SOLDIERS SPIRIT IS AT VERY LOW EBB

CAMP AND CAMPERS ARE PRET-TY WELL BROKEN UP.

Generals Graham and Butler Are Striving Hard to Keep the Camp Intact and May Succeed in Having the War Department Countermand the Order Which Sends Five of the Regiments on the General Wade Expedition- Move to Manassas Is Another Blunder.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Camp Alger, Dunn Loring, Va., Aug. 5.-Camp Alger, for the time being, both as regards the disposition of the troops as well as the spirit of the men is almost a thing of the past. For several days regiments have been marching to every point of the compass in order to carry out the orders received to escape the scourge of sickness which has been ravaging the camp for some time with unabating energy. The Second Army corps is now pretty well broken up. The Ninth Ohio, colored battalion, the Fourth Missouri, the Sixty-fifth New York and the First division hospital being all that now remains to mark the old camping grounds. The entire First division has been removed to this place, and will remain here, no doubt, till it is certain that another change will be dis-tinctively for the better. The Second division has already encamped, but from all authentic reports received up to the present time, the success of that location as a camping ground is so very doubtful that it is not likely that any of the other commands will be disturbed; and, in fact, it is now well understood that the war department and the high officers of this corps are only looking for a seasonable opportunity to change their minds as to the historic Manassas, and to select an entirely new location for this corps. This is the more probable course, and in all probability the troops will pitch their tents in a week or so on ground which for camping purposes will be far superior to Falls Church, Dunn Loring or Manassas.

This is what the men wish mostespecially if they are not sent to the front-as they are heartily sick now of all three places.

The severe march from here to Manassas and the untold hardships which many of the regiments, especially the Sixth Pennsylvania, have had to undergo, have already prejudiced those who remain against the swamps of the Occoquan creek. The absence of food and medicine on the march and the heavy load which the men have had to carry, resulted quite disastrously for many of the men who will remember that march for years to come, one of them having died from sheer hardship, it is believed.

PORTO RICO RUMOR.

Tuesday night when it was announced through the First division that the First Connecticut, the First Rhode Island, the Third Virginia, the First New Jersey, and the Third Missouri had received orders to prepare for a movement to Porto Rico, the men of those regiments fell upon one another's neck and wept tears of pure joy. They would hardly speak to anybody else, and gave vent to the most vigorous enthusiasm, which lasted far into the night, and kept everybody else awake. The next day and yesterday Major Generals Graham and Butler went to Washington, and now the news slowly reaches the ears of the enthusi-asts that this order also has been countermanded, and that the Second army corps, as at present constituted, will remain intact indefinitely, and that it will not reap any military honors in Porto Rico. This is depressing intelligence all around, and all are guess ing what is to come next.

This morning every company of the Thirteenth received a much-needed water boiler, the gift of the Woman's National Relief association. They were distributed at once, and are much appreciated by the boys-especially by the quartermaster sergeants,

Yesterday afternoon a very interesting game of base ball took place between teams representing Companies F and B. It resulted 18 to 14 in favor of the former. The star plays were made by Daniel Williams. Lemuel Phillips acted as umpire.

Everybody wears a smile today, as it is the general expectation that Uncle Sam's paymaster is expected here tomorrow afternoon. A warm time is

Last night was not without its full quota of excitement. The wind blew, the rain fell in torrents, and the tents were in a precarious condition. Be-sides this, Company B was called out to quell trouble in the theatre. For the past week a local pugilist has been holding forth, offering \$10 to any soldier or civilian who can stand up before him for six rounds. A member of the Eighth regiment undertook to earn this sum, but in the first round trouble arose. The break-aways were to be clean, but a foul was claimed by those present and the local pugilist was declared the loser. He protested, and trouble at once arose. Company B was called to quell the trouble, and the uproar soon subsided.

CAMP GOSSIP

Lieutenant Dodge, of E, is officer of the day; Lieutenant Benjamin, of H is officer of the guard; Franklin Gardi ner, of G, sergeant of the guard; William A. Davis, of F; George J. Thomas, of E, and Walter L. Finn, of H, corporals. Private James Nealon, of E, is regimental orderly.

Corporals George Schmidt, William Dunkerly and Jacob Frotherman and Private Obey Michael, of Company C. returned last night from home, where they spent a seven days' furlough.

Corporal Geary and Sergeant Murphy, of D, returned to camp last night. J. W. Kistler, of the hospital staff. has received his warrant as assistant hospital steward. He is well liked by the boys, capable and obliging.

Privates Joseph Leonard and Charles A. Adams, of D, left here today for Scranton on a seven days' furlough. A party was given last night by Miss Phillips, of Falls Church. Among the guests from the Thirteenth were: Lieutenant Foote, of Company D, and Lieutenant Walter H. Gunster, First battalion adjutant. All report having spent a very pleasant evening.

Dr. Blanchard returned yesterday evening from Philadelphia, where he spent a few days on business.

Privates Alex Major, Charles Apran-del, Axle Arnold, Fred Luther, George Sackett, of C, left for home this morning on a seven days' furlough.
Lieutenant John Huff, of Company

H, is reported as steadily improving. Private Robert Smith, of E, was today formally transferred to the corps of engineers now stationed at St. Louis and commanded by Major Jadwin. He received a letter from Major Jadwin to report for duty at ence, as his command is almost ready to start

for Porto Rico. Lieutenant Burkhouse, in accordance with orders, returned Wednesday to the Fort Myer hospital. Last night be received his discharge, together with a lcave of absence for twenty-three days, and this morning paid a visit to Captain Robling and the members of Company C. He returns home today. Sergeant Clarence Seward and Private Harry A. Smith, of D. left last evening for home. They will be away

Privates Holly Clancy, William Baker and Corporal Walter H. Brown returned to camp last night. They were visiting their parents in the North End for a week.

Musician Sam Davis was today discharged from division hospital. He will soon be able to report for regular

Private Charles Schlager, of C, was suddenly called home this morning in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. George Schlager, of Irving avenue. Licutenant David J. Davis and Sergeant Lattimer Reese, of F, are to represent the Thirteenth on Division guard tonight.

Few cases of sickness have been reported today. Richard J. Bourke.

IN INTEREST OF SOLDIERS. A Philadelphia Delegation Calls on

President McKinley. Washington, Aug. 5.-A large Philadelphia delegation from the National Relief commission accompanied by Postmaster General Emory Smith, called on President McKinley today and talked over the conditions of the camp

life of our soldiers. The delegation was headed by Joshua L. Baily and included ex-Governor Pattison, Rev. A. J. Kynett, Francis B. Reeves and Dr. O. S. Shakespere, A plea was made to avoid the unhealthful conditions heretofore encountered-The delegation asked that in the selection of any new location for camps here or at the front that the consideration be given the unfortunate experiences at Camp Alger and other points. They took occasion to commend the hospital at Old Point Comfort, Va., as a model institution and urged that hospital conditions generally be improved. They called attention to the sad experience at Santiago and without specifically making a recommendation either way spoke of the desirability of havng the soldiers kept on higher grounds, The president took part in the discussion and showed considerable interest n their presentation of what they call-

NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

ed the lessons of the past.

The Mackenzie Will Be Given a Trial in Delaware Bay.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.-The torpedo boat Mackenzie left Hillman's ship-yard today for Delaware bay, where she will be given a trial by her builders. She stopped at the League Island navy yard on her way down the river and took Naval Constructor Hanscom on board. The Mackenzie's contract calls for a speed of twenty knots an

TYPHOID AT ALGER.

Thirty-Seven Cases Reported from

First and Second Divisions. Camp Alger, Va., Aug. 5.-There were wenty-two cases of typhoid reported from the Second division today and fifteen from the First division. The names include those of Privates Mc-Donald, Company B; Whittaker, Company E: Matthews, Company H, and Reifeider, Company G, Sixth Pennsylvania.

SANTIAGO AND SEBASTOPOL.

Some Points of Similarity in Two Historic Sieges.

from the Chicago Times-Herald. Forty-four years ago come next Ocober the allied British and French armies sat down before Sebastopol to That memorable siege bestere it. lasted for 11 months, when the Russians destroyed their fleet, retreated their army and gave up the place. This was the virtual end of the Criman war, and within a few months peace was declared.

We move faster in these days. Instead of 11 months we have but little more than an II days' siege of Santiago, in which short space a fleet is destroyed and an army captured. History records few military movements of greater celerity.

It has been several times pointed out by the military quidnuncs that Santiago was of no strategical importance. and that its capture involved nothing but itself. This is true enough, and it is true still of Sebastopol. When that fortified town was taken the allies were as far away as ever from the heart of Russia, but the moral effect of that vatory was tremendous. It awakened the other powers of Europe to tender their good offices between the contending nations, and it was on the representations of Austria that the negotiations were entered upon that

inally led to peace. The capture of Santiago does not give us Cuba, as the fall of Havana might, but it stuns Spain and adds immensely to the commanding position of the American army and navy.

BASE BALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Washington, 2: Cleveland, 1, Pittsburg, 3: Philadelphia, e. Louisville, 4; Beston, 2. St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 1. New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5 (first game) incinnati, 9; New York, 1 (second game) Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 0 (first game) Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1 (second game).

EASTERN LEAGUE. Toronto, 7; Syracuse, 4.

Springfield, 8, Buffalo, 2 Wilkes-Barre, 6; Montreal, 5, Ottawa, 13; Providence, 4. ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Lancuster, 14; Newark, 7. Reading, 4; Allentown, ; Hartford, 5; Paterson, 1.

Richmond, 2; Norfolk, 6. AMATEUR BASE BALL.

The Dashers, of Priceburg, challenge the South Washington Avenue Stars for Aug. 7 on Priceburg grounds. Will give return game. Answer in Saturday night's F. Zimmerman, manager; Gus

The Priceburg team cannot play the Old Forge team on Aug. 7, but will play them on a later date, as they are going to play Jessup on that date. Pressmann, The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other bread.

On the evening of May 31 that permission was gazetted. On the morning of the following day the young couple

HIS CRIME WAS, HE SANG OF FREEDOM

TOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE CRUEL SPANIARDS MUR-DERED DON JOSE RIZAL.

Tragic Story of One of the Most Talented Sons of the Spanish Colonies, Who Bade Fair to Become Famous in Literature-Arrested and Executed for Inciting Sedition-Married to His Sweetheart in Prison Just Before His Execution.

From the New York Press.

Perhaps the saddest and the most perole story of the war, as far as Spain is concerned, was enacted some days ago in the military prison of Barcelona, twelve soldiers and the most promising young poet Spain has produced for fifty years being the chief performers.

As the smoke of the Mausers cleared tway and the provost genera, threw a blanket over the lifeless form of Don Jose Rizal the genius of freedom buried her head and the muses wept. But the court-martial declared that justice had been done and that the honor of Spain was the richer for the life ended and the heart broken. Aye, it was an affair of the heart as well as of politics, for the priest who attended Don Jose at the ditch had laid the poet's hand into that of a lovely girl ten minutes before the curtain rose upon the last act of the drama of his

Don Jose, the notable victim of a war which seems to demand more civilian than military blood, belonged to one of the proudest old families of Castile. Though scarcely thirty years old. his name was familiar to the Spanishspeaking peoples the world over. The younger generation and the women generally loved him as one of their most gifted lyric poets; the world of science and letters looked upon him as an inventor and historian of wonderful promise. Rich, healthy, energetic, and enthusiastic, he was allowed to put into his literary work the best that was in him. Possessing ample means for presecuting his scientific investigations, he pushed them to the utmost

WROTE IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE. The Rizals have always owned large estates in the Philippines, a country Don Jose loved. Two years ago he set out for the islands to make them his home and to study native conditions and folk lore among that poor, downtrodden race. His heart went out to them. Every true poet feels for the oppressed; that is in the nature of poetry. Don Jose, a veritable child as to politics, seems to have let his heart run away with his head. What he felt for the natives, what he had seen of the conditions under which they groaned, he put on paper, and his lyre only too generously responded to the rich impulse of freedom that swayed him. He wrote perhaps a dozen poems setting forth the justice of the islands' demands and calling upon them to de-

fend their ideals. These poems, conceived in the warmth a freedom-hungry heart, found ready echo among those to whom they were addressed. The natives, without literature, sadly in need of an intellectual leader, began to look upon Don Jose as their national poet. His songs, written in an easy style, became in an incredibly short space of time the property of the common people. They were sung at all their meetings, the vomen sang them in the fields, the men on their hunting and fishing trips, and specially when they entered upon the warpath. What the poet had intended for an expression of his own justice loving soul became a battle cry wholly without effort on his part, and, indeed, without his knowledge. SNATCHED FROM LOVE'S PATH

On April 1, just a month before Ad-

miral Dewey steamed into Manila harbor, Don Jose was arrested at the instance of Governor General Augusti, at the moment when he embarked with party of friends for the island of oile to celebrate his betrothal with Senorita Louise Taufers, a daughter of the former consul general of the German empire, F. B. Taufers.

Rizal, his intended wife, his new relttives and friends were dumbfounded The poet was unaware of having done anything unlawful. He could easily prove that he had no connection with the insurgents: that, in fact, he was so thorough a novice in matters political that he hardly knew the different partles by name.

No matter-Augusti had his orders, Rizal offered his extensive estates as security. He was laughed at. These estates had already been confiscated. Corsul Feneral Taufers offered bail to any amount. It was refused. After short season of incarceration, Don Jose was carried to the man-of-war Cortilia and was sent to Spain.

At Barcelona a court-martial forthwith assembled to sit upon the case. The crime charged against Don Jose was high treason.

The proceedings were short and to the point. When Don Jose had confessed that certain poems attributed to him were products of his pen, "he was already a dead man."

It seems almost beyond belief that, at the end of the nineteenth century, a man should be executed for his opinons, but such was the government's intention from the start. Rigal's family and the family of his bride exerted themselves vainly in his behalf. A respite until Don Jose's bride and sisters had arrived from Manila was all their efforts yielded.

MARRIAGE BEFORE EXECUTION. On May 27 the young women arriv-

found a changed man. The poet, used to light and air, to luxury and freedom, was a broken-hearted man, who had withered in the foul prison air. He first reimed to see her. What was he to her, a man condemned to die by powder and lead? But after he had talked to Louise he consented to ask a last boon of the Queen Regent-he begged to be allowed to give his name to the woman he loved.

were quietly married in the prison chapel. Jose and Louise were together for ten minutes, and the witnesses to the scene say that neither spoke a single word after the ceremony.

At the end of the time the priest touched Don Jose's arm. It was the signal that death was waiting. Then

the poet fell upon his bride's neck with the words, "Mi ultimo pensamiento," and a flood of tears broke from his Presently a platoon of soldiers appeared outside the chapel. The commanding officer entered, naked sword in hand. The young wife swooned away. Don Jose pressed a last kiss

AMUSING REPARTEES.

upon her white lips, turned upon his heels, and, holding his head high, walk-

ed to his death.

Speciments of Wit in Which Tennyson Delighted-Rules for Practice of the Art.

Tennyson had a small collection of than the illustrious author. But they satisfied him, and fulfilled his require-ments by being delicate, stinging and ambiguous. People who did not know Tennyson were apt to say, in spite of the Northern Farmer, that he had no sense of humor. There would not, without the Northern Farmer, be much humor in his poems. But there was a good deal in his talk, and no man told an amusing story with more effect or more enjoyment. If he liked, as he did like riddles and puns, so did Hood, and Hood was certainly a humorist. There seems to be a large stock of repartees in the world. Mr. Burnand, if we remember rightly, once under-took to supply them for all classes and began alphabetically with a repartee to an abbe. The point of the joke was that the repartee was to be entirely independent of anything the abba had said. But as there are no longer any abbes, that did not much matter. For the proper use of repartees it is necessary either to recollect or to understand them, and it is desirable, when possible, to do both. Such was not the case with an undergraduate who remarked upon the shortness of a friend's gown, and received for answer, "It will be long before I buy another." Hugely delighted with this wittleism which is, we believe, in technical language, an amphibiology he said to the next acquaintance he met, "My gown is short, but it will be a long time be-fore I buy another." To his surprise and chagrin, the other merely stared and did not laugh. What are the conditions of a repartee? It should be courteous in form, severe in substance difficult either to mistake or to resent. Such was the famous reply of Provost Goodall to William IV., which one of our correspondents has already cited, but which will bear repetiton. "When he goes," said the king, speaking to pointing to Goodall, "when goes, I'll make you him." couldn't think of going before your majesty," said the provost, with a profound bow. Nothing could be more absolutely perfect. The king had been brutally rude. The provost was ex-

tremely courteous. But a sterner rebuke was never administered to a monarch by subject. This is far better and more truly humorous than Wilkes' smart retort to the prince of Wales, Wilkes was whistling "God Save the King." "How long nave you taken to that tune?" asked the prince. "Ever since I had the honor of your royal highness' acquaintance." Here the brutality is on the side of Wilkes and there is not sufficient provocation to excuse it. Among complimentary repartees the first place must be given for stateliness and dignity to the famous answer of Sergeant Maynard. The sergeant was presented to the prince of Orange in 1628 as the oldest practicing

member of the bar. The prince ob-served rather awkwardly, "You must have survived most of your contempor-aries in the law?" "Yes," replied Sergeant Maynard, 'and if it had not been for your highness I would have sur-vived the law, too." That is the revolution in a nutshell and one of the great sayings of the world. Mr. Gladstone thinks the best repartee he ever heard in the house of commons was Lord John Russell's. Sir Francis Bur-deti, after turning Tory, taunted Lord John with the "cant of patriotism." I will show the honorable baronet a worse thing than the cant of patriotsm. I mean the recant of patriotism." That, no doubt, is very clever, being spirited, and was, in the circumstanes, thoroughly well deserved. But if one must be hypercritical it is too purely verbal to rank in the highest class of all. Lord Ellenborough's parliamentary aside strikes us are better. "My lord," said a pomous reer, "I put the question to myself." "And a precious silly answer you must have got," was Lord Ellenborough's com-Lord Ellenborough, though a ment. chief justice, did not say "precious." Language changes, if thought does not. It is difficult, however, to believe that any member of the house of commons said in debate, "I will have the noble lord's head." If he did Lord North's prompt retort that "for no earthly consideration would be have the honorable gentleman's," has great merit. It was very funny, it was at least comnaratively polite, and it applied the weapon of ridicule where any other would have been misplaced. Dr. Johnon was a master of repartee. But he had no delicacy, no lightness of touch. There was some truth in the criticism recorded by Boswell that if Johnson's pistol missed fire,he knocked you down with the butt end. A typical instance is the case of poor Miss Harry, whom he abused so unmercifully for becoming a Quaker. "Consider, sir, that you must expect to meet her in heaven."
"Madam, I am not fond of meeting fools anywhere." That is vigorous enough. But there is no real wit in it. and not much more than simple rudeness. If Erskine actually said to the client who declared that he would be hanged if he didn't defend himself, 'You'll be hanged if you do," he ought to have been profoundly grateful for the opening. There are remarks, of which this is one, that seems to have no other reason for existence than the

suggestion of an obvious repartee.

For simplicity and crueity, nothing ed; on the same day Senorita Taufers Lady Davy, "So. Mr. Rogers, I hear had an interview with Don Jose. Shen you have been attacking me." "At-



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choice repartees. They were not new. They were indeed even more venerable Suits worth from \$18.00 to \$25.00.

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tacking you, Lady Davy? I waste my whole time in defending you." For a combination of malice and wit, the collected works of Voltaire might be ransacked for a parallel. And whatever we may think of Rogers for saying it we cannot deny that the lady brought it on herself. She should have let the hedgehog alone. When Mme. de Mainafter her marriage with Lou-XIV., was bewaiting her anxieties and wishing she was dead, her brother remarked, "Yous avez, done la parole d'epouser Dieu le Pere," This is perhaps best left in the original French But its humor is quite equal to its audacity. What was the name of the judge who proved himself equal, and more than equal, to Dumas? Every one knows the story. Dumas was a witness in a trial held at Rouen. "Your profession, M. Dumas?" "If I were not in the birthplace of Cornellie. should call myself a playwright. "Mais il y a des degres, M. Dumas, came in honeyed accents from the bench. "There are playrights and playwrights," as we should say. delicate irony it would be hard to imagine. The ostensible object of the remark is to help the witness out of a difficulty which his own modesty has caused. Its actual effect is to present him as a conceited coxcomb thought that by calling himself a dramatist he would be putting himself on a level with Corneille. When Braban-

tio says to Iago, "You are a villian. Iago replies, "You are—a senator. This is a cruder form of irony, but a most deadly one. The late Lord Granville, whose wit was so unostenta tious that it was scarcely appreciated as it ought to have been, had a wonderful neatness in hitting the point. A friend whose head showed signs of advancing years consulted Lord Granville on the sort of present he could give to a wealthy heiress on her marriage. "I want something rare, but not expensive," he said. "A lock of your hair," suggested Lord Granville urbanely. But all repartees suffer by being removed from their proper places and put into a collection. They should arise naturally out of the situation and reflect the mood of the moment. Some of the best may not have been really delivered. They may be the wit of the staircase, concocted after the event But so long as they are dramatically rendered, and not huddled together

circumstances which gave them birth. SPEED OF INSECTS.

without rhyme or reason, they retain

their original flavor and survive the

Their Flight More Rapid That That

of Birds. It is the popular belief that the flight of birds is much swifter than that of insects, but a number of naturalists who have been making a study of the matter think that such is not the case A common house fly, for example, is not very rapid in its flight, but its wings make 800 beats a second, and send it through the air twenty-five feet; under ordinary circumstances, in that space of time. When the insect is alarmed, however, it has been found that it increases its rate of speed to over 150 feet per second. If it could continue such rapid flight for a mile in a straight line it would cover that distance in exactly thirty-three sec

It is not an uncommon thing, when traveling by rall in the summer time to see a bee or wasp keeping up with the train and trying to get in at one of the windows, A swallow is considered one of the swiftest flying birds, and it was thought until a short time ago that no insect could escape it. A na turalist tells of an exciting chase he saw between a swallow and a dragon fly, which is among the swiftest of insects. The insect flew with incredible could surpass Mr. Rogers' repartee to speed, and the swallow, despite its ut-Lady Davy, "So, Mr. Rogers, I hear most efforts, completely failed to over-"At- take and capture it

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