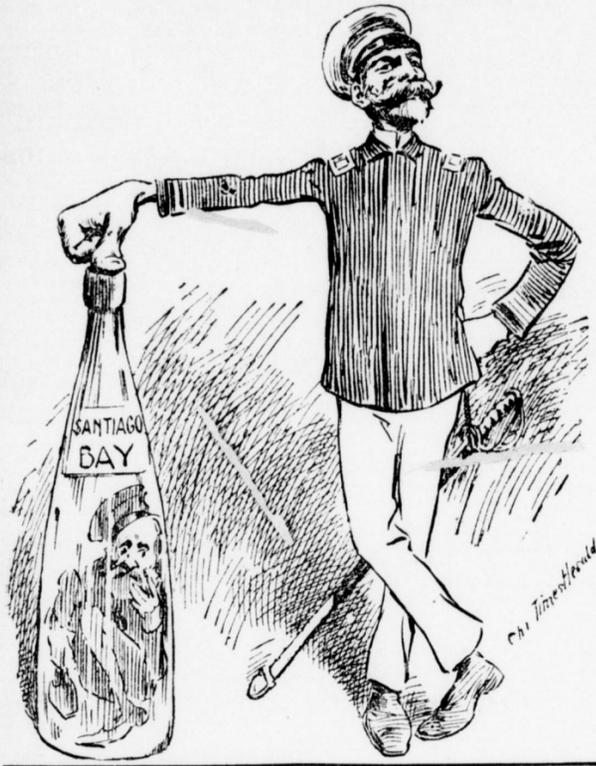


"BOTTLED UP!"



UNDER ONE FLAG.

People of the South and North Observe Memorial Day.

A Grand Outburst of Patriotism from the Gulf to the Lakes Marks the Occasion—Sectionalism Has Been Buried Forever.

Washington, May 31.—In the center of the field of "the bivouac of the dead," the great amphitheater of the National cemetery at Arlington, President McKinley and three of his cabinet yesterday joined 6,000 other citizens in doing honor to the patriotic dead. Ceremonies were held simultaneously in several parts of the cemetery, but the main ceremonies were in the amphitheater close to the old mansion. There 2,000 people gathered, while on the platform was a distinguished company headed by President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretary Alger, Secretary Gage, Secretary Wilson and United States Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, the orator of the day. Prior to the services there was a procession of members of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans and Women's Relief Corps.

New York, May 31.—The celebration of Decoration day in this vicinity was the most notable since the nation has had the graves to decorate. Organizations which ordinarily take no part in the exercises turned out in the parade, which was reviewed by Gen. Gobin, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. All the cemeteries in the vicinity of the city were visited by the soldiers. Lafayette post went to Fishkill to unveil a statue of Gen. Lafayette and present it to the Daughters of the Revolution. All the statues and tombs of martyrs in the city were decorated. U. S. Grant post held memorial services at the tomb of Gen. Grant after the parade.

Chicago, May 31.—In addition to the great number of graves of Union soldiers, 6,000 Confederate dead lie buried in cemeteries here. None of them, northerner or southerner, was overlooked yesterday. After the ceremonies at the cemeteries there was a magnificent parade in the heart of the city. The line of march was ablaze with national colors. The city has never before on Decoration day seen such an enthusiastic outpouring. Practically the whole population turned out to honor the veterans and cheer the volunteer defenders.

Lexington, Ky., May 31.—For the first time since the war the Confederate veterans joined with the G. A. R. in observing Memorial day and decorating the graves of Union soldiers.

Nashville, Tenn., May 31.—The graves of the Federal soldiers in the national cemeteries near Nashville and Murfreesboro were decorated.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 31.—On account of the volunteer army being encamped on ground where thousands of Union soldiers buried here lost their lives during the civil war, the decoration exercises were unusually impressive. The thirteen thousand graves in the national cemetery were covered with flowers and flags. At 3 p. m. a long procession formed and to strains of martial music furnished by the Fourth Ohio regiment band marched to the stand in the cemetery where the exercises were held.

Pittsburg, May 31.—Memorial day was more generally observed in Pittsburg and vicinity than for many years. All the cemeteries in this vicinity were visited and no soldier's grave was left without a floral emblem.

Army Supplies Rot on the Tracks. Tampa, Fla., May 31.—The quartermasters' and commissary departments are having great difficulty in caring for the tons of supplies of all kinds that are being shipped here. The railroad tracks are almost blocked with cars and in consequence of the difficulty of switching, many cars of commissary supplies are spoiling on the tracks. Fifteen cars of bacon have already spoiled. The matter has become so serious that the army surgeons have issued peremptory orders to have the stuff removed at once. Several tons of spoiled meat have been pitched into the bay.

FRANCE IS THE FIRST.

A Reciprocity Treaty is Signed that Gives Mutual Advantages to Both the Contracting Parties.

Washington, May 31.—The United States and France have concluded the first commercial agreement entered into under the Dingley law. The negotiations have been pending for eight months and were concluded on Saturday last, when Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and Hon. John Kasson, reciprocity commissioner for the United States, affixed their signatures to the formal agreement. It makes important changes in the tariff rates on a number of articles constituting the chief trade between this country and France. The particular advantages secured by the United States are on meat products and lard compounds, France reducing her rates one-half on meat products and about one-third on lard compounds. The chief benefits to France are in reductions in rates on brandies, wines, vermouth and works of art. There is no reduction in the rate on champagnes, although the Dingley law contemplated a reciprocity reduction on champagnes in case mutual concessions were given.

By the terms of the agreement the new rates go into effect to-morrow. In the meantime, under the terms of the law the president has issued a proclamation granting the reciprocal reductions specified in the agreement, and at the same time the French authorities at Paris will decree a reduction in the French rates in accordance with the agreement.

Sigsbee Captures a Steamer. Key West, Fla., May 31.—The British steamer Restormel was brought in here yesterday by a prize crew. She was captured while trying to put into Santiago de Cuba with a cargo of coal. The steamer was bound from Cardiff to Porto Rico. The Restormel was captured by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Capt. Sigsbee.

The Restormel was captured under the very guns of Morro castle, at Santiago de Cuba, at 6 a. m. on May 25. She carried 2,400 tons of Welsh coal from Cardiff, presumably for Admiral Cervera's fleet.

The St. Paul had been lying off Santiago de Cuba for six days, and last Wednesday morning the big collier was sighted, making at full speed for Santiago harbor. The St. Paul fired a blank shot and the Restormel came to.

Key West, June 3.—In the United States district court yesterday Judge Locke rendered a decision condemning the cargo of coal of the British steamer Restormel, seized while trying to run the blockade. Judge Locke's decision releases the Restormel.

Dewey Called a Hait. Hong Kong, May 31.—The British cruiser Pique has arrived here from Hoilo and Manila. She reports all quiet in both places. Spaniards are working on the Manila fortifications, but their guns are old and useless and they are short of ammunition. Rear Admiral Dewey has informed the authorities at Manila that he will hold them responsible for the life of the captain of the Spanish gunboat Callao, captured by the United States fleet. The Spaniards threatened to shoot him for surrendering.

Sickness in Dewey's Fleet. London, May 31.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Manila, dated May 26, says: The American warships are still in the bay except a couple of smaller ones, which are being used for patrol duty outside. Rear Admiral Dewey is losing men from disease almost daily. Small-pox and dysentery are said to be rife in the American squadron.

Will Settle International Disputes. Washington, May 31.—The Canadian negotiations which have been in progress here for a week were concluded last night, when a definite agreement was reached for the creation of a commission which shall consider all the subjects of controversy between the United States and Canada and frame a treaty between the imperial government and the United States for the complete adjustment of their controversies. The agreement is now to be submitted to the British government for its approval, and when this is given the organization of the commission will be completed.

WON IN A WALK.

A. W. Stone is Nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Republican Convention at Harrisburg Names a State Ticket—John Wanamaker Withdraws from the Race—Gen. Gobin Nominated for Lieut. Governor—The Platform.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 3.—The only semblance of a contest in yesterday's republican state convention was over the head of the ticket. Col. William A. Stone, member of congress from Allegheny, the favorite from the start won on the first ballot. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and Congressman Charles W. Stone, of Warren, were the other candidates. The fight practically closed Wednesday, when Senator Quay advised his friends that Col. Stone was his choice.

Senator Quay did not attend the convention. He came here Monday night from Washington and was in conference day and night with his lieutenants until yesterday morning, when he started for the national capital. The convention was called to order by State Chairman Elkin, Gen. B. F. Fisher, of Westchester, presented the name of Senator Penrose for temporary chairman and the senator was elected by acclamation. Senator Penrose made a speech on taking the chair. Frank W. Wheaton, of Wilkesbarre, was elected permanent chairman.

The convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate for governor. Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny, presented the name of Col. William A. Stone. Representative Childsey named Gen. Frank Reeder, and Joseph M. Huston presented the name of John Wanamaker. A. S. Shields presented a letter from Mr. Wanamaker withdrawing as a candidate. In the letter Mr. Wanamaker asked his delegates to vote for Charles W. Stone. When Mr. Shields had concluded the reading of the Wanamaker letter the chairman of the resolutions committee was recognized and presented the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

The platform reaffirms the republican platform of 1893; approves the course of the president and congress in the war with Spain; demands a vigorous prosecution of the war to successful conclusion; pledges earnest support to the president in whatever measures he may deem necessary; rejoices with the people of the nation upon the navy's brilliant record in the present war; demands an increased naval force and adequate coast defenses; views with pride Pennsylvania's prompt response to the president's call for troops; reaffirms adherence to the doctrine of protection to American industries; urges the imperative necessity for the construction of the Nicaragua canal; advocates the construction of a waterway connecting the Ohio river with the great lakes and the lakes with the seaboard; reaffirms the law restricting foreign immigration; heartily indorses the administration of President McKinley and commends the administration of the present state government.

Nominating speeches were resumed, and ex-State Senator Allen, of Warren county, offered the name of Congressman C. W. Stone. The roll call showed 198 votes for W. A. Stone and 162 for C. W. Stone. Two delegates were absent. Before the result was announced five votes cast for Gen. Reeder were given to the Allegheny aspirant, the general's name having been withdrawn. Col. Stone having received a majority of the votes, he was declared the nominee amid wild enthusiasm.

Not much time was lost in making up the ticket after Col. Stone's nomination. Senators S. M. McCarrell, of Harrisburg, and John Grady, of Philadelphia, had withdrawn from the contest for lieutenant governor. This left a clear field to their colleague, Senator J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. James W. Latta, of Philadelphia, was renominated for secretary of internal affairs, and Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, and Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie, for congressmen-at-large. Judge William Porter, of Philadelphia, was nominated for superior court judge.

The candidates and Chairman Wheaton met after the convention and elected John P. Elkin, of Indiana, chairman of the state committee.

Mr. Wanamaker's retirement from the fight came as a startling surprise to his delegates and it is understood that he determined upon that course only a short time before his letter was read to the convention. The withdrawal is interpreted to mean that Mr. Wanamaker has placed himself in position to run as an independent candidate for governor if he so elects.

Congressman William A. Stone, who was nominated for governor of Pennsylvania, has been a life-long republican. He was born in Tioga county, April 18, 1846, and received his early education at the state normal school Mansfield, Pa. He served during the war as second lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He has been district attorney of Tioga county and was appointed United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses. He is a warm personal friend of Senator Quay.

Two Steamers and 37 Lives Lost. San Francisco, June 3.—The Australian steamer Monoano has arrived from Australian ports and brings news of the wrecks of the steamers Maitland and Markisworth off the New South Wales coast, with a loss of 37 lives. The steamers were caught in a terrific gale which swept the coast on the night of May 27.

Will Enact Promptly. Washington, June 4.—President McKinley discussed the question of Hawaiian annexation with several representatives who were in conference with him yesterday. He told them it was of the utmost importance that the two houses of congress take prompt action upon the resolution. He indicated that he had received assurances of a majority in the senate which will vote for annexation and is therefore confident that it will become a law. It is generally understood that the resolution will be brought up in the house next week.

WERE LED BY A COWARD.

An Attempt to Overthrow the Government of San Domingo Ends in the Death of Several of the Conspirators.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, June 4.—The mystery surrounding the movements of the Clyde line steamer Fanita is now said to be explained. The reports of an uprising in the republic of Santo Domingo against the power of President Herreaux are correct. The initial blow was struck at Monte Cristo, on the borders of Haiti, the nearest Dominican port to Cape Haitien. It would appear that the Fanita, instead of having on board only 17 Dominicans, probably had 150 on board. The Fanita arrived here on June 1, half empty, bringing from New York provisions for the navy, which she landed at Matthewton, Great Inagua, Bahama Islands. She slipped away the same night and went to Monte Cristo.

The majority of the Dominicans while here were shut up in the hold of the Fanita. Gen. Juan Jimenez and Gen. Pablo Villaguera were on board. The former has long been in the public eye in Santo Domingo as a desirable man for the presidency. Villaguera fought bravely against President Herreaux's alleged usurpation and was exiled.

Friday afternoon the Dominican consul here received a dispatch from President Herreaux saying that an attempted revolution at Monte Cristo had been defeated; that Gen. Jimenez fled at the first fire of the government troops, taking refuge on board the Fanita, and that all the others who landed, with the exception of three, had been killed.

Two of the prisoners are Pablo Villeneuve, son of Gen. Villeneuve, and a laborer named Calderon. They will be executed with the other prisoners.

Gen. Morales and seven Dominicans who shipped here are among the killed. Another person was killed on board the steamer Fanita, which put to sea immediately and escaped.

Gen. Jimenez was regarded as the wheel horse of the revolution which put Hippolyte in power in Haiti, managing the financial end of the movement. When he was here last time President Herreaux warned him to leave Dominica for his own safety.

President Herreaux is said to have recently resumed the arbitrary execution of his opponents; sometimes openly, sometimes stealthily. The tragic disappearances of men of political note have been frequent of late in Dominica.

BONDS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

The Senate Authorizes the Issue of \$300,000,000 of 3 Per Cent—Proposal to Coin \$12,000,000 of Silver is Adopted.

Washington, June 4.—While the war revenue measure was not passed by the senate yesterday, two very important votes were taken—one on a proposition to coin the silver bullion in the treasury and to issue silver certificates against the coin, and the other on the bond proposition presented by the republican minority of the committee on finance. In lieu of the seigniorage amendment offered by the majority of the finance committee, Mr. Wolcott proposed an amendment directing the secretary of the treasury to coin silver bullion in the treasury to the amount of \$42,000,000 and to issue silver certificates against it. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to—48 to 31—several republicans voting for it.

Mr. Aldrich then pressed the amendment of the minority of the finance committee providing for the issue of \$100,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness and \$300,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds to be used only for the payment of the expenses of the war. After an extended debate by the decisive vote of 45 to 31 the bond amendment was incorporated in the bill as a substitute for the amendment to issue legal tender notes. The bond proposition received the votes of 37 republicans, seven democrats and one populist. The democrats who voted for it were Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, Mitchell and Murphy, and the populist was Mr. Kyle. No republicans voted against the issue of bonds, the votes in opposition to bonds being cast by 21 democrats, five populists and five silver senators.

They Ask for a Test.

Washington, June 4.—The owners of the Holland submarine boat, who had proposed to go into Santiago harbor and destroy the Spanish warships at so much a vessel, have requested a practical test by naval officers of their craft. The navy department declined to entertain the first proposition, as it smacked of privateering and was in violation of international law. One objection was that the boat could not be in regular commission and in command of a naval officer. Besides, they contended that she had never been thoroughly tested. Now the boat's owners propose that naval officers go down in the Holland, and then that she be commissioned.

Second Expedition to the Philippines.

San Francisco, June 4.—The second expedition to the Philippines will probably get under way next Tuesday or Wednesday. It will not reach the proportions at first anticipated, owing to the fact that all the vessels that were to have made up the fleet of transports are not ready. An order issued Friday by Gen. Merritt designates the full companies of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments of infantry as part of the second expedition. The troops to go besides these regulars will be the First Pennsylvania, First Colorado and Seventh California, four batteries of the Third artillery and four troops of cavalry.

Must Act Promptly.

Washington, June 4.—President McKinley discussed the question of Hawaiian annexation with several representatives who were in conference with him yesterday. He told them it was of the utmost importance that the two houses of congress take prompt action upon the resolution. He indicated that he had received assurances of a majority in the senate which will vote for annexation and is therefore confident that it will become a law. It is generally understood that the resolution will be brought up in the house next week.

SANK A COLLIER.

Spaniards Demolish One of Schley's Vessels.

Second Attack on Santiago de Cuba is Reported to Have Resulted in the Loss of the Steamer Merrimac—Eight of Her Crew are Said to Have Been Captured by the Enemy.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, June 4.—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 Friday morning on the fortifications and warships. The cannonade was well sustained until 4 a. m. One of the United States auxiliary cruisers, well armed, attempted to force the passage into the harbor. The Spaniards allowed the cruiser to cross the first line of torpedoes, but before she arrived at the second line they discharged at her 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.

A dispatch from Santiago says the vessel sunk is understood to be the Merrimac. Only the extremities of her funnel and two masts are visible above the water. The Santiago advices in referring to the sunken vessel as an auxiliary cruiser, probably mistake her character. The Merrimac is a collier.

Port au Prince, Haiti, June 4.—Friday morning at 8 o'clock the American squadron again began a bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba and a lively cannonade ensued for two hours which silenced the Spanish batteries.

An American vessel, the Merrimac, described in advices from Santiago de Cuba as an auxiliary cruiser, in making 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 masts-heads 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. Everybody 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, between the dispatches from Cape Haitien and Port au Prince, the former saying 3 o'clock and the latter 8.

Baltimore, June 4.—The Merrimac was purchased by the government from the Lone Star Steamship Co. The transfer was made in this city early in April. She was formerly the Norwegian steamer Solveig and was nearly destroyed by fire at Newport News in 1896. She was 330 long, 44 feet beam and had a net register of 2,193 tons. The Merrimac left Norfolk, where she was fitted for government purposes, about a month ago.

Off Santiago, Cuba, June 3, by the dispatch boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica. Rear Admiral Sampson with the cruiser New York, his flagship, accompanied by the battleship Oregon, the 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 on Monday morning. 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 or amalgamate the squadrons on his arrival. Each squadron retains its separate entity.

A SOLID MASS OF ICE.

It Prevents a Relief Expedition from Reaching Imprisoned Whaling Ships.

Seattle, Wash., June 4.—The schooner Brixam brings news that the revenue cutter Bear, conveying relief to imprisoned whalers, is at Dutch Harbor. The officers of the Bear recently attempted to join the overland party under Lieut. Jarvis, but got only 300 miles north of Dutch Harbor. There the ice was found packed solid across Bering sea and all further plans had to be abandoned. No news has been received from Jarvis.

A hurricane which seriously threatened the entire shipping of the locality swept over Dutch Harbor and Unalaska on May 22. During the storm the schooner Helen was driven ashore, though not seriously injured; the ship Wachusett dragged her anchors, and but for the timely assistance of the Bear the bark Harry Morse would have been hurled upon the rocks and broken to pieces.

Here's Another One.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has been informed from an apparently authentic source at Port Antonio, this island, that a Spanish fleet from Cadiz is nearing West Indian waters and should it arrive on the prearranged schedule, it will be off Santiago de Cuba to-day in order to reinforce the fleet of Admiral Cervera.

An Official Report from Schley.

Washington, June 4.—The navy department has received an official report from Commodore Schley regarding his recent attack on the fortifications at Santiago de Cuba. It was read at Friday's cabinet meeting. Schley says that his attack was made for the purpose of developing the enemy's position, to locate their batteries, etc. In that respect it was, he says, entirely successful. Not one of his vessels was touched by the enemy's volleys and there were no casualties on his vessels. He says that he has no doubt that Cervera's fleet is inside of the harbor of Santiago.

ECHOES FROM TAMPA.

Why the Invasion of Cuba is Delayed—Roosevelt's Rough Riders are There—A Harrowing Description of Destitution in Cuba.

Tampa, Fla., June 3.—With the establishment of general army headquarters at Tampa and with Gen. Miles on the ground directing movements of the army, affairs here have taken on a considerable degree of activity, but no embarkation of troops has as yet taken place from this point. Although the work of preparing the army for the campaign continues with unabated vigor, until the fate of the Spanish fleet is settled no orders for the invasion of Cuba are expected. Admiral Cervera is apparently the unknown quantity in this problem of war. When he is disposed of it is probable the opportunity the army has so long waited for will come.

Gen. Miles yesterday made a tour of inspection of the various regular and volunteer camps around Tampa. The main volunteer camp at Palmetto Beach was visited in the afternoon. Gen. Miles reviewing a brigade drill of the Thirty-second Michigan and First Florida regiments. Roosevelt's rough riders, 960 men all told, arrived in Tampa last night and bivouaced in the city. To-day the regiment will go into camp west of the Tampa bay hotel where the Third and Sixth regular cavalry regiments are located. Both Col. Woods and Col. Roosevelt accompanied the regiment.

Col. West, who was in charge of the recent expedition on the steamer Florida, describes the condition of the women and children as pitiable in the extreme. When the Florida reached Point Banes, on the north coast of Cuba, where the supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions were landed, it was met by a crowd of perhaps 800 pacificos, many of them emancipated to the last extremity of long privations. Nearly half these unfortunates were women, and scarcely one of them had more than a single garment and that in tatters. Many of the children were absolutely naked, and their appeals for food when the first boat from the Florida landed on the beach were heart-rending. As far as possible the crews of the Florida and her consort, the Osceola, supplied the pacificos' wants, even giving away their underclothing.

NO LONGER NEUTRAL.

Naval Officials Calculate that Hawaii Has by This Time Become an Ally of Our Government.

Washington, June 3.—Naval officials now calculate that Hawaii has become an ally of the United States in the present war with Spain and at this moment our government is responsible for the protection of the Hawaiians from the consequences of their friendship for us. According to the calculations of the officials of the navy department, the cruiser Charleston arrived at Honolulu last Saturday. She has probably completed the taking aboard of a full coal supply and is now again on her way westward, bound for the Philippines.

The coal was accumulated at Honolulu by United States Consul General Hayward, and in allowing the Charleston to take on a supply to carry on operations against Spanish territory, the government of Hawaii has cast away all semblance of neutrality in the present contest and has thrown in her fortunes with the United States, for unless we protect her she is subject to punishment at the hands of Spain. Moreover the offense against neutrality is to be repeated, for it is expected that yesterday the advance guard of the transports carrying troops to Manila were entering Honolulu harbor to replenish their coal supply.

A GREAT STEEL PLANT.

One of the Biggest in the World is to be Erected at East Chicago.

Chicago, June 3.—The Economist says: Samuel H. Waddell, of Pittsburg, acting for others, has bought 300 acres of land at East Chicago, fronting on Lake Michigan and the waterway from the Calumet river to the lake, and it is announced that on this site is to be erected one of the largest steel plants in the world, consisting of blast furnaces, steel rail and structural steel mills and other appurtenances of a great concern of that class. The works should give employment to 2,000 men at first and later on to twice that number. A harbor is to be constructed at the mouth of the present waterway and ore for the furnaces will be brought from Lake Superior mines by boats. The enterprise is supported by practically unlimited capital and among the projectors is H. C. Friel, of the Carnegie steel works at Pittsburg.

Killed and Ate Ten Men.

San Francisco, June 3.—Mail advices from Australia contain a brief account of a cannibal outrage in New Guinea. A number of native prisoners held at Mombare escaped and fled to the bush tribes. The fugitives gathered a strong force and returned to Mombare. They attacked a peaceful village below the police camp, whose people they suspected of treachery, and carried off all the women. They captured and killed 18 men, ten of whom they ate.

Is Feeling the Way.

Washington, June 3.—If the queen regent of Spain has instructed Senor Castillo to ask the powers to intervene for peace that movement has not yet taken any form in Washington. Among diplomats it is thought possible that Spain is feeling her way toward securing peace, but it is not believed this will meet with active assistance from the great powers.

Will Ask for \$200,000 Damages.

New York, June 3.—The owners of the British steamship Foscoia, which was sunk by the United States cruiser Columbia off Fire Island on Sunday last, will soon present to the navy department a claim for \$200,000 damages. The lawyers retained by the agents claim that the evidence brought out at the sessions of the naval board of inquiry showed that the Columbia was to blame for the collision and that that view seemed to have been accepted by the board. In steaming along without lights or signals of any kind the cruiser violated the international maritime laws.