

**CORPS PARADE HAS BEEN ORDERED**

**SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER WILL REVIEW TROOPS.**

Saturday, August 6, the Time Fixed for the Demonstration—The Thirteenth Got Out of the Old Camp None to Soon—Dr. George C. Merriman Has Successfully Passed the Examination and Is Now an Assistant Surgeon with the Rank of Lieutenant.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.  
Camp Alger, Dunn Loring, Va., July 29.—General Graham has ordered a general parade of his corps for Saturday, Aug. 6, and Secretary Alger has consented to review it. General Graham was promised that his whole corps would participate in the campaign against Havana. As there is mighty little likelihood of there being any campaign against Havana and consequently no opportunity of winning distinction General Graham has determined upon the next best thing to show the war department that he has been a star performer as the presiding genius of a camp of instruction and equipment.

When Secretary Alger sees the parade next Saturday and compares it with the procession of raw recruits that passed before the president and himself on June 29 he will undoubtedly award unreservedly the encomiums which the corps commander seeks.

The Thirteenth got out of its old camp none too soon. Its former next door neighbor, Company G of the Twelfth, has been quarantined as a whole, forty-two of its members having taken sick of fever, malaria, dysentery or some other ill arising from improper sanitary conditions. Dr. George C. Merriman is wearing his lieutenant's stripes today, having successfully passed his examination and entered upon the duties of assistant surgeon. Orderly Hubert F. Clark succeeded to the position of hospital steward.

Lieutenant Colonel Mattes returned home today on a week's furlough. The sick men of the Thirteenth are all reported to be doing well today.

T. J. Duffy.

**ECHOES OF THE WAR.**

A dispatch from Camp Townsend, Peekskill, N. Y., in yesterday's New York Sun says: "Colonel Griffin is still in Washington arranging for the trip of the regiment of volunteer engineers to Porto Rico. The information was received today that the engineers would go to New York city by rail and thence by the steamer Chester. The boat has accommodations for 150 first cabin, 200 second cabin and 1,000 storage passengers, and room for the officers' horses and the equipments and stores of the entire regiment. The engineering drills were continued this afternoon by the second battalion. They took up the work where the first battalion left off last evening. They made gabions and constructed one fascine. There were also infantry drills all day on the east parade ground. The men of Company D were in the rifle pits all afternoon and made some good scores. The following appointments of regimental non-commissioned officers were announced tonight: Sergeant major, Justine Burns; quartermaster sergeant, Josiah W. Church; chief musician, Othello C. Costello; principal musicians, Joseph Baker and William P. Lynd; Second Lieutenant Walker K. Kimball arrived in camp today. He was transferred from Troop C at Camp Alger. There are two serious cases of illness in camp—one of pneumonia, the other of pleurisy. The mess hall was closed today and the regiment began to cook its own meals. The men expressed themselves well pleased with their meals from the mess detail. One company had breakfast, Irish stew, coffee, and bread for dinner. The menu of the supper tonight, in another company was beef, bacon, mashed potatoes, coffee, and bread. Each company has a mess detail of four men. In the first quartet of cooks for Company A were W. L. Edison, son of the inventor, and Eugene D. Mitrzewicz, son of Count Mitrzewicz."

It has been decided that the first regiment of volunteer engineers will leave Peekskill for Porto Rico on Aug. 6. Colonel Eugene Griffin, the commander of the regiment, went to Washington Thursday to see the war department officials in reference to the transportation of the men. Colonel Hecker, who is in charge of the transportation of the troops, informed him that the arrangements to transport the regiment from Newport News had been changed and that it had been decided to send the regiment direct from Peekskill. He offered the colonel the choice of two transport companies, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. Colonel Griffin visited the Army building and after a conference with Colonel Kimball, deputy quartermaster general, and his assistant, Major Summerhayes, decided to move the regiment on the transport Minnewaska. As this vessel is said to be the best army transport in the service, Colonel Griffin is very much pleased at having been able to secure it. It formerly belonged to the Atlantic Transport company, and is a twin-screw steamship of 4,000 tons displacement. The first regiment of Volunteer engineers musters fifty-three officers and 1,106 men. It carries with it a wagon train of fifty wagons, twenty-five of which are for engineering tools and the rest regular infantry wagons. Two hundred and sixty-two mules have been secured for moving the wagons and the three army ambulances which are attached to the regiment. The regiment has been preparing for the campaign for some weeks, and is now said to be in fine condition for active service. Efforts are now being made to secure a military band, and officers of the regiment are hopeful that this will be done before they embark. The regiment will board the Minnewaska at Peekskill and proceed direct to Porto Rico.

David Llewellyn, a private of Company D, Ninth regiment, returned from camp Thursday on a short furlough and is with his parents at Wilkes-Barre. In speaking of camp life he said the boys were well looked after and are not in real need of anything. They have food in plenty and it is of a

quality that should satisfy any soldier. The only trouble is the water, which is of poor quality and they are compelled to convey it in vessels on wagons a distance of six miles. At times when the boys get real thirsty they would be willing to part with a \$5 bill for a drink of good cold water. Regarding the sickness in camp he stated that the people need not be unnecessarily alarmed. There were 109 men out of the whole regiment unfit for duty when he left. These include minor as well as the more serious complaints. The canteen, he stated, is of vast benefit to the boys when water is so scarce and unhealthy. He was sorry to know that some of the people of Wilkes-Barre objected to it. If they knew the real good it does to many they would soon change their ideas. The boys have been anxious to go to Cuba or Porto Rico, but he now thinks that the Ninth will not be sent, unless something unusual turns up.

Captain C. E. C. Mearns, of the Ninth regiment, now at Chickamauga, announced yesterday that First Sergeant Robert C. Holmes had been commissioned second lieutenant of Company C, vice Charles Colony, who was promoted to the first lieutenancy of Company M of Towanda, now at Chickamauga. Mr. Holmes' appointment ends a somewhat bitter fight which began when Governor Hastings announced that he intended appointing a civilian to succeed Colony. The Pittston people took the matter up and got up long petitions to the governor praying that he favor Mr. Holmes, not only on the ground that he was next in line but also for the reason that he has been a member of the Ninth for many years. Up to yesterday it was the general belief that Governor Hastings would carry out his original intention, but the message from Captain C. E. Mearns seems to show that he changed his mind.

**MORE GOLD FROM KLONDIKE. Seven Men with About \$250,000 Worth Arrive in San Francisco.**

San Francisco, July 29.—The steamship Portland has arrived from St. Michael bringing seven returning Klondikers and about \$250,000 in gold dust and bullion.

Three Dawson mine owners, Edward Lewis, George Davis and C. McGehee, brought out about \$200,000 in bullion, representing their joint labor in Dawson last season.

R. Lewis, of Circle City, Alaska, who came down on the steamship Portland, brings more than \$25,000 in gold. He says that only one out of every ten claims around Dawson are paying wages. Those that pay all are paying big money. On Eldorado Creek, he says, there are about three miles of really rich ground, and on Bonanza, every foot of which has been advertised as paying, there are more than twenty miles of absolutely worthless claims.

Captain Lindquist, of the Portland, reports that on the 18th inst. he sighted the steamship Tillamook with the Rhodeout in tow just off St. Lawrence. On the 18th the steamship Navarre, towing the State of Minnesota, was sighted ten miles north of Umanak. When the Portland left Dutch Harbor on the 19th the steamship Runswick, the tug Holyoke and three barges were in port.

The schooner H. C. Wright arrived there on the 18th of last month. Tacoma, Wash., July 28.—Four thousand men are prospecting in the Stewart River country, Alaska, according to Edwin F. Lang, of Haverhill, Mass., who has arrived from Dawson. Lang believes that several important new districts on the Stewart's upper waters are to be opened next season. A town called Stewart River has been laid out by prospectors on Island No. 1 in the Yukon river, three-quarters of a mile south of the Stewart's mouth and two miles south of the mouth of Henderson Creek. The richest diggings found about Circle City were discovered July 1 by men who were trying to trace a five-foot coal vein along Coal Creek, which flows into the Yukon ten miles south of Circle City.

**MORE RECORD BREAKING.**

**Astonishing Results at the Close of the Grand Circuit Races.**

Cleveland, O., July 29.—Record breaking marked the close of the banner grand circuit meeting as record clipping had signalled the opening. This afternoon the world's record (2:12 1/2) to wagon was broken twice, first by Kentucky Union, who went under the mark in 2:08, and then Hastings, who lowered the mark to 2:04. In the first race the 2:10 trot, the Abbott with Geers in the sulky traveled the fastest heat trotted this year, and cut the world's record for five-year-old geldings from 2:08 1/2 to 2:04, and went three heats that formed the fastest race trotted this season. The 11,000 people who packed the stand not only witnessed the breaking of turf records, but they saw four of the greatest races ever bunched together on a grand circuit course.

The Abbott's time in the three heats was 2:05 1/2, 2:04 1/2, 2:04 1/2. Eagle Flanagan took second money. The 2:10 pace was won by Anne Lee though Evangaline took the second heat. Best time, 2:14. The 2:14 trot was taken in straight heats by Dione. There were twelve starters. Wilbur took second money. Best time, 2:09 1/2. The 2:05 pace required five heats. Frank Bobash took the third and fourth heats, but Anacona won the race by taking the other three heats. Best time (first heat), 2:04 1/2. In the trial heats to beat the wagon record, 2:12 1/2, made by the Abbott at Hartford, July 4, Kentucky Union covered the mile in 2:04, and Grace Hastings turned the trick in 2:04 1/2.

**Collapse of a Roof.**

Boston, July 29.—Late this afternoon the roof of the new plant of the Boston Electric Lighting company, in process of construction South Boston, collapsed, carrying down seven or eight men, who were working upon it. Morris Breen and Jas. Seelye, both laborers, were crushed by the timber and probably instantly killed. The other workmen were more or less injured.

**Spanish Prisoners Die.**

Portsmouth, N. H., July 29.—Three of the Spanish prisoners died at Camp Long today. Two deaths were due to pneumonia, and one to a complication of diseases. There are at least ten prisoners dangerously ill at the present time and more deaths are expected from pneumonia, the disease being due to the change of the weather.

**Hard to Do It.**

There is a wise injunction to Bill on the shelf  
That we should love our neighbor even as  
ourselves.  
But, when he has an old cornet and blows  
with as much force as he can,  
It's mighty hard to do it, Lord—It's  
mighty hard to do it.  
—Denver Post.

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**FATE OF MANILA STILL IN DOUBT**

**SPANISH REPORT SAYS THAT IT HAS SURRENDERED.**

This Story Lacks Confirmation from Official Sources—It is Believed at the War Department That General Merritt Has Arrived—General Augusti May Have Been Directed to Surrender a Portion of the Islands.

Paris, July 29.—A despatch from Madrid to the Paris edition of the Herald says the Spanish government has received a cable message announcing the surrender of Manila to Rear-Admiral Dewey.

Washington, July 29.—The war department would not be surprised to learn that Manila had surrendered to Dewey, but it has no such information. The report from Madrid that Manila has surrendered, it is believed, may be due to knowledge that Spain has authorized Captain General Augusti to yield up the city.

It is believed at the war department that General Merritt has arrived at Manila. He sailed on June 2, just a month ago today. His vessels were faster than some of the others, and ought to have reached his destination by this time. If General Merritt has arrived he is in command of the department of the Pacific, which is the designation given the Philippines and the military territory in that part of the Pacific.

Next in command to General Merritt is General Anderson, who was in command of the first expedition. There have been six expeditions for the Philippines as follows: May 25, under Brigadier General Anderson, arrived June 26; June 15, under Brigadier General Greene, arrived July 7; June 29, under Major General Merritt, accompanied by Brigadier General McArthur, supposed to have arrived by this time; July 15, under Major General Otis; July 18, under command of the colonel of the First Montana; July 22, under command of Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis.

Suspicious interest attaches to a published statement in one of the Spanish semi-official organs to the effect that Captain General Augusti has been shown of jurisdiction over the Philippines beyond Manila and its immediate environs, the captain general of the Philippine group being transferred to the commander of the Visayas islands. It is just possible that there is an important connection between the two items of news, the surrender of Manila and the other Augusti's replacement, both coming from Spanish sources. As to the latter, it was said frankly in the Spanish dispatch that the purpose was to prevent Augusti from surrendering the entire Philippine group, so that it is conceivable that having arranged the matter so as to protect his interests in the remaining islands so far as possible, and having placed himself in a position to deny that the United States government had made the core of the Philippines, the Spanish ministry may have directed General Augusti to surrender the small jurisdiction remaining to him to the United States to prevent it from falling into the hands of other enemies.

**MEXICAN TOBACCO.**

**Promises to Supplant the Cuban and Sumatran Products.**

From the Manufacturer.  
The Mexican tobacco industry is in a thriving condition and will supplant the trade in Cuban and Sumatran products. Tobacco is indigenous to parts of Mexico, and several native varieties are still cultivated, but in Vera Cruz, where most of the tobacco is grown, stocks have been replenished regularly by Cuban seed, as the plants deteriorate rapidly. The climate of the Gulf states of Mexico is similar to that of Cuba, and they are in the same latitude. Recently the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has come to the front in tobacco raising. The soil there is deep and fertile, just the thing for tobacco culture, and without fertilizers yields excellent crops. Throughout Mexico the average yield of tobacco on fair land is over 2,000 pounds per acre, and on poor land nearly half that amount. During 1896 the total product was over 12,000,000 pounds, and in 1897 it was somewhat larger.

In 1896 the United States imported \$28,000 worth of Mexican tobacco, raw and manufactured. In 1897 \$257,000 was imported. In 1898 the tobacco was worth 27 cents a pound in New York while the importation in 1897 brought 40 cents per pound in the same market. What the Cuban planters have lost the Mexican growers are in a fair way to gain. There is not for a prejudice in the United States against Mexican tobacco, whereby most of it is sold as Cuban, the imports would increase enormously. This prejudice is gradually disappearing, but at present the bulk of the Mexican crop goes to Amsterdam, Hamburg and other European ports. It is said that a voyage improves the tobacco and gives it a certain "sea tone." Mexican cigars brought by sea to New York command as high a price as the best Cuban cigars.

The output of Mexican tobacco is likely to increase largely in the near future, as its commercial possibilities are attracting capital, especially in the southern provinces, where the soil is of

great depth and richness, the rainfall is from 120 to 130 inches per annum and the climate is an endless summer. One planter put in last year 2,500,000 tobacco plants at a cost of \$10,000, and expects a profit of \$70,000. A Chicago man, between October 10 and November 1897, planted several acres in less than five months the plants were six feet high. The tobacco was cut and dried, and is now en route to Holland. A Hollander, an old Sumatra planter, has obtained an option on 2,500 acres of this land, and is about to develop it. He says the Mexican leaf is as good as the best from Cuba and Sumatra. Numerous factories have been established in Mexico, one of them with a capital of \$1,000,000, and it is asserted that when better known Mexican cigars will bring the highest prices in the market.

**A TON OF SHOT.**

Every Bullet Has Not Its Billet in These Days.  
The popular idea that modern warfare is more deadly and bloody than fighting was in the past is not supported by available facts. With armor-plated ships, twelve-mile cannon, Maxim guns firing 1,000 shots a minute, and magazine rifles with a range of three miles, war now is undoubtedly scientific, but to narrowly, a well-known phrase, "it is not bluggy."

In the days of hand-to-hand fighting, when missiles were employed but little and the contest was decided by sword play, the vanquished were generally almost annihilated and the victors suffered enormously. At Cannae 40,000 Romans out of 80,000 were killed; at Hastings the victorious Normans lost 10,000 out of 60,000; at Crecy 30,000 Frenchmen out of 100,000 were killed, without reckoning the wounded, while at Bannockburn 150,000 men fought and 38,000 were killed.

But the mortality in the Crimean war was very slight when the number of shots fired are remembered. It is estimated that the British troops fired 15,000,000 shots and killed 21,000 Russians, or two shots for every death. The French fired 20,000,000 shots and killed 51,000 Russians, or 400 shots for every death, while the Russians fired 45,000,000 shots and killed 48,000 of the allies, or every 50th shot was successful.

In the Italian campaign of 1859 rifles were used on both sides and the number of casualties at Magenta and Solferino was 90 per 1,000 combatants. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 was the first in which breech-loading rifles were used, and, strange as it may seem, their introduction only corroborated the foregoing facts that scientific war is less deadly than natural.

Thus the invention of gunpowder reduced the proportion of killed and wounded among the troops engaged from about one-third to between one-fourth and one-fifth—from 350 per 1,000 to between 150 and 200 per 1,000. And the adoption of breech-loading rifles diminished it to about one-ninth (111 per 1,000), though that is greater than the mortality in the Franco-Prussian war. Military authorities now hold that the rapidity of fire is more essential to success than range and precision; marksmanship, indeed, counts for little in battle, and modern armies are certainly less deadly than ancient. The old proverb that every bullet has its billet has given place to the military maxim that it takes a ton of shot to kill a man. This applies equally to artillery and to the rifle.

War does not increase the mortality among soldiers so greatly as one would expect. In South Africa in 1879 64 per 1,000 British soldiers died or were killed, while in Egypt in 1885 the death rate in battle averaged only 1.3 per 1,000. In twelve years of small wars 1,259 British soldiers were killed out of 92,650 engaged, a shade over 1.5 per cent. The returns for the American civil war were showed out with great care, and they showed that the total deaths during the five years were 166,223, and averaged 70 per 1,000 of the force engaged during the seven months. Official statistics show that 116,812 German soldiers were wounded, of those 39,566 recovered, 11,223 died in hospital and 6,223 on the field of battle. It appears that a soldier's lower limbs are most frequently wounded.

Few men are killed outright, nowadays and the wounded generally recover, whereas in the days of the sword and lance men were killed outright or finished off after the battle was won. In fact, there would be more slaughter in a battle between the Ancient Britons and the Romans, armed respectively with spears and short swords, than between two modern armies equipped with magazine rifles, smokeless powder and powerful artillery; the question would be settled just as satisfactorily and with less expense for it costs 4,400 to slay a man in modern warfare.

**BASE BALL.**

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.  
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 3.  
Chicago, 8; Washington, 2.  
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5 (first game).  
Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 2 (darkness).  
New York, 6; Louisville, 5.  
St. Louis-Boston-Idaho.

**EASTERN LEAGUE.**  
Cittawa, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 1.  
Springfield, 3; Toronto, 3.  
Montreal, 12; Providence, 4.  
Buffalo, 6; Syracuse, 3.

**ATLANTIC LEAGUE.**  
Reading, 5; Richmond, 0 (first game).  
Richmond, 6; Reading, 2 (second game).  
Hartford, 4; Norfolk, 2.  
Newark, 12; Paterson, 8.

**AMATEUR BASE BALL.**

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