

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Washington, June 29.—The navy department today posted the following bulletin, giving a report from Admiral Sampson under date of June 22, off Santiago:

"On the morning of the 16th the batteries at the entrance of Santiago were subjected to a severe bombardment by the fleet. The firing was deliberate and in general most excellent. The batteries were quickly silenced. On the 15th the Texas, the Marblehead and the Suanee destroyed the fort at Guantanamo. On the 16th the Yankee engaged a Spanish gunboat off Cienfuegos. On the 17th, Lieut. Harlow, with two steam launches, one under Cadet Powell and one under Cadet Hart, made an examination of Cabanas Bay. The launches were subjected to a heavy and continued fire at short range, and were struck 17 times, although no one was hurt. Lieut. Harlow, in his report, particularly praises the conduct of Cadets Hart and Powell, and Coxswains O'Donnell and Blom.

"On the 19th, Gen. Garcia and his staff visited the flagship, having arrived that morning at Gen. Rabi's camp at Acerraderos. My impression of Gen. Garcia are of the most pleasant character. He is a large, handsome man of most frank and engaging manners, and of most soldierly appearance.

"The fleet has, with my directions, furnished arms, clothing and food to the Cuban forces, both east and west of Santiago. Much has been done in this direction at Guantanamo by Commander McCalla, who has been most energetic in rendering them all assistance possible. Great activity and courage has been shown by the Cubans at Guantanamo, and Commander McCalla is most eulogistic in reference to their conduct. There are about 10,000 Cuban forces in this immediate vicinity.

"On the 17th the army transports arrived, and Gen. Shafter and myself paid a visit to Gens. Garcia and Rabi. The process of disembarkation was rendered difficult by heavy seas, the heaviest which we have had during the three weeks the fleet has been stationed here. By 3 in the afternoon, however, 4,000 men were ashore, and the work was proceeding with great rapidity. The pier was not injured, and one of the steamers went alongside of it. The water supply was not injured.

"The Vesuvius has done almost nightly firing since she has been here, the explosion of the shells producing very great effect."

New York, June 29.—What is undoubtedly the finest hospital ship in the world will steam out of New York harbor next Thursday and proceed to Santiago de Cuba. The Relief, the pride of the war department. The Solace, Uncle Sam's other hospital ship, belongs to the navy department and is on duty in Cuban waters.

For more than a month the Relief has been receiving the attention of carpenters, machinists, plumbers, electricians and medical or surgical experts at the Morgan Iron works. Saturday she floated out of dry dock, and with a few more finishing touches, inside and out, she will be ready to sail.

The Relief, with her splendid lines, her massive steel frame and her modern engines, more than answers every demand from the view point of a ship proper, and from that of the physicians and surgeons she is a dream.

Imagine a ship of this kind divided up into five large wards for the sick and wounded, into store rooms and mess rooms, operating rooms and officers' quarters, fitted with every appliance known to modern medical or

surgical science, including all known instruments likely to be required in surgical operations; two complete X-ray outfits, a microscopical laboratory perfect facilities for photographing and with electrical power everywhere, running the lights and hundreds of fans scattered throughout the ship, whose zephyrs will make the wounded sailor or soldier forget that he is not in his northern home, instead of off the torrid Cuba.

The ship will be the largest, with the greatest cargo of nice things, that any similar vessel ever carried. Hundreds of patriotic women all over the eastern states have heard of Dr. Torney and his ship, and the result has been many contributions of money and delicacies.

In the way of purely medical stores, Dr. Torney has taken pains to supply everything. He last week sent on board several hundred cases of medicinal stores, which he described as pills and powders.

The special plants have been provided which will add infinitely to the comfort of the sick. They are the distilling plant, the ice or refrigerating plant, and the plant for carbonizing water, the gift of Colonial Dames.

The first two will be indispensable in the south in furnishing a plentiful supply of pure, cold water, and the carbonizing plant will make the water more drinkable.

The wards are models in their way. The walls are painted white, the floors covered with rubber tiling and the beds of iron enamelled in white.

Bath rooms abound. They are connected with all the wards, with the private quarters of the medical staff and with those of the ship's officers. There is a special shower bath which would be the making of any bath house on land. It is for sick officers and is so arranged that the shower throws hot or cold, fresh or salt water. All the bathrooms have rubber floors.

For hoisting or lowering the sick or wounded, naval constructor Francis T. Bowles has devised a special apparatus. On the forward side of the main mast he has fitted a steam boom. By its use patients can be taken from a war ship and placed on any deck of the Relief or in any ward desired.

Washington, June 29.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss today approved a recommendation of the commissioner of education that each state and territory be given \$240,000 for the support of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

This is done under authority of the act of 1890, providing funds to be expended in the advancement of these colleges.

New York, June 30.—A dispatch from Cape Haitien today to the Journal says:

"A furious cannonading was heard this morning in the Windward Passage, off Mole St. Nicholas. It is still continuing.

Washington, June 20.—A second case of an attempt to transfer coal from an American vessel to a Spanish merchantman in Mexico has brought out the old time pluck of an American sea captain. The six hundred ton American schooner Clara A. Pinney or New Bedford, some days ago was authorized to clear with 700 tons of coal from Mobile to Vera Cruz on affidavits of reliable citizens of Mobile that the coal was destined for railroad purposes. On reaching Vera Cruz, Captain Pinney was directed by L. Jonblanc, his consignee, to place his vessel alongside the Spanish steamer Maria Herrera. In the presence of a group of excited Spanish sympathizers Captain Pinney bluntly refused, declaring with emphasis that no vessel

in his charge should ever lie alongside a ship bearing the flag of his country's enemy, much less supply her with even a pound of coal. The captain with a crowd at his heels marched to the American consulate and notified the consul, and wrote at once to Gen. Spaulding, acting secretary, that he had placed himself under American protection. Exports of coal to Mr. Jonblanc of Vera Cruz will cease and the department will undertake to fix responsibility and punishment for the deed.

Washington, June 30.—No word has come to the navy department from Admiral Sampson making the slightest reference to the Spanish story of the sinking of the Brooklyn by a shell from the Santiago harbor defenses. As Admiral Sampson is within an hour or two reach of the cable station, and his orders would require him to report instantly on any such occurrence the officials of the navy department have no hesitancy in denouncing the story as a fabrication similar to that gotten out a week ago from Madrid describing the killing of Captain Evans.

The reports received at the navy department of the collision between the Dolphin and the Neward are meagre but indicate that it took place near Key West.

The Dolphin smashed her stern, filling the forward compartment back to the collision bulkhead. She is now on her way to Norfolk to be docked and it is expected that three weeks will be consumed in making repairs.

Vancouver, B. C., June 30.—Late mail advices from Japan say that the president of the Central Tea Guild has telegraphed President McKinley that the tax on tea will check commerce between Japan and America and ought therefore to be reconsidered. Five thousand tea frers will be put out of employment in consequence of the duty.

The district surrounding Yokohama was visited by a fearful storm June 5. The rivers Yoshida, Oka and Canal overflowed, submerging a part of Otomachi, the whole of Aloicho, Sumiyohicho and Onoyecho. At Jin Yumote several houses collapsed and four men were killed.

A bridge over the Banlu river washed away, besides a part of the embankment at Hadano, where two persons lost their lives.

In Tokio 224 houses were flooded. Similar reports have been received from Aichi, Ibaraki, Miye, Saitama and Nagano prefectures. On Yayoyama island, one of the Lochoo group, some 700 houses were damaged, while the wheat and millet plantations suffered to such an extent that production will probably be reduced to seventy per cent.

Chicago, July 1.—There were two deaths—Louis Gill and Christian Kahlert—and sixteen prostrations from the heat in the past twenty-four hours. Three of the prostrated are in a serious condition.

Philadelphia, July 1.—One life was lost and two persons are lying at the point of death as a result of a fire early today in the dwelling of Patrick H. Flannery, 3602 Locust St., West Philadelphia. The fire was started by the igniting of coal oil which Mrs. Flannery was putting on her arm to relieve a rheumatic pain. The fire spread and a child was burned to death before it could be rescued. Flannery was probably fatally burned in attempting to rescue other members of the family. During the progress of the fire, Mrs. Flannery disappeared. It was thought she, too, had been burned to death. Later, however, she was found lying in the street near the house. The woman had become crazed by the loss of her child, and while wandering through the streets, was struck by a trolley car and is also thought to be fatally injured.