

committee should be adopted. The bill was discussed in committee and report should not be accepted.

Senate then went into committee. Franchise bill, which was discussed until six o'clock, was discussed in evening session. Senator Boulton moved the adoption of the committee appointed to report on the probable cost of opening up direct communication between the railway system of Canada and the navigable waters of the continent.

British Warship Linnet Brings Further News From the Seat of War in the Pacific.

Working to Starve the Spaniards to Submission—Dewey Awaiting Reinforcements.

S. Linnet (Captain Smyth) which is at Hongkong on the 12th inst., then the Hongkong, and the Linnet at the seat of war.

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SPANIARDS VICTORIOUS IN BATTLE

Americans Repulsed With Loss of 1,500 Men.

Little Damage Inflicted on the Shore Batteries, Which Were Not Silenced.

The Spanish Included the Cruiser Reina Mercedes, Which Was Sunk.

Madrid, June 8.—A semi-official note published to-day, purporting to give an account of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet on Monday last, says: "The American navy last attacked Santiago de Cuba, and a bloody encounter ensued. The Americans made three attacks on the Spanish marine and land batteries, which were repulsed with heavy losses, estimated at 1,500 men. American projectiles, however, sunk the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes.

10 a.m.—Despatches received from Havana say: "The Americans were again repulsed at the last bombardment of Santiago de Cuba."

Continuing, these reports assert that the damage done the batteries and town was "unimportant and already repaired," adding: "Spanish guns did not cease firing for an instant during the fight, and the batteries were in condition to reply to the enemy's fire. During the second attack, General Orondez was on board the Reina Mercedes and personally assisted in working the guns. Every one regards Colonel Orondez and General Linares as the heroes of the day."

According to official Spanish despatches received here the exact loss to the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba on Monday was as follows: "Our forces were killed, wounded, or missing, including General Orondez, slightly wounded; sea forces, second officer in the command of the Reina Mercedes, four sailors, 29 marines, killed; and an officer and 11 sailors wounded. Official despatches also say that the men wounded, including Colonel Orondez, were able to attend to their duties.

An Insurgent Victory.

New York, June 8.—News has just reached the Cuban junta in this city of a victory achieved by the Cuban forces over a division of the Spanish army at Jiguani, province of Santiago, on May 22. It was one of the most decisive battles which the patriots won for many years, and marks the beginning of the war as declared by the British against Spain. A column of Spanish soldiers, 1,200 strong, acting under orders from Havana to attack the town of Jiguani, was defeated by the Cuban forces, and the town of Jiguani, after having destroyed their forts and fortifications to prevent their being falling into the hands of the insurgents and camped at Jiguani, where they expected to remain awaiting further orders.

San Juanita is manoeuvring very dexterously and refraining from giving any pledges to the reformers on the plea that under the present circumstances any definite solution must be postponed until the end of the war.

The Fight at Santiago.

London, June 8.—Morning papers are inclined to doubt the account of the destruction and silencing of the forts at Santiago, but believe that the bombardment was intended to draw the Spaniards' attention from a landing elsewhere.

The next day or two ought to see exciting events in Cuba.

The sinking of the Reina Mercedes is regarded as probable, for it is known that her boilers are defective and that she had no armor deck. The wounding or death of Colonel Orondez means a serious loss to Spain. Orondez being a Spanish colonel, seven captains and several other officers, besides 100 soldiers. Spanish losses amounted to 70 dead, besides a large number of wounded. Included in the Spanish losses were thirteen officers. The Cubans sustained heavy loss, but considerably smaller than the Spaniards. They captured 45 killed, including five officers of lesser rank, and about 60 wounded. After the battle the Cubans returned to Jiguani, where they received a large quantity of arms and ammunition from the deserted Spanish camp, together with provisions and other supplies. The enemy had been compelled to leave behind. These were much needed and were sent to the headquarters of the general camp at Bayamo.

France and Russia Anxious.

London, June 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says the French and Russian governments are exchanging views as to the expediency of subjecting such conquests as the United States make good in the China seas to European sanction.

Insurgent Success Near Manila.

London, June 8.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated June 3, says: "The Spaniards in the church at Cavite are still holding out, but the insurgent town of Cavite is being captured by the insurgents. This is an important point at the back of Cavite province, and its possession by the rebels is a matter for concern to the Spaniards, because it is the outlet to the surrounding country and through it supplies are brought to the city of Manila. It will have an important bearing on the operations for a further advance toward the city."

It has been found impossible to conclude from the inhabitants of Manila the insurgents' success and it has cast a gloom upon the foreign residents.

For the more anxious than ever to get away. For the women and children have been sent to Cavite, where they are under the protection of the Spaniards. The most friendly relations exist between Dewey and the consular representatives and commanders of the European warships in the bay. The Spaniards who have been captured are a sorry looking lot.

If they are a fair sample they will be no match for the American troops.

Probable Junction With Insurgents.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 8.—According to the latest three advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated Monday night, the bombardment which began at 7.45 a.m. yesterday and continued until late in the morning was resumed again for a short time about midnight. It was then believed that the Americans had effected junction with the insurgents near Daquiri, east of Agadores and near the railway to Santiago.

Negotiations For Peace.

London, June 8.—A despatch to the Standard from Paris says: "Reports of negotiations for peace continue to be spread. It is generally believed, however, that France and Russia are exchanging views as to the expediency of subjecting such conquests as the United States may make good in the China seas to European sanction. In other words, whether the Americans, having conquered the Philippines are to be allowed to retain their conquests, save by 'leave of the powers.'"

Americans Were Repulsed.

London, June 8.—The Times, commenting upon the fact that the Cuban authorities have permitted its correspondent, Mr. Knight, to forward a despatch to the Monday engagement, says: "His despatch says the American fleet was repulsed, and the statement that the Americans were repulsed again is probably correct."

The editor, summing up the situation, says: "Spanish obstinacy may prolong the war for months. The American government is acting wisely and prudently in refusing to send to Cuba an army of untrained volunteers. Little attention need be given peace rumors."

The Santiago Victory.

London, June 8.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Haytien says: "The American victory at Santiago has cleared the way for the entrance of Admiral Sampson and the destruction of the Spanish fleet. As the Santiago land defenses are reported weak it is likely that the city will yield to a vigorous attack."

It is reported that the commander of the Reina Mercedes is the second in command of the Spanish fleet under General Orondez, and that the vessel was killed during the engagement.

The combined American and insurgent forces are entrenched near Daquiri, mounted in preparation for a further advance toward Santiago.

From Spanish sources come the report that a party of Americans landed at Agadores. Whether true or what was the result is not known here.

Spain and the Philippines.

London, June 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "El Liberal calls upon the government to take steps promptly to satisfy public opinion, which is clamoring for the immediate despatch of a relief expedition to aid Captain-General Augustin in forcing the Americans to leave Manila. This is a demand which the government has refused to entertain, and the agitation for disaffection among the natives of the island of Luzon."

"The nation," says El Liberal, "has remained patient only because it believed that the government would really arrange such an expedition."

El Liberal advocates a similar course, insisting that the fate of Spanish rule in the Philippines could this way be saved.

El Heraldo is even more energetic in its call upon the cabinet to act before it is too late.

The press campaign is evidently intended to exercise pressure upon the government before the reserve fleet at Cavite receives final instructions from the admiralty expected by Admiral Cervera.

Reports from the Philippines state that the Spaniards, thanks to promises of reforms and the energy of the local authorities, have succeeded in the propaganda against Aguinaldo, who admits he has not met with the support which he expected from the natives.

The Americans have been preparing defenses at the mouth of the bay ever since the Spanish authorities set a rumor afloat among the natives that a relief expedition was on the way and expected very shortly.

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of transports with its convoy of war is well on its way to Cuba.

Camara to the Rescue.

London, June 8.—A special to the Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar says that Admiral Camara will start for Cuba in a fortnight.

Rebels Approaching Manila.

London, June 8.—The Manila Railway Company has received the following dispatch from Manila: "The line has been cut at the first section; the rails have been removed, and there is no means of communication between the second and third sections. The rebels are approaching Manila and an attack is expected any day."

Americans Repulsed at Agadores.

Madrid, June 8.—In a newspaper despatch last night, Captain Anson, minister of marine, read Admiral Cervera's despatch and a dispatch from Blanco to the effect that the rebels had effected junction with the insurgent force to effect a landing at troops at Agadores and the chief seat to Admiral Cervera's despatch, unanimously congratulated the army and navy.

SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

Hot Weather Not to Interfere With War Activities Will Be Pushed.

New York, June 7.—Summer has set in in the East, and a more torrid heat in Florida and Cuba than in Washington, but summer weather is not to be wasted by the administration in the Washington, correspondent of the Times.

The Spanish forces in Cuba may have been repulsed, but the policy of prolonging the war to drop when summer comes on, and they may be inclined to continue their old habits of climatic wars. The one thing the administration will create a very different impression before the summer is over.

After a brief experience of the proper camping with the army, the responsible members of the war department prevent the exact nature of these orders from becoming known.

That every effort is being made by all camps, the president thinks there will be less danger of troops being repulsed, even though it be in Cuba or Porto Rico, than there would be in camps remote from the seat of war and in more schools for drilling.

It has come to be the opinion of medical men of some experience and judgment of climatic wars, that the army will be quite as well off during the summer when they can reach the enemy and keep him from going to sleep too frequently, as they would be during the winter when they are in the open.

The determination to make the campaign a hot one from the beginning to the end is being carried out as well as possible. There are some days when the weather is very sultry, but the war department is not to be deterred by such a thing.

Some of the old men in the quarters, general staff, the commissary general's department, and in other branches, have been running business as if it had been run for forty years, but the new men are not to be deterred by such a thing.

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FROM THE CAPITAL

Commons Passes an Address to Lord Aberdeen on His Leaving Canada.

All Parties Join in Agreeing That Their Excellencies' Administration Was Praiseworthy.

Ottawa, June 8.—The Commons to-day passed an address to Lord Aberdeen on the occasion of his leaving Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke last night, and Mr. Foster said that although there was a constitutional difference of opinion between Sir Charles Tupper and the Government-General, and although he shared Sir Charles' views, still all parties would join in agreeing that their Excellencies' administration in Canada was excellent and that they shared this good feeling with all classes in the country.

HURRY ORDERS AT TAMPA.

Arrangements Proceeding for the Rapid Movement of Troops.

New York, June 7.—A special to the Times from Tampa, Fla., says: "Signs are multiplying here which confirm the impression that the revolution is in progress. The responsible members of the war department prevent the exact nature of these orders from becoming known."

That every effort is being made by all camps, the president thinks there will be less danger of troops being repulsed, even though it be in Cuba or Porto Rico, than there would be in camps remote from the seat of war and in more schools for drilling.

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REVOLUTION IN DOMINGO.

General Pablo Villanueva Has Landed at Monte Cristo.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 3.—The carrying away by the Fanita of the Dominicans is regarded by the Spanish consul as an act of piracy, and he has entered formal protest with the Haytien authorities. The majority of the Dominicans who have been shut up in the hold of the Fanita to escape attention, General Sidro Jimenez and General Pablo Villanueva were believed to have been on board. It is also noted that the former has long been publicly mentioned in Domingo as a desirable man for the presidency.

General Villanueva fought bravely against President Henrich, and it is alleged for this was exiled. He has been living in Great Inagua, Bahamas, for some time past, and the Fanita is said to have stopped there to take him aboard. Preparations for the revolution are said to be in progress, and there is a strong belief here that the revolution is sure to be a success.

The Dominicans have already reported that the revolutionists have been defeated, but the report is not generally believed. According to the impression which prevails at Cape Haytien, and here, there is a strong belief here that the revolution is sure to be a success.

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THE ELECTIONS.

An Extra of the British Columbia Gazette, issued last evening, contained the proclamation dissolving the Legislative Assembly, and the writs for the elections in all the constituencies.

Nomination day is fixed for Saturday, June 25th, and polling will take place two weeks later, on Saturday, July 9th. Cassiar is the only exception. In that district the dates have not been named. The writs bear date 7th of June and are returnable on or before the 31st day of August.

MORE TROOPSHIPS

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