

AMERICAN TROOPS EMBARK FOR CUBA

Magnificent Fleet of Transports and War Vessels Now En Route for Santiago—Every Precaution Has Been Taken for the Safety of the Troops—Fleet Expected to Arrive by Wednesday—The Porto Rico Campaign.

Washington, June 12.—Under command of Major General Shafter, the First division of the United States army will sail tonight from Key West for Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that town. The army transports, thirty in number, left Port Tampa yesterday and are now at Key West. The conveying warships, believed to number between sixteen and nineteen, are ready for the voyage and with this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by any Spanish warships, even if such should have escaped the vigilant search of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana. It is believed here that the fully out of Havana of three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to go out to attack the transports. If so, the plan miscarried for the craft were detected immediately by Commodore Watson's cruisers and driven back pell-mell into Havana harbor under the protection of the guns of the shore batteries. Even if these boats had escaped they could have done no damage, for the size of the convoy furnished for the troop ships is sufficient to warrant the belief that they would have been speedily destroyed should they have the courage to make an attack upon the fleet of American ships. The Spanish gunboats are not of formidable character, not one of them being the equal in power of the smallest of the American cruisers, or even of such gunboats as the little Bancroft, which may be used as General Shafter's flag ship.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFETY. Every precaution has been taken by the government to insure the safety of the troops en route to Cuba. The naval war board was in session today making the final preparations for the disposition of the guardships. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit and the warships will be disposed ahead, astern and on either flank. The fleet of scouting vessels will be thrown far out in advance of the transports, and in order to ensure against an attack from the rear some of these vessels, such as the St. Louis, perhaps, will linger far astern ready to signal the heavily armed cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe. The stately battleship Indiana, it is expected, will lead the procession of ships, which will be

the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war. The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots speed and landing operations should begin by Thursday, for General Shafter will not keep his men cooped up on shipboard a moment longer than is necessary. It is not believed that they will be landed at Calmanera, the point on Guantanamo bay, where the American flag flies over the heads of Sampson's marines, as that place, while well adapted to serve as a naval base, and as a harbor of refuge for the American warships, is not particularly well situated for the beginning of military operations.

PORTO RICO CAMPAIGN. In ten days' time, unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered, the movement upon Porto Rico will begin. The war department has been in close communication by telegraph with General Miles at Tampa, and all of the necessary instructions have been given to the commanding general for the preparation of the military forces to be used in this part of the campaign. General Miles in turn has been consulting Generals Coppinger and Lee at Jacksonville, giving the necessary detailed instructions, and all is so near ready that some essential supplies on hand, the expedition could start within twenty-four hours. The navy department has been advised of the purpose of the army and the war board today was making arrangements for the supply of the conveying fleet. This will be of a more formidable character than that which goes with the Santiago expedition, for the plans contemplate a joint attack upon the San Juan fortifications by the army and navy and the fortifications are so powerful that only heavily armed ships can be sent against them at the beginning. Therefore, it is believed that Sampson's battleships will head this fleet.

Now that Sampson has taken up a position ashore in Guantanamo bay, it is expected at the navy department that he will soon be in direct cable communication with the department, which will greatly facilitate the combined operations of the navy and army. The cable which he cut just before landing the marines was buoyed and as soon as cable operators and investments can be gotten over from Hayti the cable will be opened again.

REFUGEES FROM PORTO RICO

Thirty-One Men and Women Escape from Porto Rico.

MR. BETT, AN ENGLISH SECRETARY, ACCUSED OF FURNISHING INFORMATION TO THE AMERICANS—THE SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT TERROR IS NOW REGARDED AS USELESS—OTHER SPANISH SHIPS AT SAN JUAN. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, June 12.—Mr. Walter Bett, who is said to have been a secretary of Mr. Crawford, the British consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, the latter now acting for the United States, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Bett, it appears, was accused of communicating information to the United States authorities concerning the mines and fortifications of San Juan, and he was therefore ordered to leave Porto Rico. The Spaniards claim this as a flagrant breach of British neutrality and dangerous for Mr. Crawford, unless it can be proved that the latter was not the employer of Mr. Bett and that the expelled secretary is not answerable for his actions to the British government. Mr. Bett denies having supplied the United States authorities with the information referred to.

READY TO SAIL

General Merritt's Men Have Packed Their Baggage.

San Francisco, June 12.—General Merritt has issued instructions to Colonel commanding regiments and battalions designated to sail in the second Philippine expedition, to have finished by Tuesday, the packing aboard of all camp equipments and to be ready to embark their troops by noon Wednesday. As a result in the camps of the regiments that are to sail, the packing has begun and every article not actually necessary for use between now and the time for departure is being packed away. Messes threaten to become epidemic among the soldiers at Camp Merritt and the surgeons in charge of the field hospital are bending all their energies to prevent the further spread of the malady. Fifty cases are now under their care, and during the past three days, six or eight new patients a day have been turned over to them. Fortunately, it is in a mild form and the patients are doing well.

THE STORY OF THE DAY.

U. S. TROOPS EMBARK FOR CUBA. SPANISH GOVERNMENT captures a large consignment of contraband silver at Gibraltar. CONGRESS WILL ACT on Hawaiian annexation this week. THIRTY-ONE PORTO RICO refugees arrive at Florida and report that the Spanish torpedo boat Terror is disabled. HUNTINGTON'S MARINES who planted the American flag at Guantanamo, sailed to sea with Spanish guerrillas and regulars for thirteen hours. Dr. Gibbs killed. GEN. BROWN'S FLORIDA and Dorothea leave League Island navy yard under sealed orders.

TAMPA EXPEDITION. BATTLE LASTED THIRTEEN HOURS

Twenty Regiments of Regular Troops Besiege the Volunteers. Tampa, Fla., June 12.—The expedition that sailed from here to Key West prior to going to Santiago was made up of nearly twenty regiments of regular infantry of from 200 to 350 men each, including besides the regiments of the Fifth army corps, four regiments of infantry that have been in camp at Mobile and which formed part of Major General Coppinger's command at that rendezvous. The total force of regular infantry was about 11,000 men. There were also two regiments of volunteer infantry, about 2,000 men all told; the Second regiment of cavalry from Mobile, 500 men, and two squadrons each from the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry, about 2,000 men; eight troops of volunteer cavalry, taken from Roosevelt's Rough Riders, 500 men; four batteries of light artillery, 200 men and 16 guns; two batteries of heavy artillery, 200 men and 16 guns; the battalion of engineers, 200 men; signal and hospital corps, etc., about 300 men; a grand total of about 17,000 men.

OSMA'S FINE POINTS

He Objects to the American Plan of Aggressive Warfare—Duke de Rio's Opinion on Blockades.

London, June 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Saturday, says: In the Chamber of Deputies today Senor Osma, a highly respected deputy, questioned the government, among other matters, as to whether a blockade can legitimately be made effective by obstructing a port with sunken ships, mines or torpedoes; whether it is allowable for a belligerent in this fashion to obstruct a port which is not formally blockaded; whether an effective blockade once interrupted must be formally re-proclaimed; and whether it is legitimate for a belligerent to employ as allies semi-civilized natives living under the jurisdiction of an opponent, especially when there is reason to apprehend that the latter will commit all manner of excesses now happily unknown in civilized warfare. Duke Almodovar de Toledo, the foreign minister, in the course of a very guarded reply, expressed the opinion that an interrupted blockade must be re-proclaimed. He said the question as to whether the blockade from Cardenas to Bahia Honda was formally proclaimed had been submitted to the powers, but they had not yet replied. America, he proceeded, was operating against Santiago apparently on the assumption that a blockade of that port had never been formally proclaimed. Duke Almodovar said he would not conceal his opinion that that attempt to block the entrance to Santiago harbor was unjustifiable, adding that the use of mines for such a purpose had been condemned by such eminent authorities on international law as Sir Richard Webster, the British attorney general, and Des Jardines, the French jurist. With reference to "exciting and arming barbarians," the foreign minister was careful to avoid accusations against the United States government, but he gave the impression clearly to understand that in his opinion a nation professing humanitarian sentiments would certainly, by instigating rebellion among a population capable of pillaging, devastating, robbing and murdering, be assuming a tremendous moral responsibility in the eyes of the civilized world.

THOUSAND KILLED.

Uprising of the Natives of Sierra Leone—Six Colored Missionaries Murdered.

Liverpool, June 12.—Steamers which have arrived here from Sierra Leone report that a thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in that district. One hundred and twenty inhabitants of Freetown, most of them traders, are known to have been massacred, and other colonists were carried into the bush by the "war boys," and undoubtedly met a worse fate. Three hundred friendly natives were killed, and beside the white missionaries, six colored missionaries of the United Brethren of Christ were murdered at Manoharru. The English missionaries are at the mercy of the war boys, but have not been molested.

Princeton Commencement.

Princeton, N. J., June 12.—Today was commencement Sunday at Princeton and President Patton preached the baccalaureate sermon. The services were held in Alexander hall, the immense auditorium being crowded. Previous to the services the faculty, trustees and seniors, all robed according to rank in the regulation caps and gowns, formed an academic procession and marched from Mercantile chapel across the campus to Alexander hall. The scene was imposing. The president's sermon was upon the subject "The Idea of God," taking its text from Acts xvii, 28, "In Him we live and move and have our being."

Swazi in War Panic.

London, June 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "War between the Transvaal and Swaziland may break out at any moment. The Swazi king has 25,000 warriors, well armed and drilled, and there is much anxiety in the Transvaal."

Exercises at Dickinson Seminary.

Williamsport, Pa., June 12.—The opening of the semi-centennial week of Williamsport Dickinson seminary occurred today in the exercises at the college, presided over by Bishop Thomas Bowman, D. D., L. D., and the semi-centennial sermon by Bishop J. H. Vincent, D. D., L. D.

BATTLE LASTED THIRTEEN HOURS

Four Americans Are Killed and One Wounded.

LEUTENANT COLONEL HUNTINGTON'S MEN ARE OBLIGED TO FIGHT GUERRILLAS AND SPANISH REGULARS—SPANISH LOSSES THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN VERY HEAVY.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) On board the Associated Press boat Dauntless, off Guantanamo, Sunday morning, June 12, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 12, 8 p. m.—Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines which landed from the transport Panther on Friday, and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in beating off a bush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fight was almost continuous for thirteen hours, until 6 o'clock this morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for. Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs, of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he has been practicing in New York, and he entered the service since the war began. He was a very popular officer.

THE VICTIMS.

The others killed are Sergeant Charles H. Smith, of Smallwood; Private William Dunphy, of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McColgan, of Stoneham, Mass. Corporal Glass was accidentally wounded in the head. The Spanish loss is unknown, but is probably considerable. Splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded. The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, a thousand Spanish rifles from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing gaily duty but were driven finally retreating on the camp and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock.

BODIES MUTILATED.

The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts, and horribly mutilated with machetes. When they were brought in the whole battalion formed three sides of hollow square about the camp on the hill top. Below in the bay were the warships at anchor. Inland from the hill camp is a deep ravine, and beyond this are high hills. The adjacent country is heavy with thick growth.

The sky was blanketed with clouds, and when the sun set a gale was blowing seaward. Night fell, thick and impenetrable. The Spanish squads consisted in the chapparal and brush, and the Americans on the ridge furnishing fine targets against the sky and the white tents. The Spaniards fought from cover, located only by flashes at which the marines fired volleys. The retreating sounded like fire-crackers in a barrel.

The Marblehead launch, a Colt machine gun in her bow, pushed up the bay enfilading the Spaniards, and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood in the water's edge and three lost it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity. The ships threw searchlights ashore, the powerful electric eyes sweeping the deep trochic cove and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. It all resembled a tremendous scene at the harbor. Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the cracks of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the launch's machine guns, searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

THE MAIN ATTACK.

Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up to the southeastward, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body, and broke before they were one third of the way up the hills, but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand to hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers. Three Spaniards got through the camp formation to the edge of the camp. Colonel Jose Campina, the Cuban guide, discharged his revolver and they, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter skelter down the reverse side of the hill. It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the fertile point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness. The surgeon's of the hospital corps then removed the body to the trenches about the camp. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night with firing from small squads in various directions. Toward morning the fire slackened.

Drowned While Bathing.

Lancaster, Pa., June 12.—Charles Knapp, aged 25, while bathing at Rocky Springs, a pleasure resort on the Conestoga creek this afternoon was drowned in sight of hundreds of spectators and while dozens of other young men were swimming close by. He made no outcry whatever when he sank, and though his body was recovered in a few minutes life was extinct and efforts to resuscitate him proved fruitless.

Commencement at Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 12.—The sixth annual commencement of Pennsylvania college opened this morning with the baccalaureate sermon, delivered by Rev. professor F. V. N. Palmer, president of Rowan college, Va. In the evening the Edwin Hest Dalk, of Hagerstown, addressed the Young Men's Christian association. Both sermons were delivered in the college church before large audiences.

could not be used during the night, a number of firing men were shielded several squads of Spaniards after daylight. They dove into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows, as the shells broke over them in the gray dawn. As the correspondent of the Associated Press talked with Major Cockrell, who was in charge of the outposts, word came of finding the body of Sergeant Smith.

He was reported as having been killed at five o'clock on the previous day, but it appears that he had been seen alive at 10 o'clock in the evening. Who and how he was killed, no one knew at this writing. Neither had the men been mustered nor had the outposts of Lieutenant Neville and Shaw been relieved.

Lieutenant Colonel Huntington and Major Cockrell gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic.

MARINES EAGER TO FIGHT.

The marines, though exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment. They complimented the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic camp profanity. Today the ampler precautions have been taken and the Dauntless was loading reinforcements were landing from the Marblehead. A stormy time was expected.

Estimates vary as to the attacking force, some say 200 and the figures run as high as 1,000. Colonel Campina, the Cuban guide, said the Spaniards were mostly guerrillas, but the reports of the Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the guerrillas carry Remingtons. The Cuban guerrillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars. The new campaign uniforms prove satisfactory and are almost invisible at a distance of 200 yards. The Lee guns caused several accidents in drawing cartridges. Corporal Glass shattered his hand.

Despite the loss of the men, who are keenly regretted, the marines rejoice that they have been engaged in their first fight on Cuban soil. They sailed from New York the day war was declared and expected to land within a week at Havana. Since then, until they landed on the shore of Guantanamo Bay, they had been cooped up on the Panther, and they had begun to fear that the troops would beat them after all.

JOHN BLAIR GIBBS.

New York, June 12.—John Blair Gibbs, who is reported killed at Guantanamo, was 40 years old and single. At his late home in this city he is said to have been a graduate of the University of Virginia. He lived and practiced medicine here for about four years. Two months ago he received the appointment of acting assistant surgeon and was ordered to Key West. His only known relative in this city is a Mrs. Roosevelt, but it is said he has a brother in Altoona, Pa.

NEWS FROM MADRID.

Blanco Sends Cheerful Dispatches. Excuses Made for de Rivera.

London, June 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The only definite information from the Spanish side about Cuba is a short passage from an official dispatch of General Blanco to Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, as follows: "Respecting Santiago, General Linera reports that fifteen merchant ships, with some guns, forming apparently a total of twenty-four vessels, departed before the port about noon. Only fifteen remained, the others having left for Guantanamo with the Massachusetts and Dolphin, which cannonaded the heights of Baitiquiri. No casualties are reported. We do not know whether these merchantmen carry a portion of the contingent for the expedition."

EIGHT THOUSAND LAND.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Cape Haytien, June 12.—(4:30 p. m.)—Eight thousand Americans, according to a private dispatch from Port au Prince, have landed very near Santiago de Cuba. The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived at Mole St. Nicholas today.

Bellefonte Returns.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 12.—Almost complete returns from the Democratic primary show that in addition to Colonel J. L. Spangler and W. C. Heinle, Jr. state senate, N. B. Spangler was the winner for district attorney, R. N. Foster, present member, secured enough delegates to insure his re-election for assembly, while A. C. Thompson and J. H. Wetzel are about even for the other counties. M. G. Gardner and W. W. Hofer are leaders for the prothonotary nomination.

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OLD GLORY FLOATS OVER CUBAN SOIL

Admiral Sampson's Marines First to Raise the Stars and Stripes at Guantanamo—The Soldiers Land Under Cover of the Guns of the Cruiser Marblehead—Spain Will Send No More Fleets to the Atlantic Coast—Severe Storms in the Channel.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, June 11, 4 p. m. (Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 12, noon).—For three days the scene of the chief military and naval operations has been Calmanera and Guantanamo bay. The American flag is flying on the shore in the harbor, first planted on Cuban soil by United States marines from transport Panther, under Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington, covered by the guns of the cruiser Marblehead. Commander McAlla, whose name is a synonym for activity and fighting.

The battleship Oregon has already cooled in the smooth water of the harbor and has sailed away. The battleship Texas is coaling today, to be followed by other ships. The squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are still off Santiago, maintaining a strict watch day and night to prevent the possibility of the escape of Admiral Cervera.

From men who have landed to take observations of the harbor it is learned definitely, all agreeing on the point, that the Spanish cruisers and two torpedo boats destroyers are there, but these vessels are regarded by naval experts, after all, as "men in buckram." As a high naval officer remarked today: "Spain throughout her whole history has never sought a naval fight and never will. She has always dodged and is dodging now. Cervera never intended to fight. He intended to dodge and he has succeeded. Spain will never send another fleet to those waters during the present war."

Severe storms prevail in the channel between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica. The press dispatch boats have encountered these storms for the last ten days, making the voyages very difficult. The heat adds to the discomfort, but a daily service is maintained.

LIVELY SUNDAY AT CHICKAMAUGA

Soldiers and Local Sports Fill Up on Tanglefoot.

AN ARMED GUARD IS CALLED OUT TO QUELL BARROOM FIGHTS. GEORGIA CIVIL OFFICERS POWERLESS TO ENFORCE THE LAW—EVERY TRAIN RUNNING TO THE PARK CROWDED WITH SOLDIERS. A BAD ACCIDENT.

Chickamauga, Chattanooga National Military park, Ga., June 12.—A much needed rain fell today beginning at 2 o'clock and continuing almost without intermission until 6 o'clock, cooling the atmosphere and laying the dust. The men in camp were relieved this morning from any duties and hundreds were given leave to visit the city. Lookout Mountain and the Ridge. An incident occurred this morning at Lytle, the camp station, that will probably terminate the existence of the illicit whiskey shops and gambling dens which up to this time have been permitted to ply their business by the Georgia authorities without let or hindrance. A private of the Twenty-first Kansas, who had been drinking at the whiskey dive of one Joe Baker, became involved in a difficulty with the bartender. Blows followed and Baker drew a revolver and fired, striking the soldier in the forehead.

REQUEST FOR MARTIAL LAW.

It is stated this evening that a number of citizens in the vicinity will be because of failure of the Georgia officers to enforce the law, petition that the portion of Walker county in the vicinity of the park be put under martial law so that General Brooke can administer the law on the lawless element now doing a thriving business there.

Every train in the park was crowded with soldiers who had been given permission to visit the city and the mountain. Three soldiers were riding on top of one of the coaches. C. H. Ames, Third Illinois; Thomas Barrett, Fourteenth New York; and "Judd" Sharp, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, were disengaged off by being caught with a number of

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather: Indications Today: Partly Cloudy; Cool.
1. Telegraph—Army of Invasion off for Cuba.
2. Star Spangled Banner Planted on Cuban Soil.
3. Porto Rico Refugees Reach the Danish West Indies.
4. Colonel Huntington's Marines Engage in a Battle.
5. Lively Sunday at Chickamauga.
6. Telegraph—Forecast of the Week in Congress.
7. Sporting News.
8. The Markets.
9. Local—Bishop Nicholson in Grace Church.
10. Drowned in Roaring Brook.
11. Editorial.
12. Comment of the Press.
13. Local—Children's Day in the Churches.
14. Italians Celebrate the Feast of St. Anthony.
15. Effects of Last Night's Storm.
16. Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
17. News Round About Scranton.
18. Telegraph—Warm Weather at Camp Alger.
19. Landing of Marines at Guantanamo.

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possibility of the escape of Admiral Cervera. From men who have landed to take observations of the harbor it is learned definitely, all agreeing on the point, that the Spanish cruisers and two torpedo boats destroyers are there, but these vessels are regarded by naval experts, after all, as "men in buckram." As a high naval officer remarked today: "Spain throughout her whole history has never sought a naval fight and never will. She has always dodged and is dodging now. Cervera never intended to fight. He intended to dodge and he has succeeded. Spain will never send another fleet to those waters during the present war."

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telegraph wires which crossed the railroad. The train was running speedily at the time. The men were picked up and taken back to Lytle and placed in the Letter hospital. "None of them were fatally injured, and were doing well and resting easily this evening."

RESULT OF VACCINATION.

The members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania are having a terrible time as a result of vaccination, nearly four hundred men being disabled with sore arms. It is charged that the points used were imperfect and the officers of the Fourth Pennsylvania have refused to allow their men to be vaccinated with the same class of points. By subscription, funds were raised with which fresh points were bought for use of this regiment.

Governor Hastings and staff spent the day in visiting the various Pennsylvania regiments. He had a conference with the commanders of each regiment, who urged upon him the immediate adoption of the required Third battalion to each regiment, there now being only two. The governor and party will leave in the morning for Newport News, the Tampa trip being abandoned. From Newport News they go to Falls Church and thence to Washington and home.

ALLEGED SPANISH SPY.

Edouard Montice, of Brooklyn, Arrested on a Departing Steamer. New York, June 12.—Edouard Montice, a Spaniard, 30 years of age, and an unknown man of the same nationality, were taken off a trans-Atlantic steamer on suspicion of being Spanish spies. As the steamship Tartar Prince was about to sail from her dock in Brooklyn for Baltimore, a detachment of soldiers accompanied her with instructions to arrest two Spaniards who were alleged to have in their possession maps, charts and plans of United States fortifications and coast defenses. The marines were given permission to search the steamship. They found Montice, who was accompanied by his wife and child. The other man arrested was found in another part of the ship. It is said by detectives who were with the marines that papers were found in the baggage of the two men that would convict them. The men were brought back on a government launch and taken to Governor's island, where they were locked up. Montice is reputed to be a wealthy Brooklyn merchant. His wife and child were sent to their home.

No Truth in Philippine Story.

London, June 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "There is no truth in the story that the Spaniards had been appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to mediate, or that a European congress is contemplated in dispute the ultimate status of the Philippines."

Mercer Delegates.

Scranton, Pa., June 12.—The Democratic primaries were held in Mercer county Saturday night and delegates were chosen from nearly every district to the convention at Jersey Monday. The state convention will be held at Altoona on June 20.

Germany Will Interfere.

London, June 12.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Nagasaki, Japan, says: "I have trustworthy information that Germany is determined to prevent a bombardment of Manila."

WEATHER FORECAST.

- New York, June 12.—Herald's Forecast—in the middle states and New England, today, partly cloudy to fair weather will prevail, slight to moderate showers in the evening; local rain on the coast nearly stationary, followed by heavy rain; high temperature and light to moderate winds; weather variable.