Dayton Herald

Entered as second-class matter at the post-office at Dayton, Oregon.

DAYTON OREGON

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch says 16 warships have been sent to reinforce Cervera at Santiago.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the new Russian cruiser Swetlana, 3,828 tons displacement, has been ordered to the Pacific.

The movement against Porto Rico is likely to be launched immediately. Schley's warships are to be left to dispose of the Santiago matter, while the military forces will at once begin the campaign of conquest at the island further East.

Major-General Merritt has been ordered to hasten the departure of the Manila expedition. The administration intends to get the entire Philippines expedition under way at the earliest practicable moment. Measures have been taken to render Manila bay impregnable.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigsbee commanding, has arrived at New York. Sigsbee says he had plenty of target practice off Santiago and that Cervera is bottled up. While cruising before Santiago he went in so close to the harbor that he was able to make sketches of the fortifications, which were sent to Washington.

Commodore Schley's official report of the Santiago fight has been received by the president. He says there is no reasonable doubt that Cervera's fleet is inside the harbor, that his firing was to learn the strength of the enemy's batteries, and was in that respect entirely satisfactory. None of his vessels were hit and no casualties occurred.

A special from Kingston reports that 5,000 United States troops have landed near Punuta Cabrera, a little to the west of Santiago, where a junction was effected with General Calixto Garcia's army of 3,000 insurgents. It is added that the landing was effected under cover of the fire of Sampson's fleet. With the troops were several heavy guns.

Ambassador Hay called at the foreign office in London, Monday, and presented evidence that Spanish officials are making Canada a base of operations, and protested against the continuance of this practice. The protest is based on the fact that it would be a breach of neutrality for Great Britain to permit her territory to be used for such hostile purposes. Hay also recently drew the attention of the foreign office to the small expeditions from Great Britain of war munitions for Spain.

Madrid newspapers maintain that Cervera's fleet is sailing in the direction of the Philippines.

The secretary of war has sent congress a request for appropriations amounting to $33,879,358. These appropriations will be used for the equipment and maintenance until June 1, 1899, of the 225,000 volunteers recently called for by the president.

Santiago is to be invested by a land force. Government officials think a naval attack alone might not be effective. Haste is essential, as the prospect of the early approach of the cyclone season makes Sculley's stay in the open sea perilous. Secretary Alger intimates that the invasion of Porto Rico will promptly follow the fall of Santiago.

The State department and the attorney general, by direction of the president, are working hard in the preparation of a form of government for Cuba after the Spaniards are driven out. An effort is being made to have a complete plan for these operations ready to be put into effect as soon as peace is declared.

Loaded with wealth but deserted and starving, John Rechel, once a well-known manufacturer of Sioux City, Ia., perished last April on the trail between Dawson and Dyea, Alaska. The news of his death reached Sioux City in a letter to his widow, by Richard Hendrickson, from Seattle. He was abandoned by his comrades and left to die.

In the engagement at Santiago the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon was struck twice by shells from the Massachusetts and the batteries were badly damaged by the firing of the cruiser New Orleans. Three hundred shots were fired by the Americans. No American vessel was hit and no one on the ships injured. The Spanish loss was not heavy.

Chas. W. Post, who has just returned from Hong Kong, says that previous to the battle of Manila, Admiral Dewey had a social passage at arms with Prince Henry, a brother of Emperor William of Germany. Prince Henry slighted the United States at a series of toasts tendered at a banquet, and was made to apologize to the hero of Manila. The apology was written.

Minor News Items.

Maj. Henry T. Stanton, the widely known Kentucky poet, died at Frankfort.

J. C. Fisher, of Steubenville, O., has constructed a boat propelled on the bicycle principle.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and other novels, has been granted a divorce from Dr. Swain M. Burnett, with permission to use her maiden name, Hodgson.

Count Castellane, who married Anna Gould, was a successful candidate in the parliamentary elections at Paris, France.

Walter C. Sanger, one of the leading bicyclists of the world, has made the announcement of his retirement from the track.

Charles Dewey and wife, of Montpelier, Vt., have just celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Dewey is a brother of the hero of Manila.

Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died not long ago, has been honored by a beautiful monument to his memory at Hamburg.

LATER NEWS.

The first-class armored cruiser Maria Teresa is reported to have been riddled with shot and sunk by the American warships at Santiago.

The bill for the removal of all political disabilities arising from the civil war is now a law, President McKinley having formally approved it.

A special from Alberni, B. C., says the bodies of seven white men, supposed to have been victims of the Jane Gray disaster, have been picked up on the beach near the Clayoquot reservation by Indians, while a sack of clothing with an Italian name on it was washed ashore not far from Clayoquot.

A dispatch to the London Times from Manila, referring to the fight on May 30, and June 1, says: The Spanish loss in killed and wounded and prisoners was heavy, but the most serious feature of all for the Spanish is the defection of hundreds of natives. The Spaniards are endeavoring by every means to win over the rebels, who are attracted by promises of pardon and high offices. But Aguinaldo's attraction is stronger. He has completely surrounded Manila by cutting the railroads and holding the rivers by which food had previously reached the city. If the city is not starved into surrender the rebels may carry it, having an increasing number of rifle and field guns.

Fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago continued the greater part of Monday from 7:45 A. M. Ten warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against Morro castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cinnrembre, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The military commander of Santiago acknowledges the loss of six Spanish officers and many soldiers. He also admits severe loss of naval forces. The loss on the American side, Santiago reports say, is not known. The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and say Morro castle shows great gaping breaches in its walls.

A special from Cape Haytien describing the bombardment of Santiago on Monday says the forts of the harbor are now a mass of ruins. Scarcely a yard of coast from Port Cabrera on the west to Aguadores on the east escaped the deadly cannonading of the 100 American ironclads, which passed back and forth discharging their heavy guns as they steamed along. Later in the day the old cruiser Reina Mercedes was discovered attempting to clear the channel of the Merrimac wreck. A 13-inch shell from the Oregon landed squarely aboard her pilot-house and tore her upper works to shreds. Many of her officers and crew were killed or wounded and the vessel so badly damaged that Admiral Cervera ordered her abandoned about noon.

The first-class armored Spanish cruiser Carlo Alberto, bound for Cuba, has arrived at Gibraltar.

The Oregon election returns indicate that Geer, for governor, and Tongue and Moody, for congress, are elected.

Saturday afternoon the torpedo-boat Davis, she successfully launched from the iron works of Wolff & Zwicker, at Portland, Or.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the house directing the secretary of the navy to have prepared and delivered suitable medals of honor to Lieutenant Hobson and each member of his crew, for the gallant service they rendered the United States.

Cape Haytien advices of June 6 say: At 8 o'clock this morning strong cannonading was heard before Fort Aguadores. A quarter of an hour later the noise of cannonading was greatly increased, the firing evidently proceeding from guns of the largest caliber.

It is reported from Kingston, Jamaica, that the battle-ship Oregon saw a long craft sneaking close to shore and heading towards Santiago harbor. She signalled the craft to turn, and the signals were improperly answered, whereupon the Oregon opened fire upon her. A 13-inch shell struck the torpedo-boat amidship, and she sank with all hands. The vessel is supposed to have been the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror, trying to make her way from Porto Rico into the harbor of Santiago, to rejoin the fleet of Cervera.

The department of war Monday morning sent a list of prisoners at Fort McPherson to Admiral Sampson, and the admiral himself will enter into communication with Cervera respecting an exchange of prisoners. Cervera will be allowed to select from the list persons whom he is willing to take in exchange for Constructor Hobson and the gallant crew that manned the Merrimac on her last run. The officials hardly expect to complete the exchange of prisoners in less than two weeks.

A Madrid dispatch says: At 11 o'clock Sunday evening 20 American warships opened a hot attack on Santiago, but they were so far distant their shells did not reach the forts. Seeing the futility of the enemy's cannonade, the Spaniards made no reply to their fire, awaiting the near approach of the ships, but the attacking fleet remained in its distant position. The dispatch further says the bombardment lasted 45 minutes and was not resumed. Sixteen American warships are still moored at the same place, in sight of Santiago.

It is reported that Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, will soon retire from active duty because of ill health.

James H. Mead, one of the oldest theatrical managers in America, died suddenly at his home in New York city. He was 68 years old.

Belgium has been caught in an deliberate violation of neutrality laws. She permitted the steamer Ravenna to load at Antwerp with war munitions, supposedly for the Spaniards.

The chiefs of police of the National Association of the United States and Canada at their session in Milwaukee passed a resolution declaring their support of the government in its war with Spain.

The pen with which President McKinley signed the resolutions passed by the senate and house extending the thanks of congress to Commodore Dewey was, at the president's suggestion, given to Secretary Proctor to keep until Commodore Dewey's return to this country. Then it will be presented to him.

SPANISH SLAUGHTER

The Insurgent Army is Driving in Manila Outposts.

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

Great Slaughter of Spaniards by Aguinaldo's Men—Fought While Typhoon Raged—The Rebels Now Hold the Suburbs of the City.

Manila, via Hong Kong, June 8.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultaneously, and with great slaughter. It is said over 1,000 have been killed.

There has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting for 70 hours, despite the typhoon which is raging.

The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily warded every step with their slashing knives. Today the insurgents hold Minondo, Tarralac, and Bacoor. They are now attacking San Tamera and Mocrate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely enclosed for a distance of seven miles.

A native regiment under Colonel Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents.

The governor has issued a despairing proclamation begging the insurgents to come to terms, and now he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city. He is filling the moats and testing the drawbridges and placing strong guards on the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Later—It now appears that the rockets yesterday were not signals to the natives, but a warning from the German consulate of the approach of the typhoon, issued for the benefit of the ships in the harbor.

I visited Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it, and found there 197 wounded and 56 prisoners, among the latter six Spanish officers. All were well treated.

Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to make an attack on Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to "allow hordes of passionate semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis."

Admiral Dewey wants to await the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Motate river, seven miles south of Manlila. Otherwise the Petral will be stationed there to bombard them.

The volunteers smelt powder yesterday. An officer was killed and three wounded. They retired rapidly.

FIRED AT BY FLEET.

Americans Thought They Saw a Spanish Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 8—Whether the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed. At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser New Orleans discovered what appeared to be a torpedo-boat destroyer close to the shore, and signalled the flagship New York that it was evident that a night torpedo attack was to be made. The New York and New Orleans opened fire and their shells burst around a dark object. Finally a 13-inch shell from the Massachusetts (not the Oregon, as first reported) was fired and exploded, and the searchlights of the vessels were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted, but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it was believed by the officers of the New York she had been sunk.

The first assumption was that the vessel was the Terror, but it is believed now that it was the Pluton or Furor, as the Terror was not known to be at Santiago. Two Schwarzopkof torpedoes were found floating two miles south of Morro. This class of torpedo is used by the Spanish, and one of the two found had only the practice head.

Admiral Sampson is determined not to allow the Spanish to remove the Merrimac from the spot where she lies. Saturday it was reported that they were working at the hull, and the American fleet formed in line of battle with orders to bombard. It turned out that the Spanish were not so engaged and the fleet withdrew.

Admiral Sampson has given specific orders that El Morro, where the Merrimac's crew are imprisoned, be spared in firing. Admiral Cevera's polite assurances were accompanied by the statement that Lieutenant Hobson and his men were confined there. This placing of the prisoners in direct line of fire is denounced by the American officers as a 13th-century defense, an act of incarnate cruelty.

General Castillo, commanding the Cuban forces in the west and north of the province of Santiago, has been concentrating 4,000 Cubans in the vicinity of the city.

Cape Haytien, June 8—At 3 o'clock this morning strong cannonading was heard from the direction of Aguadores, a little east of Morro Castle, which defends the eastern entrance of the harbor of Santiago. A quarter of an hour later the noise of the cannonading greatly increased, the firing evidently proceeding from guns of the largest caliber.

All the land above sea-level would not fill up more than one-third of the Atlantic ocean.

Spain Treated as a Bankrupt.

London, June 8.—The silver market is cautious is quoting for future delivery, owing to the fear that it may momentarily be notified that Spain has suspended specie payment. The market is already treating Spain as a bankrupt, and does not book any orders for silver, unless the gold for it is deposited. In spite of the increase in the coinage in last week's returns, the Bank of Spain shows a further decrease of 77,000,000 pesetas in its reserve, making a total decrease of 149,000,000 pesetas since the beginning of the war.

LANDED UNDER FIRE.

American Troops Debarked Near Santiago de Cuba.

Port au Prince, June 8—Advices from Santiago de Cuba today say that this morning about 7:45 o'clock a lively cannonading was heard in the direction of Aguadores. It increased in intensity on both sides, and toward 8 o'clock it was very furious.

No further details have been received, but it is believed that the Spanish ships anchored in the bay of Santiago held the insurgents in check when the latter were attacking the town.

It is said here—but the source of the information is doubtful—that a United States troopship debarked troops under the protection of the fire of the American squadron.

News has been received from Mole St. Nicholas that a naval combat took place yesterday off Jean Rabel, between Port Le Paix and the mole. Three Spanish and four American warships were engaged. After a brief, but lively contest, the American ships retired. This news lacks confirmation.

SPIES IN HOT WATER.

Carranza and Du Bosc Are Arrested in the City of Montreal.

Montreal, June 8—Lieutenant Carranza and Senor Du Bosc were arrested at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon on a capias in which it is alleged they were about to leave the country. The capias was taken out in connection with a suit for damages for defamation of character entered by Detective Kellert. The arrest was made at the residence of the Spanish consul-general, and the prisoners were immediately taken before Judge Mathieu, who released them in $1,000 bail, which was promptly furnished, the authorities declining to say by whom. The writ is returnable in six days, and no action can be taken until the end of that time, unless the prisoners consent to a speedy hearing.

American Troops Landed.

New York, June 8—A special from Cape Haytien, dated Monday, says:

At daylight this morning the American troops landed at Aguadores, a few miles east of Santiago de Cuba, under cover of Admiral Sampson's guns. The batteries were silenced, after a sharp bombardment.

New York, June 8—A special from Kingston reports that 5,000 United States troops have landed near Punta Cabrera, a little west of Santiago, where junction was affected with General Gracia's army of 3,000 insurgents. It is added that the landing was effected under the fire of Sampson's fleet. With the troops were several heavy siege guns.

A Second Expedition.

San Francisco, Cal., June 8—The men who will compose the second Manila expedition are pleased that Brigadier general Greene is to be their commander. Besides being a splendid soldier, he has a record as a diplomat. He is an author of repute, has been decorated in Europe for bravery, and is an active member of several scientific bodies. It is surmised that his diplomatic experience will be of service to Geneal Merritt in the government of the islands.

The troops which will be under his command are the First Colorado, Tenth Pennsylvania, part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States infantry, and either the Utah artillery or the Third United States artillery. General Greene stated tonight that the China would be his flagship, and that General Merritt would not accompany the second expedition.

Spain Notified the Powers.

London, June 8—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says:

The cabinet has decided that no effectual blockade exists and will so notify the powers. An informal notification has already been made.

Madrid, June 8—In the chamber of deputies today Senor Giron, minister for the colonies replying to inquiries, said the government had no information tending to confirm the Spanish report that the cruiser Baltimore had been blown up by an internal explosion at Manilla, except the fact that the gazette had erased the boat from the list of American ships.

Improvements in Oregon.

Washington, June 8—The conferees on the sundry civil bill have been unable to agree on the amendment appropriating $80,000 for a quarantine station at Astoria, and it is still in conference. Senator McBride's amendment, appropriating $12,000 for a steam revenue cutter for the Columbia river, is also in disagreement. The provision for salaries for registers and receivers of two additional land districts in Alaska, fixed at $3,000, has been agreed to, and will become a law. The senate amendment appropriaing $100,000 for Yaquina bay, and allowing the money for the improvement of Coos bay to be expended by contract, are still in disagreement.

From Mobile to Tampa.

Mobile, June 8.—The Fifth cavalry and the Eleventh infantry left camp today for Montgomery, there to take the Plant line for Tampa. Five regiments of volunteers remain.

Important Mining Deal.

Prescott, Ariz., June 8—An important mining deal has been consummated here, the property sold being the Gold-Standard group, in the Santa Maria district, the purchasers being J. C. Greenhut, a prominent whiskey distiller of Peoria, Ill.; Summer A. Clark, a capitalist of Peoria, and Chauncey D. Clark, a capitalist of Phoenix, Ariz.

The parties have been working the property under a bond for some time. They have a mill and cyanide plant. The bond has a year to run.

Fitz Will Meet McCoy.

New York, June 8—The Press says: Fitzsimmons has promised to meet McCoy in the ring in a battle for the championship of the world. Mutual friends brought the two pugilists together in the Hotel Bartholdi last night, and there the man who defeated Corbett promised to give the new aspirant for heavy weight honors a chance to prove his worth.

Thirty-Three Ton Armor Plate.

A single plate of armor for the turret of the battle-ship Kearsarge recently shipped weighed 33 1-3 tons.

MERRIMAC SUNK

Blown Up by a Spanish Torpedo in Santiago Harbor.

TRIED TO FORCE A PASSAGE

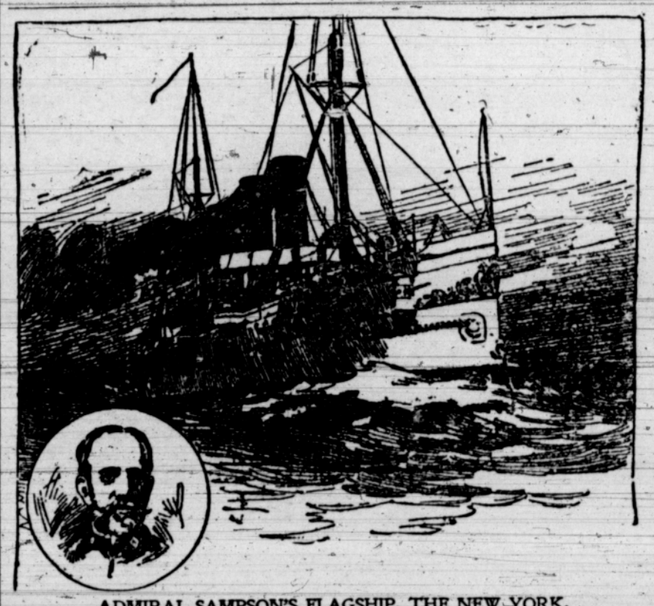
Spaniards Allowed Her to Cross First Defense Line—Number of Victims Not Reported—Fleet Renewed Bombardment of Forts and Squadron.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 6.—The American fleet, according to advices received by cable from Santiago de Cuba, the cable being under Spanish control, opened fire again at 3 o'clock this morning on the fortifications and warships.

The cannonade was well sustained until 4 A. M.

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

One officer, one engineer and six sailors were made prisoners by the Spaniards.



ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLAGSHIP, THE NEW YORK.

10:26 A. M.—A dispatch from Santiago says that the vessel sunk is understood to be the Merrimac. Only the extremities of her funnel and two masts are seen above water.

The News From Port au Prince.

Port au Prince, Hayti, June 6.—This morning at 8 o'clock, the American squadron began the bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, and a lively cannonading ensued for two hours, which silenced the Spanish batteries.

An American vessel, the Merrimac, described in the cable from Santiago as an auxiliary cruiser, made a dash to force the entrance, succeeded in passing the first line of defenses, but was torpedoed about 500 feet up the channel. She went down "perpendicularly." An officer, an engineer and six seamen were taken prisoners. The number of victims is unknown.

Only the funnel and mastheads of the sunken vessel can be seen.

There is great excitement in the city. A part of the population assisted in the fighting on the heights. Every body is astounded at the audacity of the American vessel.

The American squadron was cruising all the while in the offing.

(It will be noted that there is an important discrepancy as to the time at which the bombardment is said to have begun this morning between the dispatches from Cape Haytien and Port au Prince, the former saying 3 o'clock and the latter 8 o'clock. It is possible that this arises from a confusion between the figures 3 and 8. The Santiago advices in reference to the sunken vessel as an auxiliary cruiser is probably a mistake. The Merrimac is a collier, and has always been a collier.)

Navy Department's Advices.

Washington, June 6.—Notwitstanding the rather positive statement coming from Jamaica to the effect that the second Spanish fleet from Cadiz has crossed the Atlantic and is about to join Cervera at Santiago, the officers of the navy department refuse to be frightened at what they declare to be a bugaboo. It appears that the basis of their confidence is a telegraphic report of as late date as yesterday, declaring that the Cadiz fleet is still at Cadiz. Moreover, they know that there are not as many as 16 ships in that fleet.

London, June 6.—According to a dispatch from Madrid, El Heraldo, with regard to the situation at Santiago de Cuba, says:

"It is one more disenchantment which proves that there is no remedy for Spain's misfortunes. Cervera's squadron at Santiago is of little advantage, either to itself or to what it represents. It can neither hinder the Yankees' expedition, nor strengthen the defense of Havana. Spain was never before led through such a strait road of perdition."

Spanish Prisoners Sent Home.

New York, June 6.—Thirty-nine Spanish prisoners, captured on the steamer Rita, off Porto Rico, arrived in this city today on the steamer Seminole. They were turned over to the French consul for shipment back to Spain.

The Correspondent Released.

Havana, June 6.—The correspondents Whigham and Robinson, recently captured after having been landed on the coast, have been released, owing to the representations made in their behalf by Mr. Gollan, the British consul.

A GREAT FLEET.

Sampson and Schley Have Joined Their Forces.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6.—Rear-Admiral Sampson, with the cruiser New York, his flagship, accompanied by the battle-ship Oregon, cruiser Mayflower and the torpedo-boat Porter, joined Commodore Schley's squadron off Santiago Wednesday morning, and their combined commands have the Spanish fleet securely locked in the harbor.

Admiral Sampson left the heavy monitors and light gunboats off Cardenas Monday morning, all danger of the appearance of the Spaniards from the eastward having been removed with the definited information that Schley had hunted them to their holes, and under command of Commodore Watson, the monitors and gunboats returned to reinforce the blockade on the north coast of Cuba.

Admiral Sampson did not assume command of the amalgamated squadrons on his arrival. Each squadron retains its separate entirety, and Commodore Schley has his single-starred pennant on the Brooklyn.

The American fleet off Santiago now numbers 12 fighting ships, two colliers and a cable-cutting ship. Neither the Solace, the hospital ship, nor the Red Cross ship State of Texas, which the dispatch boat Dauntless passed on her way here, has yet put in an appearance. The fighting ships are the New York, Brooklyn, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Dolphin, Mayflower and Vixen, and the torpedo-boat Porter. There is every indication that active operations will begin at once.

The cable which binds Cuba to Madrid and the outside world was cut today.

Pending the execution of Admiral Sampson's plan of campaign, our ships form a cordon about the entrance of Santiago harbor to prevent the possible egress of the Spaniards.

Communication has also been had with the shore. The mountains and hills which surround Santiago are in full possession of the Cuban insurgents.

The reconnoissance made by our ships, principallly the smaller yachts and torpedo-boats, which are able to creep close inshore at night, has pretty definitely determined the location and character of the defenses of the harbor. Several new batteries have been thrown up on the high ground on each side of the entrance, and it is evident the Spaniards are prepared to make a strong resistance.

NOT A SPANISH VICTORY.

Collier May Have Been Sent in to Blockade the Channel.

Washington, June 6.—The Post says There is absolutely no doubt in the minds of the naval officials in Washington that the sending of the collier into the harbor was a prearranged move on the part of Admiral Sampson. The use of a collier, the unusual hour of the morning, the necessity of blockading the channel so as to relieve some of the ships of the squadron from remaining stationed off Santiago, the importance of discovering whether the mines were effective—all these make it certain that the Merrimac was deliberately sent to her destruction. It was not a Spanish victory—it was a cleverly arranged scheme on the part of the American Admiral, and it was successful.

The eight men in a Spanish prison are the real heroes of the war. If the Merrimac went in under her own crew, it is interesting to know that her complement of officers consisted of Commander J. M. Miller; Lieutenant W. W. Gilmer, executive officer; Ensigns J. R. Y. Blakely and J. M. Luby, and First Engineer R. K. Crank. Miller is from Missouri, Gilmer from Virginia, Blakely from Pennsylvania, and Luby and Crank from Texas.

It is expected that reports will be received today from Admiral Sampson which will give details of the Merrimac's destruction, and the names of the eight men who have been captured.

John U. Smith Indicted.

Port Townsend, June 6.—The steamer Farallon, which arrived here tonight, from Alaska, brings news that in addition to the indictment of eight customs officers, the grand jury at Sitka has brought in two true bills against John U. Smith, ex-United States commissioner at Skagway, on charges of extortion and accepting bribes. Smith has been arrested.

The Merrimac.

Baltimore, June 6.—The Merrimac was purchased by the government from the Lone Star Steamship Company, in April. She was formerly the Norwegian steamship Solveig. She was built at Newcastle in 1894, and was 330 feet long, 24 feet beam and registered 2,194 tons.

Report Confirmed.

The report that a revolution has broken out at San Domingo has been confirmed, the supposed expedition from Cape Haytien being really the departure of Dominican revolutionists.

A NAVAL COMBAT

The Dispatches Report a Battle Off Haytien Coast.

VANGUARD OF CADIZ FLEET

Three Spanish and Four American Vessels Engaged—The Latter Probably Scouts—A Spanish Torpedo-Boat Destroyer Sunk at Santiago.

Cape Haytien, June 7.—The United States troopship Resoulte, formerly the Yorktown, under convoy of the torpedo boat destroyer Mayflower, the convertd Ogden Goelet yacht of the same name, arrived at Mole St. Nicholas Saturday and departed shortly after.

Advices from Mole St. Nicholas say that Saturday, some distance off Jean Rabel, a port on the west coast of Hayti, half way between Port de Paix and Mole St. Nicholas, a combat took place between three Spanish and four Amerian warships. The American ships are said to have withdrawn from the combat. One of the Spanish warships entered the harbor of Jean Rabel for water. Officers of ships lying at St. Nicholas Mole were extremely reticent.

Jean Rabel is an insurgent seaport, and there is no telegraphic station there. It is thought possible that the Spanish ships encountered were the vanguard of the Cadiz fleet. The names of the American ships were not ascertained, but it is believed here that they were probably scout boats.

Troopship Pursued.

Port au Prince, June 7.—According to the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba, there were not more than 17 ships in the offing all day, and it is believed there that the three missing vessels have gone for provisions and munitions of war.

At 6 o'clock this evening, the steamer Nouvelle Voldregue arrived here from Cape Haytien, after touching at all the ports along the coast She reports that yesterday, at Mole St. Nicholas, she saw the United States troopship Resolute awaiting instructions. The vessel was under convoy.

It was ascertained from passengers on the Voldregue that the Resolute had been pursued, between Jean Rabel and Mole St. Nicholas, by two Spanish corvettes. From the same source, it is learned that Admiral Cervera's squadron is not, in its entirety, in the port of Santiago de Cuba, but that only a cruiser, supposed to be the Colon, one torpedo-boat and two auxiliary cruisers are there.

A dispatch from a government source at Port au Prince says:

"A Haytien informant, now in Santiago de Cuba, says the destitution has greatly increased since the bombardment began, and the military commander has been forced to reduce the rations of the soldiers, among whom there is much discontent."

Spanish Destroyer Sunk.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 7.—A dispatch from Port au Prince says a vessel that has arrived there from Santiago de Cuba repoits that the Americans sunk on Friday night the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror.

The assumption, based on dispatches from Madrid, has been that the destroyer Terror, after leaving Fort de France, went to Porto Rico, and it is possible that the Port Antonio dispatch confuses her with her sister destroyer, the Furor, as has several times been done in dispatches from other points.

CHARLES V. GRIDLEY.

Death of the Commander of the Cruiser Olympia.

Washington, June 7.—Captain Chas. V. Gridley, commander of the cruiser Olympia, and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received at the navy department this afternoon in a cablegram from Paymaster Galt, of the navy, dated Kobe, Japan, June 4, and directed to Secretary Long. The dispatch contained this simple statement:

"Captain Gridley died today. The remains accompany me on the Coptic."

Captain Charles Vernon Gridley is the first American officer of great prominence whose death is a direct result of the existing war with Spain. As the commander of Admiral Dewey's splendid flagship and one of the admiral's chief advisers, Captain Gridley achieved distinction at the battle of Manila bay and added to his previous laurels by winning high praise from his superiors for distinguished gallantry and ability. He fought his ship from the conning tower, while Admiral Dewey directed the movements of the squadron from the bridge of the vessel. It was not known for several weeks after the engagement that Captain Gridley had suffered from it, and even now the precise nature of his trouble is not disclosed.

Accident on the San Francisco.

Provincetown, Mass., June 7.—A fatal accident occurred last night on the cruiser San Francisco. By the fall of a whaleboat from the davits, Claus Wessel, coxswain, was drowned and Seaman Stevenson sustained a fractured leg. Wessel was 30 years old. His body was recovered this afternoon.

Great Britain's marine steam tonnage is today 6,720,703—about as much as that of all other nations added together.

Another Strike in Colorado.

Denver, June 7.—A strike has been declared by the miners of Northern Colorado district. Over 1,000 men today decided to quit on the advice of the executive committee of the Colorado Federation of Labor. The miners have the support of the Western Federation of Miners and the Colorado Federation of Labor, the former offering to contribute $50,000 to aid in carrying on the strike. The action of the Colorado coal miners is the outgrowth of long-standing differences between operators and miners, which resulted in several previous walkouts.