, rash, pimples and blotchy face are readily cured by this famous remedy.

A NEGRO GETS THE OFFICE

The President Decides to Appoint Deveaux Collector of Customs at Savannah

New York, January 23.—A Washington special to the Herald says: John Deveaux, a colored politician, is to be appointed collector of the port of Savannah Ga. His appointment was agreed upon yesterday at a conference held at the White house between the president and the Georgia republican leaders. It has been understood for several months that Senator Mark Hanna was behind Deaux, because of valuable services rendered at the St. Louis convention.

The white republicans of Savannah with few exceptions, headed by Major Hanson, who was prominently mentioned for a place in the McKinley cabinet, have opposed Deveaux's appointment solely on the ground that a colored man in the custom house would be offensive to the majority of the business men of the city. The cotton exchange and other commercial bodies in Savannah held indignation meetings and passed resolutions protesting against the appointment of Deveaux, and copies of these resolutions were presented to the president and the secretary of the treasury.

Deveaux, on the other hand, has the support of the regular republican organization in Georgia, at the head of which is Colonel A. E. Buck, the present United States minister to Japan. The term of the present democratic collector expires January 28, and the conference yesterday at the White house was the culmination of the long and bitter struggle against the selection of a colored man for the office.

Senator Hanna has been loyal to Deveaux from the beginning of the contest, and white residents of Savannah are denouncing the newly elected Senator from Ohio for the part he has played in the case.

"In a minute" one dose of Hart's Essence of Ginger will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Cramps, or Nausea. An unexcelled remedy for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints and internal pains. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

## IS TO BE BEGUN AT THE STATE EXPERIMENT STATION

The Free Pass War on the Southern Railway Alone—Railways Want Commissioners to Settle Free Pass Question—The Southern Files Exceptions to Reduction in Rates on Cotton and Fertilizer—Seaboard Air Line Shops to be Rebuilt—Farmers Taking Advantage of the Remarkably Open Winter.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., January 24.

State Chemist W. A. Withers says the state experiment station will this week begin analysis of all the food products on sale in North Carolina. It first takes up sugar, having bought in open market here some of all kinds on sale. This new movement is regarded as important, as it is believed that there is much adulteration of various foods.

It has been reported that several officials of railways other than the Southern have been summoned before the railway commission this week to give evidence regarding the issue of free passes. It is an error. The new commissioners have so far directed their entire attack against the Southern railway.

It has also been reported that the commission had issued an order forbidding the issue of passes to members of the families of railway employees. This is an error also, as the commission has not yet taken up that matter. The railways have asked for a large force of convicts to be put in there and the output of the mine be made larger than ever before, but so far very little mining seems to have been done.

What little there was in this city regarding smallpox has entirely abated, as has smallpox from Wilmington; that there is no epidemic.

E. V. Patterson, of Winston, is elected chief marshal at the next commencement of the university.

It is believed that the shops of the Seaboard Air Line here will be rebuilt. It is alleged that one of the reasons for their not having been rebuilt immediately after the fire, which destroyed them in the spring of 1896, was that investigation showed that fire to have been of incendiary origin.

H. G. Ewart feels perfectly certain that he will get the appointment as United States judge.

A gang of state convicts was today sent to the quarry here, belonging to the state, from which the city is taking granite for street improvements. These convicts will get out stone to be used on the streets around the capital square.

At the agricultural department it is said that the sales of fertilizer tax tags are very large; but yet quite so large as last spring, when the record was broken. The farmers' institutes which are to be again held this year by the board of agriculture will not, the secretary of the board says, begin before August.

The Southern railway today filed exceptions to the reduction of the freight rate on cotton on the Western North Carolina railway, which the railway commission ordered ten days ago. The Southern says the present rate is just and reasonable; that it is no more than a proper return for the service expected to be rendered.

The Southern also filed exceptions to the reduction of 1.23 per cent. in the rates of freight on fertilizers in car-load lots. The exceptions say the present rate is reasonable; that it is not too much for the service expected; that a reduction on fertilizers, which constitute so large a part of the freight business, would impair the revenue and make it impossible for the road to earn a fair return on its investment, and also that it would reduce the Southern's revenues in cotton state \$20,000, and that this is not just and reasonable, unless there is a compensatory rise in rates of freight on some other commodity.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other lung troubles that follow neglected colds. R. R. Bellamy.

EVANS RESPIED

He Will Hang at End of Thirty Days if the Rockingham People Demand It—W. H. Willard Not Expected to Live Two Months

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 24.—Maxey L. John, of Rockingham, of counsel for John Evans, the negro under death sentence for rape, arrived this morning and urged Governor Russell to grant the prisoner a further respite in order that some alleged new evidence may be inquired into. The governor granted him a respite for thirty days from Wednesday, when the first respite ended. The council of state was conferred with regarding Maxey John's plea for commutation. A member of the council said: "Under present conditions this will be the last executive action in the matter, and if at the expiration of the respite the people of Rockingham still demand Evans' execution, he will be hanged. The governor and council wash their hands of his blood."

Marshal Dockery appoints as deputy United States marshals, John B. Dupree, of Stephenson, Johnston county, and James B. Barrett, of Roxboro.

Prince Alfred Imphy, of South Africa, grandson of King Kama, who is attending Shaw university, colored, here, was today taken by the negro sanitation at Southern Pines. The change of climate has affected one of his lungs.

An operation was performed on William H. Willard in the hospital here by an eminent Baltimore surgeon. There appears to be no hope that Mr. Willard will live over two months.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

## Houlton Rose Potatoes!

- 25 BARRELS E. R. POTATOES.
- 75 BOXES CHEWING GUM.
- 50 BOXES AMERICAN BEAUTY.
- 20 BOXES DUKE CIGARETTES.
- 15 BOXES CYCLE CIGARETTES.
- 40 BOXES PERFECTO CIGARS.
- 50 BOXES OLD VA. CHEROOTS.
- 25 BOXES SMOKING TOBACCO.
- 40 BOXES SCHNAPPS TOBACCO.
- 50 BOXES HONEST BILL TOBACCO.

## W. B. Cooper,

WHOLESALE GROCER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

## TO-MERCHANTS

TO SELL TO THE DEALER EXCLUSIVELY, AND LEAVE WANTS OF THE CONSUMER TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE RETAILER, IS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF OUR BUSINESS. WE CONCEIVE IT TO BE ENTIRELY UNFAIR TO SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF BOTH THE DEALER AND THE CONSUMER, FOR THE PRACTICE OF THE JOBBER SELLING THE CONSUMER CARRIED TO ITS LOGICAL CONCLUSION, WOULD BE TO ROB THE RETAILER OF HIS LIVING.

## J. C. STEVENSON &amp; TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

## FOR 1898.

We don't intend to make any promise of an unusual character for the New Year. To use a homely expression,

We are still doing business of the old school.

We propose to continue along the line heretofore existing. That is, in our prescription department we assure careful, intelligent and prompt service; in our sundry department we carry almost every approved article at the lowest possible price. Just now Hot Water Bags are in demand—45 cts. for the 1 quart, and 85 cts. for the 2 quart size.

## Hardin's Palace Pharmacy,

126 SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHONE 55.

## On the Level.

Is the way our goods are made and sold. Just now we are selling a great many tools of various kinds, but there is enough for all. Our line of Blue and White and Granite Ironware is the largest ever shown in the city before, at prices to suit the times.

