

OFFICERS RESIGNED  
THEIR INACTIVITY

WE ABANDONED HOPE OF BEING IN THE FIGHT.

No Immediate Change to New Camps is Probable—Virginia People Are Trying to Make it Warm for General Butler for His Disciplining of the Third Virginia, the Would-Be Lynchers—Thirteenth Has a Good Health Record and it is Improving. Only Nine Men at Sick Call Yesterday.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Camp Alger, Dunn Loring, Va., Aug. 11.—And still one more day and one more night of heavy rains have given the patient soldiers stationed here a very abundant supply of water—cut not of the kind which is desired.

With very few exceptions the actual camp ground of the different regiments are dry and clean, but it is impossible to go any distance outside the lines without running the risk of getting stuck in the mud, and that, too, without any figure of speech. Heavy, clogging, yellow red earth is now quite cheap in this part of Virginia. In ten minutes' walk you can pick up more than you need of it. Clean trousers, shoes and leggings belong to a remote period in the history of this camp.

Another delay in the movement of the troops from here is now evident, and it is well that the men have become resigned to their fate. Time was when the least rumor of a change would raise a mighty wave of speculation, of interest, and of enthusiasm, but that day has passed and enthusiasm among the men of the Second army corps is an entirely distinct species of human nature.

Everybody is listless, and to this end the heavy rains, the prospect of a quick termination of the war without our seeing any actual service, as well as the repetition of hopes deferred in the matter of moving us, have all conspired. At present the men, if asked, would fall to give a good reason why such an organization as the Second army corps exists, and because the lack of interest in everything pertaining to it.

NEW CAMP SITES.

The troops recently moved from Camp Alger to Manassas and comprising the Second division of this corps are to be moved once more, this time to Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., which is understood to be an ideal camping ground. It is carried out to the Sixth Pennsylvania, the First Rhode Island, the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, the Thirty-second Kansas, the Third New York, the Seventh Illinois, the Third Missouri, the Second Tennessee and the Fourth Missouri all under command of Major General Davis, will be camping on the soil of the Keystone state in two weeks time if everything is then in readiness.

As the first division stationed at Dunn Loring is scheduled to camp at Thoroughfare Gap and as the division is also on the lookout for a good site, it remains to be seen whether Major General Graham will permit his corps to be broken up into divided smaller commands or whether the war department will scatter his troops throughout the country during the remaining of peace negotiations and if order to insure faithful obedience of the would-be question is now at a stand still and it is impossible to say what will take place next, despite what orders have been issued and in fact the men do not care one way or the other. The commissary department at Dunn Loring still continues to receive the same propositions a fact which shows that the intention to move us immediately has been abandoned.

GEN. BUTLER DOESN'T CARE.

Not only the members of the Third Virginia but even the people of the entire state are indignant at the action of General Butler in placing such severe humiliating restrictions on the regiment on account of the would-be lynching episode. Virginians are up in arms and it is safe to say that General Butler is a very unpopular man with the soldiery and citizens of that state. They are determined to have an investigation and to remove the stigma placed upon them if possible.

In the meantime the division commander is not worrying himself, and is resolved to bring discipline into the ranks of the Third Virginia. Since their arrival here they have not carried very high from the standpoint of order and discipline, and the high military authorities here are persuaded that Monday night's outbreak was simply a very natural climax of the repetition is not probable on account of the stand taken by general Butler. He is getting his share of criticism and of condemnation, but this is to be expected.

Yesterday afternoon Private Wesley Brink, of Company E, went looking for trouble, but unfortunately trouble found him. He was under the influence of liquor and started a fight in one of the large stible tents. Though in a very ugly mood, he was soon horsed combat, so to speak, having received a heavy blow on the nose which drew blood and will leave an unpleasant remembrance.

When the trouble was at its height, the matter was reported to the sentinel near that post, and in a few minutes the guard was seen coming across the open space, behind headquarters, at a high rate of speed, and commanded by Sergeant Cutler, of Company H. Without any ceremony the tent of the combatants was raided and Private Brink was marched off to the guard house. Charges and a court martial will likely straighten out the matter.

For some time there was some excitement on account of the affair, but this soon subsided when the cause was ascertained.

TRYING TO PASS THE LINES.

The members of other regiments will persist in their sorrow in attempting to pass through the private road which passes by the Thirteenth's guard house. They do this either because they think it the more convenient route or else because they do not know in what direction they are going. A member of the Seventh Ohio came along in that direction last night. He could not explain either how he came by the horse and buggy. To make matters worse he was found abusing the poor animal shamefully. He was held up, and, after having given his name, he was let go on the promise that he would go to his regiment at once and return for the horse and carriage, which were held at the guard house. He has not yet returned up.

Private William Mann, of F, met with a peculiar, though happily not painful, accident yesterday evening. In moving around in his tent and in raising his hand he received a slight bay-

onet wound in the forearm. The point of the bayonet tore the skin and entered the flesh just a little. The wound was dressed, and, it is expected, it will be cured in a few days.

Sergeant Clark, the efficient hospital steward, had one excellent and encouraging hospital report to present this morning. It shows that only nine men out of the eight companies presented themselves this morning, and these cases were of the ordinary nature. One week ago thirteen new cases of sickness were reported; this morning, only seven. There were then twenty-seven serious cases at the division and general hospital; now there are only twenty-four, and all doing well.

All told, between those who were in the hospitals and in quarters unfit for duty, the regiment has had, at any one time, only six per cent. of its entire quota on the sick list, which is an excellent showing, a tribute alike to the fitness of the men as well as to the vigilance and the thoroughness of the medical staff of the Thirteenth. Few regiments now in the volunteer services of the United States have a better health record than the Thirteenth in this respect.

Four men were discharged yesterday from division hospital—Musician Haddon, of G; Corporal George Auger, of H, and Privates Daniel Scurry, of E, and Robert Shotto, of H. They all are well, and able to attend to duty.

CAMP GOSSIP.

Lieutenant Dodge, of E, is officer of the day; Lieutenant Benjamin, of H, officer of the guard; Scott L. Shaver, of F, sergeant of the guard; James S. Shopland, of A; Harry Ball, of E, and William H. Dennis, of G, corporals. Private LeRoy E. Bunnell, of G, is regimental orderly.

Lieutenant Colonel Mattes returned to camp yesterday.

Mrs. Culver, of Scranton, is visiting her husband, Quartermaster Sergeant Culver, of A, and her brother, H. J. Broderick, formerly of Scranton, now of Washington.

Corporal Joseph Cleary, of D, with a squad of men placed a member of the Third Virginia under arrest yesterday on the charge of drunkenness and insulting women. He was brought to the division guard house.

Private Bert Miles, of Company C, measuring six feet three inches in his stocking feet, sports a silk hat. He has been appropriately named "Uncle Sam."

Private Jordan, of D, is sick in quarters today.

Corporals Lona Day and Joseph Cleary and Private John Kiernan have sworn chicken pot pie. They had some yesterday evening, and were sick all night. Hard tack and pork is good enough for them now.

Captain Fellows and his son, Sergeant Eugene Fellows, are in Washington today, seeing the two games of ball played between the New Yorkers and the Senators.

Private Gus Renicke, of A, was brought to Division hospital yesterday to be treated for a case of measles.

Private Patrick Brennan, of H, has been taken to Division hospital. It is believed he is suffering from typhoid.

MASCOT HAS INFLUENZA.

The colored cook and old regimental mascot, Fred Neumis, is sick. He is troubled with influenza.

Private John L. Lewis, of F, is returned from furlough.

Private William Smith, of F, is home on sick leave for thirty days.

Company G's cook, Frank Singleton, has been discharged. He was not an enlisted man, and Private Tom Cannon, of the same company, fills his position.

Private Michael Gilmartin, of H, went home last night in response to a telegram announcing that his brother had been seriously injured in the mines.

Private Claude Lester, of G, is entertaining his father, Mr. Lester, of Susquehanna.

The members of Company G have invested in a full stock of base balls, bats and boxing gloves.

Richard J. Bourke.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Charles W. Fetherolf, an ex-member of the Tribune staff and now with the First New York Infantry, writes as follows to the Birmingham Herald from San Francisco, Aug. 11: "We are having a fierce time here and are anxious as can be to leave for Honolulu, or any other old place. Are wearing overcoats every day and even then the fog that is always rolling in through the Golden Gate goes through to the skin. They're laying soldiers away every afternoon and when we hear the volleys we listen because we know some poor fellow is going to his last resting place. There is much speculation among the men as to the likelihood of an early muster-out for the regiment. As we are to do garrison duty without the probability of any service more exacting, it is presumed by some that the termination of the war will not alter our circumstances. On the other hand it is maintained that by the terms of our enlistment we are to be discharged as soon as peace is declared and that the retention of our regiment, for a duty suitable for regulars, would be incurring unnecessary hardships on the volunteers, many of whom are jeopardizing their business interests by absence from home, as well as foregoing the pleasures incidental to the customary home-life among those most dear. It is one of the problems which time alone will solve."

An idea of what the boys at the front have to do is indicated in a letter written from Guánica, Porto Rico, by Charles F. DuBois, of Hallstead, who is with the engineer corp. He writes under date of July 25: "Arrived from Guantanamo, Cuba, Monday morning, gunboats began shelling the hills around the entrance of the harbor. We were the first to land and immediately began advance in skirmish line, we surprised the enemy with a rush and captured a number of prisoners. At the heights commanding approach to town were taken, I was on guard 24 hours after the fight and immediately had to go out on the skirmish line 21 miles. Had some pretty close calls; it is not the finest fun in the world to have

the bullets zip, zipping past you like bees. This place is to be held as a base of supplies. Expect to advance on San Juan soon, and hot time enroute, but will get there, I am sure. We are with General Miles so I guess there will be no blundering in this campaign. Lost two teeth chewing hard tack, but there are enough left to take San Juan and then we think Spain will be satisfied to let us come home for \* \* \*

News of the death of another soldier of the Ninth, Leonard Deegan, of Company D, was received Wednesday. He died from typhoid fever. Private Deegan was 24 years old and enlisted about two weeks after the regiment went to Mt. Gretna. He was assigned to Company D, Captain Bell, at Chickamauga, when Private Hamilton Farnham who had been acting as post-office clerk was taken sick, Deegan took his place and carried mail until he too, was taken ill with the prevalent typhoid. He was 24 years old and twenty-four years old and came to Wilkes-Barre a couple of years ago from Du-shore, Sullivan county. He was employed at Jonas Long's store and was a trusted employe. He boarded at Kingston. It is expected that his body will be sent home for burial at Du-shore.

The two sons, Newton and Rodney, of Dr. P. A. Quick, who formerly lived at Kingston, are serving as soldiers. The doctor, some eight years ago, moved to Muskegon, Mich., where the boys enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Infantry of that State. The regiment was sent on the Harvard to Santiago. Just before the battle Rodney was detailed to guard prisoners on the Harvard, where he was an eye witness to the destruction of Cervera's fleet. After the engagement he assisted the ship's surgeons in caring for the wounded Spanish sailors. Newton remained with his regiment, which was in action, but being at the rear, suffered no wound.

Yesterday's Wilkes-Barre Record says: "Just before going to press this morning the Record received the following from its correspondent at Chickamauga: 'Jonah A. Jenkins, of Co. F, Ninth Regiment, died at 9:25 tonight at Division Hospital. Deceased was 25 years old and was a member of the National Guard since February 4, 1898. He was also a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics and Red Men. Interment in Hollenback cemetery. The young man was a son of Mrs. Ann Jenkins, of 86 Holland street.'"

Additional facilities at Chickamauga have been given the cooks for boiling the drinking water. New boilers have been given to each company and after the water is boiled it is put in a barrel and cooled with ice. Then the water is run through a large filter which makes it clear as crystal. The men are not allowed to put tin cups into the water, but must use a dipper and pour the water into their cups. This is done to prevent the water from being contaminated.

The Stroudsburg Times correspondent with Company, Ninth regiment, at Chickamauga, writes under date of Aug. 8th: "General health of the company is fair and will no doubt improve fast in this healthy camp. About one-quarter of a mile from camp is a sanitary bath with showers, and by paying ten cents. It is a fine privilege. Payrolls have all been made up and the men will probably be paid this week. They are looking for it with big eyes."

It was a Stroudsburg girl who commenced her letter to her lover in the Ninth at Chickamauga in this way: "I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, that sister, Sallie, has a baby and I hope these few lines will find you the same."

ANTHRACITE STATISTICS.

Reasons Why Demand for Anthracite Has Decreased.

Owing to the cheapness of bituminous coal and the growing use of gas stoves for domestic purposes, according to Robert Brownlee, chief of the bureau of mines, the demand for anthracite coal is steadily decreasing.

The market reports show that soft coal may be bought in New York for the same price that anthracite sells for at the breaker. The anthracite operators claim they are running their mines at small profit, owing to the reduction in price and the heavy freight charges, and many of them will shut down the next thirty days until business is better.

The returns to the bureau for the first six months of the current year show ninety fatal accidents to have occurred during that period inside the mines and seven outside in the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania. The number of non-fatal accidents inside was 144 to seven outside. Eighty-four of these accidents were due to the carelessness of the persons injured. Forty-eight of the victims left widows with a total of ninety-two orphans.

One hundred and fifty-four of the inside accidents during the same period in the anthracite regions were fatal and 284 non-fatal. Fifteen fatal accidents occurred outside the mines and seventy-four non-fatal. One hundred and ninety-two of these accidents were due to the carelessness of the person injured. The victims leave eighty-two widows and 254 orphans.

Mr. Brownlee is keeping close tabs on the mines of the state, and is kept fully posted as to accidents, etc., by the inspectors.

BLOOMSBURG RACE MEET.

Will Include a Match Between Krick and McMichael.

With the month of August comes the race meet of the Bloomsburg wheelmen. This year the 20th of August they will hold their fourth annual meet on the grounds of the Columbia County Agricultural society, and it bids fair to far exceed all previous meets.

The quality of racing material in the program is of an aggregate of over \$400 in prizes, all being diamonds, follows:

1. class race, time 2.45; 2. one-half mile open; 3. track riding; 4. two-mile lap race; 5. special race; local; 6. one-mile open; 7. match race, Krick and McMichael; 8. track riding; 9. three-mile handicap.

The match race between Krick and McMichael, two of the best riders in the state, is creating widespread interest and promises to be the greatest ever seen in this vicinity. It will be a one-mile race, each contestant to choose his own pacer, and one, at least, and quite likely the other, will use quads as pace. The track, which is a good one with an unobstructed view, will be put in the best possible condition and all expect to see the record go to two flat, or under.

All wheelmen and their friends are

invited to be present at the club house on the evening of the 19th. There will be a band concert and everyone served with a lunch, free.

TO BUILD A SANITARIUM.

One Is to Be Erected on Water Gap Heights.

On the picturesque Water Gap Heights, a stone's throw from the Gap house, Dr. William Erwin, of Reading, has purchased about six acres of land and intends to build a sanitarium for the treatment of the sick. It is stated that work will be commenced immediately. The building will have twenty-five rooms, but will be constructed so that additions to it may be made at any time without destroying its symmetry. It will be a modern institution, equipped with latest facilities and thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.

The contract for the erection of the building is to be given out very shortly, and the structure is expected to be completed and ready for operation by November next.

The site of the new sanitarium is one of the most commanding at the Water Gap, the region of tall mountains. The view from that point is superb, taking in the whole Delaware Valley for miles and the surrounding picturesque country in other directions for long distances.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Board of Control Has Advertised for Proposals.

Sealed proposals for furnishing a small part of the immense quantity of supplies used in the public schools will be received at the office of the secretary of the board of control until Monday, Aug. 22, at 5 p. m. The formal advertisements for the proposals are issued today.

Bidders will be asked to give prices on the following for use during 1898-9: 25,000 pencil pads, 50 reams of commercial note paper, 150 of foolscap, 100 of letterhead, 20 dozen thermometers, 500 gross of crayon, 50 dozen board erasers, 50 gross of pencil erasers, 500 gross of single pupil pencils or 500 gross of Dixon high speed pencils, 25 gross of Dixon's cabinet or eraser pencils, 2-100 gross of pens and 25 boxes of elastic bands.

The quantity of supplies used is much greater than is indicated above, but there is now on hand in the supply rooms enough stationery and similar supplies to stock a good sized store.

IN THE YEAR 1898

Date of Naturalization Papers of a Contest Witness.

Yesterday's hearing in the Langstaff-Kelley contest at Carbondale ended with the first witness. A snarl bobbed up that was brought before Judge Archbold for a ruling.

Patrick Kilcur, of Mayfield, was the witness. He produced naturalization papers dated 1888, issued out of the Schuylkill county court, which were duplicate papers he claimed he received in 1886 to replace the original certificate, which got lost.

Attorneys Donovan and McDonald, for the respondent, cross-examined Kilcur to fix the date of his original papers, and Mr. Holgate raised the objection that the record of the court could not be corrected by parol testimony.

A hearing was held in the afternoon before Judge Archbold, who decided that Kilcur must get a new certificate.

Its Fate Is Sealed.

"There," said the poet to his friend the humorist, "I have just finished a production worthy of Shakespeare."

"The title?" asked the humorist.

"The Cat."

"You'll not be able to sell that."

"Why not?"

"The cat always comes back."—New York World.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

A lot of laundry machinery, a new laundry wagon, two three water wheels, boilers, engines, dynamos, etc., one Morgan traveling crane, 10 ton capacity, span 45 ft. 6 in., lot of good second-hand hoisting rope, air compressors, pumps, steam drills, derrick fittings, mine cars, etc.

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All \$1.50 and \$2.00 Parasols for 50 cents.

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Capital, \$200,000  
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The vault of this bank is protected by Holmes' Electric Protective System.

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Special Shoe Bargains for Friday and Saturday

The balance of Odds and Ends in Russet and Black Shoes will go at any price. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good shoes for less than cost of making. Look at the BARGAINS:

LOT 1—Ladies' Fine Shoes, kid and cloth top, lace and Button, worth \$2.50, at 98c.

LOT 2—Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Dress Shoes, worth \$2.50, all sizes and all widths, at \$1.49.

LOT 3—Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Russet Shoes, Cloth top, worth \$2.50 and \$3.00, at \$1.49.

LOT 4—Ladies' Russet Shoes, worth \$2.00, at \$1.19.  
LOT 5—Odds and ends \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Shoes for 98c.  
LOT 6—Ladies' Dongola Kid Oxfords, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00, at 98c.  
LOT 7—Ladies' Vici Russet Oxfords, worth \$2.50, at \$1.49.  
LOT 8—Misses' Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, at 39c.

LOT 9—Men's Willow Calf Russet Shoes, hand-sewed, Royal \$3.00 Shoes, for \$1.98.

LOT 10—Men's Russet Patent Leather Fine Shoes, worth \$4.00 at \$2.98.

LOT 11—Men's Hand-Sewed Patent Leather Shoes, nearly all sizes, worth \$3.00, at \$1.98.  
LOT 12—Men's Hand-Sewed Calf Shoes, congress and lace, worth \$2.50 and \$3.00, at \$1.98.  
LOT 13—Men's Shoes for street, dress and also heavy walking worth \$1.50, at 98c.  
LOT 14—Boys' Shoes, at 79c and 98c.

We defy the world to meet these low prices. Remember the place. N. B.—Trunks and Traveling Bags at any price.

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