

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1899.

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BOURGEOIS DECLINES

Will Not Undertake the Task of Forming a Cabinet.

RETURNS TO THE HAGUE

Decision Announced After His Arrival in Paris from the Hague. Probability That M. Delcasse Will Next Be Asked by the President.

Paris, June 21.—M. Bourgeois arrived here this morning from The Hague in response to President Loubet's request that he undertake the formation of a ministry, and called at the Elysee palace at 8.45 a. m. with M. Delcasse. After conferring with President Loubet, it was said, M. Bourgeois would visit M. Brisson and other political friends and return to the Elysee later in the day.

It was announced late in the day that M. Bourgeois had declined the task of forming a cabinet.

M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs in the Dupuy cabinet, will now probably be asked to form a ministry. M. Bourgeois returns to The Hague tomorrow, where he considers the peace conference is progressing in an excellent manner.

After an interview with M. Loubet, this evening, M. Bourgeois consented to remain in Paris and assist in the negotiations until the ministry is formed. He is strongly urging M. Waldeck-Rousseau to resume the task and is actively enlisting support for him.

General De La Roque Arrested. Paris, June 21.—General De La Roque, director of artillery in the ministry of marine, has been placed under arrest in the rue de Valenciennes. The offense with which he is charged has not yet been made public.

ENGLAND'S DEFENSE WORKS.

Government Bill Providing for a \$20,000,000 Loan Adopted.

London, June 21.—When the House of Commons went into committee today on the military works loan bill, the parliamentary secretary of the war office, George Wyndham, moved a resolution authorizing the introduction of a bill providing for a loan of £10,000,000 (\$20,000,000), repayable in yearly instalments, for defense works, land-racks and rifle ranges at home and abroad.

Mr. Wyndham explained that the resolution was merely a continuation of the policy laid down by the military works loan act of 1897, and pointed out that all British sea-borne commerce converged at a point between Cape Clear and Ushant, necessitating strategic harbors of refuge, all of which must be defended by heavy guns. On other works, he explained, it was proposed to spend £1,000,000 (\$2,000,000), and on barracks £1,000,000 (\$2,000,000), to be spent, of which sum £2,575,000 (\$5,150,000), would be expended on the present barracks. The balance would be devoted to the expenses of new situations, and Wel-Hai-Wei would amount to £1,200,000 (\$2,400,000).

Mr. Wyndham's remarks were interrupted by Mr. Chamberlain, who included £4,000,000 (\$8,000,000) for Halifax. After other members had criticized or supported Mr. Wyndham's resolution, Mr. Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, opposed it, saying he objected especially to the expenditure at Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica, as being altogether unnecessary, because at present the governments of Great Britain and the United States are engaged in exchanging diplomatic love messages, yet these proposed guns were pointed at their Anglo-Saxon cousins.

Continuing, Mr. Davitt said if the government was sincere in its professions of love and friendship it was acting perversely and insincerely in making these fortifications on the Atlantic coast.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 241 to 66.

GERMANY'S NEW ISLANDS.

Reichstag Passes Second Reading of Credit for Purchase from Spain.

Berlin, June 21.—During the discussion in the Reichstag today of the supplementary credit for the purchase of the islands of the Canaries, the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, again defended the acquisition of the Spanish islands which, he said, the government had long entertained, as it would tend to the development of Germany's old possessions. He added he has no builder of castles in the air, but had proceeded quietly, soberly and advisedly, as in the case of Kiau-Chow, and asserted he was justified in assuming that the new possessions would prove most valuable commercially, for German industry and German enterprise in these regions, which, henceforth, would be able to advance under much more favorable conditions. The islands, he explained, were admirably suited for cultivation and might in time come to be bases for commercial intercourse between Asia, South America and Germany. From the outset, the minister also said, Germany could dispense with the costly military establishments of Spain.

The Reichstag subsequently passed the second reading of the credit for the purchase of the islands, with the loan bill and the commercial convention with Spain attached.

Second Advance of Wages.

Mauch Chunk, June 21.—Two hundred furmen and laborers employed at the Carbon and Steel company's plant at Forchville have been notified that beginning July 1 their wages will be increased 10 cents per day. This is the second advance in wages since the plant resumed operations, ten weeks ago. The total advance averages 15 per cent.

SPREADING SMALLPOX.

Patients Escape from a Pittsburg Hospital and Ride to Lancaster.

Lancaster, June 21.—Harry Ricker, who escaped from the Pittsburg hospital a few days ago, where he was being treated for smallpox, came to Lancaster on a Pennsylvania railroad passenger train, arriving in this city last evening.

The local health officials had been apprised of his escape and watched each incoming train, but he evaded them and walked about the city for several hours, when he was met by his brother, who placed him on a Conover's parlor trolley car and took him to the county pest house. The health board are indignant over the matter and will probably arrest the brother for putting the sick man on a public conveyance. The case is a mild one, but is now in its most contagious stage.

The board of health this evening held a special meeting to investigate the case of young Harry Ricker, the smallpox victim, who escaped from the health authorities at Pittsburg and his removal to the pest house by his brother. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease, such as fumigating the house he visited and the street car on which he was, and vaccinating persons with whom he came in contact.

CLEVELAND STRIKE.

Prospects That an Effort to Settle the Trouble Will Be Successful—The Question at Issue.

Cleveland, O., June 21.—The effort to settle the strike of the street railway men in Cleveland, Ohio, and it is now believed that a settlement may be reached tomorrow. Through the efforts of the special committee of the city council the officers of the company and a committee of the strikers were brought together today to discuss the ultimatum presented by the company yesterday. The only question at issue is how many of the old men shall be reinstated if the strike is declared off. The conference lasted almost continually from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock tonight, and the company finally agreed to reinstate all but a hundred of the old men, and with that offer under consideration the conference was adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

The members of the council committee think a settlement will be reached.

LIGHTNING STRIKES BARN.

Other Damage from the Storm in Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., June 21.—During the terrific storm of last night, lightning struck the barn of Levi C. Bird, a leading lawyer of this city, at Revell station, near Delaware City. The barn was destroyed by fire and three valuable driving horses were instantly killed.

The barns of George Fawcett, at Dilworthtown, Pa., and Dr. Horner, at Concord, Del., near this city, were struck by lightning and destroyed, together with their contents.

The barns of ex-Sheriff Giles Lambson, Joseph Lefevre and William McKay, below this city, were leveled by the high wind. Two negroes were sleeping in the McKay barn and narrowly escaped death.

WAR ROMANCE AN ILLUSION.

Wife Found That Her Husband Had Never Been in the Army.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 21.—A romance of the war has been shattered. Mrs. Mary Gilbert yesterday discovered that her missing husband was in Indianapolis, and at the same time she got her divorce papers. Fred T. Gilbert was the husband's name. He was a lawyer in this city, and while divorce proceedings were pending it was said he was at the front with the regular army in Cuba.

Yesterday his wife discovered he had never been in the army for a day, but was practicing law in Indianapolis. His divorced wife had notice of the granting of the decree sent him yesterday.

A DARING OUTRAGE.

Two Men Riffed the House of Councilman Jenkins of Pittston.

Pittston, Pa., June 21.—Two unknown men entered the house of Councilman John H. Jenkins here this afternoon, knocked Miss Jenkins down and severely injured her and rifled the house of valuables.

They saturated the girl's clothing with kerosene oil for some reason that as yet is a mystery.

Mr. Cassatt's Election.

Philadelphia, June 21.—The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad today elected A. J. Cassatt president of the Pennsylvania company, the corporation which operates the lines west of Pittsburg. Mr. Cassatt succeeds the late Frank Thompson and this action places him in control of the entire system. Mr. Cassatt was also elected president of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway (the Panhandle route) to succeed Mr. Thompson.

Report of Casualties.

Washington, June 21.—General Otho Cables these additional casualties: Killed, Fourteenth infantry, Las Pinas, June 15, W. Andrews, near Las Pinas; June 15, William Somers, Ed. Goodman, at Zapotillo, Chihuahua, Mexico; June 15, M. J. Phelan, June 20; Corporal Pete Gorski, William Cook, Daniel Donovan, Charles Hoop.

Farwell to Dr. Stewart.

Harrisburg, June 21.—A special session of the Carlisle Presbytery was held in this city today at which the pastoral relations between Rev. Dr. George R. Stewart and the Market Square Presbyterian church, of Harrisburg, were dissolved. Dr. Stewart resigned recently to become president of the Theological seminary at Auburn, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, June 21.—Pension certificates—Original—Julius T. Adams, Columbus Cross Roads, Bedford, Pa.; William Gallagher, Scranton, Pa.

THE NEED OF NEW CABINET OFFICER

SUGGESTIONS BY NATIONAL SOCIETY OF HOMEOPATHISTS.

The Experiences of Our Army at Cuba and Porto Rico Point Out the Necessity of a New Portfolio in the Executive Cabinet of Our Government—The Problem of Protecting Soldiers.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 21.—Today's session of the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy began promptly on time. Over 2,500 are in attendance at the session.

The board of censors reported favorably the names of 110 applicants for membership and they were all unanimously elected. This is the largest number elected in any one year for a long time. A number of reports were received and referred to appropriate committees, after which the nominating committee presented the following names of officers to be elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles E. Walton, Cincinnati; first vice-president, Joseph R. Cobb, Chicago; second vice-president, Nancy C. Williams, Augusta, Maine; general secretary, C. H. Torner, New York; recording secretary, William A. Smith, Chicago; treasurer, T. Franklin Smith, New York. Board of censors in full vacancy: M. D. Youngman, Atlantic City; registrar, H. C. Aldrich, Minneapolis.

As there is no contest for any office, the names as above given will all be elected at tomorrow morning's session. The committee having in charge the restoration of the tomb in Paris, France, of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, which is composed of physicians from Russia, France, Germany, England and the United States, reported that over \$15,000 has been collected for the purpose of restoring the tomb and the committee urged the delegates to swell the fund.

The establishment in Washington by the government of a bureau to investigate the causes and treatment of diseases peculiar to the United States was recommended.

The resolution was referred to the committee on legislation and it is understood it will be reported back and adopted as read. Dr. J. C. Wood, of Cleveland, advised that he had written the delegates on "Homeopathy as allied to therapeutics." The delegates of the section in ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, which was presided over by Dr. H. D. Schenck, of Brooklyn, then held a meeting. Howard P. Belovics, of Boston, read a paper on "Acute and Chronic Sinusitis of the Orbita: its medical and surgical treatment." Drs. E. W. Beebe, of Milwaukee, and E. J. Bissell, of Rochester, discussed the paper.

Other papers read were: "Reflex disturbance caused by eye strain," E. H. Linnell, M. D., Norwich, Conn.; discussed by Charles M. Thomas, M. D., Philadelphia. "The treatment of diphtheria by anti-toxins," Dr. George M. Rice, Boston, Mass., and discussion of its treatment by Homeopathic remedies by Dr. J. B. Curtis, Washington.

The afternoon was given up to the meetings of the section in Materia Medica, the section in obstetrics and the section in sanitary science. The first meeting was that of the section in materia medica presided over by Dr. E. L. Hazard, of Iowa City, Ia. The meeting was immediately plunged into a technical discussion of the comparatively new drug known as "echinacea." It is a new remedy which prevents the formation of pus, or remedies the local effects of pus, and is formed. The subject was introduced by Dr. J. C. Farnestock, of Piqua, Ohio, and was discussed by quite a number of the physicians. The discussion took up all the time allotted to the section and adjournment was held without other papers on the programme being read.

The meeting of the section in obstetrics was presided over by Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, of St. Louis. Papers were read on subjects interesting only to specialists in obstetrics.

The section in sanitary science was presided over by Dr. J. W. Lesueur, of Batavia, N. Y.

Need of Cabinet Surgeon.

The most important address was by General M. O. Terry, of Utica, N. Y., ex-surgeon general of the National Guard of New York. He quoted a letter written by Colonel J. D. Emmett, surgeon general of the Fifth brigade, National Guard of New York, in which he suggests the permanent appointment of a medical representative in the president's cabinet and General Terry endorsed his suggestion. He said the experience of England in Egypt and the lesson taught in our Cuban campaign enforce with a strong argument of facts the absolute necessity of a new portfolio in the executive cabinet of our government, that of medical director general, with powers clearly defined as in other cabinet positions. The position, like all of the others of the cabinet, he said, should be filled by appointment by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, and that the medical profession should have no special voice in the selection, leaving it to the president to select the man from whatever school of medicine he wished.

General Terry then discussed the appointment of homeopaths in the army and the National Guard of the several states, and then took up the subject of sanitation in the army under varying conditions. Camps should not be selected without consulting the surgeon general, as during the late war, and suggested that they be selected by a board or commission composed of a commanding officer, a sanitary engineer and a medical officer, and that the board or commission should be continued in camp and be responsible for the sanitary condition of the camp. The bringing together of a commanding officer and expert engineer and a medical officer, who unites the interests in each department, and instead of friction would bring about a general good feeling.

Problem of Protecting Soldiers.

General Terry then discussed at length the problem of protecting sol-

diers, and closed by offering the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, the oldest national medical organization in the United States, the condition of the country and its standing among the progressive nations of the world, demand for its medical department a position in the cabinet equal in all respects to the other departments of the government.

A special meeting of the institute was held late this afternoon to hear the report of the committee having in charge the raising of funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the father of homeopathy. The fund was started in Washington in 1893. Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, chairman of the committee, said that the committee had assurances that the next congress will enact legislation giving the committee a site in Washington for the erection of a monument. He said it would be a strong appeal ever erect a monument to any medical man in any country. H. M. Smith, of New York, treasurer of the Hahnemann monument fund, said that about \$30,000 had been obtained and that about \$70,000 is needed. President Bailey, of Lincoln, Neb., said that he had secured subscriptions for the result which was that \$3,000 was immediately subscribed by the delegates present. Tonight the members of the institute listened to a lecture on "Liquified Air" delivered by Charles Tripler, of New York.

KAUTZ TO SEEK VINDICATION

The Admiral Believes That He Has Been Subjected to Much Unjust Criticism.

San Francisco, June 21.—The United States cruiser "Philadelphia" arrived here today from Apia via Honolulu. On board the cruiser are the bodies of Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, who lost their lives in the fight between the Matafaans and the combined forces of the American and British soldiers.

The story of the death of the two brave Americans has been told by cable correspondence. Admiral Kautz is in command of the cruiser and he reiterates that he has done his duty in the Samoan trouble and he believes that he has been subjected to much unjust criticism in certain quarters. He is fully convinced that he will be able to set himself right with the people and it is already known that his actions have had the endorsement of the navy department.

THE SAMOAN SITUATION.

Matafaa Surrenders His Rifles—Abolition of Kingship Is Suggested. Malieto Tanet Abdicates.

Apia, Samoan Islands, June 14, via Auckland, N. Z., June 21.—Matafaa has surrendered 450 rifles and the loyalists have given up 2,000. After June 20, a heavy penalty will be enforced upon natives found with rifles in their possession. Matafaa promises to turn in more weapons.

The natives have returned to their homes. Malieto Tanet was recognized as king by the commissioners of the three powers, and the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in the matter of the kingship was proclaimed valid and binding. Malieto Tanet then abdicated in favor of the commissioners, who appointed a provisional government, consisting of the consuls of the three powers, empowering a majority to act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the Berlin treaty. Chief Justice Chambers continues to hold office, and the various municipal officials are continued. Dr. Wilhelm Sof, has been authorized to act as president of the municipality of Apia.

The commissioners' report recommends the abolition of the kingship and the presidency of Apia and the appointment of a governor, with a legislative council consisting of three members of the interested powers, assisted by a native house.

Apia and the country around about are resuming normal conditions. Americans and British express satisfaction at the decision of the commissioners.

COSMORS IS ALIVE.

Twenty-five Feet of Coal Separates Him from Rescuers.

Wilkes-Barre, June 21.—It was discovered this afternoon that Ignatz Cosmors, who was entombed in the Gaylord mine at Plymouth on Monday, is alive.

He talked with his rescuers and told them that he was drifting from hunger and thirst, and that if he was not taken out soon he would die. It is estimated that about twenty-five feet of coal still separates the unfortunate man from the rescuing party, and it is not known how long it will take to remove it.

Blasting may be resorted to, but it is thought best not to do this, unless as a last resort. In the meantime there are gangs at work night and day at the coal.

Will Test a Canteen Case.

Harrisburg, June 21.—Charles H. Berg and Leroy J. Wolfe, of this city, representing the department of justice at Washington, made application before Judge Simpson today for the trial in this city of the case of D. Moore and Patrick Joyce, convicted of maintaining a canteen at Camp Meade. The law department at Washington says that the case is a test case for the purpose of this state, and is determined to thoroughly test the matter.

Directors of Cumberland Valley.

Philadelphia, June 21.—Charles E. Pugh and A. P. Shortridge were today elected directors of the Cumberland Valley railway to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Frank Thompson and J. F. Hutchinson.

Lafayette Commencement.

Easton, Pa., June 21.—The sixty-fourth annual commencement of Lafayette college closed today with the graduating exercises. Orations were delivered, degrees conferred and the prizes awarded.

Timber Land Deal.

Lock Haven, Pa., June 21.—A timber land deal closed here today by James Brothers purchasing 2,500 acres in Union county, twelve miles from Lewisburg. Many million feet of white pine, oak and poplar timber will be taken out at the rate of 50,000 feet a day.

Gordon's House Burned.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—The splendid home of General John B. Gordon, at Kirkwood, a suburb of Atlanta, was completely destroyed by fire this evening. The general's books, pictures and war relics were saved, but everything above the first floor was burned.

Drowned in Rangely Lake.

Rangely, Maine, June 21.—Three young sons of Harry Tobash were drowned in Rangely lake yesterday.

REVENUES FROM THE WAR TAX

DEFICIT FOR 1899 LESS THAN \$100,000,000.

The Cost of the War with Spain and in the Philippines Estimated at \$230,000,000—Principal Sources of Income Under the New Law. The Receipts from Customs.

Washington, June 21.—It is regarded as a conservative estimate that the treasury deficit for the fiscal year 1899, which closes ten days hence, will be less than \$100,000,000. Already the receipts of the year aggregate over \$498,000,000, with the expenditures barely \$100,000,000 more, with ten days of abnormally heavy receipts yet to be accounted for, judging from past years. During the war the treasury has two heavy calls upon the treasury and one large payment, which could not have been foreseen one year ago. In March the government received \$1,738,314 on account of the settlement of its claims against the Central Pacific Railroad company. During the same month \$2,000,000 was drawn out to pay off the Cuban insurgent army, and in April \$20,000,000 was paid to Spain in settlement of treaty obligations. Leaving these three items out of the account, the deficit for the year would not have exceeded \$89,000,000. Up to this date the customs receipts amount to over \$209,400,000; from internal revenue, \$263,550,000 was realized, and from miscellaneous sources the sum of \$35,500,000 was received. During the whole of the fiscal year of 1898, receipts from customs barely exceeded \$149,500,000, and from internal revenue less than \$171,000,000. The total receipts from all sources amounted to \$465,321,335, while the expenditures aggregated \$443,388,582, leaving a deficit of \$21,932,753. This year the expenditures will exceed those of last year by about \$165,000,000, while the deficit will be about \$62,000,000 greater than last year. From the closest calculation that can now be made, the war revenue act, which, with the exception of a few items, went into effect July 1, 1898, will realize for the year a little less than \$100,000,000. The receipts from tobacco alone will probably show an increase for the year of over \$15,000,000; spirits an increase of \$6,500,000; beer and other fermented liquors an increase of over \$28,000,000; oleomargarine an increase of about \$35,000, and the receipts from special taxes, documentary and proprietary stamps for the year will likely bring the increased receipts on account of the war revenue act up to nearly \$100,000,000. The two items in that act which have produced more than ten times as much revenue as any two others are such relating to documentary and proprietary stamps. On April 30 last these items had produced over \$35,500,000, and it is not improbable that by July 1 that amount will be increased to over \$44,000,000. The tax on legacies will probably produce not much in excess of \$1,000,000, while the special tax collected from bankers will exceed \$3,500,000.

Receipts from Customs.

The receipts from customs show a gratifying increase. For the month of November, last year, the customs yielded \$15,350,000, and for the following six months there was a gradual increase until March, which produced nearly \$21,000,000. Of late there has been a slight falling off.

The expenditures up to this time aggregate about \$600,000,000. Of this amount \$278,000,000 was paid out on requisitions from the treasury, \$100,000,000 on account of the navy, \$129,000,000 on account of pensions and nearly \$4,000,000 on account of interest on the public debt; \$12,575,000 was paid to the Indians and \$117,290,000 was disbursed on civil and miscellaneous accounts.

At this time it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty what the war with Spain and the troubles in the Philippines have cost, during this year, but an approximation has been made of the actual cash payments on these accounts which places the amount at \$27,000,000. This includes the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain, the \$3,000,000 now being disbursed to the Cuban troops, and the interest charge on the loan made necessary for the war. A calculation has been made at the treasury which shows that leaving out of the account the \$27,000,000 expended this year on account of the war, the \$100,000,000 produced by the war revenue act and the \$11,738,314 received from the Central Pacific, the figures would show a surplus for the year approximating \$20,000,000.

THE SMELTER'S STRIKE.

Indications That Work Is to Be Resumed Very Soon.

Denver, June 21.—President Nash, of the American Smelting and Refining company, has notified the local managers of the trust that he cannot come to Denver at present, and gave them full authority to command the situation.

The announcement is made that the southern coal mine strike, which was closed on account of the smelters' strike, have been resumed. That is taken as an indication that the smelters expect to resume work very soon.

Regarding Camp Meade.

Harrisburg, June 21.—Congressman Olinsted, of this city, received the following telegram today from Acting Secretary of War McKee: "No action by department looking to immediate abandonment of Camp Meade. Its abandonment entirely dependent upon necessities of military service."

Goddard Lost on a Foul.

Chicago, June 21.—Joe Goddard, the Australian heavy weight, lost on a foul to "Klondike," a local colored heavy weight, in the fourth round of what was to have been a six-round contest at the Adelphi theater tonight. After the first round the men apparently forgot all about science and went at it rough and tumble. In the fourth Goddard threw the colored man and hit him while on the floor.

RACES AT M-KEE'S ROCKS.

Pittsburg, June 21.—The results of the second day's races at McKee's Rocks follows: 2:22 pace—Alma Hartman won in straight heats. Best time, 2:20; Belle Hill, second; Conroy Clay, third. 2:19 trot—Sag B took second, third and fifth heats. Best time, 2:20; Bertha B took first and fourth heats, Lillie B, third.

2:15 pace—Nerva Patchen took second, third and fourth heats. Best time, 2:16; Big Boss, second; Fritz, third.

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Sunday Ball Test Case.

Detroit, June 21.—Botsford Justice Burke today, W. H. Harris, lease of the Detroit base ball team, was acquitted of the charge of playing Sunday base ball. It was a test case to see if a conviction was possible under the statute forbidding Sunday amusements.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: FAIR.

- 1 General-Indiana Miners Shoot Imported Labor. The French Cabinet Crisis. War Tax Revenues. Homeopaths Would Increase the Cabinet.
- 2 Atlantic, National and Other League Financial and Commercial.
- 3 Local-Weddings of a Day in June. Street Repairs Begin Today.
- 4 Editorial. Comment of the Press.
- 5 Local-Significant Events in Railroad Circles. Champion Jeffries Was a Drawing Card.
- 6 Local-West Scranton and Suburban.
- 7 News Round About Scranton. Whitney's Weekly News Budget.
- 8 Local-Criminal Court Proceedings.

THE INS. AGENTS TAKE TO SWAMPS

Heavy Rains That Fall Nightly Make Campaigning Uncomfortable for Americans—Filipino Women Write to Otis.

Manila, June 21.—9 p. m.—The insurgent army has taken to the swamps and hills beyond Imus. The largest force is supposed to be in the neighborhood of San Francisco De Malabon, holding position more toward the lake than toward the coast according as experience demand.

General Wheaton returned to Imus today, bringing three men who were wounded in yesterday's fighting.

The heavy rains that fall nightly make campaigning uncomfortable. The roads are still good, but the rice fields adjoining them are pools of water.

The Filipinos will not fight unless they can meet our troops in positions most advantageous to themselves, or take our reconnoitering bodies in ambush.

It is impossible to learn what effect the recent defeat has had upon their leaders. This should be disheartening, for they had boasted that the Americans could never conquer the province of Cavite, Aguinaldo's home country, where he always wasted the Spaniards.

General Otis recently received a letter signed by native women of the province declaring that, if all the men were killed, the women would still keep up the fight against the Americans.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Gloomy Views of European Press Are Not Shared at The Hague.

The Hague, June 21.—The best informed circles here do not share the gloomy views of the European press regarding the peace conference. After a week's adjournment, the arbitration committee met for a short time today. Dr. Zorn, of the German delegation, and Frederick Hollis, of the United States delegation, attending. Mr. Hollis expressed himself as satisfied with the results of the trip he took to Berlin in company with Dr. Zorn and the German delegates have been instructed to take part in the deliberations of the arbitration committee, which will now continue brisk work pending the final decision of Germany.

The disarmament committee, to which was submitted the circular of Count Maruffev has considered the second, third and fourth paragraphs in substance. The committee has agreed to vote upon all three upon the ground that it would be impossible to decide upon a satisfactory plan for checking the continued improvements in explosive ordnance. This decision will be submitted to the committee tomorrow.

BIG WHISKEY TRUST.

A Tanglefoot Syndicate With Capital of \$125,000,000.

New York, June 21.—A merger of the American Spirits Manufacturing company consisting of eighty-five separate concerns, the Kentucky distillers and warehouse company, consisting of 36 concerns, the Standard Distilling company, consisting of 15 concerns, the Spirits Distributing company and a number of the most important whiskey concerns into one central company