

# THE CHIPLEY BANNER.

VOLUME V.

CHIPLEY, WASHINGTON COUNTY, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

NUMBER 38.

## SPY RY MORE APPARENT

THE INVESTIGATION PROCEEDS  
EXCITEMENT GROWS Apace.

## CONSUL LEE WARNS AMERICANS.

Tells Them, If They Value Their Lives, to Leave Havana at Earliest Possible Moment.

The correspondent of the Washington Star, who is considered the most conservative newspaper representative in Havana, cabled his paper as follows Wednesday:

"Inquiry into the Maine disaster progresses along definite lines. The results so far may be summed up in the statement that the probabilities that it was an accident seem to decrease with the progress of the investigation.

"The most intense anxiety is shown by the Spanish officials here, who are in constant communication Madrid. They realize that the relations with the United States were never so much in danger of rupture as now. This is the general feeling.

"The commercial classes here are hopeful of American intervention on successful lines, but what they base their hopes upon is unknown.

"The insurgents continue to win minor military successes. The autonomists are restless and some of the leaders seem to be on the point of breaking away from the government. Army officers continue to show an anti-American sentiment. They are apparently the only class that does not look for an early crisis.

(Signed) "PEPPER."

A special from another source says: The highest American officials in Havana are confident that General Blanco, and the other high Spanish officials, had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of the conception or execution of a plot to blow up the Maine, if such a plot existed, but they believe that the junior Spanish officers who, from the nature of things are more conversant with modern explosives than their elders and superiors, were at the bottom of the disaster, if there was any outside agency. It is pointed out that it would not be impossible to plant a mine of wet and dry gun-cotton near where a foreign war vessel was directed to anchor, such a mine connecting with an electric battery on shore.

It is regarded as an interesting point that the Maine, for the first time during her stay in the harbor, lay at the particular spot where she was at the time of the catastrophe, and, it is said, though not officially verified, that the Maine was the first foreign war vessel moored to this particular buoy since the troubles in Cuba grew acute.

## Lee Warns Americans.

A Washington special says: The most significant feature of Wednesday's news, as it is regarded at the capital, is the warning given by General Lee to Americans in Havana to leave that city. Throughout his days of trial in Havana Fitzhugh Lee has been calm, cheerful, confident. There was never a trace of nervousness or uneasiness in him.

When he advises Americans to get out of Havana the opinion at Washington is that he fears the inevitable. It is believed that in view of this warning there would be a little short of suicide for Americans to stay there.

Despite the denials in administration circles, the work of preparing for war is going rapidly on in every department. It is highly significant of the conditions facing the administration that General Alger has hurried back to Washington from Fortress Monroe to give his personal attention to the preparations going on in the war department. Another thing in this connection is significant, and that is the joint resolution which General Henderson of Iowa, introduced in the house Wednesday, reviving the rank of lieutenant general of the army.

It has been the policy of the government to have no such officer except in case of war. It is understood that this resolution was introduced at the instance of General Miles, who believes there will be a war, and who naturally hopes for the honor of supreme command.

## ALL LOOKING FOR WAR.

President and Congress seem convinced that Rupture Will Occur.

A Washington special says: The feeling about congress is that the administration now fears that a rupture with Spain cannot be avoided. The convention is being forced upon the administration, as it has already been upon most of the men in congress and upon a considerable proportion of the public, that the destruction of the Maine was by design.

Suspensions of official countenance are now finding expression. It is suggested as a significant thing that none of the Spanish officials have denied that there were mines in the harbor.

## QUARANTINE LAWS DISCUSSED.

House of Representatives Devotes Itself Strictly to Business.

A Washington special says: The house devoted itself strictly to business Thursday and disposed of thirty additional pages of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The fact that the government is preparing for contingencies was recognized when Chairman Cannon, who has been laboring to keep down appropriations, accepted without a word of protest an amendment to increase the appropriation to care for the unused machinery at the Springfield arsenal. Mr. Gillette explained that necessity for using this machinery might occur at any time.

Resolutions which were objected to a few days ago for the appointment of two ex-naval cadets to positions in the engineer corps of the navy were also adopted. One of them will fill a vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant Merritt, of the Maine.

Mr. Sayers, democrat, of Texas, criticized the item in the bill placing only the unexpended epidemic funds of past years at the disposal of the quarantine service. He thought \$200,000 additional should be appropriated.

Mr. Cannon said that the largest amount expended in a previous year was \$287,000, in 1894. Last year but \$134,000 was spent. On February 1, 1898, there was an unexpended balance of \$340,000. In his opinion that was sufficient.

Mr. Bailey, democrat, of Texas, declared his belief that the matter of quarantine regulations should be left to the states. He was opposed not only to the additional appropriation proposed by his colleague, but to the use of the unexpended balance provided balance provided for in the bill.

Mr. Sayers pointed out that in event of a recurrence of the yellow fever epidemic this summer after congress adjourns \$340,000 might not be sufficient to cope with it. He said he did not want to be held responsible for the failure of funds in the event of an epidemic.

The discussion soon drifted into the advisability of the establishment of a national quarantine law. Mr. Carmack, democrat, of Tennessee, advocated such a law. He said forty-five different systems in as many different states created chaos.

Mr. Williams, democrat, of Mississippi, thought it unfortunate that this great question of a national quarantine had been precipitated in connection with this appropriation. The people of his state and the board of health of his state believed the United States should have exclusive jurisdiction of maritime and coastwise quarantine and were willing to give the federal authorities exclusive and paramount control. But once an epidemic got a foothold inside the state he insisted that the state should control.

Mr. Underwood opposed exclusive control by the federal government.

Mr. Sayers moved to increase the appropriation \$200,000.

Mr. Love, democrat, of Mississippi, advocated the amendment. The Sayers amendment was lost.

The following proviso was ruled out on a point of order raised by Chairman Lacey, of the public lands committee, that it was new legislation:

"That hereafter no public monies shall be expended for the survey of any portion of the public domain embraced within any forest reserves of the United States except for such surveys as may be necessary to designate the exterior boundaries of such reserves and of such lands within such reserves as may be embraced within or covered by legal claims initiated prior to the date of the proclamation of the reservation."

On motion of Mr. Devries, democrat, of California, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$6,300 for the Yosemite National Park, California.

After completing thirty pages of the bill, the committee rose.

At 5:15 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

## ALLEN'S RESOLUTION

Recognizing Cuban Belligerency Discussed for Four Hours by the Senators.

While the senate had under consideration the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill Wednesday, a sharp debate on the Cuban resolution was precipitated by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, who offered as an amendment the resolution passed by the senate a year ago, recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

The debate became general and occupied nearly four hours.

## ORDERS TO BUCKLAND.

Commander of Connecticut Naval Battalion Goes to Washington.

In response to orders from the secretary of the navy, E. G. Buckland, who commands the naval battalion of Connecticut, left New Haven for Washington Thursday. The order received read as follows:

"Commander Buckland, of the Wyandotte, will report to the navy department at Washington on Friday."

Although nothing definite as to the import of Mr. Buckland's summons to Washington is known, it is thought he is to receive instructions about getting his men ready for service at short notice if necessity arises.

## PREPARING FOR EMERGENCY

ALL PORTS ALONG OUR COAST ARE BEING FORTIFIED.

## GREAT ACTIVITY AT PORT SUMTER

Orders Sent to All Southern Ports to Have Guns Mounted and Be Ready for Any Emergency.

A special from Charleston, S. C., says: It has just leaked out that orders were received at Fort Sumter immediately after the destruction of the battleship Maine for the work of equipping the forts on Sullivan's island to be pushed vigorously.

From the best of authority it is further ascertained that similar orders have been sent to all southern forts along the south Atlantic and gulf states, including the fortifications at Fortress Monroe, Va.; Charleston, Savannah, Key West and Pensacola.

At Sullivan's island there is a scene of activity. A night force has been detailed for duty, and the fortifications are being rushed every hour in the day. Big gangs of workmen are employed and the contractors are using every effort to get things finished at once. The motor battery is practically in working order and will do good service, but the great drawback seems to be that the force is short on ammunition. It is claimed that there is no ammunition on the island, and that the guns are therefore practically of no service. It is understood, however, that a supply of ammunition will be sent immediately by the war department.

The Spanish cruiser *Viscaya* is expected to arrive in Charleston for a stay after leaving New York. A considerable amount of mail for the ship has been sent to the city under the care of the Spanish consul and information has been received by that official that the cruiser will visit the port later on. She draws twenty-one and one-half feet and the pilot says she can easily get into the Charleston harbor.

There is great excitement around Charleston owing to the fact that the city would be the first to suffer in case of war, and the land troops are anxious and willing to be pressed into service should it be necessary.

## Work Rushed at Norfolk.

A special of Monday from Norfolk, Va., says: The rush of work at the navy yards at Fortress Monroe continues by orders from the department of war.

The monitor *Terror* has been ordered ready for sea in forty-eight hours. The work of equipping the fort is being carried on day and night.

## Stirring Times at Key West.

It is understood from dispatches that the plans of fortifying Key West now in progress will be pursued more speedily and with increased vigor. It is stated that instructions have been received from the war department for the force to be greatly increased, so as to quickly put the fort in readiness for the complete protection of that point of defense.

## Gunsmiths Busy in Alabama.

A Montgomery, Ala., special says: It has leaked out that the department of state has arranged with a local firm to repair and put in prime condition the 1,200 rifles belonging to the Alabama National Guards. The gunsmith has, in fact, had his force of hands working on the guns day and night for the past several days, and has finished with about half of them and returned them to the various commands from which they were collected. The military authorities of the state decline to make any statement in the matter, but it is a well recognized fact that the trouble with Spain is the cause that prompted the precaution.

## CRESCENT CITY CARNIVAL.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans Opened Brilliantly.

The New Orleans carnival was opened Monday with the arrival of Rex and his retinue. The river was covered with a brilliantly decorated flotilla at 2 o'clock, when the royal yacht appeared, and the King of Mirth was welcomed with the unusual noise.

The three warships in port, Austrian, French and American, were attractively dressed for the occasion.

## INDIANA POPULISTS

Hold Convention, Select State Ticket and Adopt Platform.

The Indiana state populist convention, which closed at Indianapolis Tuesday night, selected a state ticket, three national committeemen and adopted a platform against fusion and government by injunction and for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, free suffrage, prohibition and the abolition of the issue of money to national banks.

The anti-fusion plank was carried by a close vote, and after a fight lasting all day, the result causing intense feeling and threats and the action will disrupt the party.

## NEGRO FARMERS MEET.

Hold Seventh Annual Convention in Tuskegee, Ala.

At the seventh annual negro conference held in the Normal school pavilion at Tuskegee, Ala., Thursday, about 2,000 colored farmers, representing nearly every southern state, were present. With them were many prominent men and women engaged in the various branches of negro education.

The speech of Bishop Grant, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, was greatly appreciated. Booker T. Washington presided. To encourage gardening a free package of seeds was given to every one present.

The result of the conference was the unanimous adoption of the following declarations:

"Wherever our people have been reached by outside influence we believe there is constant growth in acquiring education, building school houses, extending the school term, developing Christian character, improving and purifying the ministry, securing land, diversifying crops, raising fruit and poultry, replacing the one-room cabin, ceasing to mortgage crops, getting out of debt and living more economically.

In saying this we would not be misunderstood, but emphasize the fact that wherever the rank and file of our people have not been touched by some outside influence their condition as to property, education and morality is most unsatisfactory and will demand for a long time the earnest help and thought of the best people of our country. The possession in larger degree of the elements of strength enumerated above, we believe, will constitute the foundation for all the higher rights and privileges of citizenship which every race should enjoy.

"Since 85 per cent of our people in the gulf states live by agriculture, we strongly urge that, along with other forms of education, special stress be laid upon training in agriculture. We earnestly urge all to buy land, if only in small tracts, while it can be secured at a low price. We would especially call attention to the large amount of government land in the south open to settlement. We deem it of vital importance that the educated young men and women bear in mind that they owe it to the race to give to the most unfortunate the benefit of their education in every way possible.

"We urge that local negro conference or other organizations with the same object be formed throughout the state. We believe the holding of annual county fairs throughout the state would prove most helpful. We strongly beseech our people not to be satisfied with their present condition, but to reach forward to something higher and better."

## SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Corbett's Right to Seat Championed by Spooner.

A Washington dispatch says: A feature of the senate session Thursday was the speech of Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, on the right of Henry W. Corbett to a seat in the senate from Oregon under the appointment of the governor. Mr. Spooner made a constitutional argument in favor of seating Mr. Corbett and had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

An effort was made to obtain consideration of the Alaskan homestead and railway right of way bill, but on a technicality it went over.

The resolution offered Thursday by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, to appoint a committee of five senators to investigate the Cuban situation, was withdrawn by its author when it was laid before the senate.

When Mr. Spooner secured the floor to advocate Mr. Corbett's right to a seat in the senate, he said that the primary power to fill seats in the senate from any state was in the legislature of the state, but in the reading of the constitution it ought to be remembered that this very matter was one of dispute in the constitutional convention. He pointed out that the constitution provided that each state should be the peer of every other state, not in population, not in wealth, not in area, but in the number of votes in the senate.

Mr. Hansbrough then endeavored to get before the senate the Alaskan homestead and railway right of way bill. The senate was about to proceed with the bill when Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, made the point of no quorum. A roll call developed the lack of a quorum and Mr. Rawlins moved to adjourn. Division was demanded and the senate adjourned at 4:36 p. m.

## BRYAN TO VISIT ALABAMA.

Nebraska Will Make Several Speeches in the State.

A Birmingham special says: Hon. William J. Bryan will come to Alabama March 1st to make a series of speeches at several towns throughout the state, having been invited for that purpose. He will come to Tuscaloosa and speak March 1st. His dates for speeches are as follows:

Tuscaloosa, Tuesday night, March 1. Birmingham, Wednesday night, March 2d. Mobile, Thursday night, March 3d. Pensacola, Friday night, March 4th. Talladega, at noon, March 5th. Montgomery, Monday, March 7th.

## AN ADDITION TO OUR ARMY

SENATE PASSES A BILL FOR AN INCREASE OF ARTILLERY.

## CALLS FOR TWO MORE REGIMENTS

The Measure Went Through Almost Unanimously, the Vote Being Fifty-Four Yeas to Four Nays.

A Washington special says: As soon as the reading of the historic farewell address of Washington was concluded by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, in the senate Tuesday, Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, chairman of the military affairs committee, called up the bill providing for the enlistment of two additional regiments of artillery for service in manning the heavy coast defense batteries which congress has provided during the past two years.

Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, objected to the bill, because it tended to an increase of the army, to which he said he was unalterably opposed. He thought there were enough troops already under enlistment to man all the guns now being provided for by the government. He argued that it would be better to assign infantry regiments to the manning of these guns than to put them in charge of raw recruits.

In reply Mr. Hawley pointed out that the strength of the army was really decreasing in proportion to the inhabitants of the country. In addition, he said, congress had made large appropriations in recent years for great guns for forts and coast defense stations. Of these guns 139 were guns of large caliber and delicate mechanism. To these must be added 232 rifled steel mortars already placed or soon to be placed in the coast defense stations. In order that these guns may be properly handled a body of trained artillerymen is necessary. Each of these great war engines requires to handle it as much skill as it requires to run a locomotive or an ordinary river steamer. The war department estimates that the 1,600 men which this bill calls for will be necessary to properly man the guns.

## Vote Almost Unanimous.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, said he was opposed to an increase in the infantry or cavalry arms of the service but in this case the country was confronted by a serious condition. He regarded it as necessary that the guns provided by the government should be properly cared for and manned. For that reason he had consented as a member of the committee to have the bill favorably reported.

The bill was then passed—52 to 4. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Bate of Tennessee, Clay of Georgia, Chilton of Texas, and Vest of Missouri.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, secured the adoption of the following resolution:

"That the committee on naval affairs is instructed to inquire and report whether a man-of-war equal at least to any warship in the world, to be named the *George Washington*, can be built, armed and commissioned within a period of twelve months by the use of the facilities of the shipyards, machine shops, mines and forests of the United States wherever the same are found, and that the committee has leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise."

The resolution was adopted without debate.

At 1:30 o'clock the senate went into executive session and at 4 p. m. adjourned.

## HANSEN-DONNELLY.

Populist Leader, Author and Lecturer, Weds His Stenographer.

The marriage of Miss Marion Olive Hansen and Ignatius Donnelly was solemnized at Minneapolis with much pomp and ceremony. The nuptials were celebrated in the church of the bride, the Norwegian Methodist, which was completely filled with an audience of about 600, which evinced a deep interest in the affair.

Outside a vast concourse assembled to catch glimpses of the pretty bride and the distinguished groom as they entered the church.

## CONFESSION OF ROBBER.

Explains Mystery of Ticket Stealing on Texas Southern.

A Chicago dispatch says: The mystery surrounding the robbery of the Texas and Southern railway ticket office at Phoenix, Ariz., about a month ago, at which time \$8,000 worth of tickets and \$700 in money was taken, was solved Tuesday by the arrest and confession of Charles Collins.

The ticket office, which is in the heart of the city, was entered before midnight and the safe and strong-box of the railroad company wrecked by dynamite.

So great was the explosion that one side of the building was wrecked.

## SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The New Industries Established During the Past Week.

Heavy buying of iron in March is on the cards but as supply is keeping well up with demand if anything, a little ahead, prices will hardly more than stiffen. No. 2 furnace at Dayton, Tenn., will blow in, and other changes there will double the present \$10,000 pay roll.

Reports are uniformly good. The notable railway building from Kansas to the gulf is opening up much new timber and Arkansas reports several new mills. The projected Natchez & Gulf will develop valuable tracts in Mississippi. Arkansas mills look for good business; North Georgia has done well and is inclined to attribute general prosperity in that district to the high price realized for its tobacco crop; Louisiana says fairly good, only; North Carolina better than last fall, but prices yet too low—which will be remedied by the spring demand. Some mills are shipping large quantities of persimmon and dogwood on special orders.

From no source is there any real complaint. The event of the week was the Memphis meeting of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Special attention was given to uniform grading, which will be committed to a bureau of three.

Alabama's gain for 1897 over 1896 exceeds 122,000 tons; yet Birmingham is behind with orders and several roads are running extra trains to handle shipments.

The "Jellico pool" is a thing of the past. It dissolved on the 15th instant; the companies may now go to cutting and doubtless will.

Among details received since last report, there is announced for Arkansas four saw mills, one cotton oil mill, and a flouring mill; Alabama two flouring mills and a planing mill; a fibre factory in Florida; one cotton, one woolen and one knitting mill and a stove foundry in Georgia; Kentucky, box factory, flouring mill and broom factory; North Carolina, gas works, cotton mill and electric light plant; Tennessee, a marble quarry, wood-working machine plant, flouring mill, handle factory, cotton mill and electric power plant; Texas, a cotton mill, woolen mill, two cotton oil mills and two electric light plants; Virginia, a trunk factory and cotton mill.

These are facts or strong probabilities sifted from a much larger list of projects.

The present strong tendency is to work up other raw material, notably wool and wheat, now that successful cotton manufacturing has led and shown the way.—Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

## INVESTIGATION BEGINS.

Court of Inquiry Into Maine Disaster Organizes at Havana.

The United States lighthouse tender *Mangrove* arrived at Havana Monday morning, having on board the officers composing the court of inquiry appointed by Rear Admiral Sicard to inquire into the loss of the Maine.

The board met on the *Mangrove* at 10 o'clock with Captains Sompson and Chadwick and Lieutenant Commanders Potter and Marix. Captain Sompson presided and Lieutenant Commander Marix, recently executive officer of the Maine, acted as recorder.

Captain Sigbee, the commander of the Maine, was the first witness. He was under examination until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour an adjournment was taken for the day.

## MADRID PAPER EXPECTS WAR.

Looks Upon Our Military Preparations With Great Suspicion.

An official agency at Madrid says: The *Imparcial* publishes a dispatch for which it must assume full responsibility, as it does not accord with the relations actually known to exist between the Spanish and American governments. It is dated from New York and reads:

"Great military preparations are being made. The forts are being re-constructed. Three hundred artillerymen have been sent to Handy Hook and the naval reserves have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The gun cotton and smokeless powder factories are working night and day, and it is generally believed that a great crisis in the relations between the United States and Spain is imminent."

## MONUMENT TO SAILORS.

A Resolution Introduced in Congress Calling For \$100,000.

A Washington dispatch says: Representative Cummings, of New York, introduced in the house Monday the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the sum of \$102,000 be and the sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the navy for the erection of a monument at the Fort LaFayette, New York harbor, in honor of the officers, sailors and marines of the United States war vessel, the *Maine*, who lost their lives in the harbor of Havana.