

AMERICAN FLEET SAILED YESTERDAY

Thirty-two Transport Ships Bearing 15,000 Men Are Convoys by Battleships—They Sailed from Key West. The Spanish Cadiz Fleet as Much of a Mystery as Cervera's Squadron—Insurgents Fail to Be of Assistance.

Washington, June 13.—The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, thirty-two transport steamships bearing over 15,000 officers and men, convoyed by battleships, cruisers and gunboats and auxiliary cruisers, sixteen in number, having actually sailed from Key West at daybreak this morning.

An authoritative statement to this effect was made at the war department today, setting at rest all reports that the expedition was on its way, or had landed last week. The authorities made the announcement for the reason that the time for secrecy was now passed, as the scout boats had made sure that the path was clear before it, and that no possible menace could come from the Spanish ships or troops, even should the enemy know that our forces were now advancing against them.

With the expedition off, officials here feel that there will be a period of comparative inaction for a few days. By Thursday at the latest the transports will be off Santiago, and a large American army will make its landing on Cuban soil. Admiral Sampson has cleared the way for the undertaking and little danger is apprehended in getting ashore. It will be after that, when the advance is made, that the actual dramatic developments may be expected. By that time it is likely the American commanders will be in direct cable communication with the authorities here. Admiral Sampson has taken the shore end of the cable landing at Guantanamo, and a force of cable experts are rapidly restoring the line to working order. The progress of this work has been so satisfactory that one of the leading officials of the state department said tonight that it was hoped this direct cable communication would be established by Thursday. It will put an end to the dearth of official information concerning important movements and will enable the authorities to keep in close touch with those executing the strategy movements.

Aside from the men and officers making up the expedition which started today the boats carried a vast quantity of supplies, ammunition, and war equipments, necessary to maintain an organization of this size for at least sixty days. Every detail for the landing of this party has been worked out by the engineer corps of the army. It will be a laborious process at best, and it will take a full day or more. The point of landing has been so chosen that there is little danger of an interruption from the Spanish forces, but should they attempt to make trouble Admiral Sampson's ships will insure ample protection until the troops can care for themselves.

MYSTERY OF CADIZ.

The Spanish Cadiz fleet is almost as much of a mystery to the naval officers here as was Admiral Cervera's flying squadron during the two weeks immediately preceding its inglorious

GUANTANAMO VICTIMS.

The Men Who Fell at the Landing of the Marines.

Washington, June 13.—The three marines reported as among those who fell in the battle in Cuban soil, at Guantanamo, belonged to the same company. They were comrades in Company D, of the First Battalion of Marines, and had joined the battalion together when it was organized on quick orders early in the way to proceed south and join the naval expedition.

Sergeant Charles Hamilton Smith, one of the victims, is a native of Maryland, born at Westminster thirty-one years ago, and has relatives in that section of the state. His next of kin is his sister, Miss Coral G. Smith, of Smallwood, Md. Sergeant Smith enlisted August 30, 1895, at the barracks here.

Private William Dunphy is a native of Gloucester, Mass. He was 22 years old. He enlisted in the marine corps on the ninth of last December and was one of the recruits at the barracks at Boston. His next of kin is an aunt, Mrs. McDonald, of Gloucester, Mass. Private McCalligan was another Massachusetts man. He was of the same age as Dunphy. He enlisted at the post at Boston in January, 1897. He is a native of Peabody, Mass., and his next of kin is an aunt, Mrs. Fanny O'Loughlin, of Stoneham, Mass.

botting up at Santiago. Today reports came that the squadron was unfit for sea. They would have been credited except that the department has had information as late as Saturday to the effect that the squadron was already at sea. About a week before that it had been told that the Cadiz fleet had sailed. Having in mind these conflicting reports the war board scarcely knows where to give credence, though it would seem to be an extraordinary circumstance that the least doubt could exist as to the presence in or absence from the harbor of a populous city such as Cadiz of a whole squadron of warships, however, the weight of opinion seems to incline to the presence of the fleet at Cadiz, owing to the bad condition of the ships. It may be noted, however, that although acting upon this belief, as shown by the beginning of the military invasion of Cuba, the war board is taking no unnecessary chances of a surprise and by means of scouts has provided for securing timely warning of the approach of any hostile ship to the seat of war.

The news of the attack by the Spaniards upon the United States marines at Guantanamo bay Saturday night was not confirmed by official advices up to the close of the day here. However, there is no disposition to question the accuracy of the press report and the news has had a rather sobering effect upon the element that has insisted upon rushing troops forward regardless of their unpreparedness. Saturday night's action shows that the Spanish are not afraid to charge boldly upon United States troops and the prospects of a bush whacking warfare disclosed by the Spanish movements are anything but agreeable to the persons who have been hoping for a short campaign.

INSURGENTS WERE ABSENT. A good deal of surprise is expressed at the failure of the report to mention any substantial aid received from the insurgents by the United States marines camped on Crest Hill. Reinforcements were sent from our own ships, but it does not appear to report that the marines had help from the men best calculated from their experience in jungle fighting to be of service in an encounter with Spanish guerrillas. Without any discouragement to the fighting ability of the marines, who appear to have acquitted themselves with the greatest credit so far as concern their bravery and steadiness under fire, the question has been raised in the minds of the military experts whether, falling in any substantial assistance from the Cubans who were reported to have been so numerous in the vicinity, western soldiers trained in Indian fighting would not be of more service in a Cuban jungle campaign.

Nothing so severely tests the courage and endurance of troops as to be shot at from cover by an unseen foe and only troops trained in our latest skirmish drill can render effective service in such attacks.

DEWEY PROUD OF HIS CREWS. First Mail Letter from Manila Is Received by War Department.

Washington, June 13.—The navy department this afternoon received its first mail advices from Admiral Dewey since he reached Manila. Under date of May 4, Cavite, he gave his detailed account of his battle of Manila bay. It is in the main an elaboration of his cablegram.

Its special feature is the terms of high praise in which he speaks of the crews of the ships, saying that never had an officer such loyal and brave crews. Probably at Porto Rico.

IRONCLADS AT MANILA. London, June 14.—According to a dispatch from Madrid to the Financial News three Spanish ironclads from Manzanera waters have arrived inside of Manila, and Admiral Dewey's ships have gone to meet them.

THE STORY OF THE DAY. WAR DEPARTMENT announces a second army invasion in the near future.

PRIVATE SECRETARY of the Spanish premier states that Spain will accept any peace proposal not submitted by the enemy.

ASTOR BATTERY leaves for San Francisco en route for the Philippines. PARIS NEWSPAPERS again discuss probabilities of European intervention. HUNTINGTON'S MARINES are obliged to abandon the first position taken by them at Guantanamo.

PHILADELPHIA. The Entire Department Called Out. Loss Over \$300,000.

Philadelphia, June 13.—The extensive plant of the Philadelphia Oil Refining company at Point Breeze in the extreme southwestern part of the city, was visited by a fire tonight which for a time threatened to prove most disastrous. By the almost Herculean efforts of the company's workmen and nearly the entire fire department of the city the flames were held in check and the loss held within \$300,000. The fire broke out shortly after 7 o'clock in the big shipping dock facing on the Schuylkill river, wherein were stored cases, packages and barrels of crude and paraffine oils and wax. In an instant almost the entire dock was in flames. Five separate alarms were sounded and twenty-two companies responded in addition to the four police and fire boats.

Adjoining the dock were the tanks filled with crude and paraffine oil. On these the workmen and firemen labored with long lines of hose and kept the intense heat from igniting the contents, meanwhile cart loads of sand and earth were thrown upon the outskirts of the burning buildings and served to check somewhat the flames' advances. Two barges, made fast to the dock, were burned to the water's edge and one ship, the County Dumfries, was slightly scorched.

Within the dock buildings were 3,000 packages of paraffine valued at about \$38,000 and 200,000 cases of crude oil, valued at \$200,000, and 1,300 barrels of lubricating oil. The company carried its own insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SPAIN WILL ACCEPT PEACE. Will Submit to Anything That Does Not Come from the United States.

Brussels, June 13.—The special Madrid correspondent of the Petit Bleu, of this city, has telegraphed an interview, which he claims to have had with Senor Merino, the private secretary of the Spanish premier Senor Sagasta, in which the secretary is quoted as having formally declared that the Spanish government will now accept any peace proposal which is submitted, "on the express condition that it does not emanate from the enemy," but the premier's secretary is said to have added "the international mediation which would be especially welcomed upon the part of Spain would be in the case of the initiative being taken by France or Austria."

EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION? Rumors That the Powers Are Anxious to Combine Against Us.

Paris, June 13.—The Temps this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Madrid in which it is said that the communications exchanged by high officials at Madrid, Vienna and Berlin, do not treat directly of peace but that "an important view of the situation may arise out of Germany's hostility to the development of American intervention in the Philippine Islands." In connection with the reported intention of the United States to occupy the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, it is pointed out in the dispatch that Germany has long desired Ponape as a coaling station.

"As the Spanish cabinet does not consider that the moment has arrived to discuss peace," the dispatch continues, "the war party and the press interpret the international pourparlers as an indication of an understanding and a combination, possibly leading to European co-operation against the United States."

SAGASTA'S DAYS NUMBERED. Senor Silveira Said to Be the Coming Man.

London, June 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "I learn from a trustworthy source that the days of the Sagasta cabinet are numbered. It is believed the cabinet is aware that the torpedo boat destroyer Terror has been lost, and despite official denials, it is rumored that there is further bad news from Cuba. Senor Silveira, leader of the Disunion Conservatives, is regarded as the coming man. The Carlists are enrolling adherents and startling developments are expected."

SPAIN HAS NO CASH. Efforts for Foreign Loan Fail. Bianco's Request.

London, June 14.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Madrid, via Barritz, says: "Spain's efforts for a foreign loan have failed. General Bianco wires urgent demands for supplies, as he expects the blockade to become severe. Captain de la Casa, late Spanish military attaché at Washington, has arrived at Madrid, and has given the government valuable information regarding the American war preparations."

ASTOR BATTERY DEPARTS. The Mountain Artillery Leaves for the Philippines.

New York, June 13.—The Astor battery of mountain artillery broke camp at Van Nest, Long Island, at midday and marched with their six guns to the railway station, where they embarked for Jersey City.

At the latter place they took the train at 8 p. m. for San Francisco en route to the Philippines.

Tommy Ryan Victorious. New York, June 13.—Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, met and easily defeated Tommy West, of this city, tonight in the fourth round of a twenty-round contest for the welterweight championship of the world.

Mr. Cleveland Will Speak. Lawrenceville, N. J., June 13.—Ex-President Cleveland will deliver the Founders' day address at the commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville school on June 15.

JOE LEITER MEETS HIS WATERLOO

The Young Napoleon of Finance Strikes Reverses.

A WILD TUMBLE IN PRICES OF WHEAT ON THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—THE DASHING YOUNG WHEAT KING IS DRIVEN TO THE WALL—MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF WHEAT CHANGE HANDS DURING THE DAY.

Chicago, June 13.—This was a day of excitement and wild rumors in the Chicago wheat pit. A reverse that looks like a Waterloo has come to the "Young Napoleon of Finance" Joseph Leiter. At first there was a wild tumble of prices on the board, July wheat selling 41 cents from Saturday's close, while September sold 4 3/4 cents and December 3 3/4 cents, but all made a little recovery before the close. It was given out that Leiter had ordered his deals all closed, and that the selling rush which led to his abdication and the "Young Napoleon" of Finance was being taken over by some of his assistants in the campaign. In the meantime Leiter's wheat was being tumbled overboard and prices had become demoralized. Later in the day Leiter made no attempt to conceal the fact that he had sold out all his holdings in futures, probably 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 bushels. It came out that he had transferred most of his trades in futures to other well-known houses, and that they were pretty well protected by margins, so that whatever losses these houses would fall upon Leiter, his cash wheat, one report said, was transferred to Armour, but a later story was that it would be "trusted" and handled in such a way as to prevent the slump which would be inevitable if it were all thrown on the market at once. Before the final close, the panic partially subsided and July reacted four cents, September selling up \$1.34, and December making 2 cents rally, selling a shade above September, where it was 1 cent under Saturday.

CAUSE OF LEITER'S DOWNFALL. None of the principals in the Leiter crisis is willing to discuss the causes which led to his abdication and the most plausible explanation that can be offered at this time is therefore circumstantial and speculative. The first indication of approaching dissolution in the Leiter regime came this morning when the announcement was made that all his cash and June wheat had been transferred by Allen Greer and Sealar, Leiter's brokers, to Philip D. Armour, and the September option, of which Leiter is a heavy holder, had been transferred to Lamson Bros. It is reported that Leiter had had a conference with Allen Greer and Sealar, Leiter's brokers, to Philip D. Armour, and the September option, of which Leiter is a heavy holder, had been transferred to Lamson Bros. Instead of being directly received by the latter, the wheat had been transferred to a panic. At the outset it was rumored that Leiter was trying to get out of the market, but the fact that Allen Greer and Sealar had transferred their trades to Lamson Bros. instead of being directly received by the latter, led to the suspicion that Leiter was hard pressed and was endeavoring to dispose of his immense holdings without disclosing the causes of his sudden withdrawal from the pit.

After the close of the pit on Saturday millions of bushels of September wheat "puts" were sold in the vicinity of 72 1/2 cents, Lamson Bros. apparently having large orders for this line. Shortly before the opening of the board of trade today brokers, supposed to be working for Leiter, were seen to have been carrying the northwestern bull clique refused to carry their burden for a longer time and that calls had been made by northwestern dealers, particularly the Minneapolis interests, for margins down to 50 cents. These, it is said, were followed by calls upon Leiter here to margin his wheat holdings down to 50 cents. Mr. Leiter had about 1,000,000 bushels of cash wheat on hand, much of which he is said to have disposed of at a loss. Leiter it was reported that L. Z. Leiter when asked by his son for more money had refused to be drawn further into the wheat deal and thus compelled the latter to let go a large line of his holdings in order to satisfy his warehouse creditors and marginal demands. Reports of the northwestern interest appear to have precipitated the crisis by coming to Chicago Saturday and learning that L. Z. Leiter would not advance any money on his son's account.

LEITER'S INTERESTS. Mr. Leiter's friends insist that he has not made an assignment, but it was admitted tonight that the Leiter interests have been "traded."

Joseph Leiter could not be located tonight. L. Z. Leiter was seen but positively declined to say a word. Joseph Leiter entered the market April 2, 1897, and immediately afterward the pressure of tremendous power was felt, but no man knew who was the hand. Leiter's first order was negotiated by Broker George B. French. It was for 100,000 bushels of May wheat at 70 cents per bushel. Then his orders came thick and fast. The cheapest wheat bought by Leiter was 500,000 bushels, bought June 15, 1897, for September delivery at 64 1/2 cents in June, 1897, and up to \$1.55 in

CLEMMER TRIAL RESUMED.

Charles O. Kaiser Is Expected to Testify Against the Prisoner.

Norristown, Pa., June 13.—The trial of James A. Clemmer, charged with being connected with the murder of Mrs. Emma B. Kaiser on October 28, 1896, which commenced on March 31 last and was halted on the first day on account of irregularities in the selection of a jury panel, was resumed before Judges A. S. Schwartz and H. K. Wood here today.

Charles O. Kaiser, Jr., husband of the murdered woman, has already been convicted of the murder of his wife and the state will try to prove that Clemmer was an accomplice. Kaiser is expected to testify against Clemmer. District Attorney Strassburger, assisted by former District Attorney J. B. Holland, are the counsel for the commonwealth. The prisoner's interests are looked after by H. J. Brownback and E. F. Kane. Immediately after the case was called today counsel for the defense asked that the whole panel of names from which the twelve jurors will be drawn be thrown out. The defense declared that of the 800 names in the panel which was declared illegal last March, 200 of them were put in the sheet for drawing this time and produced the record to show that their contention was correct.

The court then ordered that the list be gone over to verify the contention of the defense. When court took a recess for lunch the examination was still in progress. At the afternoon session the court made the following ruling: "We think nothing has been shown which the array of jurors should be quashed. The motion is overruled." The defense then made a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that Clemmer was not re-arrested and bound over. Therefore he could not be properly indicted. The judge also overruled the point that Clemmer had not been properly indicted, but the work of securing a jury was then proceeded with. A jury was selected before court adjourned and the trial will proceed in the morning.

THE WEISS CASE. New Trial Granted in Suit Against Bethlehem Iron Company.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Judge Acheson filed an opinion in the United States Circuit court of appeals this morning granting the plaintiff a new trial in the suit of John Weiss against the Bethlehem Iron Company, which was brought to recover a heavy sum of damages for personal injuries sustained and in which a verdict for the defendant was rendered before Judge Butler in the United States Circuit court.

Weiss, who had a short time previously come to the United States from Germany, went into the employment of the defendant company at its steel works on the evening of April 27, 1898. He worked from 6 o'clock in the evening to 6 o'clock in the morning, and his duties were to wheel fire-brick and clay in a wheelbarrow. While engaged in the work on the night of April 30 the plaintiff was struck by a portable engine, and so badly hurt that one of his arms, one of his legs and the foot from the other leg had to be amputated.

Judge Acheson reviewed the circumstances of the accident at great length and the question of contributory negligence raised. In view of the dangerous spot at which Weiss was working and that he was not duly warned and certain corroborative testimony, the appellate court held that portions of the trial judge's charge to the jury were erroneous and inadequate. The judgment of the lower court was reversed and the case remanded to the Circuit court with direction to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial.

MURDERER LYNCHEd.

John Becker Pays the Penalty for the Killing of Myrtle Hoffmeister. Great Bend, Kan., June 13.—In the public square fronting on the principal business street of this city, a murderer was lynched at 8 o'clock this evening by a mob of probably 500 persons. It is estimated that at least 1,000 men of Great Bend's population of 2,500 persons witnessed the tragedy. The victim was John Becker, a young white man who on April 5 killed Myrtle Hoffmeister, the 18-year-old daughter of William Hoffmeister, a farmer, living midway of Great Bend and Ellinwood. Becker was employed by the farmer and professed passionate love for the girl's refusal to accept his advances. When the girl came to the stable in the evening Becker shot her with a death sending eight bullets into her body after which he set fire to the farmer's stable and escaped. On April 13 a posse of farmers captured the murderer near St. John.

Spartanburg Wiped Out.

Cleveland, O., June 13.—A special from Erie, Pa., says: "The business part of the town of Spartanburg was wiped out by fire which started at 1:30 this morning and is supposed to be of incendiary origin. Ten large business houses, all wooden structures, with their contents, were burned besides numerous smaller ones. The loss is \$100,000 and is almost total. The fire burned itself out as the town is without fire fighting facilities."

Struck by a Freight Train.

Washington, June 13.—Frank Knapp, a private of Company I, of Buffalo, N. Y., while on duty at New York soldiers' quarters, was struck by a freight train of the Washington Southern railroad and instantly killed last night. Knapp rode two companies. It is said, spent the day at Jackson City. Some time during the afternoon his companions left him and came to this city and Knapp rode on the way to camp where struck by the train.

Venezuela Celebrates.

Washington, June 13.—Information has reached the state department that the revolution there has prevailed to Venezuela for the last six months ended last night by the defeat and capture of Hernandez, its leader. The people are celebrating the termination of the revolution by public demonstrations.

SAMPSON WAITING FOR THE TROOPS

Everything Is Ready for Immediate Action When the Transports Arrive at Santiago—The Crews Restless Under the Strict Blockade That Has Been Observed—The New York Endeavors to Draw the Fire of Spanish Forts.

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On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, Thursday, June 9, 4 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 10, 10:35 a. m. (delayed in transmission).—The great semi-circle blockade about Santiago has remained almost unbroken for the last twenty-four hours. Very little maneuvering has been done. Early this morning the cruiser New York stroled off to the eastward unaccompanied, and after a run of fifteen miles close to the shore, halted leisurely up under the guns of a little fort at Port Baiquiri, with the evident intention of provoking the Spanish fire. The New York's sailors and marines were put through their regular morning evolutions on the decks, all plainly visible from the shore with the naked eye, for more than half an hour. The flagship lay temptingly close to the Spanish guns, but the Spanish commander seemed able to restrain his ardor and the New York was compelled to rejoin the fleet without exchanging a shot. Much restlessness is apparent among the officers and men over the delay in bringing on the final bombardment, the horizon is constantly scanned and scores of anxious eyes search for the

expected transports bearing the troops which everybody believes will arrive shortly as in the general opinion, Admiral Sampson will take no decisive steps until the army has effected a landing. Once the troops arrive, everybody believes the whole business will be settled inside of twenty-four hours. The best information obtainable from Cuban scouts and spies shows that Santiago is already in distress as the result of the blockade and it is believed that the starving soldiery and populace will not make much of a stand against the well fed and well disciplined troops. It is expected that the troops will be landed at Guantanamo, but this is a matter of speculation. Cabañas, a small harbor seven miles west of Santiago harbor, is also mentioned as a possible landing place. Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have already used it to land a small expedition of Cuban scouts, and have received reports from spies in the interior. The Spanish have certainly been aware of what has been going on, but although so close, they have made no effort whatever in opposition. It seems probable that the Americans will have but little trouble in landing as many troops as they may wish, whatever point is selected for disembarking.

HUNTINGTON'S MEN FIGHT BRAVELY

Harassed by Fusillade from the Enemy They Keep Up the Battle.

THOUGH SUFFERING FROM HEAT AND THIRST THE MARINES AT GUANTANAMO MADE NO COMPLAINT WHILE THE ENEMY WAS IN SIGHT—OBLIGED TO ABANDON THE POSITION FIRST TAKEN.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) United States Camp, entrance of Guantanamo Bay, Sunday, June 12, via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 13, 8:40 a. m.—The Spaniards last night attacked the camp of the First battalion of marines under Lieutenant R. W. Huntington and were repulsed with heavy loss. Four Americans were killed, named Surgeon J. B. Gibbs, of New York city; Sergeant Smith, of Company D; Private McCalligan, of Company D, and Private Dunphy, of Company D. The wounded were Private McGowan, of Company D, hand shattered, and the pilot of the United States cruiser Marblehead, shot through the leg. The firing began after midnight and lasted until daybreak. At times there was a heavy fusillade on both sides. Lieutenants Neville and Shaw, of Company D, with thirty men, were on picket duty all night and were attacked by a heavy force of Spaniards. All the men killed were in this detachment, except Dr. Gibbs, who was shot while in camp. The pickets held the Spaniards off until reinforced this morning. Reinforcements were landed from the Texas and Marblehead this morning. They consisted of sixty men and two rapid-fire guns. SUFFER FROM HEAT AND THIRST The men are suffering greatly from heat and thirst, but they are all behaving splendidly in and out of fire. After McCalligan and Dunphy were killed their heads were shockingly mutilated with machetes. Late this morning the Spaniards opened fire from two guns placed on

the west side of the harbor. The shots flew wild. The Texas, Yankee and torpedo boat Porter, which were lying in the harbor, opened fire and in a short time silenced the Spanish guns. The latter fired only once after the ships opened on them. There were no casualties on the American side. It was decided by Colonel Huntington this morning to abandon the position first occupied as a camp, as there were no signs of reinforcements of troops and it was known that a force of Spaniards, six times more numerous than the marine battalion, was in the vicinity. Therefore, the crest of the hill which the troops held last night was given up to batteries and rifle pits and the tents were pitched on the side of the hill near the harbor, which is protected by the warships.

SECOND MANILA FLEET. The Ships Are Ready for the Reception of Troops.

San Francisco, June 13.—The most important order issued from army headquarters today was one notifying Major General Otis that the steamers to comprise the second fleet of transports to go to the Philippines were practically ready for the reception of troops. About 4,000 men, comprising the Tenth Pennsylvania under Colonel Hawkins, the First Colorado, the First Nebraska, two battalions from the Eighteenth and Twenty-third infantry, a detachment from the engineer corps and two battalions of Utah light infantry began today to raise their camp, load their tents and baggage into wagons, and form into columns for the march to waiting transports. All day a stream of wagons carried camp equipment and baggage to the different steamers and this work will be completed tomorrow.

Hids for New Guns.

Washington, June 13.—The navy department ordered bids today for twenty sets of torpedoes for fifteen-inch breech-loading rifles. The bidders were the Bethlehem company and the Albion company, 25 cents per pound each; the Hingham company, 25 cents; the Whitestone Forge and Construction company, 25 cents. The time of delivery varies from 10 to 20 days.

Fletcher Pled Release.

Baltimore, June 13.—Manager Hanlon today gave Fletcher Anlinger Pond his unconditional release. This action is taken by the management solely to reduce expenses. It is understood that Mr. Hanlon is contemplating the release of another twister.

Dan Murphy Gets Decision.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 13.—Dan Murphy, of Waterbury, was given the decision over Jack Burke, of Boston, in a twenty-round contest before the Horizon Athletic club tonight. Burke was floored twice in the last round.

Van Winkle's Will.

Hamilton, Pa., June 13.—The will of the late A. S. Van Winkle was admitted to probate today. Among the bequests are \$2,500 to the First Presbyterian church, \$500 to Brown university and \$20,000 to Lafayette college.

Sir Adolph Chaplain Dead.

Montreal, June 13.—Sir Adolph Chaplain, former lieutenant governor of Quebec and secretary of the Dominion, died here today.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather Indications Today: Showers and Thunder Storms.
1. Telegraph—Thirty-Two Transports Off for Cuba.
2. Local—Criminal Trial List for June Sessions of Court.
3. Local—Ordination of Rev. James Herlick.
4. Editorial—Comment of the Press.
5. Local—War Tax Effective Today.
6. Local—West Scranton and Schuylkill.
7. News Round About Scranton.
8. Telegraph—Thirtieth May Go to Honolulu.
9. Local—Base Ball Games of Day.

WEATHER FORECAST.

- For Tuesday, June 13.—Forecast for Wednesday, June 14.—Forecast for Thursday, June 15.—Forecast for Friday, June 16.—Forecast for Saturday, June 17.—Forecast for Sunday, June 18.—Forecast for Monday, June 19.—Forecast for Tuesday, June 20.—Forecast for Wednesday, June 21.—Forecast for Thursday, June 22.—Forecast for Friday, June 23.—Forecast for Saturday, June 24.—Forecast for Sunday, June 25.—Forecast for Monday, June 26.—Forecast for Tuesday, June 27.—Forecast for Wednesday, June 28.—Forecast for Thursday, June 29.—Forecast for Friday, June 30.—Forecast for July 1.—Forecast for July 2.—Forecast for July 3.—Forecast for July 4.—Forecast for July 5.—Forecast for July 6.—Forecast for July 7.—Forecast for July 8.—Forecast for July 9.—Forecast for July 10.—Forecast for July 11.—Forecast for July 12.—Forecast for July 13.—Forecast for July 14.—Forecast for July 15.—Forecast for July 16.—Forecast for July 17.—Forecast for July 18.—Forecast for July 19.—Forecast for July 20.—Forecast for 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