OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE TERRORS OF "PHOSSY-JAW."

SCOTTISH PRIVATE BILL PROCEDURE.

DEBATE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DUNDEE TRAMWAYS BILL.

[By Courier Special Wire.]

109 Fleet Street, E.C., Tuesday Evening.

We had another reminder to-day of Mr Balfour's view when Lord Arthur Hill at the opening of the sitting brought up the Lords reply to the address in which the Houses of Parliament prayed Her Majesty to do the honour of a State funeral to the late Duke of Cambridge. Everybody knows how the prayer was granted and how well the Sovereign was represented among the mourners, but even after the event the Leader of Business in the House of Lords had to be reminded in order that its terms might be included in the "proceedings of the House."

The programme of business was one not calculated to draw a big house. Discussions on Indian affairs seldom do attract either members or the public, and this afternoon there was little more than a score of men in the Strangers' Gallery, while there were also wide blanks in the benches below. At question time neither Dr Clark nor the Lord Advocate were in their places, the duties of the former were put by Sir Fergusson, while the replies were given by Mr Anstruther. Recent discussions as to the dangerous character to workers of yellow phosphorus, used in the manufacture of matches, and the conviction of Messrs Bryant & May for breaches of the Factory Acts in failing to supply masks of "phossy-jaw," have not been without interest among hon. members irrespective of party. About half-a-dozen questions on the subject were to-day addressed to the Home Secretary. Sir Wm. Ridley gave an assurance that the matter was receiving his most serious consideration, and that of the Home Office Department, and it seems quite certain that the pressure being brought to bear on the Home Office will make the Department use every endeavour to secure its aim for diminishing the evil and for the passing of legislation should legislation be found necessary.

Mr Pirie, in reply to the Member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, confirmed the newspaper report that arrangements had been concluded between this country and the United States under which all matters in dispute between the two countries are to be referred to a Commission. The text of the arrangement had not yet arrived from Washington, and Sir Wm. Ridley could not yet state its exact terms.

Mr Pirie was the hero of an amusing incident just before the Orders of the Day were reached. It is well known that a few Scottish members have set their minds upon having Scottish Bill Procedure Bill dealt with by a Committee consisting of all the representatives from Scotland, with fifteen added by the Committee of Selection. For some weeks Mr Pirie and Mr Caldwell have made up their minds to this effect as a compliment to the Lord Advocate's proposal that the Bill should go before a Select Committee of seventeen members. In consequence of this they may think even surprise was felt when, shortly after Big Ben had chimed the minutes, the Lord Advocate has tried the patience of the House to send the Bill to the Committee. There were always present some irreconcilable Scotch Radicals ready to give the Lord Advocate barring words "I object" The objection has now been put down for a week, and it is evidently Mr Pirie's intention to insist that then the Government must insist. He therefore asked if, when the Order was brought on, opportunity would be given to move an amendment. Mr Balfour said the Government intended to adhere to the decision, and would put down the motion for the first Order for Thursday. It is not unusually severe for him, he pointed out, unusual it was to treat such a non-controversial affair twelve o'clock. He proceeded to think the cap fitted him, and he could hardly be surprised that he had invoked the motion, while he made no position to block it after mid-night on occasions. "Suspicion haunts the guilty mind," says the poet, and the mere presence on the paper of a motion threatening debate after 12 o'clock seemed to itself an almost certain way of preventing progress being made without Government order.

In the case of the East India Loan Bill, Lord George Hamilton asked the House to consider the proposal to issue in this country of a £10,000,000 loan, and to which he could see no addition to the debt. He would go to redeem loans contracted in the past at high rates of interest, and also for railway extensions, and to leave a reserve to meet emergencies such as exceptional disturbance and war. At the close of an address by the Secretary for India expressing admiration of the Earl of Elgin, who shortly vacates office as Viceroy terminates after five years.

The Dundee Corporation Tramways Bill was considered by a committee of the House of Commons during the week ended 25th inst. It is expected to report to-day, and will be taken up in the House of the 21st, on Thursday. The opponents are the two railways, the Caledonian and the North British.

A Bill for a Provisional Order by the Secretary for Scotland under the Bridges (Scotland) Act, 1892, regarding Ferry gas and foot bridge Ferry, was introduced into the House of Commons to-day by the Lord Advocate in the absence of the Lord Justice clerk at present in Scotland, Mr Asquith being in charge of the Bill. Counsel for the Bill, owing to the Standing Orders of the House no provisional order can be introduced after 1st June, Chairman of the Ways and Means decided to ask for leave to dispense with the Standing Orders in order that the Bill might become law. This proposal is to Mar Lodge yesterday afternoon for the inspection of the new mansion house of Fife, which is nearing completion.

Mr Asquith has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to whom it was submitted by the Lord Justice Clerk, to confer the rank and dignity of Counsel to the Queen in Scotland on William Campbell, Advocate, Scottish Bar.

The Secretary for Scotland has appointed Mr Thomas Brown, solicitor, to be Sheriff Clerk of Renfrewshire, in the room of Mr Ferguson, deceased.

In the Upper Salles, President-Elect of Brazil, was the guest last evening at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel by London bankers, merchants, and companies trading with Brazil.

The marriage of Mr Samuel Plimsoll were laid to rest yesterday in the village churchyard at Charton, near Folkestone.

The Rev. W. Watkinson, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, was taken seriously ill yesterday afternoon at Raunds, Northamptonshire, after preaching at the Circuit Conference. The gentleman has been unwell for some time past, fearful of overwork.

Mr Gilbert Austin Davies, M.A., lecturer of King's College, London, was yesterday appointed Gladstone Professor of Greek at Liverpool University College in succession to Dr Rendall.

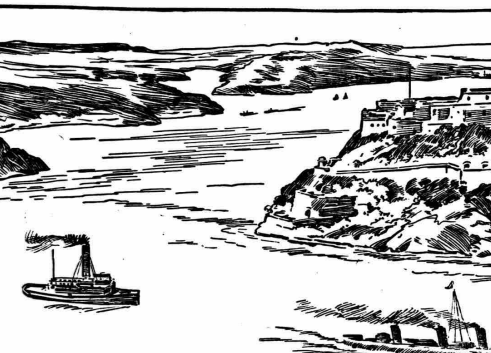
BIG BATTLE AT LAST.

FURIOUS FIGHTING NEAR SANTIAGO

SPANISH FORTS REDUCED TO RUINS.

THE REINA MERCEDES DISABLED AND ABANDONED.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT ON SHORE.



ENTRANCE TO SANTIAGO HARBOUR, SHOWING WHERE THE MERRIMAC LIES SUNK AND THE SCENE OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S GREAT ATTACK.

TREMENDOUS FIGHTING.

LAND AND SEA OPERATIONS NEAR SANTIAGO.

THE SPANISH FORCES LOSE HEAVILY.

CRUISER DISABLED AND DESERTED.

[Central News Cablegram.]

New York, Tuesday.

Five thousand American troops effected a landing at Baiquiri, Punta Cabrera, six miles from Santiago De Cuba, yesterday, and are now entrenched awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. The landing was covered by the fire of the warships, but it was fiercely opposed, and the Americans sustained some loss in killed and wounded.

The troops consisted of three regular regiments of the United States Army, several batteries of field and siege artillery, and 900 marines from the fleet. They arrived in eight transports on Sunday, when their commanding officers received final instructions from Admiral Sampson.

On Monday morning Admiral Sampson's battleships and armoured cruisers commenced a terrific bombardment of the forts and batteries at the entrance to Santiago and of the various shore batteries to the west as far as Punta Cabrera. Ten great warships in all took part in the bombardment, and between them fired no fewer than 2000 shells. The enemy replied in a spirited manner, but their fire was puny compared with that of the Americans.

The smaller projectiles thrown by Admiral Sampson's ships were 8-inch shells. They wrought enormous damage, for some of the Spanish works were practically destroyed after three hours' bombardment.

The bombardment had not proceeded half an hour when it was observed that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes had steamed into the narrow channel from the harbour, and was attempting to place explosives in the wreck of the Merrimac. Other Spanish warships were behind the Reina Mercedes, and it was evident that they had started out to engage the American fleet, but were stopped by the wreck, which had therefore, as claimed by Admiral Sampson, effectively blocked the exit of the Spanish ships.

The battleship Oregon was the nearest of the American ships to the entrance to the harbour, and she at once directed her attention to the Reina Mercedes. One of the first shells fired by the Oregon fell plump on to the cruiser's deck and demolished the funnel and all her top hamper. It was subsequently ascertained that this single shell killed an officer and five seamen and wounded an officer and sixteen men.

The American sailors said that the Spanish ship was badly hit. They cheered loudly, and the Oregon and other warships rained shell upon the Reina Mercedes. The cruiser was struck repeatedly, and before long her crew was observed to desert her. She was then to all intents and purposes a wreck. Meantime the other ships of the attacking fleet were pounding the forts and batteries, making fine shooting.

The Spanish loss in killed and wounded must have been very serious. It has been ascertained that among the wounded was Colonel Ordonez, the famous artillerist inventor of the gun of that name; Captain Sanchez, of the Royal Artillery; and several lieutenants. Several of Admiral Sampson's ships were struck by shell fired chiefly from Morro Castle main battery, but, as far as can be ascertained, up to the present the casualties on our side were comparatively trifling at sea. On land there was a short and sharp fight, and our men suffered some loss.

While the main bombardment was proceeding, and the attention of Admiral Cervera was fully occupied in Santiago Harbour, the troops and artillery were successfully landed near Buiquiri. A strong force of insurgents was entrenched on shore, and rendered effective assistance, enabling the operation to be carried out with trifling loss.

General Pando, however, had sent some 2000 men to Buiquiri in anticipation of the arrival of the Americans, and these soon afterwards attacked the invaders with great fury. The insurgents fought side by side with the American troops, and after a fierce but short engagement the Spanish attack was repulsed, the enemy retreating towards Santiago, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of battle.

The Spaniards were followed for some distance by the insurgents, while the American troops moved to higher ground, and there proceeded to entrench themselves. They will not attack Santiago until they had been reinforced by the 6000 additional troops now on their way from Tampa and Key West. It is believed that General Pando, who is reputed to be a brave and capable officer, will make another attack upon the American invading army before it can be reinforced.

The civil population of Santiago is reported to be flying into the interior.

As soon as the Americans can get their heavy guns on shore the Reina Mercedes, captured by the insurgents, will move forward to the siege of Santiago.

The first news of the stirring events at Santiago was given to New York by an extra edition of the Evening Journal, that enterprising newspaper's despatches having been taken from the scene of operations to Cape Haytien in its own despatch steamer in record time.

Lieutenant Carranza and Senor Dubose have been arrested at Montreal, at the instance of Detective Kellert, for conspiracy in connection with the latter's unlawful arrest on the accusation of stealing Lieutenant Carranza's letter for the American Government. A civil action is also being brought against Lieutenant Carranza and Senor Dubose, damages being claimed of 25,000 dollars.

BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

TERRIFIC EXECUTION BY AMERICAN FLEET.

SPANISH FORTS NOW A MASS OF RUINS.

[Reuter's Special.]

New York, Tuesday.

The Evening Journal has received via Cape Haytien the following account of yesterday's bombardment of Santiago:—

The first gun was fired from the Iowa, and was directed against Morro Castle, where Lieutenant Hobson and his men were reported to be imprisoned. The shot flew wide over the Castle but the second tore one of the batteries to flinders. There were ten rounds in the first volleys passing backwards and forwards from Port Cabrera on the west to Port Aguadores on the east. Not a yard of the coast escaped the shells from the fleet. Over 1500 of these, not counting the shots from the small pounders, were fired.

An hour after the bombardment commenced the American ships moved closer to the mouth of the harbour, where the cruiser Reina Mercedes was discerned attempting to place explosives about the hull of the Merrimac in order to blow her up and clear the channel. A shell from the Oregon landed squarely abaft the pilot-house of the Reina Mercedes, and tore all her upper works to shreds, killing some officers and sailors and wounding many others. Admiral Cervera hereupon ordered the cruiser to be abandoned, and the survivors sought the shore.

The Spanish casualties ashore were hardly less serious. The forts protecting Santiago are now a mass of ruins, Morro Castle being a shapeless pile of ruined masonry and dismantled guns.

Firing was stopped on purpose to give the fleet a chance of dinner, and was resumed at noon. Shortly after this a party of American marines near Buiquiri was attacked by a force of Spanish infantry, and a squadron of cavalry insurgents were posted in the neighbourhood, and with their aid the marines successfully took up a position, making it later on a base from which the Spaniards were defeated with heavy loss and driven back towards Santiago, leaving their wounded behind.

The Americans are now landing heavy guns preparatory to moving them towards Santiago and laying siege to the city.

Admiral Sampson said he did not believe Lieutenant Hobson and his men were confined in Morro Castle.

PLAN OF ATTACK.

MOVEMENTS LIKE CLOCKWORK.

[Central News Cablegram.]

New York, Tuesday.

The New York Journal despatch states that he warships moved like clockwork, and as they moved they fired at every battery that could be seen on shore of which the position could be judged.

When the enormous damage done on shore became evident to the American commanders, they grew more venturesome and took their ships closer inshore, and the battleships concentrated their fire at comparatively close range upon the new fortifications built not long ago under the personal supervision of Colonel Ordonez, the only batteries of any great power by that time remaining intact.

The batteries at Morro and Estrella had been reduced to shapeless masses, hours previously, at the commencement of the bombardment. Morro Castle had been spared because it had been given out by Admiral Cervera that Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant men were prisoners there. Somehow it became known that that statement was nothing more than a ruse, and then Morro was punished for the Admiral's deception.

A despatch sent from Port Antonio, Jamaica, states that the bombardment and stately movements of the ships constituted a magnificent spectacle. The warships, previous to opening fire, assembled six miles off Morro Castle, and formed in double column. The lead was taken by the Brooklyn, which was followed by the Marblehead, Texas, Massachusetts, all turning west. The second line was formed by the New York leading, the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa, and Oregon following and turning east. The Vixen and Suwanee were on the left flank, and the Dolphin and Porter on the right.

It is further reported that the insurgents ashore attacked Santiago during the bombardment on Monday, inflicting heavy loss on the garrison.

It is said to be the firm intention of Spain that, should the Americans destroy all cable communications with Spanish colonies, to retaliate by cutting all cables between the United States and Europe.

The French transatlantic steamer Lafayette has arrived at Corunna from Vera Cruz, Kingston (Jamaica), and St. Thomas. Most of the passengers are merchants of Havana. The steamer carried the official despatches from Spanish authorities, and on board was an aide-de-camp of Marshal Blanco, who is the bearer of sealed papers for the Government.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has despatched by post to the Spanish Ambassadors abroad a Note and memorandum showing, firstly, that the Americans captured Spanish vessels before the official declaration of war; secondly, that they bombarded ports in Cuba and Porto Rico without notice; and thirdly, that they used the Spanish flag at Guantanamo. All these acts, the Note says, are considered by Spain to be an infringement of international law.

SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

A FURIOUS ARTILLERY DUEL.

AMERICANS "SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED."

"SLIGHT DAMAGE" TO THE FORTS.

[Central News Cablegram.]

Havana, Tuesday.

Yesterday ten of the twenty-four American warships stationed outside Santiago de Cuba opened fire on the forts. The cannonade continued three hours, and 1500 shots were fired.

The forts and batteries replied, and a furious artillery duel was carried on, until finally the American ships, apparently very seriously damaged. Nine of their vessels, at all events were seriously crippled.

The forts of Morro Castle and the cruiser Reina Mercedes suffered slight damage. The Spanish lost six killed and eighteen wounded, the latter number including six officers. The American losses could not be ascertained.

[Central News Cablegram.]

Santiago, Tuesday.

Yesterday three American vessels delivered an attack upon Punta Cabrera, opening a heavy fire upon the town.

Most of the projectiles, however, fell amongst a force of Spanish cavalry, at Santa Rosa.

The result of the engagement is not known.

PHILIPPINE REBELS.

FURIOUS FIGHTING.

[Reuter's Cablegram.]

Manila, June 2.

The rebels, who are fighting furiously, have got to within seven miles of Manila, both to the north and south.

On the east the Spaniards held their ground.

The losses have been severe on the Spanish side.

One native regiment has gone over to the rebels, who are confident of success.

Admiral Dewey will not allow the half-savage hordes of rebels to enter Manila, and has warned them that he will fire on them if they cross the Malate River.

The Governor is moving the Spanish population into the walled city, and foreign residents are preparing to embark on board ship.

In a detailed account of the progress of the rebels, dated May 31, Reuter's agent at Manila says:—"The Spanish outposts were simultaneously driven in all along the line. The slaughter was great, one report putting the number of killed at 1000. There was fierce hand-to-hand fighting for 70 hours, despite a furious typhoon which was raging. Natives easily got into close quarters with the Spaniards, and win at every step, slashing fiercely with their knives." The rebels to-day hold Malabon, Parlac, and Bacoor, and are now attacking the suburbs of Santamesa and Malate.

THE ROWDY REICHSRATH.

ANOTHER "SCENE."

Vienna, Tuesday (Reuter).—There was another turbulent scene in the Lower House of the Reichsrath today, the occasion being the presentation by Herr Schoenerer of a petition from 2183 Communes against the Language Ordinances. After having read the text of the petition, the Deputy began to call out the numerous names and petition, but was repeatedly interrupted by the President, who finally refused to allow him to proceed. Nevertheless, Herr Schoenerer continued to read his list of names in a loud voice. The President then called upon other speakers to address the House, among them being the Premier, who wished to reply to an interpellation on events at Gratz. As, however, Herr Schoenerer continued reading, and the uproar created by his supporters showed no signs of subsiding, Count Thun decided that he would defer answering the interpellation until to-morrow. Herr Schoenerer subsequently moved that the whole of the petition should be included in the stenographic report. The President thereupon withdrew his refusal to allow Herr Schoenerer to go on speaking, declaring that he had not known that the Deputy wished to conclude with a motion. Ultimately the House resumed the discussion of the Language Ordinances, the business in order.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

Vienna, Tuesday (Reuter).—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has been adjourned until the 14th inst. According to information from a private source, great political significance is attached to the adjournment. It is understood that the Government will before that date decide on the course of action to be adopted. The general opinion is that before Tuesday next the Reichsrath will be further adjourned, and that after the sittings of the Delegations the sessions will be finally closed.

WELSH COAL STRIKE

CONFERENCE OF THE MEN'S DELEGATES.

A conference of delegates representative of 92,000 Welsh miners was held at Cardiff yesterday. At the outset the report of the proceedings of the workmen's Provisional Committee and of last week's joint conference with the employers was given. The proceedings were of a harmonious nature, the report of the committee being unanimously adopted. After luncheon the conference discussed the proposal of the masters as to whether a sliding scale should again be constituted to regulate wages, a very strong feeling being manifested by nearly all the speakers against what was regarded as an endeavour on the part of the employers to thrust a sliding scale on the men that would be worse than the old one. A proposal to ballot the men on this question was specially negatived by 64 votes to 45. After a lengthy discussion it was resolved by 79 votes to 7 that future negotiations should be conducted on the basis of the sliding scale arrangement, and it was further resolved to approach the owners again with identically the same terms as before.

LUNDIE.

Early Bee Casting at Sunnyhall.—Mr James Staig, head gamekeeper, Lundie, got a very strong swarm of bees yesterday morning, this being the first in the district.

SIERRA LEONE.

REBEL LEADER DESIRES PEACE.

Freetown, Tuesday (Reuter).—The cruiser Blake left yesterday for Eggbaro, Bai Burih, the rebel leader, is now apparently anxious for peace. His followers are deserting him. Colonel Marshall's force has burned Masimirah, Yonnipet, and Mabole. Kasa, all towns in the Kwella district, the inhabitants of which are supposed to have been concerned in the capture of the friendly chief, Pa Gumbu Rokon. The colonial steamer Counters of Derby has left for the Bumpeh River with the expedition under the Colonial Secretary, which is supposed to be Ponguma. No news has been received either from that station or from Malaba for some time.

THE REVOLT IN DOMINICA.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hanover, Tuesday (Reuter).—The Hannoversche Anzeiger states that the health of the President of the Republic of Dominica is unfounded. The sons of the President, who are being educated in Germany, are informed, according to the Anzeiger, a telegram saying their father was well.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Brussels, Tuesday (Reuter).—The International Conference on Sugar Bounties held its annual sitting at Brussels to-day. After the introductory address, delivered by the Belgian Premier, the conference elected its officers, the Belgian Premier being chosen president and the German Minister vice-president. M. Brunet, Departmental Chief at the Belgian Ministry of Finances, and M. Janssens, Director of Taxes, Customs, and Excise, were appointed secretaries to the conference. This evening the Minister for Foreign Affairs will entertain the delegates at dinner. The conference adjourned until Friday.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

THE PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITY.

Paris, Tuesday (Reuter).—It is officially stated that the evacuation of Thessaly being an accomplished fact, the Bank of France has been authorised to pay over the last instalment of the war indemnity.

Constantinople, Tuesday (Reuter).—The three last battalions of the Turkish army of occupation left Volo for home yesterday.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

THE VIEWS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, Tuesday (Reuter).—The Right Hon. G. H. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, has telegraphed to the Australian Premiers that, the exception of the Premier of Western Australia, suggesting a conference to discuss a modification of the Commonwealth Bill to make it acceptable to New South Wales. The Right Hon. Charles Kingston declines to concur with the proposal.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

COUNT POSADOWSKY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

Berlin, Tuesday (Reuter).—Count Posadowsky, Secretary of State for the Interior, replying to questions asked Herr Bebel, a prominent political personage concerning the conduct and tactics which it might be desirable to follow in the Reichstag elections, has written as follows:—"It is our foremost political duty to present a closely-serried front against revolutionary Socialism. The next Reichstag must afford the Government firm support in questions of international competition, and be determined to examine without prejudice the social reform proposals, and more especially the condition of agriculture and of the middle classes. In the interests of the working population the completion and extension of legislation relating to workmen's insurance is beyond all question imperative. If in any constituency there is no prospect of bringing in a candidate who espouses this programme in its entirety, the supporters of the Social Democrat should at anyrate be supported.

THE TRANSVAAL.

NEW JUDGES—ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Pretoria, Monday (Reuter).—Dr Van Leeuwen, Acting State Attorney, will be sworn in immediately as Fourth Puisne Judge, Mr Kock as Fifth Judge, and Mr Smits, formerly of the Cape Bar, as State Attorney.

The accused pleads to the summons in the Schati Railway case was filed to-day in the Commonwealth contains allegations that the Volksraad members between 1890 and 1893, members of the Executive Council, and the private secretary to the President, and the Chairman of the Volksraad received guilty money in connection with the passing of the concession. When interviewed on the subject, the parties accused, most of whom are in Europe, denied the allegations.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

THE MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

HEAVY REPARATION FROM THE CHINESE.

Paris, Tuesday (Reuter).—M. Hanotaux has informed the Council of Ministers that the Chinese Government had granted to France all he satisfaction demanded by the French Minister at Pekin for the murder of Father Berthollet. The terms of reparation were the condemnation of the guilty parties, the punishment of the authorities concerned, the payment of an indemnity amounting to 100,000 francs, the building of a commemorative chapel on the spot where the murder was committed, a deed whereby the Chinese Government grants to France concessions of railway lines connecting Pakhoi, in the Gulf of Tonking, with the valley of Si Kiang, or the Upper Red River, at Kiang Fu. Reparation has, it is pointed out, completed the series of points of penetration whereby trade can enter Southern China by way of Tonking and the neighbouring region.

ALYTH FREE CHURCH DISPUTE.

The Commissioners appointed by the Free Church General Assembly (or, rather, only two of the six—viz., Messrs Watson, Bullionfield, and Mr Balfour, Edinburgh) met here to-day and settle the dispute pending between Rev. James Webster, Free Church minister, Alyth, and his Session here in Alyth yesterday, and took the evidential portion of the work—viz., hearing the Free Presbytery of Meigle, then the minister, and next the Kirk Session, in the conferences were in camera, but we understand, owing to the small attendance of Commissioners (other many will be called for somewhere about the 20th inst.

GLASGOW DIVORCE CASE.

A PASTRY COOK AND HIS WIFE.

Lord Stormonth Darling, in the Court of Session yesterday, heard evidence in an action of divorce at the instance of Mrs Jessie Ross, of Paisley Road, West, Glasgow, against his wife, Helen Roy or Allison, 67 Grove Street, Glasgow. Pursuer is a pastry cook in Glasgow, and he was married to the defender in Glasgow in January, 1893. He got married to her, and lodged there. His wife went to live with her parents. He was in the habit of coming from Ayr to Glasgow as often as he could for two days. At Martinmas, 1893, he took a house in Ayr, but his wife did not care to go to Ayr. In January, 1894, he got a house in Glasgow, and he then lived with his wife's people. He got on quite well with his wife, but with her mother he could not, as he took a house, which they were to occupy on 28th May. On their way home his wife said she had a presentiment that she would never enter the house. His wife's mother began to taunt him with his not being able to keep the house. In consequence he, in February, left the house, and went to reside in lodgings. A child was born to them in April, 1895. When his landlodgings he asked his wife to live with him, but she said she would never go to lodgings. He told her he would not alienate her so long as she lived with her mother. She had never lived with him since. He denied that he assaulted his wife, or that he was in the habit of spending his wages in drink. The defender in the witness-box said that her husband struck her more than once. She was prepared to have lived with him if he had provided a home for her. She did not desert him; it was he who deserted her. The case was continued till to-day.

The subject which Sir Henry Irving has chosen for his Rede Lecture at Cambridge is "The Theatre in its Relation to the State."

ONE MOMENT, PLEASE!

Sufferers from Gravel, Lumbago, Piles, Pains in the Back, Dropsy, Wind and Water Complaints, Diseases of the Bladder, Urinary Organs, Stone, Gleet, Stricture, Sciatica, Rheumatism, and Gout will find a positive cure in Holloway's Gravel Pills. Try a small box, and if not satisfied your money will be returned. Price, 1s 1d. Of all Chemists, or Post Free for 12 Stamps, from

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICAL HALL, Cleckheaton, Yorks.

Don't put off. If you cannot get them, write at once to the Proprietor, and a Box will be sent Post. Sold by Dunlop, Son & Gray, Nethergate, and Messrs Kings Bros., Reform Street Dundee.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

FIERCE FIGHTS IN THE STREETS.

RIOTERS AND POLICEMEN INJURED.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

There was a renewal of the rioting in Belfast last night. The city remained quiet during the day, most of the men who had absented themselves from yards and factories having resumed work as usual. Yesterday, at the Queen's Island men were passing Carrick Hill, the Nationalist quarter, on their return from work about 6 p.m., a number of Nationalists raised a shout, and displayed a green banner. The Islanders gave an opposing cheer, and then some stones were thrown by the Nationalists, who had evidently provided themselves with plenty of such ammunition. Immediately a fierce conflict commenced, the Islanders taking possession of a quantity of building material which lay unprotected hard by, and for ten minutes the air was thick with all kinds of missiles. Only half a dozen police on duty at the outset, and of course, proved powerless, but a hundred of the Constabulary held in reserve at Brown Square Barracks, three hundred yards away, charged the crowd in two divisions, and succeeded in dispelling the combatants. One man's skull was fractured. More disorder is feared.

Another account says:—There has been renewed rioting in Belfast to-day. To-night, while a large body of workmen from the Queen's Island Shipbuilding Yard were returning to their homes on the Shankhill Road, a very serious stone-throwing encounter took place. The workmen raised a cheer, and this was the signal for a shower of stones from Carrick Hill. A vigorous reply was the result, and then stone-throwing became general, a Nationalist mob in Peter's Hill opposite uniting with their friends in the attack on the Shankhill Road mob. After a twenty minutes' conflict, during which the windows in almost every house in the vicinity were smashed, a strong body of Constabulary with drawn bayonets drove the contending parties into their respective districts. The stone-throwing was not directed against the police or the houses, but in the melee many of the police were badly injured. One of the Island Yard workmen was knocked insensible by a constable's baton. He was subsequently conveyed to the Royal Hospital. After the encounter the police made four arrests. At 7.30 the military were ordered out, as further trouble was feared during the night. The damage is estimated at £1000.

After the arrival of the cavalry on Shankhill no serious rioting occurred, though several attacks on the police were made, and the Orangemen and Nationalists repeatedly attempted to reach each other. The police authorities are censured for lack of precautions. Up to a late hour last night only six arrests had been made. The streets are crowded, and the outlook remains threatening.

73 CHARGES OF RIOT.

Yesterday afternoon another stone-throwing affair took place in Belfast, the scene of the encounter being North Street, the Nationalist quarter from that end of the city to Shankhill Road. A police baton charge dispersed the mob, and one arrest was made. In the Police Court he pleaded guilty, there were 73 charges of riot, and, with only a few exceptions, the cases were remanded for a week, the Magistrate in each case refusing to accept bail. An allegation is made that the Constabulary on Monday night bayoneted inoffensive people, who up to a certain point were quite peaceable, and this has created a very strong feeling against the police.

103 POLICEMEN INJURED ON MONDAY.

During the riot on Monday 103 policemen were injured, some of them seriously, while over 100 civilians were treated for wounds in the Royal Hospital, and 72 arrests were made. While the attention of the police was fixed on the Shankhill district, a mob of 500 from the Crumlin Road end of the city proceeded to the Nationalist quarters in Walmer Street, and made violent attacks on the residences, forcing a large quantity of house property. When the police arrived, however, the rioters made off.

MOROCCO.

PLAYING OFF GERMANY AGAINST FRANCE.

Tangier, Tuesday (Reuter).—It is reported from Marakesh that the Government, in order to check the French demands for an extensive frontier rectification, have offered to Germany the usufruct of territory near the Muluya River.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

Tangier, Tuesday (Reuter).—The German Mission to the Moorish Court, consisting of Baron Schenck, the German Minister; Herr Ludecke, the Consul, and other officials, have been compelled to prolong its stay at Marakesh by French claims against Morocco.

CHILI AND ARGENTINA.

REPORTED OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Paris, Tuesday (Reuter).—No news has been received here tending to confirm the rumour current on the Paris Bourse yesterday that war had broken out between Chili and Argentina.

THE PROSPECTS OF ARBITRATION.

Reuter's agent is informed by the Chilian Charge d'Affaires in London that he has received no news confirmatory of the report of the issue of an ultimatum by Chili to Argentina with reference to the boundary dispute between those two countries. The Charge d'Affaires further pointed out that what Chili desired in the event of any difficulty arising in the demarcation of the frontier was to have recourse to arbitration, and Queen Victoria as arbitrator, in accordance with the agreement arrived at between Argentina and Chili last year, and that presumably the Argentina Republic was equally anxious to adhere to the terms of this agreement.

CHESS.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Vienna, Tuesday (Reuter).—In the fifth round of the international chess tournament, which was played to-day, Schiffers beat Schwarz, Maroczy beat Janowsky, Burn beat Trenchard, Showalter beat Pillsbury, Tarrasch beat Chigorin, Pollock beat Albin, Schlechter and Tehigorin, Tarrasch and Lipke, Walbrodt and Baird, and Blackburne and Steinitz were drawn.

AN INVERGOWRIE INVENTOR'S PATENT.

The record was closed in the Court of Session yesterday in an action raised before Lord Pearson by Colin Campbell Calderwood, Tayfield, Invergowrie, against the Soap Stamping Company, London. Pursuer seeks interdict against infringement of letters patent granted to him for improvements in machines for stamping or printing soap, and expenses of the action for damages for infringement. The defence was that the pursuer agreed to transfer his patent, and that he is barred from his action by the existence of Gilmour's patent of prior date. The defenders say their original name was the London and Dundee Syndicate, and in the course of their business they purchased and acquired certain patents for stamping soap, and their engineer erected a machine designed by him to carry the improvements contained in the patent. The defendants offered to cure certain defects apparent in these. In this work it was the pursuer's duty as foreman to assist him, and it was while so employed that he obtained the information which enabled him to make his application for the patent before the Board of Directors. He stated that he had acted in the interests of the Company, and agreed to transfer the patent to the Company on being refunded £1.

THE TELEPHONE INQUIRY.

The House of Common Select Committee appointed to consider the desirability of giving greater facilities to municipalities in connection with telephonic development, heard evidence yesterday from Mr Gilmour, one of the secretaries of the General Post Office. Witness described the steps which led up to the transfer agreement between the National Telephone Company and the Post Office. The Company were not favourable to the transfer, but deferred to the wishes of the late Government. He considered the service of express messengers unnecessary. The extension of the trunk system was progressing, but under a guarantee of the Company the mileage was comparatively small. Rates had been lower where the Company had to compete with a licence of the Post Office. Personally he never approved of the licence given to the Company by the late Mr Fawcett, because he thought that the telephone business ought to be exclusively in the hands of the Government. The agreement had in some points been disadvantageous to the public. The inquiry was adjourned.

The Licensing Commission.—The Licensing Commission met at Westminster yesterday. The inquiry has now entered upon its last phase, and new schemes for national temperance reform are to be submitted rather than local details, which have hitherto occupied the attention of the Commission. It is understood that the trade will be given an opportunity of replying.

SECOND EDITION.

WAR—LATEST.

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

SPANIARDS TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

HOW THE FORTS WERE REDUCED.

THE FATE OF THE MERRIMAC HEROES.

[Reuter's Special.]

On board the despatch boat Dandy, off Santiago, Noon, Monday.

At six o'clock this morning the fleet formed in double column off Morro Castle and steamed west. Of the shore, the Brooklyn leading, then turned westward, while the second line, the New York leading, turned eastward.

The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Morro Castle, the column headed by the Brooklyn taking up its station opposite the Estrella and Cataline batteries. The Spanish batteries remained silent, and it is doubtful whether the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which prevailed.

Suddenly the Iowa fired a shell, which struck the base of the Estrella Battery, tearing up the works. From the moment firing began from Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns a torrent of shells fell on the Spanish fortifications. The Spaniards replied promptly, but most of the shots went wide. Dense smoke settled down around the ships, rendering accurate aiming difficult.

There was no manœuvring of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The ships were so close inshore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hill tops. The firing, nevertheless, was excellent.

Since the previous bombardment orders had been issued to the fleet not to fire at Morro Castle, as Admiral Sampson had been informed that Lieutenant Hobson and his fellow-prisoners were confined there. In spite of this, several stray shots struck the Castle, inflicting some damage.

Commodore Schley's line next moored closer inshore, firing at closer range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc in the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries, the Dixmans and Vixen closed with the small inshore battery opposite, raining rapid fire shots and quickly placing it out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed in to a range of 800 yards, and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and the Texas became terrible. In a few minutes the woodwork of the Estrella fort was in flames and the battery silenced, no more being fired from it during the remainder of the engagement.

Meanwhile to the eastward the New York and the New Orleans had quickly silenced the Castro Battery, and then shelled the earthworks situated higher up. Their later practice was not so accurate owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed in the earthworks, and caused the Spanish gunners to retire.

Shortly after nine o'clock firing ceased while the warships were turning in order to enable them to use their port batteries. When the bombardment was renewed the shells from the American vessels raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in the Cataline Fort, which soon afterwards was also silenced. The bombardment by the fleet was continued until ten o'clock, when the Spanish fire became very feeble. Admiral Sampson then hoisted the signal to cease firing.

Generally, the fire from the fleet was very destructive, many of the earthworks being knocked to pieces. After the squadron retired the Spaniards returned to their guns and fired twelve more shells. Throughout the engagement no American ship was hit, and no one on the American side was injured.

SAMPSON'S DESPATCH.

SANTIAGO FORTS ENTIRELY SILENCED.

[Reuter's Cablegram.]

Washington, Tuesday.

The Navy Department received a despatch from Admiral Sampson announcing that between 7.30 and 10 yesterday morning he bombarded the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, which were entirely silenced.

FROM CERVERA.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

[Reuter's Cablegram.]

Madrid, Tuesday Evening.

An official telegram from Admiral Cervera states that six American warships have been bombarding Santiago de Cuba and the neighbouring coast.

Their shells struck vessels of the Spanish squadron, and on the Reina Mercedes six men were killed and seventeen wounded.

The Spanish troops lost three officers killed and one wounded, and twenty-one wounded.

The Americans fired in all fifteen hundred shells of various calibre.

The damage sustained by Morro Castle and the batteries of La Scoape was unimportant.

Morro Barracks were damaged.

The telegram adds that it was evident that the Americans suffered loss.

BROUGHTY FERRY.

Lipton, Limited.—This noted Company have broken ground for a new shop to be opened up at 44 Gray Street on Friday first, as will be seen from our advertising columns. The premises, which are being fitted up in modern condition, are being fitted up by tradesmen, and on the opening day the two windows will doubtless be dressed with the latest novelties and cho