

THIRTEENTH TO CAMP ON KEYSTONE SOIL

CORPS HEADQUARTERS GOES TO MIDDLETOWN, PA., TUESDAY.

First Division Will Then Get Orders When to Move—Second Division Has Already Been Ordered to Move From Thoroughfare Gap to the Pennsylvania Camp—Successful Operation for Appendicitis Performed on Private Charles Horn, His Father With Him.

Special to The Scranton Tribune.

Camp Alger, Dunn Loring, Va., Aug. 14.—The plans for the Second Army corps are changed once more. This much is certain. At 5 o'clock this afternoon General Butler at First division headquarters received a message from Major General Graham, which notified him that unless the war department again interferred corps headquarters would be broken positively on Tuesday and would move to Middletown, Pa., and that after reaching there the corps commander would at once notify General Butler when the First division shall be moved.

General Davis' Second division, now stationed at Thoroughfare Gap and consisting of the First Rhode Island, Third and Fourth Mississipi, Third and Twenty-second New York, Twenty-second Kansas, Third Tennessee, Seventh Illinois and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, is to begin to move at once.

The change will be made by rail. The news creates great interest and excitement. All seem glad to get to the soil of the Keystone state, especially the men of the Pennsylvania regiments.

At 10 o'clock this morning Major DeWitt, assisted by the first division hospital medical staff performed an operation on Charles Horn, Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania. They found a fully developed case of appendicitis. The patient stood the severe operation well and soon afterwards regained consciousness. His father, Attorney George S. Horn, was present. The many friends of both will be glad to know that the young man is resting comfortably and doing very well.

This case is a decided victory for Major Farko, who against the opinion and diagnosis of many of the doctors from the first held that the case was one of appendicitis. The correctness of his conclusion is now fully proven.

MORE "WEATHER"

There were not a half-dozen of men in camp Friday night who were not covered with mud up to their knees, or else drenched with the rain which continued to fall steadily and furiously till 9 o'clock at night, when it ceased only to be followed by a fog which was so thick that one could hardly see a light the length of a company street. Saturday morning, however, the hearts of the men were gladdened for the day broke clear and bright. The heavy rain-clouds had passed and the heavens had resumed their normal condition of beautiful blue for which this climate is famous.

This place was falling into disfavor with the soldiers, and especially with Pennsylvanians, as its seventy-two hours of almost constant rain were slowly beginning to bring back to their memories the sad, unpleasant recollections of Mount Gretna. The roads were blocked, and will require several days to be fully dried; what business there is here came to a standstill, and even the railroads had their troubles with overflows which hindered the prompt, regular delivery of the mails—which is the one misfortune which, for evident reasons, strikes the hearts of the boys hard. All are looking ahead now to better, brighter times. This morning many of the boys enjoyed a stroll through the pasture lands, where they picked several quarts of fine, rich mushrooms.

Kahki trousers have been received for the men, and were distributed to every member of the regiment Saturday afternoon. Coats also have been ordered, but have not yet been received. It is expected that they will be here in a short time, and will then be issued without delay. These Kahki suits are of a brownish color, and are of the same material as the ordinary white duck trousers used during the summer months.

SOUND UN-EASYNABLE.

They are light and cool, and herein consists the point which is most intelligible to the men. These articles, while substantial and useful for summer, are now issued when the hot weather is soon to cease; but when the men were wearing under a temperature of 125 degrees, they had to wear the thick, heavy, blue trousers. Besides this, tents have been received for the benefit of those men who, on account of the large membership of the companies and the scarcity of the large tents, have been compelled to sleep on the ground sheltered only by the little shower tents. The men have been ordered to make some kind of blankets for themselves and to not sleep on the ground. Many of the tents received are marked "State of New Jersey." The receipt of them is much appreciated.

At 9 o'clock Saturday forenoon the members of the First battalion shouted a loud, hoarse "salute." Their twenty-four of provost duty which is usually not a pleasant phase of military duty, and which in this case was full of hardships for the men, was ended, and at 2 o'clock they were formally relieved by the Third Virginia. They returned to camp gladly after what they considered a period of exile from the life and the associations of camp. The boys felt half like vagrants coming out of a long absence from home. It is all over now, but remembrances of the tough days and nights still remain in the form of slight colds, stiff joints and very rusty guns and bayonets.

The first dress parade which the regiment has had for nearly a month was held Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Colonel Coursen and his staff being present. The men of the First battalion felt somewhat "shaky," as they put it, after such a long absence from this interesting ceremony, but they got through it very creditably.

Now that the regiment is intact once more, the regular routine which has been suspended for half of this regiment will be resumed Monday morning at half-past six o'clock.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Stricter sanitary precautions are being enforced here every day and if typhoid fever spreads it will not be the officers fault. From the corps commander down to the Captains, General Graham has issued a stringent order which is to go into effect at once, and which is thorough enough in all respects. It commands that more than ordinary precautions be taken with regard to

the sinks, that they be frequently inspected and kept in a perfectly sanitary condition. For this purpose a guard will be placed night and day at these sinks, and the company commanders and this guard will be held responsible for the healthful condition of such sinks.

Any man breaking any of the prescribed rules will be tried for such infraction. The order ends with the following clause: "Regular surgeons will be required to explain orally to the men of each company the insidious character of typhoid fever, and the various ways in which the germ might be transmitted, in order that the good sense of the men rather than the severity on the part of their superiors may be relied upon to accomplish the objects of this order."

On Saturday Captain Smith, of E, was officer of the day; Lieutenant Harrington, of G, officer of the guard; George E. Downey, of F, sergeant of the guard; Corporal Scoten, of G, Flan, of H, and Thomas, of E, corporals of the guard; Private Michael Mooney, of E, regimental orderly.

For some time past base hall enthusiasm has been at a boiling heat among the members of Company C. There were two parties, headed respectively by Captain Robling and by Lieutenant Murphy. On Saturday the spirit of intense rivalry reached a climax, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon twenty young men as stalwart and as strong-limbed as any Indian that ever roamed these forests, even before the days of the great Captain John Smith, stepped out on the diamond near headquarters. There were men, tall and short, heavy and light, but how they all could yell! Some had on neither shoes nor stockings, many had no hats or caps, and still others were attired in a manner which would make a halberd girl green with envy, or put an aborigine of 1620 to shame.

THE TWO TEAMS.

Captain Robling, acting as captain and pitcher, drew up the following line: Vincibles in line: George Schlager, catcher; Frank Williams, second catcher; Corporal Jacob Featherman, first base; Corporal Bernard Haggerty, second base; Corporal Allison Thornton, third base; Conrad Renschler, shortstop; Frank Fahy, right field; Harry Andrie, center field, and Alex. Major, left field. While the lieutenant, who acted as captain and pitcher for his side, received support from those hopefuls: William Beckman, catcher; William Creter, second catcher; Corporal William Dunkerly, first base; Karl Wymann, second base; John Mallia, third base; Charles Schlager, shortstop; Corporal George Robling, right field; Frank Luther, center field, and Joseph Ross, left field. Lieutenant Decker, of F, who acted as umpire, wishes it to be known that he is still alive and well. He was helped in his official capacity by two hundred and ninety-four assistants, twenty-five from A, forty from B, sixty-five from C, thirty-five from D, fifteen from E, fifty-five from F, nine from G, twenty from H, and twenty from headquarters.

Seated on a temporary grand-stand, where they could see what was going on, were Colonel Coursen, Lieutenant Colonel Matter, Major Wood, Major Surgeon Keller, Chaplain Stahl, Captains Gilman, Smith and Fellows, Adjutant Mattes and Lieutenants Dodge and Davis. All of them seemed to enjoy the excitement.

The fireworks began at 1 o'clock and from that time till half-past three would imagine that the camp of the Thirteenth regiment was a den of the wildest kind of Apache Indians who were just donning their war paint, sharpening their tomahawks and preparing to start out to create trouble. The alleged coaching, which was simply wholesale yelling for anything, or for nothing, was deafening at times, and must have made the red man of the forest, buried here centuries ago, turn in his grave and fear for his honors as a champion whooper.

It was a hotly contested game from beginning to end and took eleven minutes to decide it. In the early part of the game the captain's team led, but in the eighth the lieutenant's nine pulled themselves together and tied the score at 18. At the end of the seventh, the score stood 21 to 21 in favor of the captain. There were some fine playing done, especially by Charles and George Schlager, Fred Luther, William Beckman and Bernard Haggerty—the intentions of most of the others were good. A double play in the fourth inning by Bernard Haggerty and Conrad Renschler was an excellent piece of work. The pitching was simply unique. A combination of the phonograph and the Kinetoscope, representing the game, would draw large audiences. Richard J. Bourke.

GREEN IN HIS EYE.

A Remarkable Discovery Made in a Venetian Cafe.

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 14.—The fact that green eyes were the most "wonderful" in the world, in support of his argument he told the following story: "It so happened that when I was a young man at Venice I was standing in the doorway of the Cafe Florian one day watching the pigeons on the Piazza San Marco, when an old gentleman rushed up to me and said: 'Pardon me, sir, but will you allow me to look into your eyes? Ah, I thought so, sir, you have green eyes. I never saw but one pair before, and they belonged to the late Empress Catherine of Russia; they were the most beautiful eyes in the world.' I have reason to remember this," Mr. Waterbury went on to say, "for while the old gentleman was examining my eyes I had my pocket picked."

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COUNTERFEITERS ARE GATHERED IN

NOTORIOUS JOHNSON BROTHERS THE CULPRITS.

Important Paraphernalia and Several Hundred Spurious Two-Dollar Bills are in the Hands of Treasury Secret Service Agents—Immediate Cause of Arrest was the Passing of Bad Quarters.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Information has been received by Chief Wilkie, of the treasury secret service, of the arrest Friday and yesterday at Detroit, Mich., of a gang of counterfeiters whose operations have given the government considerable trouble. They are Charles, Edward and David Johnson, with headquarters at 785 Twenty-sixth street, from which through the efforts of secret service operative Webb, the department has secured some of the important paraphernalia used by the men. Charles and Edward were arrested on Friday on the charge of passing counterfeit quarters and this was followed yesterday by the arrest of David and a search of the premises where the counterfeiters' outfit was secured. Chief Wilkie regards the arrest as a most important one as he identifies the men with the issues of the Hancock and Winnum \$2 counterfeit bills which have been circulated freely in the west and also in the east during the last eight years. At the headquarters of the gang the officials recovered the face and back plates from which the Hancock counterfeit was made and also the plates for making the large and small seals on those bills. They have also taken fifty \$2 Hancock and five hundred \$2 Winnum bills, the latter being regarded as the best around of counterfeit which made its appearance up to the discovery of the \$100 silver certificate in the spring of last year. The men treated these notes with glycerine before they were put out which gave them the appearance of being genuine; for some time and made their detection almost an impossibility.

The Hancock \$2 counterfeit appeared first in the west in 1890 and later in the east. The discovery of it caused the government to recall the Winnum \$2 replaced it with the Winnum note of similar denomination in December, 1890. A counterfeit of this issue was discovered in 1894 and its appearance is chargeable to the gang which has just been apprehended. The bureau officials at St. Louis hope to secure the plates from which the notes were issued. Charles Johnston, who is said to be at the head of the gang, is about sixty-three years of age, and according to the officials believe that he served some time in prison for counterfeiting. The officials connect the Johnson family, one of the brothers of which, Thomas H., is dead, with the issue of a number of counterfeits. It is a fact that the Johnsons were in St. Louis from time to time, including the \$5 Jackson legal tender, the \$20 legal tender of 1862, and the \$5 Grant silver certificate in 1888, besides the counterfeit of some issues of Canadian notes. The officials believe that the Johnson case against the older brother, and three strong suspicions regarding the guilt of the younger ones.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Some of Wayne county's soldiers are mentioned as follows in last week's Homesdale Citizen: "Corporal Paul F. Rutledge, of Company Thirteenth United States Infantry, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, July 1, has since died. He was a son of Andrew Rutledge, of South Canaan, Edward A. Katz, of Company E, Sixth United States Cavalry, is now at Montauk, Long Island, the regiment having been transferred from the south. He is the son of Jacob F. Katz, of Homesdale. James Moran, a private of Company K, First Connecticut volunteers, was in town on a furlough, Monday, visiting relatives. His regiment has been ordered to Porto Rico. He was for some time in the employ of John D. Weston."

Saturday's Wilkes-Barre Times says: "Nurses desirous of serving in the hospital corps of the army of the United States who are graduates of a normal school and who are ready to at any time respond to a call to go wherever sent, will confer at once with Mrs. William H. McCartney, 129 South River street, and receive blanks to fill out which must be endorsed by the surgeon in an urgent call for trained nurses who are graduates and all such will find more immediate demand."

SOME CUBAN CITIES.

Facts About Havana, Matanzas, Santiago and Other Places.

Matanzas, although far smaller than Havana, is, in nearly every respect, the capital, and is decidedly better built, the streets being better paved. The city of Santiago de Cuba, the old capital, is situated on one of the most lovely bays in the world, but it is nothing like as clean and prosperous looking as Havana, although it has much handsomer public buildings. Puerto Principe has the advantage of a charming natural position, at the head of a lovely bay, and its Alameda, or public promenade, is marvellously beautiful, with its stately rows of peacock acacias, orange trees and cocoa palms. Matanzas is, after Havana, by far the most agreeable place of residence in the island, and is situated in a delightfully fertile district. Independently of its famous crystal caves, which are of great extent, and formed of the purest and clearest of rock crystal, Matanzas, close to the valley of the Yumuri, has the good fortune to be the most Eden-like spot in the West Indies. It is impossible to describe the charm of this

them in every country of Asia as well as Europe and America.

In his statement to the Physical society he said he had shot dozens of snipe at different times whose bodies showed they had been wounded by shot, and whose bunch of feathers held together by coagulated blood had brought the wounds of the birds to a more or less complete stage of healing. He says that in his opinion many of the snipe die because of being snared have at some other time escaped with non-fatal wounds which they themselves healed.

M. Fatio says snipe do not merely stop bleeding wounds on their bodies. He claims that they are also capable of constructing a splint to nurse broken wings and broken legs.

The most remarkable instance under his observation occurred last summer, when he was shooting snipe in Bavaria. One snipe had been broken by a ball from the professor's rifle, but the bird succeeded in getting away. On the following day, however, M. Fatio discovered the same bird in the grass near where he was shooting, and to his astonishment saw that the bird contrived to lash a stout quill to either side of each leg to serve as splints, and the only reason why the bird had not proceeded further was that it was almost exhausted with hunger, owing to some feathers getting entangled about its beak in such a secure fashion that the bird could not open its beak to eat.

ORIGIN OF THE STEAM ENGINE.

Blasco De Garay and Giovanni Branca Invented Steam Appliances.

From Lloyd's Weekly. Various countries claim the credit of having made the earliest practical application of steam power, but, judging by facts gathered from the most authentic sources, it was in Spain that the movement of machinery by steam was first brought under public notice. At Barcelona, in the year 1543 a mechanic named Blasco De Garay, after many persistent efforts, succeeded in impressing the emperor, Charles V., of Austria and L. of Spain, with the value of his new invention for driving ships by steam. The trial which took place was considered a success by the public, but the chief of the royal commission—Ravago, the treasurer of the kingdom—for certain sinister reasons persuaded the emperor that the discovery was of no practical value, and so ruined the hopes of Blasco De Garay.

Later on, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, Giovanni Branca, an Italian, invented a steam engine, and his machine is the first of which we have any descriptive or pictorial record. About this same period, too, France produced a claimant for the glory of having invented the steam engine, and Marion Delorme, in a letter to M. De Cinq Mars, dated Paris, 1611, gives an account of him in a visit to the Bicetre with the marquis of Worcester: "We were crossing the court of the madhouse, and I, more dead than alive with fright, kept close to my companion's side, when a frightful face appeared behind some immense bars, and in a hoarse voice exclaimed: 'I am not mad! I have made a discovery which would enrich the country that adopted it.' 'What has he discovered?' I asked of our guide. 'Oh,' he answered, shrugging his shoulders, 'nothing trifling enough; you would never guess it: it is the use of the steam of boiling water.' 'I began to laugh. 'This man,' continued the keeper, 'is Solomon de Caus; he came from Normandy four years ago to present to the king a statement of his various effects that might be produced from his invention. The cardinal sent the madman away without listening to him. Solomon de Caus, far from being discouraged, followed the cardinal wherever he went, with the most determined perseverance, who, tired to death with his folly, ordered him to be shut up in the Bicetre, where he has now been for three years and a half.'

Lord Worcester was conducted to his (De Caus') cell, and came back sad and thoughtful. 'He is indeed mad now,' said he. 'Misfortune and captivity have alienated his reason, but it is you who have to answer for his madness. When you cast him into the Bicetre, you confined the greatest genius of the century in a madhouse, years after the above incident, in 1662, in a work of his called 'Century of Inventions' the marquis of Worcester described a steam apparatus of his own. This, followed with his invention in 1684, the steam engine for raising water, was made in 1688, and in 1712 Thomas Newcomen constructed the first self-acting steam engine (which worked successfully for over a century), and with it the age of steam may be said to have been inaugurated.

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SHEDSKIN 20 TIMES My little boy broke out with an itching rash. I tried all doctors and medical collogs but he kept getting worse. There were not one square inch of skin on his whole body unaffected. He was one mass of sores, and the itches were frightful. In removing the bandages they would take the skin with them, and the poor child's screams were heart-breaking. After the second application of CUTICURA (sold by all druggists) I saw signs of improvement, and the sores to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but now he is entirely cured. ROBT WATTAM, 4725 Cook St., Chicago, Ill.