Scranton Tribune.

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STATE LIBRARY 1898

SPAIN NEARS THE STATE OF CHAOS

The Queen Regent and Young King Seek Aid from Austria—Francis Joseph Requested to Use His Efforts Towards Inducing the Powers to Intervene—Mobs Assist in the Reign of Terror by Breaking Jails.

London, May 7.—A dispatch from Vienna says that in the highest circles it is regarded that affairs in Spain are hurrying rapidly toward a grave crisis. But no fears are entertained for the personal safety of the queen regent and her son, the king. It is believed they will be able to leave Spain uninjured at a suitable moment.

Queen Again Appeals.

London, May 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Spanish queen regent has again appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to use his influence in favor of European intervention. Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has addressed a note to the powers on the subject. I understand that, but for England's pro-American attitude, certain European powers would have openly sided with Spain before the war broke out."

Rioters Release Prisoners.

Madrid, May 6.—Further disorders are reported from different parts of the province, especially from Marcia, capital of the province of that name, thirty miles from Carthagena, where a mob composed mainly of striking miners, has cut the telegraph lines, set fire to the town hall and set fire to the law courts, burning the archives. The rioters also made an attack upon the local jail, beat in the doors and released the prisoners. Finally the rioting strikers have interrupted railroad communication and have destroyed a store by the use of dynamite, distributing the provisions which it contained.

The situation is very serious. Quite recently 6,000 striking miners of Marcia attempted to march upon Carthagena and were only prevented from so doing by a strong force of troops.

Failure of the Blockade.

London, May 7.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says Baron Wedel-Jarlberg, the Scandinavian minister at Madrid, telegraphs that Spain intends to protest to the powers against the infringement of international law involved in America's failure to make the Cuban blockade effective.

FRENCH STEAMER IS RELEASED

The Lafayette Seized While Attempting to Run the Blockade.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE FRENCH LINER WAS CAPTURED BY THE ANNAPOLIS — INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS EXPECTED—SHE SAILED FROM CORUNNA, SPAIN, ON APRIL 22—HER CAPTAIN WISHED TO PROCEED TO HAVANA—AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF MALE PASSENGERS, SUSPECTED OF BEING SPANISH SAILORS—HER CAPTAIN COMMUNICATES WITH THE SHORE WHILE HIS SHIP IS IN CUSTODY.

Key West, Fla., May 6.—Commodore Watson received orders from Washington to instantly release the French mail steamer Lafayette and to send her to Havana under escort.

The capture of the Frenchman by the gunboat Annapolis turns out to have been an unfortunate incident, resulting from mistake, but no protest has been made to the representative of the French government in the United States.

Officials here declare that this will close the affair. It appears that before the Lafayette sailed for Havana the French legation in Washington was instructed to communicate with the state department.

This was done and permission granted to the steamer to enter and discharge her passengers and cargo with the understanding that she would take on nothing there. Instructions for the fulfilment of this agreement were sent from Washington to Admiral Sampson's squadron, and it was only learned today after the capture was made that they were never delivered.

This afternoon United States Commissioner Otto, United States District Attorney Stripling and a number of other federal officials went out to the Lafayette, examined her papers and cabled the state department for instructions. These came without delay in the form of an order to Commodore Watson.

THE CAPTURE.

Key West, May 6.—The Lafayette, a mail steamship of the French Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, from Corunna, Spain, April 23, for Havana, was seized yesterday afternoon by the gunboat Annapolis. It is said here that she was trying to run the blockade and was warned off. She arrived this morning in charge of a prize crew from the Annapolis, and it is the opinion in Key West that her capture will lead to immediate diplomatic representations between the governments of the United States and France. In fact, the captain of the steamer has already sent an urgent protest to the French ambassador at Washington. But according to the evidence in possession of Captain Hunker, of the Annapolis and Captain Todd, of the Wilmington, taken in connection with many strongly suspicious circumstances, the Lafayette was attempting to force the blockade and with no very friendly intentions toward the United States in view.

She appeared off Havana yesterday and the Annapolis first hoisted the international signal to let her know that Havana was a blockaded port. The Lafayette paid no attention to this. Then the Annapolis fired across her bow and signalled her to heave to, which she did. An officer from the Annapolis went aboard and the French captain protested against being stopped. He declared that he knew nothing about the blockade, that he had French mails aboard and had the right to enter Havana, which was one of his ports of call, Vera Cruz being his destination. He claimed his cargo was regular and consisted of general merchandise, and medicines. The Annapolis' officer communicated with Captain Hunker, and the latter, being in some doubt as to the proper course to pursue, ordered the Lafayette to stand by for a while, and in the meantime conferred by signal with Captain Todd, of the Wilmington, which was lying in shore.

Among the significant circumstances disclosed was the fact that after clearing from Havre the Lafayette had called at two Spanish ports, one of them Corunna, on April 23, one day after the blockade here commenced, and when it was known to practically the whole world and must have been known to the captain of the Lafayette, although the final notice by this government of the blockade was not transmitted to the governments of France and Spain until April 23.

AROUSED SUSPICION.

Another fact, which aroused suspicion, was the presence on the steamship of 160 passengers, a most unusual number to be going to Havana or Vera Cruz at this season of the year. Nearly all the passengers were evidently Spaniards and, while they did not wear the uniform of the Spanish army, there was a similarity in their dress, and Captains Hunker and Todd had very grave suspicions that they were nothing more nor less than Spanish soldiers. Then, to add to their suspicions, Captain Todd discovered late in the afternoon that the Frenchman was sending heliograph signals ashore, and when the sun went down he resumed his signals by flash lights. The result was that after further conference between Captain Hunker and Captain Todd, the former sent a prize crew aboard the Lafayette, took possession of her and compelled her to go to Key West. The Wilmington also accompanied her here.

The Lafayette is of the French General Transatlantic Company's Line, a vessel of 3,394 tons gross register, bound from Corunna, Spain, on April 23, for Havana. She had on board a large number of passengers and a valuable general cargo, possibly containing contraband of war.

The Lafayette, which hails from St. Nazaire, France, is a fine vessel of the old type. She is over 344 feet long, has 44 feet beam, and is over 28 feet deep. She was built in 1864 at Greenock, of iron.

It is reported that the Lafayette, in addition to being a regular French mail steamer, is a French Naval Reserve vessel, mounting guns and carrying a crew sufficient to make her ready for active service at short notice. This, it is said, adds considerably to the gravity of the international aspect of the case.

ADVICE OF THE POPE.

He Again Counsels Christina to Sue for Peace.

New York, May 6.—A Rome special asserts that the pope has sent a telegram to the queen regent of Spain earnestly advising an immediate appeal to the European powers for mediation in the war with America.

His holiness is said to have promised his support and that of the powers to obtain an honorable solution of the difficulty.

Protest to Portugal

Lisbon, May 6.—The Portuguese government has received a formal protest from the government of the United States against the dispatch of 500 cases of ammunition and provisions from the port of Lisbon on April 23, two days after war between Spain and the United States had been declared, both the ammunition and provisions having been forwarded to the Spanish squadron which was then at anchor off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, apparently threatening an offensive movement against the United States.

Cuban Campaign Commanders.

Key West, Fla., May 6.—The steamer Olivette arrived here this morning from Tampa, having on board Commodore Watson, who is said to be slated for the command of the Havana blockading squadron; General Shafter, who is reported to have been designated to take command of the army which is to invade Cuba, and Colonel Lawton, of General Shafter's staff.

Bitter Against the United States.

London, May 7.—A dispatch from Paris says seizure of Lafayette intensified bitter feeling against the United States. Angry expressions heard. United States embassy under special police protection in view of possible hostile demonstration.

MINISTER MORET DEFENDS AUTONOMY

Powerful Speech Made in the Spanish Cortes.

THE EFFORT REGARDED AS THE BEST IN HIS POLITICAL CAREER. HE DEFENDS AUTONOMY "AS GRANTED CUBA" IN ORDER TO DEPRIVE THE AMERICANS OF A PRETEXT TO GO TO WAR.

Madrid, May 6.—In a powerful speech in the cortes, Minister Moret denounced the attempt to make the crown responsible for the existing situation. He defended autonomy and appealed to the patriotism of the nation and the chamber to assist the government. The speech was enthusiastically received.

In the congress Senor Moret, minister for the colonies, in a speech, regarded as the best in his political career and repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic cheering, insisted that the throne "occupied briefly by a young and promising monarch and afterward by his widow and child, must not be blamed for the policy of different government." The responsibility existed, he declared, as the burden of all; and each should bear his share instead of trying to shift the blame to a neighbor. He defended autonomy as "granted to Cuba," generously under the friendly advice of the powers in order to deprive the Americans of a pretext to foment discontent and rebellion. Autonomy, he maintained, "had achieved conciliation and improved the economic situation." He pointed, as a proof of its success above all others, to the "loyal friendship and assistance of the Cubans in the present war against the United States."

QUESTION OF UNPREPAREDNESS.

With regard to the question of unpreparedness, Senor Moret candidly confessed that he had not believed until the very last that war would come, as he considered the Americans were "incapable of attacking Spain without the slightest cause," but "when convinced that the United States was bent upon despoiling Spain," then, with the entire cabinet, he "seriously prepared to repel an unjust attack, purchasing and fitting out warships and procuring war material irrespective of cost," resolving to 'make a strong stand and converting a peace loving to a warlike cabinet."

In pathetic terms Senor Moret cleared himself of the charges of the press which has, he said, "trying to load all the charges of the nation" upon him. He asserted that he yields to none in patriotism and was always acting what he thought best for his country's welfare. In conclusion he appealed to the patriotism of the nation and the chamber to "assist and advise the government in its defence of the rights and honor of Spain" a task which was "the work of all, with the collective responsibility of the ministry to the cortes and the nation."

Senor Moret resumed his seat amid thunders of applause, deputies crowding around him and loading him with congratulations.

Murdered by Koffirs.

New York, May 6.—Dr. Samuel Sherwell, of Brooklyn, has received intelligence from South Africa that his brother, William, who for twenty-nine years was connected with mining interests in that country, has been murdered in cold blood by the natives of a Kaffir reservation where he conducted one of his stores.

WAR MEASURE PASSED.

A Bill to Increase the Number of U. S. Army Surgeons.

Washington, May 6.—One war measure was passed by the senate today. It was a bill to increase to fifteen the number of surgeons in the United States army and to authorize the secretary of war to employ as many contract surgeons as he might deem necessary. Consideration for a ... authorizing the postmaster general to establish postoffices in military posts and camps was sought, but under objection it went over until Monday. Almost the entire session was consumed by a discussion of an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill offered by Mr. Pettigrew providing for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails. The amendment was still pending when the senate adjourned until Monday.

The house was not in session today, having adjourned yesterday until Monday.

SCHLEY WILL SAIL SOON.

The Flying Squadron is in Readiness for Sudden Departure.

Old Point Comfort, Va., May 6, on board the flagship Brooklyn, off Fort Monroe.—Today's developements in the flying squadron would seem to indicate that Commodore Schley, one of the best strategists and most daring men in the navy, will be given a chance for action, within a few days.

The cruiser Minneapolis arrived here this afternoon, and the New Orleans will be here early in the morning. These additions make a squadron of exceptional fighting ability. The Minneapolis was ordered to Newport News for coal immediately and will be coaled tonight. If the New Orleans gets here tomorrow she will be coaled immediately and with the addition of the tug Fowler as a water boat and the collier just attached, the flying squadron will be complete.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, May 6.—These Pennsylvania pensions have been issued: Original—Edward Boyle, Hallstead, Susquehanna, $8; Increase—John Meyers, Ashley, Luzerne, $8 to $8; Sterling D. Sutcliff, Waterton, Luzerne, $12 to $17. Original widows, etc.—Emmogene Hults, Bradford, $8; Elizabeth M. Bedford, Lackawanna, $8.

Unterritcher to Be Sent Home.

New York, May 6.—Baron Unterrichter, who confessed yesterday to having stolen 67,000 florins from his aunt in the Austrian tyrol and who reached this city on the Fulda on Wednesday, giving up $25,000, all he had left of the money, was sent aboard the Fulda today to be returned to the port where he embarked.

Jeffries Wins.

San Francisco, May 6.—Between 5,000 and 6,000 people gathered at the National Athletic club's quarters tonight to witness the fight between Thomas Sharkey and James Jeffries. Jeffries was given the decision at the end of the twentieth round.

THE LAFAYETTE CASE.

No Demand Was Made by the French Government for a Release.

Washington, May 6.—Any international difficulty connected with the seizure of the French steamer Lafayette has been removed by the prompt release of the vessel immediately upon notice of her captain reaching the state department. The explanation for this action on the part of the administration is given in the statement which follows and which was issued from the White House tonight:

The Lafayette was released in pursuance of orders which were issued by the navy department previously to her seizure, but which had not been received by the commanding officers of the United States that made the capture. The facts are that on April 29 the French embassy made an informal inquiry as to whether the Lafayette, which left Saint Nazaire, France, for Vera Cruz by way of Havana before war was declared or information of the blockade received would be allowed to land at Havana certain passengers, her mail bags and the dispatch bag of the consulate general of France and to take some French passengers on board. An assurance was given them, if this privilege should be granted, the steamer would be forbidden by the French consul to land goods.

The matter was duly considered and it was decided that without regard to the strict law of blockade and as act of courtesy, the request of the French government should be acceded to. Orders were accordingly sent on the second day of May. When information was received of the capture of the steamer and of her having been brought to Key West, those orders were communicated to the captors with instructions to release the steamer and to see that the orders were duly delivered, so that they might be carried into effect. No demand was made either by or on behalf of the French government, directly or indirectly for the steamer's release.

The Wilmington will escort the Lafayette to Havana tonight.

REPORTS CONFLICT.

The News from and About Manila Harbor Is of a Varied Character.

Hong Kong, May 6.—Nothing in the shape of news has been received here from Manila. The United States dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, whose arrival at Mirs bay was not confirmed, is considered to be overdue and some anxiety is expressed in consequence. It is thought possible that the fighting about Manila is continuing.

Two American sailing ships, the Thomas and the Admiral, have arrived here from Manila. They left that port before the naval engagement occurred, and say they were chased by a Spanish gunboat. Their commanders assert that only naval guns in Sand Bags redoubts composed the fortifications of Corrigidor islands.

London, May 6.—The Exchange Telegraph company asserts on the highest authority that the United States dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, when she reached Mirs bay, near Hong Kong, a few days ago, heard of the victory of Commodore Dewey's squadron and hurried back to Manila for despatches. It is further said that the McCulloch cannot get back to Hong Kong tomorrow.

Madrid, May 6.—The Imparcial says the officials of the German embassy here have received a dispatch from Hong Kong saying that the American commodore in Manila bay is reported to have effected a landing at Cavite after a fresh bombardment of that place.

London, May 6.—The officials here of the Eastern Telegraph company, which controls the Hong Kong-Manila cable, declares there is absolutely no truth in the statement that the cable to Manila is working.

NEGRO RUNS AMUCK.

Tremendous Excitement Created by a Bad Man With a Gun.

New Orleans, May 6.—Corporal Anthony Cleary was shot and killed today by Dennis Burrell, a negro, whom he had arrested for robbery. Tremendous excitement followed. The police and a mob chased the murderer and finally surrounded him. In the attempt to capture the negro, he shot and killed Officer Trimp.

The murderer was finally shot and his body riddled with bullets.

AFFAIRS AT LAS PALMAS.

The American Consul Leaves the Place Suddenly.

Liverpool, May 6.—Steamers from Canary Island report America consul at Las Palmas left suddenly with plans of harbor. There are 12,000 Spanish troops in Gram Canaria alone. Authorities pushing forward fortifications.

Making desperate attempts to raise revenue. Taking British property without compensation.

Divorced from "Jack" McAuliffe.

New York, May 6.—Supreme Court Justice Jesse Johnson, in the equity court, Brooklyn, granted a decree of absolute divorce to Catherine McAuliffe, wife of "Jack" McAuliffe, former champion lightweight pugilist. They were married in 1895. McAuliffe did not defend the suit. The action was brought on statutory grounds.

Spain's Floating Debt.

Madrid, May 6.—It is announced that the floating debt of Spain was increased during the month of April last by 12,244,391 pesetas.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

American consul leaves Las Palmas.

Rioters release prisoners by breaking jails at Marcia.

Spain's floating debt increased by 12,244,391 pesetas.

Spanish government decides to prevent the exportation of coal.

Officials of the German embassy at Madrid state that the American Commodore has landed at Cavite.

Vermont legislature votes seven dollars a month for each soldier, sailor and marine in service from that State.

French liner Lafayette, seized while attempting to run the blockade at Havana, is released by order of the government.

ANOTHER DAY OF WEARY WAITING

No Word Has Been Received from Any Reliable Source Regarding the Affairs at Manila Since the Cable Broke. Admiral Sampson's Movements Are Shrouded in Mystery. Germany's Position—Reports Concerning Intervention by the Powers Are Not Verified.

Washington, May 6.—After another day of waiting in the navy and state departments the doors were again closed without a word from Commodore Dewey or any other reliable source as to what happened at Manila after the cable broke. During the course of the day there were rumors that the cable communication had been restored, but these were soon found to be baseless. One comfort the officials take in the situation, although it is of a negative character, is that the lack of communication is a probable evidence that the Spaniards at least are not in control at Manila, else they would speedily communicate that fact to the rest of the world through the cable.

If the delay means anything it is believed not to be more serious than that Commodore Dewey has been delayed in carrying out fully his plans for the occupation of Manila. In other words, it may not have been possible for the commodore within the short space of two days to effect the destruction of the Spanish fleet, the silencing of the forts at Cavite, the seizure of Corregidor island, the capture of Manila and the restoration of cable communication. If he has been delayed beyond Tuesday or Wednesday in carrying out this extensive programme, it is not at all surprising that he has not been heard from through a dispatch boat. The state department is in close touch with Consul Wildman at Hong Kong, who is expected to supply the earliest possible news from the Philippines. The only message received from the consul today was one informing the department that four families of refugees in the Philippines had petitioned for admission to United States citizenship, something manifestly impossible for the consul to grant. It is barely possible that the first news to come may be through British sources, inasmuch as all British cable subventions contain a clause giving the British government the precedence in the use of the cable in an emergency.

SAMPSON'S MOVEMENTS.

Respecting Admiral Sampson's movements, the department is still mute, although it is apparent that interesting news is expected within the next three days. Therefore it is quite certain that the rumor which originated in London to the effect that Sampson has undertaken a campaign in the Canaries is dismissed without attracting attention at the hands of the officials, since it would be manifestly impossible for the admiral to arrive at the Canaries within three days. Again, the monitors in this fleet could not carry coal enough to make the passage. Moreover, the naval strategy board is not sending out notifications of contemplated strategic moves. A leading diplomatic official said there was no reason why foreign nations should be given advance information of an attack of the Canaries, since inasmuch as the United States is conducting this war it has the right to choose its own points of attack without keeping other governments advised of its purposes.

The London report that the continental powers were seeking to have England join them in intervention also lacks verification. The state department has received no suggestion of such intervention and does not believe it is contemplated. The foreign representatives here, including those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, meet these reports with specific denials and declare that intervention is not being discussed in any way. These officials have been fully conversant with all previous moves towards intervention, and would doubtless be aware of such moves at present.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

The utterance of Emperor William before the Reichstag today confirmed what the German officials here have maintained from the first, namely, that Germany would observe strict neutrality, even though no decree was issued. Russian officials take the same view as to the purpose of Russia to keep out of any intervention which would be inimical to the United States. The French authorities here do not consider intervention a live question at present, and since France issued her decree of neutrality, they dismiss reports that France will participate in intervention. The British officials have received no word concerning recent moves for intervention, and they consider such moves as quite inopportune under existing circumstances.

COMMISSIONS FOR OFFICES.

Three Hundred and Thirty Parchments Made Out Yesterday.

Harrisburg, May 6.—Commissions for 330 line officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard who will be mustered into the United States service were prepared today at the state department and taken to Camp Hastings by messenger. One hundred and thirty are captains' commissions and the same number are for first and second lieutenants. Vacancies were left on the rolls of parchment for the name, residence, company and regiment of the officers and these will be filled in by a clerk from the department on duty at Mount Gretna.

General orders were issued from National Guard headquarters today directing commanding officers to prepare muster and pay rolls and abstracts of daily roll call of such officers and men as have not indicated their intention to enter the United States volunteer service and will after the physical examination of those who have volunteered and who may not be accepted, add thereto their names. Commanding officers will, immediately upon the signing of the muster and pay roll, return the officers and men signing the same to their home rendezvous.

Officers and men not entering the United States service will remain in the guard during the term of their respective commissions or enlistments, will retain state property now in their possession for the use of the state, and be subject to orders from headquarters.

RATIONS FOR CHATTANOOGA.

The Government Orders 2,000,000 for the Southern Camps.

Chicago, May 6.—The government has ordered 2,000,000 rations now in Chicago to be sent to Chattanooga. This will amount to about four train loads of bacon, hard bread, sugar, coffee, beans, salt, pepper and vinegar, the component parts of the soldiers' bill of fare.

Major Smith and his men were busy today receiving the immense quantities of food that were called for suddenly by a telegram from Washington. The bacon alone amounts to 27 car loads, 900,000 pounds. Each of the items of principal food will be shipped in quantities represented by six figures. The total weight of the whole 2,000,000 rations is 1,500,000 pounds net.

LOOKING FOR THE FLEET.

The Cape Verde Squadron is Expected at Porto Rico Daily.

New York, May 6.—A special from San Juan de Porto Rico says that preparations are being made there for the reception of the Spanish Cape de Verde fleet, the arrival of which is expected almost momentarily. The only warships now in the harbor of San Juan is the Isabel.

The harbor has been cleared of non combatant vessels to make room for the anchorage of the Cape Verde fleet. All merchantmen have been pulled up under the protection of the hills, fearing a bombardment by the American fleet.

Vermont's Patriotism.

Montpelier, Vt., May 6.—The Vermont legislature today voted $7 per month for each soldier, sailor and marine in service from this state. The governor was directed to furnish three battalion regiments of infantry over 1,000 strong, and the treasurer was ordered to borrow $200,000 to cover war expenses.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

Clear and Colder.

1 Telegraph—Riots Rule the Spanish Populace.
Authorities Patiently Waiting for Admiral Dewey's Report.
French Mailship Released with Apologies.
Moret's Defense of Autonomy.

2 Telegraph—Monotonous Work of the Blockade.
Financial and Commercial.

3 Local—Regular Session of the Poor Board.
Cornell Students Here to Study Electricity.

4 Editorial.

5 Local—Social and Personal.
Religious News.
One Woman's Views.

6 Local—Strike at the West Ridge Mine.
Little Girl Is Bitten by a Dog.

7 Local—Rule for New Trial Discharged in O'Malley-Traction Company Case.
Officers of the Thirteenth Here for Recruits.

8 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.

9 The News Round About Scranton.

10 Stirring Patriotic Verse.

11 Sunday-School Lesson for Tomorrow.
Civic Standards in Australasia.

12 Telegraph—State Volunteers at Mt. Gretna Undergoing the Physical Te

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, May 6.—Forecast for Saturday: For eastern Pennsylvania, rain, followed by clearing and colder weather; fair and warmer Sunday; northeasterly shifting to northwesterly winds. For western Pennsylvania, rain or possibly snow, followed by fair weather; fair and warmer Sunday, brisk northwesterly winds.