

THE CARRIE A. LANE WAS LEGALLY STOPPED, SAYS CAPTAIN QUICK.

HER AGENTS BELIEVE THE SPANIARD ACTED WITHIN HIS PROVINCE—NO COMPLAINT ENTERED AT WASHINGTON—MINISTER DE LÔME DEEMS THE AFFAIR TO BE OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE.

Delaware Breakwater, July 25.—Captain Quick, whose schooner, the Carrie A. Lane, was fired at by a Spanish gunboat off Cape San Antonio, Cuba, gave the following account of the affair yesterday to a United Press reporter:

We were rounding the point of Cape San Antonio about 7:30 o'clock in the morning of July 14. We were about a mile and a half from shore, and in Spanish waters. There was a fair sailing breeze, and as we rounded the cape I noticed a vessel flying the Spanish flag lying at anchor close in shore. The vessel looked like a big steam tug, but as she was more than a mile away from us I could not make her out with any certainty. When the steamer sighted us she fired a shot across our bow.

At the time the shot was fired we were making a tack and all hands were busy, consequently we did not immediately heave to. The Spaniard thereupon fired the second shot, which passed about twenty feet in front of our bow and struck the water beyond. I then lost no time in heaving to and awaited the coming of a yawl, which had put off from the Spanish vessel. When the boat got alongside we saw that it contained an officer, four marines and four sailors. The officer and the marines came aboard, and, in broken English, but with a courteous and respectful manner, the former asked to see the ship's papers. I showed them to him and they proved to be satisfactory to him. He then directed the marines to search the Lane. This they did, but they found nothing of a contraband nature, and they returned to their boat. The officer then told us that we were at liberty to proceed. When the Spaniard sighted us we were such a distance off that his only means of hailing us was by firing a shot.

Boston, July 25.—Señor de Lôme, Spanish Minister to the United States, was seen to-day at his villa in Swampscott, where he is spending the summer, in relation to the reported firing by a Spanish gunboat upon the American schooner Carrie A. Lane, off Cape San Antonio, Cuba. The Minister stated that even if the report were true the flag had not been fired upon, and no insult had been offered to this country. He quoted Justice Field's opinion on the international law, wherein it was stated that the "war of the different nations were virtually the police of the high seas, and it was their right to signal vessels to stop that the commanders of warships thought were not engaged in legitimate business. If they did not stop after the signals had been given, then two blank shots should be fired.

This was simply to have the vessel heave to and allow its papers to be seen, when, if it were found that everything was all right, an apology would be made and the vessel allowed to depart on its way.

The Minister considered the affair to be of no importance. He commended highly the manner in which the United States Government is endeavoring to prohibit filibusters from leaving this country for Cuba.

Washington, July 25.—The case of the schooner Carrie A. Lane is not likely to prove another Alliance incident. No official information or complaint on the subject has reached the State Department, and, judging from the statement of Captain Quick, the master of the schooner, none is likely to be sent.

Philadelphia, July 25.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation in maritime circles to-day is the action of the unknown Spanish gunboat in firing on the American schooner Carrie A. Lane.

W. F. Hagar & Co., the Philadelphia agents, have received no word from Captain Quick concerning the incident. A member of the firm said to-day:

There is no doubt that the Spaniard was acting within his province in boarding the Lane. I think the solid shot business is all humbug. The schooner might have been scooting along with a fresh breeze, and the gunboat, being too far away to overtake her, fired blank cartridges, in order to call the captain's attention to the fact that he was to be boarded. It would take a pretty fast boat to catch the Lane.

In all probability Captain Quick had not seen the Spaniard until he fired his gun. The very fact that he immediately heave to showed he had no intention of trying to evade his pursuer. I am rather surprised at the captain's prompt action in leaving her, however, for he is just like his name, and a reckless sort of a chap into the bargain. It would not have surprised me in the least if he had cracked on all sail and shown the gunboat a clean pair of heels, and left her to churn along in his wake. I am glad he showed his good sense in allowing the gunboat to come up with him, as they had a perfect right to overhaul his papers.

CUBANS OPEN HEADQUARTERS HERE. NO INFRACTION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS, IT IS SAID—HOPEFUL FEELING EXPRESSED.

The Cuban patriots now have a National headquarters in New-York. In the past the headquarters of the revolutionary party in this country has not been a settled one. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, where General Rafael de y Quesada lives, was one favorite gathering-place. After the election of Señor Estrada Palma as National Delegate, his home at Central Valley was a Mecca for the faithful. Then Señor Palma came to the city and made his headquarters at the Hotel America. Yesterday new and permanent headquarters were opened at No. 66 Broadway. This is to be Delegate Palma's office. The headquarters are a suite of four rooms, and a competent corps of clerks and stenographers will be kept at work all the time. General Quesada and his secretary, Manuel Cespedes, will also be found here. When Señor Palma was seen at his headquarters yesterday, he said:

"The opening of headquarters is no infraction of the neutrality laws. We are not carrying on any intrigue, enlisting men or raising money. The idea is to systematize the work and give it an air of business. There is such an enormous amount of correspondence, and also so many inquiries to be answered, that it is better to have some known headquarters. The war is now on in Cuba fairly. The island is in an uproar from end to end, and we want to help all we can with our moral support. Then, too, we want the world to know that this is not a guerilla warfare, and that the Cuban insurgents have the sympathy of reputable people in the United States. The prospect of the Cuban Provisional Government being recognized after a few more victories are won is also excellent, and we want to make a straightforward showing, with no suspicion of attempting to evade or break the laws."

When Delegate Palma was asked about the firing on the Carrie A. Lane, which was reported in telegraphic dispatches, he said that he knew nothing of such a vessel, and that he had no further word of her being fired upon than the newspapers gave. He said that he was ignorant of any filibustering excursion such as the one alleged. He said that he was in daily communication with insurgent leaders in Cuba, and they had not informed him of any such vessel.

General Quesada is hopeful these days. He thinks that the end is now in sight. One more battle, in his opinion, will settle Spanish supremacy in the Queen of the Antilles forever. That is the general impression among the Cubans here. General Campos is known to be massing his men near Bayamo, and General Gomez is at Santiago de Cuba with a large force. When the clash does come the deciding battle of the revolution, it is believed, will be fought. The Cubans are therefore anxiously waiting for the coming battle, and General Quesada declares hopefully that by the time fall comes the Cuban army will be in Havana in control of that city, and the Spanish will either have surrendered or been hurled into the sea.

EXPERIENCES OF CUBAN PRISONERS.

Manuel Vargas and Antonio Rius Perdomo, the Cubans who were driven from Cuba and detained at Hoffman Island on their arrival aboard the Spanish Line steamer Habana, were released yesterday afternoon. Vargas declared that he was arrested without cause and imprisoned fifteen days in Moro Castle until the sailing of the Habana. He communicated with Consul-General Williams, and the Spanish authorities agreed to release him and pay his steerage passage to New-York. He owns a coffee plantation and store near Remedios and fears they will be confiscated. Both he and Perdomo claim to be American citizens. Vargas said he was treated outrageously while in prison.

Perdomo was arrested on April 8. From his own description the Spaniards let him off lightly. He said that on April 7 he and seventy-six companions gave battle to the Spaniards at Guanamao, and he gave a lurid account of the battle. According to Perdomo he slew six Spaniards with his own hand before his capture was effected. He was taken to Moro Castle. Consul-General Williams also secured his release and steerage passage to this port. Perdomo says he was well treated during the three months he was in prison. Both men will make claims against the Spanish Government.

BARANDINO JIMINEZ REPORTED DEAD.

Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—General Martínez Campos is expected to arrive here to-day, and great preparations are making to give him an enthusiastic reception.

It is reported at Sagua la Grande that the notorious bandit Barandino Jimenez was killed by the

civil guards near the estate of Cleba yesterday. Jimenez was the leader of a band of insurgents that was as willing to prey upon the Cubans as to oppose the Spanish.

NO PENSION FOR PRINCESS KAIULANI. EXPENSES IN QUELLING THE LATE INSURRECTION HAVE FORCED HAWAII TO ISSUE ADDITIONAL BONDS, BUT HER CREDIT REMAINS GOOD.

Honolulu, July 18 (per steamer City of Peking, San Francisco, July 25).—On account of the violent opposition made to the proposed pension of \$4,000 a year for Princess Kaiulani, the Senate has tabled the item for action at the next year's session of the Legislature. The opposition proceeds chiefly from the more radical class of whites. The older residents generally favor the pension. Resentment at the violence of the Royalists in the late insurrection is too recent for the impartial treatment of Princess Kaiulani's claims at this time. It is believed that the lapse of another year will prove favorable to her.

An important statement has been presented to the Senate by Finance Minister Damon, showing that in consequence of the expenses of the insurrection for extra military outlay and police, also the loss of revenue from the interruption of business, the finance had in one year from July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895, run behind to the amount of \$167,000. This appeared in the reduction of the cash balance in the Treasury by \$109,000, and in the increase of the floating debt by \$58,000. In addition to the above the bonded and interest-paying debt was in the same time increased by \$212,000, which had been used for remunerative public works. The credit of the Government is excellent. All the bonds required were readily placed in Honolulu at par at 6 per cent.

BRAZILIANS ARE ANGRY. DON'T LIKE THE BRITISH LAND-GRABBING PROPENSITIES EXERCISED ON TRINIDAD.

Rio de Janeiro, July 25.—The occupation of the island of Trinidad by the British continues to excite much indignation among Brazilians, who declare that the taking of the island is another instance of Great Britain's land-grabbing policy. In Sao Paulo, capital of the State of that name, the news caused much excitement. A crowd gathered in front of the British Consulate and hooted the Consul and the country he represents. Fortunately the disturbance went no further.

LABOR TROUBLES IN PANAMA. THE CANAL COMPANY WILL NOT CONCEDE THE DEMANDS OF THE STRIKERS.

Panama, July 25.—The Canal Company does not, it appears, intend to concede the demands made by the striking laborers. It has issued a notice to the effect that all skilled laborers who apply for work will be engaged. This, of course, includes such of the strikers who may apply for reinstatement, but they will have to accept work on the company's terms.

Washington, July 25.—The information through newspaper dispatches that there was little danger of serious trouble along the line of the Panama Railway on account of the strike of its employes, was supplemented to-day by a dispatch received at the State Department from Consul-General Viquain, saying that the Governor of Panama expressed himself as able to maintain order. If there is no change for the worse in the situation, a United States warship will not be ordered to Colon or Panama.

NO PAN-AMERICAN IN 1896.

Toronto, July 25.—Managers of the Pan-American Congress have decided to hold no meeting next year. A new society, to be called Around the World Congress, is now being formed to supplant the Pan-American Congress.