Sampson in Command of Santiago, With an Augumented Force.

WASHINGTON, June 3-It was plainly noticeable at the navy department today that the officials were expecting new of the first importance, but that they have insisted that Schley could have had no general engagement with the Spanish forces, ships and forts, at Santiago, as was reported, appeared to be based on a full knowledge of the plans under which the commodore is acting and the greatest concession that they would make toward admitting that a fight had taken place there Tuesday was to say that Schley had possibly detected some earthworks going up and had razed them with his shells. They were confident he had made no attempt to enter the harbor. It is believed now. however, with Sampson in the field and in command off Santiago, with an augmented force, that interesting events may be looked for. These are looked for, too, in spite of the fact that no troops have started from Tampa, as was established by inquiries at the war department this afternoon. The insurgente are known to be in the neighborhood of Santiago, and through Captain Dorst the war department not only has been in communication with them, but has supplied them fully with good weapons and an abundance of ammunition. The headquarters of the best of the Cuban generals, Garcia, are distant from Santiago only seventy-five miles, so that it is possible Sampson feels strong enough with their support to begin the seesult by rea upon the Spanish fleet and forte without awaiting the arrival of the United States troops from Tampa. The trend of unofficial news supports the general expectation that important information may be expected shortly.

SPAIN'S PROTEST OF NO AVAIL.

The Spanish government has made a protest to the British authorities against the shipment of Canadian coal from British North America for the relief of the ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manile, and also against the shipping of coal from Nova Scotia to Atlantic ports for use by United States warships operating in the West Indies. In view of the ruling by the British government that coal was contraband of war, this protest by Spain might have caused considerable embarramment, as the Canadian coal is considered by the paval authorities to be a superior article for the use of our ships.

It is only a short distance from the

British North American coal fields to San Francisco, and the Nova Scotia coal fields are also easily accessible to Atlantic ports.

It is understood, however, that Spain's protest has not proved of any avail. authorities, who, upon investigation, learned that the coal shipments, both from British North America and from Nova Scotia, were in the ordinary course of commercial transactions. They were made by private parties in Canada to private parties in the United States. Whather the coal subsequently passed into the hands of the United States government for use by the American navy was held to be outside of the province of the British and Canadian authorities. It is probable that any direct sales to the nav department would have been stopped, as these would have been manifestly a breach of the neutral attitude maintained by the British government, and its colonial possessions, including Canada.

NO MOVEMENT FOR PEACE.

If the queen regent of Spain has instructed Fenor Castillo to ask the powers to intervene for neace, that movement has not yet token any form in Washington. Among diplomatic officials it it thought to be quite possible that Spain is feeling her way toward securing peace, but it is believed this will meet any active assistance from the great powers. As one leading diploma-tic official said. Spain finds herself in the same condition of isolation that France was in in 1870-71. At that time M. Thiers, afterwards president, went from capital to capital seeking to secure the co-operation of Europe with France, but his mission was a failure. The mission of Castillo is said to be like that of Thiere, and the distomatic officials believe it will meet with the same fate. It is known that Spain has counted fast on arousing the active interest of France, but it has been une cessful. The French authorities here have not heard of any negotiations for many weeks past, indicating that the authorities at Paris have not taken up the procition of Senor Castillo for intervention in behalf of peace.

Twenty-three in Hospital

BOSTON, June 8 .- The United States eruiser San Francisco arrived today with ten of its seamen ill. The men were transferred to the naval hospital at Chelses. This is the second time duting a week that the coast patrol cruiser has landed sick men here. The sailors on the Ban Francisco have been accustomed to warm climates and the rough neather which has swept over the coast during the last ten days has laid twenty-three of them up in the hospital at Chalces.

TRIED TO FORCE THE HARBOR

CAPE MAYTIER, Hayti, June 4 .- The American fleet, according to advices re-ceived by cable from Santiago de Cuba, the cable being under Spanish control. opened fire again at S o'clock yesterday morning, Friday, on the fortifications and wa ships. The cannonade was well sustained until 4 o'clock

One of the American auxillary cruisers, "well armed," attempted to force the passage into the harbor, The Spaniards allowed the cruiser to cross the first line of torpedoes, but before she arrived at the second line they die charged a torpedo at her, which broke a great hole in her side and caused her to sink almost instantly, bow first.

The name of the veesel is not known nor is the number of victims reported. One officer, one engineer and six sailors were made prisoners by the Span-

Advices from Santiago say the auxiliary cruiser sunk there is said to be the

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 4 .- It is reported here directly from Santiago de Cuba that an American warship which forced the entrance to Santiago bay yesterd was sunk by a torpedo.

SAME ADVICES AT NEW YORK NEW YORK, June 4 .- The New York Journal prints under a Cape Haytlen down there in a hurry. date the following, which is affirmed to have been cabled verbatim to Europe vesterday from Santiago.

Yesterday morning there was heavy cannonading from 3 to 4 o'clock.

her do so, but when the American ship, gents abounding in Santiago province. which had already got into the pass at tempted to run over the second line of of these and the American ships sunk present. Secretary Long is still confined sion of the torpedo. An officer, an engineer and six seamen have been made prisoners. The name of the American ship is unknown, as well as the number of victims who have perished.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4 -The cor theatic source at Port Antonio, this idshould it arrive on the pre-arranged schedule it will be off Santiago de Cuba today to reinforce the fleet of Admiral Cervera. The Spanish fleet is said to consist of sixteen warships, among them being several battleships and three torpedo boats.

The British cruiser Indefatigable salled for Santiago with several doctors on board in order to watch the impending battle and aid the wounded.

The information that the Cadis squadron has sailed comes from English the other hand, Senor de Castro, the Spanish consul, declares that he does for the West Indies, as he believes Adgan at Santiago before Co'clock yester-day morning. There are nine Spanish differs as

Commodore Schley's Official Report, WASHINGTON, June 4.-Commodore Schley's official report on the Santiago fight was read at yesterday's cabinet meeting. He says he has no reasonable of the navy department show the full doubt that Cervera's fleet is inside the cames and incidents of the gallant sail harbor, that his firing was to develop ors who made up H. beon's little crew the enemy's batteries and was in that in sinking the Merrimac to be about as respect entirely satisfactory. None of joliows: his vessels were hit and no casualties

General Grigge explained to the members that the several prises captured by Golden, sister, New York. the United States ships which have been condemned by the court, can be mate on the New York, born in Lowell, appropriated to the use of the government without formality or any decree involving advertisement and sale.

There seems to be no doubt that it is the purpose of the government to push forward with the greatest possible expedition the military and naval movements against Santiago and Portio Rico, and for the purpose of making the result of both expeditions absolutely certain our military forces will be dispatched to both places to co-operate with the navy years old; last enlistment March 80, and insurgents. The purpose is to make them overwhelming in strength and bridge, Mass. numbers and so crush the enemy at every point and bring the war to a speedy termination.

The pavy department has bulletined the following report from Commodore

"Secretary navy, Washington: Made reconcissance this afternoon, May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans to develop fortifications with their character. Fire was returned without delay by the heavy batteries to the east and to the west with large calibre and long ranges. The range was 7.000 vards. Reconcissance developed satisfactorily the presence of the Spacish squadron lying behind the island near the upper fort, as they fired over the bill at random. Quite satisfied the Spanish fleet is here.

SCHLET." (Signed.)

Carload of Sick Soldiers ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.-A car load of sick men from Tampa reached Ft. Me-Phereon yesterday in charge of Captain Woodson of the hospital corps at Tamps The men are suffering mostly from messles, sprained ankles and sore eyes, and one of them has been made helple by a tarantula bite. The general hospital McPherson now contains seventy. five men. There is room for 200 at preent and half of the barrack: are being rapidly converted into wands which will give room for 300 more bads.

SAMPSONS HANDS TILL

UNABLE TO DO ANYTHING UNTIL TROOPS ARRIVE

Melais at Washington Anzious for Actie -Backwardness in Starting Becoming Annoying-Names of Merrimac Heroes

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- Yesterday was the quie.est Sunday at the navy department since the outbreak of the war. No dispatches had come over night, and it was said that none was expected. The situation at Santiago is such in the opinion of the officials, that no startling developments are to be expected immediately, and the next move that is to be looked for from that grarier is of the arrival of troops. As far as can be gathered, in spite of all reports to the contrary, these troops have not yet started, and the naval officials are imstiently awaiting for the movement. It is possible that a small advance detachment has gone forward, but it is felt here that even that, composed of an engineer battallon, with siege train, is ying off Key West. There is much liseati faction expressed at the slowness of movement in the south, owing in large part, to the slender means o transportation and the chronic difficulty encountered in getting anything done

DOUBT THE LANDING OF TROOPS

The officials do not credit the cable report that troops have been landed at Port Caprera, half a dozen miles west of Santiago bay, and they are inclined "An armed American trans-Atlantic to the opinion that if there had been a steamer tried to run over the first line landing in that vicinity it was confined of torpedo defenses. The Spaniards let to supply of arms and food to the insur-

The navigation bureau of the navy department closed up before noon betorpedoes the Spaniards set fire to one cause there was nothing to be done at right down immediately after the explo- to his room and passed a restless night with his p ained leg.

The war department was open for business in a limited way for half the day, and Adjutant-General Corbin was hard at work at his deak in telegraphic correspondence with army officials in respondent of the associated press has all parts of the country and particularly been informed from an apparently au- regarding the Spanish military prisoners from whom selections will be made for and, that the Spanish fleet from Cadis exchange of the gallant little band that is pearing West Indian waters, and sunk the Merrimac. The commanding officer at Ft. McPherson, Ga., has furnished the department a full list of the captives to facilitate the work of exthange. This is likely to occupy more time than was originally expected, besause of the difficuly of communication with the Spanish admiral at Santiago. The preliminary arrangements must be made by Admiral Sampson as a timeconsuming operation, as he can be eached only through the medium of dispatch boats from Jamaica and Hayti.

The war department officials were sursources and seems trustworthy. On prised themselves at the number of spanish officers held captive at Ft. Mo-Pherson, and it will be seen that there not think the Cadix squadron has sailed is no lack of material, as was at first leared, for equal exchange. Two officers miral Cervera can defend himself alone. have already been exchanged, namely, PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 4.— Colonel Vincents de Cortijo of the News has reached here that a battle be-

There are nine Spanish officers and nine privates remaining at Ft. Mc- to save their energies for the American

NAMES OF STREAMS

Information afforded by the officials

Daniel Montague, first class machinis on the New York, born in Ireland and In the course of the meeting Attorney :wenty-nine years old; last enlistment in December, 1896; next of kin, Kate

> George Ciarette, first class gunner's Mass., twenty-nine years of age : last enbetment May 20, 1888; has been in the service since 1884; his next of kin is Aimander Clarette, ather, Lowell Mass. Osborn Deignan, coxswain on the Merrimac, bern in Stuart, Ia., twentyone years of age : last enlistment April 22, 1896; next of kin Julia Diegnan, mother, Stuart, Is.

> George F. Phillips, machinist on the Merrimac, born in Boston, thirty-four 1895; next of kin Andrew Phillips Cam-

Francis Kelly, water tender on the Merrimac, born in Boston, twentysight years old; enlisted at Norfolk, April 21, last; next of kin Francis Kelly

Randolph Clausen, coxewain on the New York, born in Boston and twentyeight years of age; last enlisment February 25, 1897; next of kin Teresa Olausen, wife, 127 Cherry St. New York. Great admiration is expressed at the department at the cool plack and discretion shown by the young cadet, Beorge W. Powell in command of the

New York's steam launch. Held Up a Stage Coach.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., June 6 .- The nail stage between Santa Orus and santa Barbara was held up near Red jate by a masked man with a shot gun.

No More Investigation of Maine Affair. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- Senstor Chantler, from the committee on naval affairs, Saturday made a report to the enate on the resolution passed on Pebruary 21, last, directing an investiration into the destruction of the battle thip Maine. The committee says that in view of the careful inquiry by the naval court and that which hade by the sensts committee on foreign relations, they deem an investigation by the naval committee unnecessary and have therefore made none. HAND TO HAND GO IFLICE

oto Moring on Mantin ot Admit

MANULA, May SI, vis Hong Kong, June 7.—Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultane-

There is great elaughter of Spaniards with fierce hand-to-hand fighting for seventy hours, in spite of the typhoon that is reging.

The insurgents hold the suburbs of ;he city.

Hone Kone, June 7 .- The British gunboat, Swift, from Manila, reports that the insurgents have cut the railway outside of the town and advanced to within four miles of Manila.

Advices from Manils say it is officially ledared that four armored cruisers with colliers and torpedo boats and transport ships, carrying 10,000 troops nave left Spain, proceeding for eastern waters.

A Spanish regiment mutined and shot its officers. Fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards is frequent and the former

brought a thousand prisoners to Cavite. The Amerians, it is reported at Manile, a seleted the fneurgents with boats and machine gune. The Swift repeats a rumor that the

insurgents had captured and tortused a number of pricets. The British resiient, at the time the Swift left, still semained in Mezila, but the foreigners were taking refuge on the foreign ships. SPANIADOS WELL ENTRENCHED.

Hong Kong, June 7 .- The correspondent of the Associated press at Manila ander date of June 2, eays:

"I have traversed the whole region of fighting during the last three days, in spite of the prohibition. At Caloogan, sight miles north of Manila, and at Bacoor, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgents intrenchments.

"The Spaniards hold the whole Pasig river (which falls into the bay immedistely below the town of Manila) to the lagoon. The two sections of the insurgent forces signal their movement with the new earthworks along the shore. fire balloons.

"To the northward the rising is gen al, and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been cut in several places and the English overseers have been

warned off. To the southward there has been flerce fighting on the Zapte river between Bacoor and Las Pinas. The biggest battle of the present campaign was lought, May 31. The insurgents attacked on the west branch of the Zapote, wadad across amid a typhoon, stormed the banks for several miles along and carried the Spanish trenches with kniver. June 1, they tried the right branch of the Zapote, but failed. The Spaniards employed artillery all day, but no resualties are reported. There have only been ineffective skirmishes.

The country is densely wooded and swampy. Both parties shoot aimlessly. got in the middle of the firing, but nobody was hurt. No dead were visitle. Both sides were "duffers." The insurgents, however, are excellent in a me ee.

The Spaniards say they were victorious, but that they cannot follow up the victory and annihilate the rebels because of the American warships at Cavite. Moreover they say it is necessary troops. Meanwhile the vicinity of Maails is an impenetrable network of am-

Quiet at Sant a ro.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 7 .- An auxiliary cruiser of the United States fleet, shich left Santiago de Cuba at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, came in here yesterlay afternoon for coal. She had been in Santiago waters since Wednesday morning, but was with the other ships of the squadron only part of that time and saw nothing in the nature of a pombardment.

She reports, however, that on Friday night, when about a mile from shore, what was thought to be a Spanish torpedo boat was sighted, headed for the gruteer. Three or four ships immediately opened a heavy fire upon her, and when the smoke cleared away the torpedo boat had disappeared, having apparantly put back into the harbor.

Apart from the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago de Cuba by Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant companions this torpedo attack ras the only occurrence coming within the knowledge of the officers of the ruiser. The latter say the sunken collier effectually blocks the channel. Incir version of the affair is simila to the reports on the subject cabled to the

Will Double the Number San Francisco, June 7.—It is an nounced that five instead of three transports will compose the next expedition to Manila, and that 5000 instead of 2500 troops will be sent; also that the ves els will be ready for embarkation by the and of next week.

Spanish Ships at San Juan

CAPE HAYTIEN, June 7 .- The steamer St. Simon which arrived here 1 om Harve, reports that one Spanish cruis r and two or three Spanish torpedo boats - ere at San Juad de Porto Rico on Friday at noon. She saw no wr hips

Telegraphic Briefs.

Saturday the entire plant of the Coffin. Box and Lumber company at Irvington, Wis., was destroyed by fire. Lose \$39,000 sporting topics and an authority on cynling and golf, died at Chicago from injuries received in a bicycle accident. The president and founder of the Louisville Fidelity Trust o mpany, John D. Taggert, died Sunday of scute stom-

ach trouble. He was well known it Amandal diroles.

SANTIAGO IS DOOMED

THE CITY AGAIN FEELS SAMPSON'S WRATH-

Whole Fleet Has a Chance At It-Kept the Spaniards Guessing -Had Hobson is Mind-Firing Continued Three Hours

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- At 7:25 p. m. resterday the navy department rebeived dispatch from Admiral Sampson ansouncing that between 7:30 and 10 o'clock Monday morning he bombarded the Santiago forts and entirely silenced

Madrid, June 8 .- Cerera cables that tix American vessels combarded Santiago and coast fortifications. Six were killed and seventeen wounded on board the Reina Mercedes. Three officers were killed and an officer and seventeen men wounded among the troops. The damage inflicted on the batteries La socapa and Morro unimportant. The Morro baracks were damaged. The enemy had "notable losses."

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy, off Sant ago de Cuba Monday noon, via Kingston, Jamaica. Tuesday, June 7.—The American fleet Wednesday morning engaged the Span-ish batteries surrounding, the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and after a three hours' bemeardment, si-lenced all the forts, destroyed all the cartuworks and rendered Estrelia and Cayo tue principal fortification, useless.

formed in double column six morning and steamed slowly three thous-and yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas, and Massachusetts, and turned west-

The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, lows and Oregon following, turned east-

ward. The Vixen and Suwanee were out on the left flank, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank. The line, headed by the New York, attacked he ne a earthworks near Morro castle. The Brooklyn took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina basteries and

KEPT THE SPANIARDS GUESSING The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spanlards were able to determine the char-acter of the movement, owing to the

the weather features.
Suddenly the Iowa fired a twelveinch shell, which struck the base of Estrells battery and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from both Reas dmiral Sampson's and Commodore Echley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works.

The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality and most of their shots went vide. Smoke settled around the ship in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was ino maneu vering of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily.

The squadrons were so close in shore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the baseries on the bill tope, but their firing was excellent.

HAD HOBSON IN MIND. were issued to prevent firing on Morro castle, as the American admiral had been informed that Lieutenant Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac are confined there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged

closer in shore, firing at shorter range.
The Brooklyn and Texas played great havor among the Spanish shore bat-teries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the "I am striving to raise." the larger ships were engaging the water batteries, the Suwance and the Vixen closed with the small shore bateries opposing them, raining rapid fire hots upon them and quickly placing

them out of the fight.

The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Mrrblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the wood work of Estrelia fort was burning and the battery was silencee, firing n more during the engagement. Eastward the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cayo battery in quick order and then shelled the earhworks located higher up.

wing to the elevation of the guis. Many of the shells, however, landed and the Spanish gunners retired

WITH TERRIBLE EFFECT. Shortly after 9 the firing ceased, th warehips turning in order to permit the nee of the port batteries. The fiving then became a long reverberating crash of thunder and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect, Fire broke out in Cataline fort and silenced the Spanish guns.

The firing of the fleet continued until

10 o'clock, when the Sponish fire ceased entirely, and Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal. Generally the fire of the fleet was yers

were knocked to pieces and the Estrella

offensive work during the war.

After the fleet retired the Spaniards returned to some other guns and sent welve shells after the fleet, but no one was injured.

One large shell fell close to the collier.

Justin. Throughout the entire engagement no

American ship was hit and no American was wounded. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

Ballroad Across the Pass

TACOMA. June 8. - The steamships Al Ki and Humboldt bring news that construction werk on a railroad across Charles Baid, a well-known writer on White pass from Skaguay was com menced last Tuesday. Previous to that time the railway officials had been hiring all available men and buying up every horse they could lay their bands on. Tuesday they hired 600 men and opened up two camps. They put several hundred horses to work and will employ 1.000 men if they can secure them.

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED.

Burned Rather than let it Fall into American Hands.

CAPE HAITIEM, Hayti, June 9 .- It is reported here that a great battle has taken place at Caimaners, in the bay of Guantanamo. At half past 5 Tuesday morning five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment of the fortifications of the town.

There was a perfect hall of bombe in the bay, striking and demolishing many houses beyond the fortifications.

On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance. The fire from the ships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed and a great majority of the shots proved effective. The Spaniards were forced to abandon their position on the shore and retire to the town of

Caimanera proper.
It is supposed they fled from this place later, with the inhabitants. Information has reached here that the Spanish at Santiago and Caimaners are preparing for a final desperate struggle and are determined to resist the assault of the Americans to the last extremity. ORDERED TO BURN THE TOWN

The commander of the district issued orders Wednesday to burn Caimaners before yielding it into the hands of the Americans. The latter forced the enmiles off Merro castle, at 6 o'clock in the trance to the bay of Guantanamo, and according to the latest advices from Caimaners it was feared that the Americans would make an attempt to land troops there Wednesday sfternoon. Measures to prevent this, if possible, have been taken by the Spaniards. The American fleet was still maintaining its position.

Cable communication with Cuba. which has been interrupted for many hours, was partially restored this aftermoon, but it is still difficult and precarious.

The report of the bombardment at

Caimaners came by cable. The bombardment destroyed a little house which sheltered the last connection of the French cable at Caimaners, though whether by the explosion of bombs from the warsaips, or by explosives used by a party sent for that purpose, is not known. The cables uniting the main cable with the office at Caimaners, and the town of Caimaners with Santiago cut out, thus accounting for the prolonged absence of intelligence here as to operations in that vicinity. It is also believed that the cable at Santiago is cut, as no direct news from Santiago has yet been received at Cape Haytien since Monday at midnight.

Manile Must Yield.

MADRID, June 9 .- The following communication from Captain-General Augusti dated at Manila June 3 has been published:

"The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the province. The province of Cavite has completely rebelled, and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous insurgents.

"A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the enemy from invading the province of Mania, but t foe has entered through Bulacan, Lagina and Moron, so that Manila will thus be

"I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants and will exhaust every means of resistance, but I distrust the natives and the volunteers because there have already been desertions. Baccoor and Imus have already been siezed by the enemy. The insurrection has reached great proportions, and if I cannot count upon the support of the country the forces at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies."

General Corres, minister of war, and Captain Aunon, minister of marine, have gone to the palace to confer with the queen regent as to General Augusti's communication. It is reported that the Spaniards at Manila have already been compelled to take refuge in the fortified part of the town.

Making Things Lively.

KEY WEST, Fla. June 9 .- An auxiliary gunboat which arrived here Wednesday morning from Cardenas reports all quiet there except that the auxiliary gunboat Leyden is making things very lively for the Spaniards by blasing away at them whenever she sees a movent on the Spanish gunboats or on the defensive works at Cardenas.

The British collier Roath, a sister ship and Catalina fortifications were so dam-aged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any ing promptly to a blank shot a solid ing promptly to a blank shot a solid shot was sent across her.

Next day she was held up by a second gunboat and obeyed immediately. The Roath was in ballast, bound for Mobile from San Juan de Porto Rico, where she had discharged her cargo of coal.

Dolphin at Mole St. Nicholis. CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, June 9-The United States 'ispatch boat Dolphin arrived at the Mole St. Nicholas yesterday morning and fi ed a salute of reventeen

Punishment to Fit the Crime

Washington, June 9 .- Senator Hawley has introduced a bill for the punishment of persons who may willfully injure or distroy any submarine mine or torpedo or harbor defense system owned by the United States. The offense is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. Mr. Haw-ley also intruduced a bill for the punish. ment of persons for photographing fortifications. This offence is made a felony, punishable by imprisonment for ten years or by a fine of \$25,000, or both,