Scranton Tribune.

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THE BIG FLEET READY TO SAIL

Fifty Transports and Supply Vessels Protected by Sixteen War Ships Will Soon Leave for Cuba's Shores—A Formidable Marine Procession Exceeding in Magnitude the World's Fair Year Naval Review—Admiral Sampson's Account of the Engagement at Guantanamo.

Washington, June 10.—Out of the maze of doubt and contradiction as to the dispatch of the first army of invasion to Cuba, one thing stands out clearly, namely, that the government feeling strong in its present position and plan, is moving cautiously and with the deliberation which it believes will secure success unattended with disasters. With this main purpose in view, the army and navy are co-operating toward the despatch of the troops, some 25,000 in number, under escort of a strong fleet of naval convoys made of sixteen ships headed by the battleship Indiana. Unattended by this strong fleet the troops might have left last Friday when a naval convoy was ready for this purpose. Since then, however, reports have come as to the pressure of Spanish ships in the north Atlantic. Realizing that nothing was to be gained by haste, and that the war was progressing steadily towards success, it was determined not to take the one chance of having our troops transports menaced by scouting ships of the enemy, as a result the transports have not proceeded to Cuba either yesterday or the day before, as has been repeatedly asserted. They are in readiness to go, but will not move until the naval convoy is ready to accompany them, assuring safe conduct from Florida to the point of destination. Whether that will be today or tomorrow the war department positively declines to say, and there is authority for the statement that any reports purporting to give the hour or day when this formidable fleet and flotilla of invasion will start was unwarranted, but meets with the most vigorous official condemnation. The administration feels that the time has come when it is of utmost importance that the precise movements of this invading fleet shall not be published in this country, and thus heralded to the enemy.

The completeness with which the transport of troops has been planned is shown in the official list of transport vessels given out at the war department today. Of this list thirty-four large steamships, varying from 3,100 tons down to 600 tons, are at Florida ports ready to carry our troops to the point of invasion. There are some fifteen other crafts on, including vessels suitable for conveying fresh water with stores, etc., and for landing the troops and stores from the ships to the beach when the debarkation begins. The entire transport fleet of about fifty steamships augmented by the fleet of naval convoys, sixteen in number, will make a formidable marine procession exceeding in magnitude the notable spectacle of the naval review, during the world's fair year.

ENGAGEMENT AT GUANTANAMO.

The first official confirmation of the engagement at Guantanamo last Tuesday came to the navy department today and was made the subject of a bulletin. The terms in which Admiral Sampson described the affair tended strongly to take away the large importance that had been given out in the unofficial dispatches. There was a notable failure on the part of the admiral to mention anything like a landing although the statement that the Marblehead now holds the lower bay by implication may carry with it the idea that her marines are ashore. Elderly naval officers who have been in Guanatanamo bay describe it as admirably suited to the disposition of transports, with plenty of water for the biggest of the transports and enough for the smaller class of warships that might be used to convoy them. The locality is one that would make a good base of operations against Santiago itself should it be decided to attack the latter town by the troops from the rear instead of by the warships. The statement coming from San Francisco that the object of the Charleston's voyage was the seizure of the Spanish islands has no basis of truth in it.

SENATE PASSES REVENUE BILL

Conference Report Agreed to After Debate of Five Hours.

EVERY REPUBLICAN VOTES FOR THE MEASURE—EIGHT DEMOCRATS, ONE SILVER REPUBLICAN AND ONE INDEPENDENT ALSO SUPPORT THE BILL—BITTER DEBATE AT THE CLOSE OF THE QUESTON—HAWAIIAN QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Senate, Washington, June 10.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon the conference report on the war revenue bill was agreed by the senate after a discussion lasting five hours. The debate upon the measure was without special incident and was entirely devoid of acrimonious features. It was a foregone conclusion that the report would be agreed to and the only question of interest involved was when a vote could be reached. The debate indicated generally that the bill as agreed upon by the conferees was reasonably satisfactory to everybody except as to the bond provision. The vote cast against the adoption of the report reflected the opinion of those senators who are opposed to any increase in the interest bearing debt of the country. The report was agreed to by the decisive vote of 43 to 75. Every Republican voted for the measure and their votes were supplemented by those of eight Democrats, one silver Republican and one Independent. The Democrats who voted for the report were: Messrs. Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, McEnery, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy and Turpie. The Silver Republican was Mr. Mantle, and the Independent was Mr. Doyle. The vote against the report was cast by sixteen Democrats, three Silver and three Populists. As soon as the engrossed bill can be signed by the presiding officers of the two branches of congress it will be sent to the president.

Just at the close of the session this evening a bitter personal discussion was precipitated by Mr. Butler (Pop.), who attack Mr. Kyle for having voted for the issuance of bonds. Mr. Butler speaking as chairman of the Populist National committee officially declared that Mr. Kyle did not represent the Populist party. Mr. Kyle replied warmly saying that he was responsible for his political actions not to Mr. Butler, but to his conscience and to his constituents. Subsequently he denounced as "intentional and malicious falsehood" some statements made about him by Mr. Pettigrew.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The feature of today's session of the house was the securing of an agreement to consider and vote upon the new lands resolution to annex Hawaii. Beginning tomorrow, the debate will proceed until five o'clock next Wednesday afternoon when a vote will be taken. The annexationists came today to force the question and for three hours the opposition filibustered. Consideration of the resolutions today could have been prevented, as under the rules a recess until this evening's session necessarily could have been taken, but it was plain that the annexationists would win their victory tomorrow. Realizing this and knowing the resolutions would pass and go to the country, involving a prominent issue, the opposition treated for liberal debate and their demands were granted readily. The bill to enable volunteer soldiers to vote at congressional elections was passed, and a number of minor measures chiefly of a private nature were considered. Eight Democrats voted with the annexationists in the movement today for consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions, Berry, of Kentucky; Davries, Calif; Livingstone, of Georgia; Brucker, of Michigan; Cummings, Sulzer and Velsbaer, of New York, and Cochran, of Missouri.

ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP.

A Defense of the Caution of Liberal Leaders.

London, June 10.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the American suggestions that the Liberals are hostile to the proposed Anglo-American understanding, says:

"The Liberal party desires nothing more than to draw close the bonds with the United States. If its leaders draw attention to points needing careful handling it is because, judging from the present conduct of foreign affairs, they have grounds for fearing that the best policy may be wrecked by lack of wisdom and perseverance. If we plead for care and caution in dealing with the United States it is because we are anxious to save that cause from the fickleness of the present government."

PITCHED BATTLE ON A TRAIN.

Bandits Hold Up an Express in Texas—The Fireman Killed.

St. Louis, June 10.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: Reports were received by the Santa Fe officers in Dallas today that four train robbers attempted to hold up an express train on the Lampasas division last night.

A fight ensued between the trainmen and the bandits, in which one of the latter was shot and Fireman Johnson was killed.

The Santa Fe officials declare that the robbers got no money.

Baiquiri Bombarded.

Havana, June 10.—American warships today bombarded Baiquiri some distance east of Aguadores.

EXTEND DEWEY'S SERVICE.

An Amendment to the Law to Be Made to Cover His Case.

Washington, June 10.—It has been supposed that the thanks of congress given to Admiral Dewey acted to extend his service before retirement by ten years. General Grout, of Vermont, whose district claims the honor of Admiral Dewey's birth and who is himself a warm friend of the admiral, has discovered that this is not the case, and has set out to remedy the defect. The law under which it was supposed Admiral Dewey's case came, is found in the Revised Statutes, Section 1,446, enacted in 1862, as follows:

Officers on the active list not below the grade of commander who have, upon the recommendation of the president received in his name during the war for the suppression of the rebellion a vote of thanks by congress for distinguished service shall not be retired except for cause until they have been forty-five years in the service of the United States.

General Grout has introduced a bill amending this section so that it should apply by inserting after the words "suppression of the rebellion" the words "or during the present war with Spain." Now that the attention of congress has been called to the defect General Grout's bill will be promptly enacted, and Admiral Dewey will receive the distinction which is his due.

CASE OF DUBOSC.

The Canadian Government Is Powerless to Expel Him from the Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont., June 10.—Statements sent out from Ottawa that the government has decided to deport Senor Dubosc and Lieutenant Carranza lack foundation. It is conceded in official circles, after a careful examination of the law, that the Crown has not the power to expel them from the country. The power is reserved to parliament, which brings it into play by a special act.

In Great Britain since 1843 it has been held that, in the absence of parliamentary authority, the power of expulsion does not exist. Some twenty different acts have been passed extending the authority to the crown in regard to particular classes of offenders, but those measures were for a limited time and have lapsed.

If the two Spaniards have employed persons in Canada to act as spies in the United States they have violated the foreign enlistment law and are liable to prosecution under it. The government may intimate to them that if they remain they will be prosecuted, and that if they choose to leave forthwith no proceedings will be taken. But they may elect, if they choose, to remain and answer any charge brought against them in the courts.

ADVISES GOING TO SPAIN.

A Journal Thinks a Demonstration on the Coast Would Hasten Peace.

London, June 10.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a long editorial pointing out the hopelessness of any further Spanish resistance, and suggests that the Americans seek a settlement of the Cuban question in Spain. It says: "There is no need of an invasion, but the mere presence of a strong armament, which the Spanish navy could not drive off, on the coast would produce a tremendous effect, and there are numerous unfortified anchorages where the Americans could recoal with leisure.

"Of course there are powers in Europe who would witness the operation with great disgust. But if the Americans are going to be frightened by the vague abstraction called Europe they must be very timid. Let them consult the sultan, and remember that England is their Russia for the time being."

Austria Declines.

Vienna, June 10.—The government has declined to suggest mediation between the United States and Spain, as it wishes to avoid the appearance of making intervention seem only a signiaty action in the interest of the queen regent which, perhaps, might give fatal offense.

THE STORY OF THE DAY.

THE MARBLEHEAD takes possession of the lower bay at Guantanamo, driving a Spanish gunboat into the inner harbor.

AMERICAN FLEET again bombards Santiago.

JAPAN PROTESTS against the war revenue tax bond tax.

AN AMERICAN SHIP bombards Baiquiri.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES, killing two men engaged in laying mines near St. Johns, Fla.

SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN is criticised for proposing an Anglo-American alliance.

BOARD IS APPOINTED to secure sword and medals to be presented to Admiral Dewey and his men.

WAR REVENUE bill is passed by the senate.

AUSTRIA REFUSES to suggest mediation between the United States and Spain.

GENERAL LINARES, of Santiago, states that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror has not been sunk.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TALKS ALLIANCE

The English Secretary Repeats the Features of His Birmingham Speech.

HE IS AROUSED BY THE CRITICISM OF SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT—MR. CHAMBERLAIN BELIEVES THAT AN ALLIANCE WOULD BE BETTER FOR BOTH NATIONS AS WELL AS FOR CIVILIZATION—IRISH NATIONALISTS HISS.

London, June 10.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the house of commons asking information this afternoon as to the foreign policy of the government, proceeded to criticise at length the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for colonies at Birmingham. He referred ironically to the "painful spectacle of the secretary of state for the colonies standing, cap in hand, before the powers and seeking an alliance," remarking, "The Chinese question must be settled in friendship and concert with Russia.

He asked whether it would not have been better for Mr. Chamberlain to "postpone his insults to Russia" until the talked of alliance had been secured. Mr. Chamberlain on rising to reply was received with government cheers and Irish nationalist hisses.

He declared that the object of his Birmingham speech was not to lay down a policy, but to state facts to this country as to what I conceive to be the conditions and great problems we are called on to face." The speech, he continued, had been made in good faith and contained not a word that he intended to withdraw. Great Britain could stand alone, but, in that case, she could not exercise the controlling influence she had hitherto exercised in China. "So long as we are without alliances," he said emphatically, "it will be impossible to preserve the independence of China against inroads."

IN INTEREST OF CIVILIZATION.

Repeating the leading features of his Birmingham speech, Mr. Chamberlain declared: "If it became known that we were willing to consider alliance, it is unlikely that advances would be made to us. A mutual understanding with one of the great powers would save a very large addition to the navy." In concluding, he referred to the "importance of a close understanding with America," adding: "In my opinion, on such a matter, the United States would not listen to the Irish vote." But whether England or America were menaced he said he hoped it would be found that blood is thicker than water, and, without desiring to force either nation to enter into an alliance with which a majority of both peoples did not thoroughly sympathize, he would repeat his conviction that the closer, the more defined and the clearer the alliance between the United States and England, the better it would be for both nations and for civilization. Mr. Chamberlain's speech ended amid loud cheers from the government benches.

Mr. John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, protested against Mr. Chamberlain's insults to the Irish in America.

Sir Charles Dilke's motion for a reduction in the foreign office vote as a rebuke to the government's foreign policy was then rejected by the house by a vote of 254 against 128.

BLOCKADE AT GUANTANAMO.

The Marblehead Now Holds the Lower Bay.

Washington, June 10.—The navy department today posted the following bulletin: On June 7, Admiral Sampson ordered the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, and the Yankee, Commander Brownson, to take possession of the outer bay of Guantanamo.

These vessels entered the harbor at daylight on the seventh, driving a Spanish gunboat into the inner harbor, and took possession of the lower bay, which is now held by the Marblehead.

MONTEREY OUT OF HER COURSE.

The Monitor May Have Had to Seek Quiet Waters for Repairs.

Santa Barbara, Cal., June 10.—Captain Debuey, of the steamship Pomona, reports sighting the Monterey, in tow of the Brutus, about fifteen miles off Gaviota, forty miles west of here, headed apparently for the passage between Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa Island and thence to sea.

The object of the Monterey getting so far out of her course is not known unless she was compelled to seek the quiet waters of the channel for repairs.

MAY MANAGE GIANTS.

"Pop" Anson's Name Mentioned With New York Base Ball Club.

New York, June 10.—President Freedman of the New York base ball club would neither affirm nor deny today the truth of the report that Anson, former manager of the Chicago base ball club, is to succeed Joyce as manager of the New York team.

President Freedman admitted having sent for Anson and said: "You know Anson is a stockholder in the New York club and it is but natural that he should be consulted on certain matters. I have sent for him as I wish to talk over plans and discuss possible changes regarding the players. Just at present I do not care to say what the nature of the proposition with Anson will be. My other business does not give me the time to devote all the attention necessary to the interests of the club."

NEW YORK TROOPS IN NEWPORT

The Detachment of the 37th Ordered to Man the Forts Arrive.

Newport, R. I., June 10.—The two detachments of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteer regiment, assigned to Fort Adams and Fort Greble at Dutch Island, arrived here early this morning on the steamship Rhode Island.

Companies D, I, G, K, B and F, under Lieutenant Colonel Halbell and Major Bathman, and the hospital corps, Surgeon Gibbons, marched to Fort Adams, where they were met by the Second United States Artillery band and were escorted to their camp ground. The work of pitching camp was begun at once. Two companies, A and E, were put aboard a schooner and carried to Dutch Island.

EXCITEMENT AT FORT MONROE

Intelligence Received of Several Spanish War Vessels Lurking About the Capes.

Newport News, Va., June 11 (2 a. m.)—A despatch just received from Fort Monroe says: Intense excitement was caused at Fort Monroe last night shortly after 9 o'clock by a despatch received from the signal station at Cape Henry stating that Spanish warships were lurking in that vicinity.

A short while later a message was received from Washington instructing the commandant of the fort to be on the alert. Report as to the number of ships seen conflict. A lieutenant who was seen at midnight said he had been informed that a Spanish battleship, two cruisers and a torpedo boat had been caught under the searchlight at Cape Henry, steaming in a northerly direction. As soon as it was reported that the enemy's warships had been sighted there was great activity at the fort. The big searchlight began to sweep the bay and signals were flashed to the cruiser Minneapolis, auxiliary cruiser Dixie, the dynamite cruiser Buffalo, which were anchored off Old Point. Quarters were sounded and the crews hastily prepared the ships for action.

The gunners took positions at their posts, where they were ordered to remain during the night. The searchlights were kept playing on the waters.

In the fort ammunition was hurried to the big guns and the troops ordered to their posts. Some of the officers were with their families at the hotels, and buglers were dispatched for them. The men scurried out of the hotels half dressed and hastened to the fort. In the camp of the Maryland troops orders were given to the men to sleep in their clothes with their guns close by.

MERRITT WOULD HOLD MANILA.

Territory Acquired by Conquest Should Not Be Relinquished.

San Francisco, June 10.—At a banquet given by Mayor Phelan to Major-General Merritt at the Pacific club, a number of prominent citizens were present. In responding to a toast in his honor, General Merritt said that the success of the American troops in the Philippines could not be doubted. The territory acquired by the United States by right of conquest should not be relinquished. What the navy has won the army will hold.

He closed by saying: "I believe in the new national policy of the United States, which leads to the acquisition of additional territory represented in outlying islands that are requisite for the development of national strength and growth."

His sentiments were heartily applauded.

WORK OF THE NAVY IS ABOUT DONE

Thirty-five Miles of Coast Controlled—The Admiral Awaits the Invading Forces—Guantanamo Harbor Offers Fine Facilities—The Forts Quickly Silenced by the Marblehead—Combined Fleet and Army Can Compel Cervera to Surrender or Can Crush Him.

On board the Associated Press despatch boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, June 9, 4 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 10, 7.40 p. m.—The navy awaits the army. The flagship ships of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have battered down the coast defenses of Southern Cuba and have sealed up Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by the sinking of the collier Merrimac in the channel at its entrance, which the guns of the fleet cover unceasingly. Scout boats, running under the shadows of El Morro, have cut the Haytien cable, and now hold thirty-five miles of the coast east of Santiago de Cuba, including Guantanamo harbor. Under cover of the guns of the fleet, Eastern Cuba may be safely invested by land and sea. Admiral Cervera's fleet annihilated, and the entire province and its towns and harbors seized and held after a short campaign.

BASE FOR OPERATIONS.

The harbor of Guantanamo is a fine base for land and sea operations. The harbor is capacious and has forty feet of water. The land approaches are not so precipitous as at Santiago de Cuba. The low-lying hills can be easily crossed with trains of siege guns, and there are level roads to Santiago de Cuba, thirty-three miles distant, where a few mountain batteries, beyond the reach of the fleet, will be taken to an eminence commanding the city and the Spanish ships.

Guantanamo is an important place. It has six miles of water harbor and will be of great value to the United States as a navy and army supply station, coaling depot and cable terminus.

The Spaniards made but slight defence. Their batteries were silenced on Tuesday by the Marblehead in a few minutes firing at 4,000 yards. A small Spanish gunboat ran away.

The Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee hold the harbor, waiting to land marines.

The navy work has been done well. Daily and nightly ships patrol the thirty miles of coast, within easy gun range of the shore. The officers and men, ready and impatient, say: "What more can we do? We have opened the way. Where is the army of invasion?" The answer seems near at hand.

The Marblehead returned to Guantanamo on Wednesday, taking Captain Goodsell of the marines to survey landing places.

A LANDING PLACE.

This morning the New York, New Orleans and Porter were close in shore off Daiquiri, east of Santiago de Cuba, where there are extensive iron works. A large pier offers an excellent landing place. Possibly one detachment of the army will land there, another force may land west of El Morro, and a third body of troops may land at Guantanamo.

It is believed the city can be captured within a few days and that Admiral Cervera will be compelled to fight. The destruction of the shore batteries now enables their occupation by troops, giving the American fleet an opportunity to enter the harbor, remove the mines at the entrance and effect a joint blow of the army and navy, involving the surrender of the Spanish troops in the eastern provinces, now practically all concentrated at Santiago de Cuba. The surrender or destruction of Admiral Cervera's ships would necessarily have an important if not controlling bearing in closing the war.

It is in this view that such a close watch is maintained to prevent the escape of the Spanish ships, and, necessarily, the presence of the soldiers is required to prevent the defeat of the work thus far accomplished by the navy.

SAMPSON IS CLOSING ON CERVERA.

Santiago Channel Will Probably Be Opened Again—Landing of Marines Will Occur Simultaneously with a Land Attack.

ON BOARD THE WANDA, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Thursday, June 9, 6 p. m. (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 10, 11.20 p. m.).—It is believed the navy will follow the landing of troops by forcing the passage of the narrow channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, fishing up the sunken mines, and compelling Admiral Cervera to make a stand. If the destruction of the Spanish fleet is successfully carried out it will end the last vestige of Spanish dominion in Eastern Cuba.

The harbor of Guantanomo is already under the control of the Americans, and the landing of the marines at that point is to occur simultaneously with the landing of troops at Santiago de Cuba.

THERE IS LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE

England's Position With Relation to Intervention.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR—GLAD TO AID IN SECURING A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES WHEN SUCH ACTION WILL BE WELL RECEIVED BY BOTH BELLIGERENTS—THAT TIME BELIEVED TO HAVE NOT YET ARRIVED.

London, June 10.—In the house of commons today A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and government leader, replying to a question as to whether "in view of the condition of the population of Cuba and the sufferings and evils arising from the Spanish-American war, her majesty's government or any of the European powers have any intention of intervening to secure a cessation of hostilities by inducing one or both belligerents to negotiate terms of peace," said:

"Her majesty's government will gladly take any favorable opportunity for promoting a cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace. But any action upon their part for this purpose can only be undertaken if there is reasonable prospect that it will be well received by both parties and of its being likely to lead to an agreement between them.

"Unfortunately, there is not sufficient ground for believing that this condition exists."

Washington, June 10.—Reports from Madrid that Spain, through her minister of foreign affairs, Count Almodovar de Rio, had taken formal steps toward securing peace, have not been made apparent by any action in Washington up to this time. There has been no proposition for peace or for an armistice, nor has there ever been an entering wedge of inquiry from any of the foreign countries as to how such a proposition would be accepted.

ALMODOVAR TALKS.

States That the Santiago de Cuba Cable Has Not Been Cut.

Madrid, June 10.—The minister of foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar De Rio, says there is no truth in the statement that the cable communicating with Santiago de Cuba has been cut. He alleges that he received despatches from there this morning. The duke also denied that Lieutenant E. F. Carranza, formerly naval attache of the Spanish legation at Washington, and Senor Dubosc, recently Spanish charge de affaires at Washington, had been arrested in Canada. He also says he was not even aware that they were to be expelled from Canada. Answering further questions, the foreign minister said he had received no further news from the Philippine Islands, nor had he any information regarding the vessel that had been sunk by an American warship.

A semi-official note issued today says Spanish letters continue to be seized in the United States, even though addressed to foreigners. The note adds: "If this measure, unprecedented in war between civilized people, is persisted in Spain will make reprisals upon the property of Americans in Spain."

CAPTAIN HART'S RELEASE.

His Wife Carried the Warrant to Philadelphia.

Washington, June 10.—Mrs. Hart, wife of Captain Hart of Bilibuster fame, who was pardoned yesterday by the president, today received from the department of justice the answer directing the release of her husband and immediately left for her home in Philadelphia.

She expects that her husband will be released this afternoon. Captain Hart has served four months of a two years' sentence for carrying arms, etc., to the Cuban insurgents.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

Warmer; Southerly Winds.

1 Telegraph—Transports Ready to sail for Cuba.
Navy's Work About Done.
War Revenue Bill Passes the Senate.
England Sees Little Hope of Peace.
2 Telegraph—The Rush to Aid Admiral Dewey.
Dun's Review of Trade.
Financial and Commercial.
3 Local—Handicap Placed on Anthracite.
Stalth Wants to Be a Game Warden.
4 Editorial.
Comment of the Press.
5 Local—Social and Personal.
Religious News of the Week.
One Woman's Views.
6 Local—Newspaper Men Entertained at Lake Ariel.
Valuable Horse Burned in a Car.
Local—Annual Session of the Free Kindergarten Association.
His Head and Thigh Peppered with Shot.
8 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
9 News Round About Penn[illegible].
10 Capture of Havana in [illegible].
11 Sunday School Lesson for Tomorrow.
Sea Fights of Ancient History.
12 Telegraph—Small Shelter Tents at Camp Alger.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 10.—Forecast for Saturday: For eastern Penna. and Delaware, increasing cloudiness, probable showers in afternoon or night; warmer; southerly winds. For western Penna., [illegible] and thunder storms; warmer; southerly winds.