

# MOVES THIS MORNING

### Thirteenth Is Ready to Proceed to National Capital.

### TWO ITALIANS ARRESTED

### Suspicion That They Tried to Poison Drinking Water.

### ARE BEING HELD PENDING A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION—FROM THE ANXIETY SHOWN BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO GET THE THIRTEENTH IN MOTION IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THEY WILL NOT REMAIN AT WASHINGTON. LIEUTENANT D. J. DAVIS, OF COMPANY F, PRECEDED THE REGIMENT.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Camp Daniel H. Hastings, Mt. Gretna, Pa., May 18.—At 2 o'clock this morning two Italians were arrested at the Gretna Park reservoir by a patrol who saw them throw two suspicious looking packages into the reservoir. It was thought that an attempt was being made to poison the water and the Sixth regiment was ordered out to surround and guard it. Surgeon Major Parke, of the Thirteenth, with other doctors, made an examination of the water but could not find any traces of poison. The prisoners were held pending a thorough investigation.

The Thirteenth will start for the South at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The train has been ordered for that hour and is here, the rations for travel and field are aboard the cars and all extra canvas and what other accoutrements are not needed for tonight's sleep and tomorrow's breakfast have been packed up ready for shipment. Colonel Courten will have the men up at daybreak and is confident that the whole regiment will be on the move at the appointed time. At first it was thought to leave tomorrow evening and get into the new camp at daybreak Friday. Early in the afternoon a message came from Adjutant General Corbin notifying Colonel Courten to get his regiment under way at once. Preparations were made to leave at 3 o'clock this evening, but before they were fairly under way the order was countermanded and the Tenth, which has had its destination transferred from Chickamauga to Manila, was directed to leave this evening and did, getting away before 9 o'clock.

#### THE LAST ORDER.

Colonel Courten later received another order telling him to move at 9 o'clock in the morning, if possible. Why the War department is so anxious about getting the Thirteenth in motion is not known here, but the surmise is that it is going to be transferred to some point where soldiers are needed more than they are at Falls Church, Va.

Colonel Courten said he would not be surprised if the Thirteenth was sent to Chickamauga in place of the Tenth. Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth, told me he conjectured from the correspondence he had with General Merritt that other Pennsylvania regiments are to be forwarded to San Francisco to join the Philippine army of occupation.

The Eighth, bound for Washington, left this morning and at 6:30 o'clock the Second battalion of the Second started for Pompton, N. J. The first battalion will likely get away tomorrow as will also the Twelfth regiment, which is to trail the Thirteenth to Washington and the Sixth, which is destined for the same place.

Private John M. Farlan, of Company A, Sixth regiment, who has been suffering from dementia for two days past, became violently insane this morning, and upon receipt of orders from the War department he was sent to an insane asylum in Washington.

#### ADVANCE DETAIL.

Second Lieutenant D. J. Davis, of Company F, by direction of Colonel Courten, left at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon for Washington, as an advance detail to look after transportation from Washington to Falls Church, or wherever the regiment is to be quartered, and confer with the general of the corps regarding site and other like matters that it is well to have attended to in advance.

The Eighth, Colonel Frank J. Magee, Wrightville, left this morning for Washington, being the first of the Pennsylvania soldiers assigned to that camp to take their departure. The Tenth, Colonel Alex. L. Hawkins, of Washington, and Battery B, Captain Alfred E. Hunt, Pittsburg, the last of the Pennsylvania troops bound for Chickamauga, went out this afternoon.

T. J. Duffy.

#### GOSSIP OF THE CAMP.

Camp Daniel H. Hastings, Mt. Gretna, May 18.—It is becoming decidedly quiet and lonesome here, with half of the "old guard" gone and the remaining half rapidly dwindling away. In each brigade camp is a big vacant space which tells of the going away of old comrades-in-arms and the dissolution of what was once the finest and largest and in every way best division of soldiers in the United States. The Third brigade will soon have disappeared entirely, the Fourth and

Ninth having already gone and the Eighth having broken camp and begun its preparations for departure. Tomorrow, likely, the two remaining regiments will have departed and then the camp that the grand old man, General J. P. S. Gobin, so proudly assembled three weeks ago today will be but a memory.

The restlessness consequent upon the expected marching orders and the absence of any regular duties make life rather tedious for the remaining soldiers. "I wish we were out of here," is heard on all sides, and particularly in the Thirteenth, today, with the Ninth on one side departed and the Tenth of the Second brigade, our neighbors to the left, departing. Complaints, however, will not be heard much longer, for before many days the white city on the mountains will have entirely disappeared and its population will be scattered far and wide.

The percentage of original members of the National Guard in the make-up of the Pennsylvania volunteers can be estimated from a census of the Thirteenth, which was deduced today by Adjutant Mattes. According to his figures only 231 of the former 325 enlisted men and officers of the regiment are now embraced in the organization. When it is considered that the regiment now numbers 604 enlisted men and 26 officers, an idea can be gained of the great transformation the regiment has undergone.

All of the original Thirteenth men who are among the volunteers yesterday received their discharges from the National Guard, and now the Thirteenth regiment, Third brigade, N. P., numbers less than two hundred men—those who said "no" and those who were rejected for physical disability.

There is considerable conjecture among the old guardsmen as to when the state is going to settle up for the six days' pay for which, it is understood, the commonwealth is responsible, under the terms of the transfer agreement. The boys are pretty well shook for money, and as it will be two or three weeks yet before they can expect to get anything from the United States, they are beginning to fear that they will spend the first part of their stay in Washington with no where-wal to keep off the cold and provide other such little necessities not found in the United States army ration table. There is a report extant here that it is possible the state will not pay any wages at all to the guardsmen, as there is a question as to the legality of the payment on constitutional grounds, the guard not having been called out for state service, but simply invited by the president, through the governor, to become volunteers in the United States army and rendezvous at Mt. Gretna.

If this is the case the boys will get no pay for those first six days, as the United States government, under its army rules, can only pay for services from the time of volunteering. It is likely, though, that the question, if it has been officially raised, was only raised with an ultimate view of having the United States pay the whole bill, and when it is seen that the scheme will not succeed the state will come to the front with what is the soldier's due—and the "due" might be printed in capital letters.

The question of taking the Thirteenth's ambulance into the volunteer army service has been virtually decided in the negative, but the opposition to the proposed move by many of the most influential officers may bring about a reconsideration. Whatever Colonel Courten decides to do will be accepted, no doubt, as the best course, by the friends of the regiment—the donors of the ambulance—but in view of the fact that the gift was made with the expectation that it was to be used in the active service upon which the Thirteenth is about to enter it may, in the event of the ambulance being left behind for future purposes, cause many of the contributors to feel that there was a misconception of their purpose in subscribing to the fund with which the ambulance was bought. The doubt as to the probability of taking the ambulance into the field was removed beyond all question yesterday when the train bearing the Ninth steamed out, yesterday afternoon, with one of the cars of the baggage section bearing the Luzernites' new ambulance, which was delivered here the same day that the Thirteenth's arrived.

The army rules provide that there shall be an ambulance for every two hundred men in a regiment. This would give the Thirteenth three ambulances. The government, upon being notified that the regiment had an ambulance of its own which it would like to retain, would buy it for the price that regular army ambulances cost and assign it to the use of its former private owners, so the regular army officers here stated yesterday, when interviewed by your correspondent. There is the possibility, as Lieutenant Byron, U. S. A., told Colonel Courten, that some division or brigade headquarters would seize upon such a surpassingly fine ambulance for its own use and give the regiment one of the less handsome and convenient ones in its place.

This possibility and the remote possibility that the regiment would not be able to buy back the ambulance at the end of the war are the only two cogent arguments advanced by those who favor leaving the ambulance behind and renting the horses to some drayman until the regiment returns from its campaign.

Quartermaster Cox has made requisition for the new caps that the state started out to equip its National Guard with and which were to be distributed among the Thirteenth's companies, so it was promised, upon their arrival at Gretna. Company B, through a stroke of enterprise, secured its allotment of the new equipment, but the state, it appears, would ignore the other companies.

Lieutenant Cox, however, is determined that the other companies shall also get what is their due in this respect and feels confident that he will succeed. Nearly all the regiments received their new caps before coming

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to Gretna and entering the United States service. The fact that the Thirteenth passed out of the state's control before it received its new caps does not release the state from its treating it as it did the other regiments, it is contended, and if such a procedure should be attempted there will be a vigorous kick registered with the authorities at Harrisburg.

The cooks are rapidly learning how to make the most of the not very varied and decidedly limited allowances under the United States army table and by the time the regiment is a week at Washington there will be little complaining heard on the score of food. Just at present, though, there is some slight grounds for murmuring. To save going into details I will give fully and accurately the menu "taken from the spot" in one of the company's mess tents, yesterday:

#### BREAKFAST.

Salt Pork Coffee with Sugar

Potatoes Soft Bread

DINNER.

Salt Pork Tomato Soup Soft Bread

Corn Starch Pudding

SUPPER.

Salt Pork Coffee with Sugar

Soft Bread

The salt pork was such in its truest sense, and served in very meagre portions. The bread and coffee, however, were plentiful and good, but, of course, not as palatable as they might be with butter and milk. The corn starch pudding was a novelty, not encountered before.

Captain Selah W. Corwin, of Company H, is officer of the day. Second Lieutenant Arthur Foote, of Company D, is commander of the guard. Private W. O. Lathrop, of Company A, is orderly.

Hoelster Jake Korver yesterday used the clippers on the locks of 123 of the Thirteenth's men. He is keeping up his good work today.

Hospital Steward Merriman is showing a praiseworthy interest in his work. Twice a day he takes his staff out for stretcher drill and this morning he had the corps of the Tenth, Fifteenth and Thirteenth drilling together with five stretchers. The drill is quite interesting as any of the camp exercises. Privates are detailed to represent wounded men. They are scattered about the field and a signal from Steward Merriman one drops and a stretcher is sent after him on a run. The steward designates the character of the make believe wound and the corps handles the man accordingly. The detailed cripples enjoy the assignments but so it means a load for the day and frequent rides on a stretcher.

Among yesterday's visitors in camp was Colonel F. L. Hitchcock, ex-commander of the regiment and one of the original members of the Scranton City Guard. Colonel Hitchcock was a member of the guard for eleven years and as may be believed is very proud of the local regiment.

Inspector of Rifle Practice Reese Watkins, Thirteenth regiment N. P., is in camp again, having been summoned to take charge of the regimental property that is to be sent back to Scranton.

Mrs. J. L. Harding and Mrs. P. E. Gunter are visiting their sons in camp.

Captain Stillwell is the guest of his son, Major F. W. Stillwell, of the First battalion.

George Schultz, jr., of Petersburg, was among yesterday's visitors here.

Private Edward Cawley, of Company B, was yesterday appointed company clerk.

Private James Porkin, of Company E, who is a resident of Scranton and Private Blake, of Company A, whose home is in Honesdale, have exchanged places, with the consent of their respective captains and Colonel Courten.

Harry Brown, treasurer of the Academy of Music, was a guest in camp yesterday.

Privates John J. Schaefer, of Company D, and Walter L. Finn, of Company H, have been appointed as color guards.

Fred Watrous, of Scranton, was yesterday the guest of Lieutenant J. C. Harrington, of Company G.

Mrs. M. L. Blair, of the West Side, is visiting her son, Private Thomas Blair, of Company F.

When the regiments gets to Washington the twelve members of the staff will have a separate mess, with Private John Stanton, of Company D, as cook. The present headquarters cook, Frank Singleton, will not go with the regiment as no provisions are made for detached servants. The non-coms of headquarters will have a mess of their own. Another separate mess has been established by the six line officers of Companies A and B, with Private Leo Murphy, of D, as cook. An additional allowance subscribed by the "mess" is given to cooks and they in consequence make from \$35 to \$50 a month. T. J. Duffy.

#### CYCLONE IN IOWA.

Much Damage to Life and Property. Dubuque, Ia., May 18.—A cyclone struck Preston, Ia., this afternoon, destroying most of the buildings in town. Charles Foy, wife and three children were killed.

William O'Meara is said to have been killed at Quigley, and Mike Hines at Charlotte.

Havana's Food Supply. Madrid, May 18.—An official dispatch from Havana says: "The food supply is assured for a long time. Vessels are arriving here from the United States with provisions."

Efficient Rubber Free of Duty. Washington, May 18.—Assistant Secretary Howell today made a decision holding that milled rubber in strips and buttons is crude rubber within the meaning of the new tariff act, and therefore is

# TROOPS TO ENTER CUBA AT ONCE

### Invasion Not to Be Delayed Pending a Sea Fight.

THE PRESIDENT IMPRESSED WITH THE NECESSITY OF CARRYING OUT THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE WAR—RELIEF FOR THE STARVING DEMANDED—RAINY SEASON CLOSE AT HAND—THE SECOND CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS WILL BE PROBABLY FOR 75,000.

Washington, May 18.—Developments of the past few days have persuaded the administration that the invasion of Cuba should no longer be delayed. The president is convinced from the evasive movements of the Spanish fleet that it will not be wise to delay action much longer while waiting to find out what the fleet is about. It is felt that a foe which runs away from the fight is not seriously to be feared. Sampson's fleet and Schley's can attend to operations by sea; but operations by land will no longer be held dependent upon the result of a naval battle. The president has also been brought to this decision by the great pressure from all parts of the country to send relief at once to those who are starving in Cuba and to lose no time in carrying out the purpose for which the war was begun. It has been forced upon him that the continuance of the present policy will aggravate conditions in Cuba, and that it may lose the sympathy of the non-combatants there who have been looking to the United States for relief. General Lee has said that to defer operations till the middle of June would be fatal, as it would not be feasible to carry out an effective military movement after that time. By the first of June for that matter it will be difficult to conduct artillery operations in the interior, as the roads will soon become impassable from continuous rains.

#### NO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The president has decided not to issue a call for any additional volunteers until the 25,000 under the first call have been mustered in. He will then call for 75,000 more if needed at that time.

Fortunately the army of invasion will be able to confine itself in large measure to the neighborhood of Havana, where the roads are fairly well made and in fairly good condition.

Troops will be hurried to the South

more rapidly than ever and every energy will be bent to equipping them and organizing them in brigade formation. It is hoped that within a fortnight it will be possible to throw 50,000 men into Cuba, and others will be sent if necessary just as soon as they can be obtained. The operations have been handicapped by the failure of the war department to obtain supplies of various kinds, and even now the red tape by which the movement of the department have been tied is very much in evidence.

It is understood that the President desires to get his additional force without the formality of depending on the states to supply fixed quotas. One reason for this is a desire to send as many negro troops as possible, because it is believed that negro troops will be less susceptible than others to the harmful influences of the Cuban climate. Probably at least 10,000 of the new volunteers will be of this class. It may be necessary to secure additional legislation before making this kind of a call, which shall have no regard to state quotas, and if so congress will be asked to supply the needed legislation at once. Under the present law the president can call out as many men as he chooses, providing only that they shall be allotted proportionally among the states.

Escaped the Missions Massacre. Washington, May 18.—The state department has received a dispatch from Ambassador Hay saying that the McGrews are not among the British colonial office list of missionaries killed in Sierra Leone, West Africa. He says that if they were stationed in Rabbelet they are safe, as it is forty miles from the place of the massacre.

#### Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, May 18.—The following Pennsylvania pensions were issued: Original—Samuel S. Cobb, Wilkes-Barre, \$8. Restoration and Increase—William H. Crane, Athens, Bradford, \$5 to \$10.

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- 100 pairs Ladies' Button and Lace Shoes at..... 50c
- 300 pairs Ladies' Fine Oxfords at..... 98c and \$1.25
- 98 pairs Men's Fine Handsewed Russet Vicy, cloth top; also Black and Russet Patent Leather \$5.00 Shoes, at..... \$2.98
- 300 pairs Men's Dress Shoes, worth \$1.50, at..... 98c
- Men's low Shoes at..... 98c, \$1.29 and \$1.25
- Men's Bicycle Shoes at..... 98c and \$1.49
- Boys' Shoes at..... 79c, 98c and \$1.25
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