

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 17.

VICTORIA B. C. THURSDAY MAY 12 1898.

NO. 21.

DOMINION HOUSE.

Business Is Being Hurried Forward With a View to Early Prorogation.

A Large Variety of Interesting Questions Dealt With at This Sitting of the House.

Quebec, May 3.—Yesterday was probably the last private members' day in the house as, from the present outlook, business will be disposed of and prorogation reached not later than May 24, and it is likely that a motion will be made this evening to give government business precedence on Monday. At present every day on Monday is devoted to government business.

The opposition were in quite an irritable mood. Mr. Foster asked about the writ for Bagot. The prime minister replied by asking another question: "Does my honorable friend think it advisable that a bye-election should be held on lists four years old?"

Mr. Foster had little hesitation in saying that the lists were no older in Bagot than in West Prince and he should be made, why the matter rested here and it was evident from the intimation of the premier that the government desired to hold the election the day after the next.

Mr. Davin inquired whether freight and mailia stores in connection with the military expedition to Yukon were being sent to the coast by way of the Grand Trunk railway.

Dr. Borden replied that a portion was being sent via the Grand Trunk railway and that a larger portion was being sent over the Canadian Pacific railway.

Mr. Foster asked that the house should be informed as to the cause of the military expedition to Yukon.

Dr. Borden promised to make a statement to-morrow.

Mr. Sifton also informed Mr. Davin that Mr. R. E. Anderson had a salary of twenty dollars a month and that Dr. Willoughby as medical officer at the industrial school, Regina, had a salary of one hundred and eighty dollars a year.

Dr. Edwards, a brother of Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., had been appointed to direct these two doctors, at a salary of \$1,400 a year, but in addition to the duties named Dr. Edwards is to attend to the health of the Indian agencies.

He also received thirty dollars a month as medical attendant at the Regina jail. There was no objection to his carrying on a private practice at the same time.

The river steamer Victorian, one of the Canadian Dominion line's Stikine steamers, had her trial trip this morning. She is a typical river boat and a first class vessel for the business of the coast.

The first of the fleet of vessels, which will bring back the miners and their effects from St. Michaels this season will be the steamer Brixham, which sailed from the Sound on Tuesday.

Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo sailed this morning for Honolulu, Suva, Wellington and Sydney with a small complement of passengers, the waving apparently caused a falling off in ocean travel. She had scarcely any freight, and but three passengers from this port.

According to the Sound newspapers, it is quite likely that the steamer North Pacific will continue on the Victoria-Seattle route, being put on in opposition to the Kingston, and running on the old time card of the Rosebank.

The new steam freighter being built at Lee's saw mill for the steamer practice will be launched to-morrow afternoon. She is 110 feet long, 22 feet on the beam and capable of carrying about 275 tons of freight.

C.P.R. steamer Athenian left for Wrangell, Juneau, and Skagway this afternoon with about 150 passengers on board, and a large amount of general freight.

Mr. McNeill inquired if the prime minister had yet decided to grant him a day for the discussion of the following resolution: "That the state of affairs in Great Britain and her colonies by which the trade within the Empire is being placed on a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had not been in a position to do so.

Some days ago there was a reference by Mr. Mills of Annapolis, to the mayor of Annapolis, "another traitor." Mr. McNeill, of Inverness, taunted Mr. Mills with having been beaten in the election of 1897.

Mr. Mills got up and denied emphatically that he was beaten in that contest. Thereupon Mr. McNeill, in a speech to Mr. L. Gillies, Annapolis, as follows: "Mr. Mills denies having opposed you." In reply he received the following message, dated April 29: "Mills brought out an opponent in majority contest and drove fifteen miles to see two voters. His canvass was a vote for Mills was a vote for him; that would never do to have me elected in Annapolis. I defeated him and will do it again." Mr. McNeill, in reply, said that he was not in a position to do so.

Mr. Sifton stated that Charles A. Jones, appointed to the immigration work at Winnipeg, spoke both German and French.

Seizure of Civil Servants' Salaries. After a number of notices of motion in its new shape declaring all monies received from the government of Canada liable to attachment according to the writs of the various provinces, came before the house again in committee of the whole.

Mr. Borden advanced reasons against the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Blair strongly opposed the bill. The person who gave credit should take the ordinary precautions. The bill would embarrass the functions of the government.

Mr. Olin said that under this bill Her Majesty's writ would run against herself.

Messrs. Fisdale and Ingram also opposed the bill, and Messrs. Fortin and Angers favored it.

Sir Adolphe Caron opposed the bill. On a vote the committee was ordered

to report the bill by fifty to twenty-three. The bill was reported and will go to the order paper for a third reading.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier voted against it, as did Messrs. Blair, Mulock, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Mr. McCarthy and Sir Adolphe Caron. Messrs. Fisdale, Fortin and Fisher voted for it.

Protection of Employees. In committee the consideration of Mr. Cassey's bill making companies liable for compensation to disabled employees, even where there is negligence on the part of the employee, was resumed, the question of constitutionality being raised by Mr. Blair.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier consented to allow the bill to be reported, subject to the opinion of the minister of justice.

Mr. Ellis moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said this amendment would be referred to the minister of justice at the same time and thereupon the bill was read a second time and the house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

Mr. Toledano moved that the bill should not apply to railways not declared to be of general advantage to Canada or to two of the provinces.

HON. D. MILLS ON WAR

Opinion of the Minister of Justice Expressed in an Interesting Interview.

He Declares Canada Has Many Reasons for Sympathizing With the States.

Ottawa, May 3.—The Hon. David Mills, minister of justice and leader of the Canadian senate, was asked by your correspondent for an opinion in regard to the war between Spain and the United States.

"The people of Canada," said Mr. Mills, "sympathize with their neighbors across the boundary. They are in a large measure of the same race, speaking the same language, and having their roots in the same soil."

"But for what purpose is the war undertaken on the part of the United States?"

"That is a question not very easy to answer. The general impression made on the minds of the people of this country is that Cuba has been misgoverned, that the Cubans have been goaded into rebellion and that in fighting against Spanish oppression they have been very cruelly treated by the Spanish authorities wherever they have fallen into the hands of Spanish officers or soldiers."

"Do you think that the position taken by the senate in favor of Cuban independence is a just one?"

"I say again, I do not know enough about the facts to express an opinion, but there are certain things that are taken into account in forming the public mind."

"Cuba ought to have a regularly constituted government, under whose direction law was being administered, and under whose direction and control the insurgent army is maintained."

"The Japanese are becoming exceedingly fond of flour bread instead of rice."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

existed at the time between Britain and Russia, and the United States contended that the action of Sir John Crampton was a violation of the neutrality of the republic. The same thing, perhaps, could not be said of the action of the American consul at Montreal, as the peace between the United States and Spain had not been broken at the time."

"What do you think will be the effect of the war as between the British Empire and the United States?"

"I think one effect will be the drawing of the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon family more closely together than they have been since 1776. It is in the interest of the world that a cordial alliance should exist between the British Empire and the American republic. If they are united that union will go a long way to settle the affairs of mankind by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of natural justice."

"The people of Canada," said Mr. Mills, "sympathize with their neighbors across the boundary. They are in a large measure of the same race, speaking the same language, and having their roots in the same soil."

"But for what purpose is the war undertaken on the part of the United States?"

"That is a question not very easy to answer. The general impression made on the minds of the people of this country is that Cuba has been misgoverned, that the Cubans have been goaded into rebellion and that in fighting against Spanish oppression they have been very cruelly treated by the Spanish authorities wherever they have fallen into the hands of Spanish officers or soldiers."

"Do you think that the position taken by the senate in favor of Cuban independence is a just one?"

"I say again, I do not know enough about the facts to express an opinion, but there are certain things that are taken into account in forming the public mind."

"Cuba ought to have a regularly constituted government, under whose direction law was being administered, and under whose direction and control the insurgent army is maintained."

"The Japanese are becoming exceedingly fond of flour bread instead of rice."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

"The quantity imported during 1896 was upwards of 150,000 barrels, nearly all from the state of California and the territories of Washington and Oregon, U.S. It is shipped in 49 pound bags four being equal to a barrel."

WAR MOVES SLOWLY

Nothing of Any Startling Importance Reported in To-Day's Dispatches.

Two Very Interesting Interviews With Spanish Statesmen on the Situation.

Madrid, May 10 (11:30 a.m.)—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Bojano has arrived there, protected by Spanish warships. She was chased by an American warship. The dispatch also says that provision ships have arrived, assuring Porto Ricans a supply for several months.

Chaos at the Philippines. London, May 10.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that Admiral Montojo, commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore of Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace at the latter place.

It is added that the hospital at San Roque, filled with Spanish soldiers, was set on fire by shells from the Boston, and Sisters of Charity were killed while removing the wounded.

Massacre are reported to have occurred outside Manila, the insurgents children being the Spanish women and children.

British Steamer Boarded. Gibraltar, May 10.—The British steamer Narva, from Bari, April 25th, for London, has arrived here and reports having been boarded at 1 o'clock on the morning, 18 miles east of the coast, by an armed party from a Spanish cruiser, which fired several shots at the steamer. The officers in command of the boarding party examined the papers of the Narva, then allowed her to proceed.

Spanish Freighter. Hongkong, May 10.—A fresh example of Spanish treachery seems to have come to light. It is said that three priests and Sisters of Charity at the Cavite hospital, bearing the name of the American Admiral Dewey, were used to massacre the sick and wounded, which, naturally, he did not do. The Spaniards, it is added, thereupon attacked the American hospital.

Working With the United States For the Freedom of Cuba. New York, May 9.—A commissioner sent to Gomez's camp has returned here bringing the Cuban letter's formal official thanks in behalf of Cuba to the United States, one each to President McKinley and one each to General Miles and Admiral Sampson, also thanks to the World's Fair Key.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Kate Spencer, of Havana, May 8 (via Key West), May 10.—The French steamer, the Fulton, a school ship, passed off Havana harbor about 4 o'clock this morning. The American warships lying outside closed in on the steamer, and the Fulton was ordered to stop. The Fulton was ordered to stop.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Kate Spencer, of Havana, May 8 (via Key West), May 10.—The French steamer, the Fulton, a school ship, passed off Havana harbor about 4 o'clock this morning. The American warships lying outside closed in on the steamer, and the Fulton was ordered to stop. The Fulton was ordered to stop.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Kate Spencer, of Havana, May 8 (via Key West), May 10.—The French steamer, the Fulton, a school ship, passed off Havana harbor about 4 o'clock this morning. The American warships lying outside closed in on the steamer, and the Fulton was ordered to stop. The Fulton was ordered to stop.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Kate Spencer, of Havana, May 8 (via Key West), May 10.—The French steamer, the Fulton, a school ship, passed off Havana harbor about 4 o'clock this morning. The American warships lying outside closed in on the steamer, and the Fulton was ordered to stop. The Fulton was ordered to stop.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Kate Spencer, of Havana, May 8 (via Key West), May 10.—The French steamer, the Fulton, a school ship, passed off Havana harbor about 4 o'clock this morning. The American warships lying outside closed in on the steamer, and the Fulton was ordered to stop. The Fulton was ordered to stop.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Kate Spencer, of Havana, May 8 (via Key West), May 10.—The French steamer, the Fulton, a school ship, passed off Havana harbor about 4 o'clock this morning. The American warships lying outside closed in on the steamer, and the Fulton was ordered to stop. The Fulton was ordered to stop.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Kate Spencer, of Havana, May 8 (via Key West), May 10.—The French steamer, the Fulton, a school ship, passed off Havana harbor about 4 o'clock this morning. The American warships lying outside closed in on the steamer, and the Fulton