

THIRD BRIGADE PASSES IN REVIEW

GEN. GOBIN INSPECTS HIS OWN TROOPS AT FALLS CHURCH.

Adjutant General Corbin's Letter Covering the Matter of Mustering Out Causes Commotion—Enlisted Men of the Thirteenth Do Not Want to Be Discharged as Individuals, But to Have the Whole Regiment Sent Home in a Body

Special to The Tribune.

Camp Alger, Dunn Loring, Va., Aug. 24.—The boys are just recovering from the effects of yesterday's marches and review. In the morning company and battalion drills were suspended in the brigade so that all would have ample opportunity not only to rest, but also to look their best. Later on in the day, the time for preparation was postponed one hour on account of the heat which became oppressive about noon.

The men fell in promptly at half-past three o'clock, and at four the three regiments were hastening toward the old camp grounds by way of the Merrifield road. The dust was quite thick and the heat intense. The men wore the blue uniform and blouses, which in no way tended to add to their comfort. On arriving on the old spot many expressions of familiar acquaintance with it were heard. The boys were glad to see the place which is already, after a very short absence, beginning to lose some of its more familiar features. The large drill field, which was at hand as hard as Lackawanna avenue, is beginning to sprout blades of grass in abundance.

The company and headquarters streets have undergone no changes and are as asphaltic in appearance as when the Thirteenth left for Dunn Loring. They look as if nothing would ever again grow there, but the mellowing effects of time are beginning to tell in every other respect, and it is very doubtful whether, in a year from now, any of the boys could pick out their company streets, or any other particular spot, so much will the field have changed. Still, it will be ever impossible for any member of the Second Army corps, of this war, to look over the ground, or know as Camp Alger, without feeling the liveliest emotions, for that city of 30,000 human beings has had its lesson for each one in particular.

The review was a very imposing sight. The three regiments, known as the Pennsylvania brigade, were drawn up in line on the open drill field to the rear of where the Thirteenth and the Twelfth used to be encamped. General Gobin and staff occupied a position a little to the southeast of the clump of cedar trees crowning the knoll which rises in the center of the ground, and a short distance from the very point from which the president and cabinet reviewed the troops over two months ago. There were a number of civilians present, and also of soldiers and officers from the other regiments, who came no doubt, to judge of the merits of the famous Third brigade. Colonel Hoffman, of the Eighth, acted as brigadier general and this gave the Thirteenth the honor of holding the right of the line. Colonel Courtenay being the senior colonel. The band of the Thirteenth furnished the music, and never did better than yesterday, as company after company passed in perfect lines.

PASSING IN REVIEW.

At 5 o'clock General Gobin, accompanied by the regular army officers, who are here, and by his staff, followed by the corps, division and brigade flags, swept up and down the lines, examining and noting every detail as he passed. This done he took his position and the troops passed before him in review. Perhaps no comment is necessary further than the words of the critical and capable officers of the regular army who were present, and all of whom were unstinted in their praise of the exact lines and the general soldierly bearing of Pennsylvania's volunteers. They spoke in flattering terms of what they had seen, and both men and officers felt that they had done well.

The Thirteenth, as usual, distinguished itself. Its lines were all that could be desired and its equipment greeted the companies as they passed along with full swinging steps. The marches and the review were accomplished without any serious results. Several of the men on arriving on the grounds, and while yet unwatered, drank too freely of the water and collapsed, but were instantly picked up and placed in the ambulances. They were all right again by the time they got back to camp.

At no time, since the question of mustering out several of the volunteer regiments has been mooted, has speculation reached such an acute, interesting stage as it has at present. This has been simply precipitated by the following telegraphic message received last night by Major P. S. Strong: "To the Commanding General United States Forces, Dunn Loring, Va.:

"The secretary of war directs that in accordance with the order to carry out the provisions of the general order No. 224, covering the subject of mustering out of volunteer forces, you will detail for your command a chief mustering officer and such number of assistants from the regular army officers present as may be necessary to accomplish the work required to be done in each organization prior to its departure for state rendezvous.

"The officers detailed should be reported to the adjutant general of the army with the statement of duty assigned to each. Full use will be made of regular officers and staffs, and line orders will be mailed you today, advance publications of same having appeared in the public press, from which it is hoped that you will be able to anticipate the receipt of formal orders. The importance of this work cannot be too strongly impressed; none but competent, energetic officers should be detailed, who, from the beginning of the work, will keep proper records and comply with the detailed requirements of the above order. "H. C. Corbin, "Adjutant General."

IT CREATED COMMOTION.

To say that this order has created both interesting speculation and commotion in camp is putting the matter very lightly.

So much doubt and uncertainty have surrounded these questions of mustering the men out and what regiments would be the fortunate ones, that expectation has reached almost a feverish stage. The news that preparations are being made with the end in view of discharging some of the troops from the service, and that, too, at no distant date, is received with

gladness, and now the points to be decided are: "Who are going home, and who must do garrison duty in Cuba?" Will the entire division go to foreign parts? Will part of it, and what regiments will go home? If these questions could be answered with definiteness, it would at least settle the minds of many. The army is to be reduced to nearly one-third of its present size, and, therefore, it will be seen that, even of the Pennsylvania troops now in the service of the general government, several regiments are sure to be mustered out.

When this will be and what regiments will be sent home are matters known, as yet, only to the war department. At this writing General Corbin has not made public the names of the officers who will help him in this important work, and, in all probability, the list is not quite completed.

Uneasiness and uncertainty prevail throughout the entire camp. The men here are restless. All along they have demanded action, but they were left here in a state of inactivity while troops, whom they deemed inferior, were given a chance to distinguish themselves at the front. They have been hustled around from place to place, suffering hardships without gaining any honor, the helpless victims of the most disappointing rumors. Now it transpires that when this division was reported as scheduled for Porto Rico it was actually designated for that field, but this was changed at the last moment. Between Dunn Loring and Middletown, home and Cuba. The men would give much to know just exactly what is going to be done with them. Whatever it is, one way or the other, will be known before long. One thing is certain—the men look with the greatest disfavor on the old system of taking a "yes" and "nay" vote. They are not afraid to go to Cuba, or to any other place to which they may be sent; nor do they hesitate to sacrifice everything and do garrison duty abroad even for the full term for which they enlisted, if their country should need them.

Still they do not forget that they are volunteers, that they gave their services for an end which is now practically fulfilled, that they have made every sacrifice which the highest patriotism could demand, and that, therefore, if they are no longer needed they should be discharged, not as individuals, but as intact bodies.

WOULD WORK AN INJURY. The individual vote will work injury, for many who, in justice to themselves and to their families, ought to go home, will continue to stay for moral reasons, and because a false pride will dictate to them the inconsistency of going home at this time. The men want to be discharged in a body, not as individuals, and of no regiment is this more true than of the Thirteenth. Many of the boys have received letters from home, from their employers and business associates asking for some definite information as to these important points, but nothing can yet be stated with certainty. The next few days, however, will mean much. Developments are bound to come soon.

The Thirteenth's well in rear of H street is now in full working order. The supply of water is sufficient to accommodate all needs of the regiments, and it is all right for drinking purposes. It has been examined and carefully analyzed by Major Surgeon Keller and others and found to be absolutely safe and healthful. This is very good news for the boys and will prove a blessing. A few days ago the Eighth and the Thirteenth met on the local diamond. The Eighth's team won, but more care was exercised in selecting it than in selecting our nine. This afternoon teams representing both regiments will meet on the Thirteenth's full field and play for a purse of \$25 a side. An exciting time is expected.

Richard J. Bourke.

THIRTEENTH AMONG THEM.

Harrisburg Rumor That it Will Be Mustered Out. Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Aug. 24.—It is believed in military circles at Harrisburg that after the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment has been mustered out the Second, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth will be ordered home. Major General Graham has decided to brigade the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Tenth Ohio and Second West Virginia with the Thirteenth of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. This battalion will not, however, be attached to the Eighth to bring it up to a three-battalion formation, as was proposed, but will probably be kept at Middletown until late in the fall and then ordered to Porto Rico to join the First and Second Pennsylvania in command of Colonel Hallings, of Oil City.

The Red Cross society will remove from Philadelphia to the camp, a field hospital with six ambulances, six army wagons and horses complete. Men in the regiments about to be mustered out desiring to remain in the hospital corps will be transferred or re-enlisted. There are 150 patients in the corps hospital at Camp Meade. The majority of them have malarial fever contracted at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Alger.

Review Completed.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The review of the troops at Camp Alger was completed this afternoon when the Third Virginia, First Connecticut and Eleventh Signal corps passed before General Corbin.

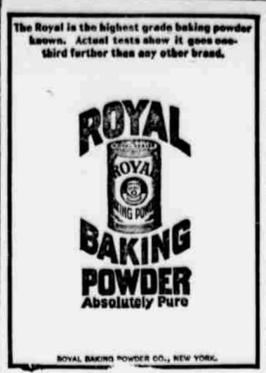
An order has been received to appoint mustering out officers, but as yet no action has been taken. The regiments to be disbanded will probably be the Seventh Ohio, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Twenty-second Kansas and First Idaho. Thirty consecutive soldiers of the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiments will be sent to Philadelphia on a hospital train tomorrow.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Aug. 24.—Major General Graham issued orders this morning detailing Colonel William P. Duvall, chief ordnance officer, as chief mustering officer of the corps. The Sixth will be the first of the Pennsylvania regiments to be sent home. General Graham received orders today from the war department to muster out this regiment. It will probably be consolidated at Camp Meade, where a detachment is stationed, until the muster rolls have been prepared, and then sent to Mt. Gretna.

HOOD'S PILLS

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to be mustered out. The present plan of the war department is to muster out all the Pennsylvania troops at Mt. Gretna.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, which has been consolidated with the Third battalion of the Sixteenth, will probably be the next to be sent home. The Second battalion arrived in camp last evening from Fort Delaware and will be followed by the other four companies from Alliance, O. Colonel Smith is still confined to his quarters from the effect of a sun stroke while marching from the cars to camp.

Thirty-seven men in Company G, of the Second division, Engineer corps, were ordered to the guard house this morning by the captain for signing a petition to President McKinley asking for their discharge.

The arrivals today were the First and Second battalions of the Second Tennessee and the Third battalion of the First Rhode Island.

Lancaster, Aug. 24.—Captain E. W. Howe, U. S. A., received orders today to report to Mount Gretna, which has been selected as the place for mustering out the Pennsylvania volunteers.

The work will be conducted by Major Thompson and Lieutenant Hay, assisted by Captain Howe. The First regiment to be mustered out will be the Sixth, and this, it is expected, will be accomplished in from ten days to two weeks.

The following appeared in yesterday's Washington Post: "Editor Post—The boys of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment were among the first to respond to the government's call to arms. We believe we have served our country loyally and faithfully in her time of need, although we have not had an opportunity to prove our fighting qualities at the front. We are, therefore, humbly requesting that you will kindly forward to the Thirteenth's boys to be sent to the front while there is fighting. Did you see the signatures of any of the commissioned officers of the regiment on that petition? No, sir! They were too mindful of their own comfort, and unwilling to face the dangers and discomforts incident to campaign service. The enlisted men were eager and willing to go then, but it was not their good fortune to be marked for service."

"Now how do matters stand? The war is over, and the majority of the Thirteenth's men are anxious to return to civilian life. A great many of them have long been neglected. And now we have been informed that the commissioned officers have signed a petition that we be sent to do garrison duty in Cuba. It will prove a great financial venture to them, but it is the private who will have to endure the brunt of the hardship and disease. "The men of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania wish to return to their homes. "Thirteenth Regiment Boys."

Thoroughfare, Va., Aug. 24.—Troops are being moved to Middletown, Pa., as rapidly as possible. Two battalions of the Second Tennessee left camp last evening. The remaining battalion of the Second Tennessee left today in company with the provisional regiment composed of the recruits of the Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts. A portion of the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment may be sent tonight if transportation facilities permit.

Employment for 500. Ashland, Pa., Aug. 24.—The Lehigh Valley Coal company's mammoth Centralia started up today, giving employment to five hundred men and boys. Four hundred more hands will be added within the next few weeks.

FATHER & SONS CURED OF ITCHING RASH

I had an itching rash under my chin, which kept spreading until it was all over my body. I could not sleep but was compelled to lie awake and scratch all the time. My father and two brothers were afflicted with the same thing, at the same time. We all suffered terribly for a year and a half, trying in the meantime all the remedies we could find, but received no benefit. I bought three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP and three boxes of CUTICURA Ointment and they cured the four of us completely. RICHARD ANDERSON, Geneva, Utah.

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ALMOST PERISHED.

Sad Plight of John Fahey, a Colorado Lead Miner. Late Tuesday night the police found a man in a weak and emaciated condition on South Washington avenue and took him to the Lackawanna hospital. He gave his name as John Fahey from Colorado. His condition, he said, was due to hunger and exposure. He was taken ill from lead poisoning and on the advice of his physician came east. His funds played out and since last Friday he had to sleep in the open air and subsist on what he could beg.

He is receiving every attention at the hospital and it is thought that he will be able to be about in a short time.

BASE BALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1. Cleveland, 4; New York, 1. Chicago, 2; Boston, 1. Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 4. St. Louis, 11; Washington, 5. Cincinnati-Baltimore-Kum.

EASTERN LEAGUE. Ottawa, 2; Springfield, 1. Hartford, 2; Newark, 4. Providence, 6; Syracuse, 2. Montreal, 4; Toronto, 2.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE. Lancaster, 9; Richmond, 7. Hartford, 2; Newark, 4. Allentown, 6; Norfolk, 1 (first game). Norfolk, 4; Allentown, 2 (second game).

AMATEUR BASE BALL.

The South Side Jumbos challenge the City Line Maroons to a game of ball on Miscook grounds Sunday afternoon, Aug. 28. M. J. Noonan, captain; A. J. Durkin, manager.

INTERESTING FACT IN POLITICS

We Have Had Many Soldier Presidents, but No Sailor Has Reached That Place.

From the Hartford Courant. England has had a "sailor king" within the recollection of many of our older readers. When did the United States ever have a sailor President? When, at any time, was a sailor seriously talked of by the politicians and newspapers for that office?

It's really worth thinking about—this discrimination against our laureled victors whose victories are won on the water. Our wars have made many Presidents. The revolution gave the country President Washington. The war of 1812 gave it President Jackson. The Indian wars gave it the first President Harrison. The Mexican campaign gave it President Taylor. The war of the Union gave it President Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, were helped toward the White House by their war records. A number of the unsuccessful nominees for the Presidency—McClellan and Hancock in our own day—were indebted to their military renown for their nominations. But every man of them all did his fighting on land.

In the early years of the republic the "set-out old Commodores" contributed much more glorious pages to its history than the generals, and a good many more of them. Yet which one of the Commodores ever got within seeing distance of the White House? What was the name of that statesman, so much as dreamed of casting an ambitious glance in that direction? Farragut, the admiral, was as illustrious a figure as Grant, the General. He had a far more striking and picturesque personage. His fame is no less immortal. The people wondered delightedly at his matchless exploits—the River Fight, the Bay Fight. They honored him in their hearts as he deserved to be honored. But they never even thought of making him President, nor did he ever dream that they would The man who goes into the American Navy for life bids an everlasting goodbye to political ambition at the water's edge. Why it should be so the reader can puzzle out for himself at his leisure. That it is so cannot be disputed.

THE PHILIPPINES' EXTENT.

A Comparison of the Areas With Some States of the Union. From the New York Tribune.

The total length of the group, from the northernmost point of Luzon to the southern extremity of Mindanao, is about 550 miles, or fifty miles less than the distance from the northern boundary of New York to the southern point of South Carolina. The Philippines have never been thoroughly surveyed or explored, and consequently the estimates of the total area of the several hundred islands of the group have differed widely. The most trustworthy calculations fix this total area to be between 114,900 and 115,500 square miles, an extent of territory equal to the combined areas of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The largest of the Philippine Islands, Luzon, upon which Manila is situated, has an area of 40,875 square miles, being thus of almost exactly the same size as the state of Virginia, and over 8,000 square miles smaller than New York state. Its length extends for about 475 miles, and would reach from a point slightly north of the northern boundary of New York almost to the mouth of the Potomac river.

Mindanao, the next largest of the islands, has an area of 27,256 square miles. It would require the combined territory of West Virginia and Maryland to equal the island in size. Mindanao extends nearly 200 miles from north to south, or it would reach from the mouth of the Roanoke river, in North Carolina, to Charleston, S. C. Projecting from its western coast, Mindanao has a long, irregular peninsula, which makes the extreme width of the island something over 300 miles. The two smaller islands of Mindanao are Samar and Celebes, the latter of which is the port of Holo, are each over 4,000 square miles in area. Together they equal in size the state of New Jersey. Samar Island, southeast of Luzon, covers 7,000 square miles.

There are estimated to be about 1,200 islands in the Philippine group, though any accurate statement is impossible. Probably not more than one-third of these are inhabited. It is as difficult to obtain correct statistics regarding the population of the Philippines as it is to get a definite statement of their area, because a careful census has never been taken.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

A lot of laundry machinery, a new laundry wagon, two turbine 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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At 12 1/2c—Bleached Bath Towels, extra large and very absorbent.
At 20c—Large Turkish Towel, all white, excellent value.
The Linen Frictional Towels in (3) three sizes, (3) three qualities, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
At 10c—Extra heavy Huck, full hemmed.
At 12 1/2c—Four Great Specials, heavy Huck, fringed, excellent quality.
Oat Meal Towels, fringed, extra heavy.
Barnsley Crash Towel in plain hem, colored border.
Damask Fringed Towels, open work ends, all white.
At 15c—Hem Stitched Huck, with open work ends.
At 19c—Hem Stitched Huck, with open work ends.
At 20c—Large Hem Stitched Huck, with plain hem.
At 25c—Hemmed Huck, with open work hemmed stitched Huck, with border Fringed Damask.
At 40c—Beautiful Quality Fringed Damask, and hem stitched Huck, extra heavy.
At 50c—Excellent value. Fringed Damask, with open work border.
At 50c—Hem Stitched Damask, with open work ends.
At 50c—Drawn Work Damask, fringed.

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