

# CELEBRATED THE VICTORY

## Thirteenth Regiment Had a Parade in Honor of Cervera's Downfall.

### CHEERED FOR SAMPSON

#### Horse and Trappings for General Butler.

IT WAS PRESENTED BY THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION—MEMBERS OF COMPANY D, OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN GILMAN MARCHED TO THE POTOMAC AND BACK—WEATHER AT CAMP VERY MUCH COOLER.

From a Staff Correspondent.  
Camp Alger, Va., July 4.—The principal event of today at Camp Alger was the parade of the Thirteenth Regiment, under command of Captain Gilman, marched to the Potomac and back—weather at camp very much cooler.

#### GOSSIP OF THE CAMP.

From a Staff Correspondent.  
Camp Alger, Va., July 4.—The eve of the "glorious Fourth" was very quiet and mild in Camp Alger. It was not an ideal place for the ordinary small boy of patriotic proclivities, because there is almost an entire absence of noise and enthusiasm, and the sound of the festive firecracker is not to be heard. Being the Sabbath, no work was done. In the morning the Catholic members of the brigade attended the mass said by Rev. Father Sherman, chaplain of the Fourth Missouri, and at 10 o'clock the services held by "Bartholomew" were well attended by the boys of the Thirteenth.

The Rev. DeWitt Talmage was expected to be present to conduct the services and to preach, but for some reason or other he could not be present. In the afternoon many hid themselves to the woods and stretched themselves in the shade of a tree to escape the ill effects of that stereotyped specimen of misdirected good nature, "is it hot enough for you?" In the evening services held in the Y. M. C. A. tent were well attended. In other respects, the day has been very quiet and uneventful. In the evening the band played a few select pieces in front of headquarters, closing with "America."

The new web belts were worn for the first time at dress parade yesterday, and their appearance made a decided change in the looks of the regiment. This belt holds forty-five cartridges, and on the brass plate in front the letters "U. S." appear instead of the old "N. G. P."

The first man has been discharged from the Thirteenth regiment, and under circumstances which the boys regret very much. The case is that of Private Arthur Warner, of Company C, who volunteered gladly and was anxious to see service. His plans were spoiled, however, and his ambitions thwarted by his parents, who insisted that he was under age and that he should be forthwith discharged. In accordance with persistent requests on their part, Private Warner was handed his discharge today, and left at once for home, carrying with him the best wishes of his former comrades-in-arms.

The transfer of Private Peter Barrett, of C, to the United States light artillery battery, situated at Fort Morgan, Alabama, has been received. All arrangements will be perfected in a few days.

Immediately after dress parade last evening, Musicians Chester and Sturges suddenly fell from the effects of the heat. He was promptly removed to the division hospital, and later on to the hospital at Fort Meyer. It is expected that he will soon be better.

visiting their sons who are members of Company B. Privates Whipple and Gregory, of D, went home last night on a seven days' furlough.

Sergeant Keiper, of B, arrived last night. He spent his furlough at home. Privates Myers, of D, has left on a furlough. He will visit his parents at Clark's Summit.

Rev. N. F. Stahl will preach this evening to the members of the colored battalion of the Ninth Ohio.

Last night's excitement will not soon be forgotten by the boys. At 12 o'clock the moon being full and bright, that familiar order "fall in" was heard ringing ominously throughout the streets, and all left their bunks in the most fantastic costumes imaginable.

A check roll was called, and it was found out that every member of the Thirteenth was present. In calling the check roll, Acting First Sergeant W. S. Gould, of C, broke the record. He was not only the first to report all his Company present, but even read the long list of 106 names correctly by moonlight.

Corporal Dikeman, of H, is home on a seven days' furlough. Private Miller, of G, is in the division hospital. He will be all right in a few days.

Oscar Helriegel, of Cedar avenue, is visiting his son, Joseph Helriegel, of C.

Captain Robling, of C, is brigade officer of the day; Lieutenant Huff, of H, regimental officer of the day; Lieutenant Varcos, of E, officer of the guard; Chester Smith, of B, sergeant of the guard; Corporals Biddleman, of H, Durshelmer, of E, and Pety, of A, Private Burt Beemer, of A, is regimental orderly.

The following important order was published last evening: Headquarters, First Division, Second Army Corps, Camp Alger, Va., July 2, 1898.

General order No. 12.—Upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon of the division, commencing July 3, 1898, the following changes in the hours for drills will go into effect: First drill, 5-7 a. m.; second drill, 8-9 a. m.; supper, 5-8 p. m.; dress parade, 7 p. m.

The nature of the drill will be determined by brigade and regimental commanders.

By command of Major General Butler, P. S. Strong, Assistant Adjutant General, Corporal George T. Griffiths, who for three years performed efficiently the duties of clerk of Company F, resigned yesterday. His successor has not yet been named, but will probably be Private George Stuckart. Mr. Griffiths' work upon all occasions was highly satisfactory, and it was to further his knowledge of routine army work that he decided to drop the duties of clerk.

Private Martin Juggan is in division hospital guard work today.

Members of Company F are using their dog tents as flies to keep the sun out of their large tents.

G. T. Griffiths is corporal of the guard at division headquarters today.

#### FLAGLER TO BUILD A HOSPITAL.

##### A Site and Cash Given to the Red Cross Society.

New York, July 4.—Henry M. Flagler has offered the Red Cross all the land necessary and \$5000 with which to build a hospital just north of the Foyal Palm hotel, Miami, Fla., for the use of the wounded. He also offers the use of a new pier upon which the hospital may be built, or it can be placed on adjacent land.

The offer has been accepted by the Red Cross if Mr. Flagler will undertake to have the first hospital building, 100 by 50, ready for occupancy within one week and to construct another smaller one, if necessary, immediately.

The depth of water at the pier would enable one of the transports to land the wounded right at the hospital.

Mr. Flagler will at once start building, and the Red Cross has informed they will donate the use of the hospital, fully equipped with physicians and nurses, for the use of the government. Twenty-five nurses from the New York Red Cross will be sent to Miami at once.

#### PLUCKY GIRL GAINS HER POINT.

##### Loyal to Her Lover and Papa Had to Yield.

Williamsport, Pa., July 4.—John Van Ripper and Miss Lena Probst, who eloped from their homes at Renovo, were arrested here last night and detained until their father reached here. The couple, who had intended going to Elmira to be married, were captured on the midnight express from the West.

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### ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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#### GREAT REJOICING IN LONDON

##### Jubilant at Annual Dinner of the American Society.

ALL CLASSES OF AMERICAN LIFE REPRESENTED—AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF PROMINENT ENGLISH VISITORS—THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS HONORED WITH THE QUEEN AND PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

London, July 4.—The annual dinner of the American society in London today became a jubilant occasion. The victory at Santiago, five hundred Americans gathered in the banquet hall of the Hotel Cecil, where the British and American flags hung over the table.

As soon as the company was seated, President J. L. Taylor, of the society, read an Associated Press dispatch giving Admiral Sampson's report of the Santiago victory, which was greatly cheered.

There was an unusual number of prominent English visitors, testifying to the new-found international cordiality. Among them were many Liberals, some of whom attended avowedly to give negation to the report that the Liberals are colder than the Conservatives toward an Anglo-American understanding. All classes of American life were represented.

Chairman Taylor boasted "Her Majesty, the Queen," in a speech, the keynote of which was Whittier's line: "We bow the heart if not the knee," a sentiment that was tumultuously applauded.

The Marquis of Ripon voiced the earnest hope that the signs of friendship between the kindred nations would not be an aberration of temporary sentiment, but would presage a closer and permanent union. Referring to the battle of Santiago, he described it as "a gallant victory over foemen worthy of your steel." (Cheers.)

Mr. Peatree proposed the health of the president of the United States and that of the president of the French republic. He made all arrangements for resumption tomorrow, with papers of four pages in size, to be increased day by day, as rapidly as practicable. This evening the president of the International Typographical union and the district organizer waited on the publishers and made a strong request that publication be deferred twenty-four hours longer, urging as a reason that if the issue had to be met by the union tonight there might be trouble about observing a contract obligation with the publishers.

They were very sanguine that their union would keep to its contract and not quit because of the stereotypers' strike, but wished an opportunity to canvass and discuss the matter tomorrow. The publishers assert that stereotypers are coming into the city from various points in very gratifying numbers and are confident they will be well equipped for issuing papers slightly reduced in size by Wednesday morning.

#### TOWN DESTROYED.

##### Effects of a Fourth of July Fire at Middle Spring.

Chambersburg, Pa., July 4.—The town of Middle Spring, in the eastern part of Franklin county, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon.

Shryock Bros' large straw board mill was struck by lightning and consumed and five dwelling houses were destroyed. The Middle Spring Presbyterian church, one of the oldest and most historic in the country, was partially destroyed. The loss is very heavy and partially insured.

#### CERVERA'S FAST SQUADRON.

##### Its Destruction is Doubtful in Madrid.

Madrid, July 4 (4 p. m.)—The following semi-official statement was issued this afternoon: "The semaphore from Morro castle to Santiago says the Spanish squadron, after a cannonade with the Americans, showed no signs of injury, therefore the American news of the rout of Admiral Cervera must be utterly untrue. Moreover, Admiral Cervera's squadron is faster than Admiral Sampson's."

#### BARNUM'S GIANT DROWNED.

##### His Body Found Floating in the Ohio River.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—While rowing in the Ohio river near Davis Island

dam today a boy discovered the body of David Kennedy, once one of Barnum's famous giant men.

#### BATTLESHIPS EXPENSIVE.

##### It Costs \$1,500 a Day to Run a Marine War Machine—The Items That Enter.

From the New York Herald.  
What is the average daily cost of maintaining a first class battleship on a war footing? One thousand five hundred dollars, but insignificant when compared with what the cost might be in case of action, when the conflict of a single minute could sink the largest ships, with her entire armament, and require the expenditure of more than \$5,000,000 to replace her.

Reliable estimates cannot be made when the fortunes of war must be taken into account, but the cost of maintaining our navy on its present footing immediately before the firing of the first gun in actual conflict is known. That cost is \$90,000 for each day. The cost for last year was \$91,065.00, or an average of \$1,086.25 per day. The various items that go to make up this total annual cost will apply for the present purpose to our armored cruisers and battleships, though, of course, varying according to constantly changing circumstances, and now being increased by the war footing on which our navy rests. Of the \$91,065.00 spent by the New York in 1897, \$37,762.75 was for the pay of the officers, crew and marines; rations cost \$25,542.60; equipment, \$6,835.21; navigation, \$2,216.54; ordnance, \$11,743.70; construction and repair, \$24,215.00; steam engineering, \$38,201.28. Then there were incidental expenses, navy yard repairs, medicine and surgery and similar items.

The records show that the pay of the officers, crew and marines of the New York were greater than that of any other vessel, while the rations, medicines and surgery and similar items.

When we add the separate cost of maintaining all ships in commission, for last year, we have a total of \$8,998,547.17; or more than \$24,000 a day. During each day of last week the cost was double that amount.

The record of the ill-fated Maine is closed, though her memory is a living inspiration, and this record shows that the total cost of her maintenance for 1897 was \$22,415.00. The pay of her survivors, and of those whose remains are yet with her wreck, or have found burial in Cuba and the United States, was \$159,126.66.

The revolution of recent years in naval equipment has entirely changed sea fighting, adding not only to the cost of ships, but of armament, and particularly increasing expenditure for manning and maintaining.

In our previous naval fights the staunch, oak ribbed ships were venturing on a battle, carrying guns and their very decks were often fields of battle, where contending forces struggled, hand to hand. Today our ships are veritable fighting machines. They are guns and movable parts through the agency of steam and electricity, under intelligent management, not only the work of the ship builder, but of the engineer. They require men not only as brave as those who boarded the enemy's ships in former wars, but they require men highly skilled in their second departments.

These complicated ships need a large force of men, and to maintain them at the very highest standard of efficiency requires the great expenditure of money referred to.

Consider for a moment the item of steam on a battleship, and you will better appreciate the force of what has been written. Think of the sixty-nine separate steam engines, and of the skilled engineers to care for them twenty-four hours each day. Yes, there are sixty-nine engines, each of the great twin screws has steering apparatus, separate engines for the dynamo, for the fire pumps, for bilge, for ventilating fans, for ash hoist, for capstans, and for the numerous winches used all over the ship, where nearly everything that has to be moved is too heavy for human muscle to handle.

Then there is the coal to furnish heat to make all of this steam, and a corps of men to handle it. Take, for instance, the Iowa, which is expected to port with her normal supply of coal she carries 625 tons. If she fills her bunkers she will start with 1,780 tons. That means about \$7,000.

Such a battleship as this carries about five hundred officers and men. These must be fed, clothed, and be paid for their services.

One of these great battle ships is a floating citadel. It is a town of five hundred inhabitants, more securely fortified and far better armed for offense and defense than any walled and tutored city that has ever existed. Her steel walls can resist any attack of guns less than her own. When she meets similar ones then comes the tug of war.

If our floating citadel is the Indiana, for instance, we have a steel wall 350 feet long with 69 feet between them at the widest point, holding engines of war and propulsion of the most terrific power, all under the control of the highest human intelligence. This is a floating city of animate force, controlled energy and inanimate strength, that can be directed at will and its 10,288 tons moved at the rate of seven miles an hour, propelled by 9,738 horse power.

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#### Names of Torpedo Boats.

Deeds of Naval Heroes Whom the Daring Critic Commemorates.

The torpedo boats in our navy are named after distinguished naval heroes. Could a torpedo boat have a more appropriate name than that of Cushing, which commemorates the gallant Union Lieutenant who destroyed the ironclad Albatross, the risk of almost certain death, and whose work was the forerunner of that which his steel namesake is expected to do? On board the little craft the name of Cushing is held up as a constant source of emulation to the members of the crew.

The Forter bears a name that fits the American tar with pride, recalling a famous family of naval heroes. The Foote is named for the brave and pious old admiral who first taught the Chinese that there was a nation on this side of the world that knew how to fight. It was in 1856, when the English and Chinese were at war, that the Chinese forts fired on Foote's ships, which were there to protect American interests. The doughty commander demanded an instant apology. When it was not forthcoming he landed his men and led them against the forts. Their seven-foot walls of granite were protected by many guns, and contained 5,000 Chinese soldiers, but Foote captured them with 400 Americans and lost only 40 men, against the enemy's loss of 400.

The Dupont is named for the naval leader of the Mexican war, and the Winslow for the commander of the famous old Kearsarge. The Rodgers commemorates one of the naval heroes of 1812. The Ericsson bears a name which revolutionized naval warfare when the owner built the Monitor and sent her against the much-feared Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

Our newest torpedo boat, the one which was recently bought in England, and which has not yet been brought to this side of the Atlantic, is called the Somers. The name of Commander Richard Somers is not so familiar as that of Cushing, yet it is connected with an action as glorious in its courage and more unfortunate in its outcome than that which made Lieutenant Cushing famous. In the year 1804, when the United States was fighting the Barbary pirates, Somers manned a flagship loaded with gunpowder and combustibles and sailed her into the harbor of Tripoli at night to destroy the enemy's ships. Before he started on his perilous mission he said to his little crew of volunteers: "Let no man go with me who does not prefer death to surrender."

Not a man of the crew drew back. The ship and its men floated silently away in the darkness, and their comrades waited long and anxiously for some sign to tell of their fate. At last the enemy's batteries on shore began to fire, and a flickering light was seen in the direction which the flagship had taken. In an instant it blazed up into a flash that lighted the whole harbor, and there was an explosion which rocked the American ship a mile away. Then the darkness settled down again. In the morning one of the enemy's ships had disappeared, and two others were disabled, but Somers and his bold companions were never seen again. It is believed that Somers blew up the magazine of his ship with his own hand and perished in order to accomplish his object.

#### The Internal Revenue Tax Law

Will become operative on July 1st, 1898, and the use of Revenue Stamps will be compulsory where prescribed by law. There will be two classes of stamps, "special" and "general." The "special" stamps will be those printed from private designs for special purposes in lots of not less than \$2,000 worth of a kind, and cancellation is not obligatory. The "general" stamps which will be supplied in various denominations (in any quantity) and will be those used generally, must by law be cancelled when affixed. The law requires that they be cancelled by writing the initials and date of the year with ink on the face of the Revenue Stamp, or they can be cancelled with a stamp, the date of cancellation so conforms to the date of the document.

We can furnish the stamps for cancellation in different designs, ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Place your order at once to have them when needed.

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TWO REMARKABLE CASES. I have been an intense sufferer from Eczema for five years. I used various ointments, but one a specialist in skin diseases, with no success, and setting me almost frantic with dreadful itching. After using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and one box of CUTICURA SOAP, I was completely cured. GEO. A. LOWE, 907 Market St., Phil., Pa. I had Eczema for seven years, and my scalp was in a bad state. Three inches of my back was covered with a dry scab. The itching was so bad I thought it would drive me mad. I tried all remedies, but could not get cured. I used five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, five boxes of CUTICURA SOAP, and five boxes of CUTICURA SALVE, and I was completely cured. C. LONG, 225 Wilton Ave., Toronto, Can. Wherever CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA SALVE, and CUTICURA OINTMENT are sold, they are sold by CUTICURA SOLE AGENTS, and CUTICURA SOLE AGENTS, and CUTICURA SOLE AGENTS.