

TYPHOID FEVER IS STILL PREVALENT

IT IS NOT DUE TO THE PRESENT CAMP, HOWEVER.

Those Who Are Now Suffering Brought the Fever Germs from Other Camps—Members of the Thirtieth Are Very Much Interested in the Project to Run an Excursion from This City—Much Complaint Because No Bread Was Issued Tuesday.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 7.—Typhoid fever still continues to claim its victims, but the medical officers are doing their best to offset it. It is a healthful country here, but many of the men have brought with them the germs of the disease from other camps. Everything, however, is being done to counteract its influences and effects. The physicians are active, and the authorities of neighboring cities are rendering all possible help in the matter of taking care of the sick. The city hospital, of Harrisburg, is already taking good care of a number of patients, and the Sanitary hospital, of that city, is ready to treat all cases of contagious diseases. Twenty patients, suffering from typhoid, were removed Monday night from the Red Cross hospital to the Lancaster hospital, and the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, of Philadelphia, which performed such excellent service for this corps, and especially for the First division, has not yet relaxed in its efforts, and is now preparing to remove over one hundred more patients from here. With the exception of those cases which have been developing for some days, but contracted elsewhere, the general health of Camp Meade is good, and certainly an improvement on what it was at Camp Alger.

COLONEL BOIES' VISIT. Colonel Henry M. Boies, formerly commander of the Thirtieth regiment, accompanied by his wife, his two daughters, Miss Boies and Miss Helen Boies, and his son, David Boies, was a welcome visitor here yesterday. The party arrived in the forenoon and spent some spare moments in looking over the camp of the regiment and in admiring the scenery. They were accompanied by Colonel Courten, Lieutenant Colonel Mattes, Major Stillwell, Major Surgeon Keller, Adjutant Louis T. Mattes and Adjutant Walter Gunster, and after their tour of inspection had dinner with the staff. Colonel Boies and family were serenaded by the regimental band, conducted by Sergeant T. H. Miles. The following programme was rendered in front of headquarters: "Crimson Flush".....Russell Alexander "Idol's Eye".....Victor Herbert "Hearts and Flowers".....Tobin "American Fantasia".....Victor Herbert The band played at its best and Colonel Boies showed his appreciation by a gift of a twenty-dollar gold piece, cigars and liberal refreshments. The visitors left in the evening.

EXCURSION PROJECTED. Before the departure of Colonel Boies your correspondent had an interview with him and Colonel Courten in regard to an excursion from Scranton, which has been rumored around camp. Colonel Boies stated that before leaving Scranton he had talked the matter over with Colonel Ripple and several others, all of whom agreed not only that it would prove a grand success, but also that they would do everything in their power to help it along. The idea is to run a train early in the morning—leaving Carbondale at 6 o'clock, Scranton at 7, Wilkes-Barre at 8, and so on—and get here at noon. From the depot to the Thirtieth's camp the trip would be made in ambulances, the regulation army wagons and in bandwagons—all of which would be both novel and enjoyable to the excursionists. They could return that evening, leaving here at 7 o'clock. Colonel Courten stated that he was highly pleased with the project, and that he would see General Graham for the use of some army wagons and ambulances for a few hours that day. He felt quite sure that they would not be refused, especially considering the purpose for which the excursion will be run. The purpose for which the excursion will be run is to give the people of Scranton and of the Lackawanna valley a chance to see this country, at a cheap rate, to inspect the camp in its proportions, and at the same time to turn over to the staff and the different companies of the Thirtieth the surplus for buying whatever extras may be needed. It is felt that there are hundreds of people in and around Scranton who would take advantage of such a trip.

NO BREAD ISSUED. The bread question reached an acute stage in the Thirtieth yesterday. For some time the bread which had been issued was not fit to be eaten by a human being with an ordinary stomach, unprotected by triple plates of Harveyized steel. The men ate it under protest, and in some cases it was entirely condemned. Yesterday a jocosely change was worked on the boys—they got no bread at all. There was a mighty howl. The water supply is still inadequate, owing to the inability of the quartermaster to get any wagons, though they are in one another's way down at the depot. A few loaves of bread were distributed to each company yesterday afternoon. Yesterday a message was sent by the members of company C to Lieutenant William A. Raab to procure in their name a floral offering of a pillow and having inscribed thereon the words: "To our comrade. From the members of Company C, Thirtieth regiment, P. V. L." and sent it as a mark of respect for their late comrade Alvin L. Evans. It is probable that a squad representing the company will be sent home to attend the funeral. All the boys, both of the regiment and company C, in particular, regret Private Evans' death.

If Uncle Sam does not hurry up and send his paymaster here pretty soon there will be eight hundred and forty-eight cases of bankruptcy recorded in this regiment. The men are hungry and thirsty but have not a cent of money with which to buy anything. If justice was done this would be called "Camp Poverty." All look forward to pay and at least one square meal after a seven day fast. Lieutenant Johnson, of A, was officer of the day yesterday; Lieutenant Foote, of D, officer of the guard; Warren Colwell, sergeant of the guard; William Drago, of D, Edward Fear, of C, and William Bane, of A, corporals.

Private Joseph Leonard, of D, is regimental orderly. Private John Jordan, of D, goes home this evening on a seven day furlough. Private Alex Arnold, of C, is slightly indisposed. Much unfavorable comment has been made on the way in which prisoners are treated at corps headquarters. Yesterday afternoon a member of the Thirtieth was by mistake taken in charge by the patrol in Harrisburg and had to spend the night in the guard house and received nothing to eat from three o'clock yesterday afternoon until he was returned here this morning at ten o'clock. In this war, undertaken in behalf of humanity, such treatment of an American volunteer seems inexplicable and inexcusable. With the thermometer 115 degrees, no refreshment this side of Harrisburg, not a sou in the pocket and pay day invisible to the naked eye, Corporal George Schmidt, of E, stretches himself on his bunk these afternoons singing to himself the plaintive melody "Wannich Geld hab ich nich lustig. Wenn ich keins hab, bin ich durstich." "He who runs may read"—but not drink. Richard J. Bourke.

CAN READ BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Concluded from Page 3.)

63 Pa., 465, Justice Sharswood says: "It is a strange consistency with this sacred guarantee of the rights of conscience and religious liberty, to hold that, even if Christianity is no part of the religion of the country, an insult to which would be indelible as directly tending to disturb the public peace. The laws and institutions of this state are built on the foundation of reverence for Christianity. To this extent, at least, it must certainly be considered settled that the religious principles revealed in the Bible is not to be generally reviled, ridiculed or blasphemed, and that the laws and institutions which compose the great mass of the good people of the commonwealth." There are numerous other cases along the same line which could be cited. However far one may modify the other, they all recognize the one general underlying principle that "the laws and institutions of this state are built on the foundation of reverence for Christianity." Other illustrations of this principle are furnished by customs, laws and decisions relating to other matters, such as the opening of state legislatures and congress with prayer, the custom, not now compulsory, of swearing by the Holy Book, the recognition of the Christian Sabbath to the exclusion of any other; the prohibition of worldly labor on the Christian Sabbath; the refusal of courts to excuse jurors and parties from attendance on days by them considered sacred; the making of Good Friday a legal holiday; the exemption of church property from taxation; the various forms of oaths administered in courts, and many other instances of the recognition of Christianity in our jurisprudence which do not now occur to us. And in a state where Christianity seems to pervade its laws, customs and institutions, to such an universal extent, can it be said for a moment that the reading of the Bible in the public schools, without comment, is sectarian instruction, or that such an act violates the rights of conscience or is in derogation of any constitutional principle? We decidedly think not.

We do not understand how the reading of the Bible in the public schools can be termed sectarian instruction. The Bible is not a sectarian book. On its broad foundations, Christianity rests. Without it there is no Christianity. This proposition is recognized by every division of Christendom throughout the whole world. It is not the book of any sect. Our attention is called to the fact that there are two versions of the Holy Scriptures, the Douay and the King James version, and that they differ in many particulars. The study of these differences is interesting to the theologian and the Bible scholar. We have noted over fifty points of difference, some minor and some important, but they do not concern us.

The Bible in either version is substantially and essentially the same book. The following definition of the word "sect" taken from the Standard Dictionary is good as any we have seen: "A body of persons distinguished by peculiarities of faith and practice from other bodies adhering to the same general system. Specifically, the adherents collectively of a particular creed or confession; a denomination; community of Jews, Mohammedans, or Christians." The assertion that the Bible, in either version, is a sectarian book, borders on sacrilege, and this phase of the question deserves no further consideration at our hands.

Now, so far as the constitutional provision in Pennsylvania on this branch of the case is concerned, it differs from the provision in the Wisconsin constitution, the Wisconsin case being practically the sole authority referred to by the counsel for plaintiffs. Section 3, Article X, of the Wisconsin constitution, reads: "The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein." The provision in the Pennsylvania constitution declares that no money shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school. The term "sectarian schools" in Pennsylvania, has a definite meaning. The history and development of the educational system as well as the policy of the state, has fixed this meaning so that there is no doubt about it. A sectarian school is a school which is controlled by a particular denomination or sect. To such a school there can be no appropriation of public money by the state. And yet it is seriously argued that the reading of the Bible without comment at the public school in Waverly is in violation of the opening exercises of the court of Pennsylvania. The mere statement of this proposition emphasizes its absurdity. But we do not base our conclusion upon this contention. We go further and say that the reading of the Bible as aforesaid would not be sectarian instruction under the clause in the Wisconsin constitution.

VI. The reading of the Bible in the public schools may also be allowed, and even commended, from a standpoint which does not involve the question of sectarian instruction nor the rights of conscience. It is commended by men of all creeds that the Bible teaches the highest morality. In this connection we cannot do better than quote the language of Justice Story in the celebrated Girard will case, 5 Howard, U. S. 127: "Why may not the Bible, and especially the New Testament, without note or comment, be read and taught as a divine revelation in the colleges? Its general precepts expounded, its evi-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

denances explained, and its glorious principles of morality inculcated? What is there to prevent a work, not sectarian in its nature, evidences of Christianity, from being read and taught in the college by lay teachers? Certainly there is nothing in the will that proscribes such studies. Above all, the testator positively enjoins, "That all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that on their entrance into active life they may from inclination and habit, evince benevolence and their fellow-creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer." "Now, it may well be asked, what is there in this injunction which proscribes the spirit or truths of Christianity? Are not these truths all taught by Christianity, although it teaches much more?" There are benevolence, the love of truth, sobriety and industry so powerfully and irresistibly inculcated as in the sacred volume?" The principle underlying these words of so great a jurist as Justice Story, is applicable to our public schools. Apart from religious instruction it must be admitted that the Bible is one of the foundations of good character. An education which does not involve the inculcation of moral principles is incomplete. And why cannot the common precepts of morality be taught by the reading of the Bible better than in any other way? It is instructive in connection to examine the opinion in the Wisconsin case, 17 Wis., 213. Although against the reading of the Bible in the public schools the judges who pronounced the opinion admits the position we have taken, in these words: "It should be observed, in this connection, that the above view is not a sectarian one. It seemed to think they may banish from the district schools such text books as are founded upon the fundamental teachings of the Bible, or which contain extracts therefrom. Such teachings and extracts pervade and ornament our secular literature, and are important elements in its value and usefulness." "Such text books are in the schools for secular instruction, and the constitutional prohibition of sectarian instruction does not include them, even though they may contain passages from which some inferences of sectarian doctrine might possibly be drawn. Furthermore, there is much in the Bible which cannot justly be characterized as sectarian. There can be no valid objection to the use of such matter in the secular instruction of the youth. Much of its great historical and literary value, which may be thus utilized without violating the constitutional prohibition. It may also be used to inculcate the moral principles, our duties to each other—which may and ought to be inculcated by the district schools. No more complete code of morality exists than is contained in the New Testament, which reaffirms and emphasizes the moral obligations laid down in the commandments of the Decalogue, and the principles of moral ethics, the religious sects do not disagree."

VII. As to the weight of authority in America there is no question. The only decision of a holding of serious moment reading the Bible in the public schools to be unconstitutional is the Wisconsin case already referred to. The American Encyclopedia, in vol. 21, p. 775, says: "The practice of opening school exercises by reading from the Scriptures has been attacked as sectarianism. Generally, however, the constitutionality of the practice has been upheld." In Maine, it was held in Donahoe vs. Richards, 35 Me., 373, that a requirement by the superintending committee that the King James version of the Bible should be read in the public schools was constitutional and binding upon all members of the schools, though composed of divers religious sects. In Massachusetts it was decided in Spiller vs. Woburn, 12 Allen, 127, that the committee might require the schools to hold each morning with reading from the Bible and with prayer. In Illinois and Nevada a similar view was taken. In Iowa, Moore vs. Monroe, 45 Iowa, 307, it was held that a statute providing that the Bible should not be excluded from the schools was constitutional. But the court left the use of the Bible in the schools to the option of the teachers, restricted only by the provision that no pupil should be required to read it contrary to the wishes of his parents or guardians. In Ohio, in a case that was argued in the court below with more authority and more elaborately than any other case on the same question in any other forum (Board of Education vs. Minor, 23 Ohio, 211), the higher court refused to decide the constitutionality of the law requiring the Bible to be read in the schools, lodging the decision of the question in the board of education, to whom the legislature had committed the exclusive management of the schools. Thus it will be seen that to decide the constitutionality of the law is to be decided by the weight of authority, as expressed in the decisions of the various states, there being only one common plea—one in Pennsylvania, it must be decided in favor of the defendants.

The argument suggested by the Iowa and Ohio cases is worthy of serious consideration. The legislature has committed the management of the public schools to boards of control or boards of school directors, in conjunction with the teachers, they decide what books shall be used in the schools. Why, then, is it not allowed to read the Bible in the public schools as part of the opening exercises, he left to them? This is where the question has been practically settled in Pennsylvania. In some schools the Bible is read; in others it is not. There is no law requiring it to be read, prohibiting it. If it is read, the constitution is not disturbed; if a board should decide that it should not be read, we are not deciding the case at bar upon the basis suggested by this argument, but we can easily see how, upon this basis, and upon this alone, the court of last resort may finally dispose of the question.

Now, the facts of the case having been fully heard in open court and argued by counsel, it is ordered and decreed that the bill of complaint in said case be dismissed, and the costs of the plaintiffs, and that the injunction heretofore granted be dissolved.

H. M. Edwards, A. L. J.

THE WALLSVILLE FAIR. Third Annual Meeting of the Maitland Park Association—Six Good Races.

Despite the efforts of Jupiter Pluvius about three thousand persons were in attendance yesterday at the third annual meeting of the Maitland park association. Owing to the rain all races were declared off for the day and the management announced the fair would continue on Saturday. There is a large and varied exhibition of farm implements and products as well as a large number of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry of all kinds. Stevenson's poultry farm probably has the largest exhibit of any one, their stock of chickens of various kinds being very fine. Probably the exhibits that are attracting the most attention are those that belong to George E. Stevenson of Waverly and Guinea pig and four small pigs the property of N. S. Davis, ex-county superintendent of schools. William Spencer is showing with considerable pride a cow and twin calves which certainly will be prize winners as they are in a class all by themselves. The races will be the chief attraction for Scrantonians and they promise to be exceedingly fine, fifty-eight horses being entered in the six races. That fast time will be made is a certainty, for in the speeding on Monday some remarkable time was made, one of the three minute horses doing a mile without a skip in 2:22 and one of the 2:47 class doing the mile in 2:23. The races are as follows: THURSDAY. 2:27 class—Purse \$100. 2:39 class—Purse, \$75; only horses owned in Lackawanna county are eligible in this race. FRIDAY. 2:38 class—Purse, \$100. 2:42 class—Purse, \$100. SATURDAY. Colt race, 4 years and under—Purse, \$75. Free-for-all—Purse, \$100. Premiums are awarded as follows: First, 50 per cent.; second, 25 per cent.; third, 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.

There are sixteen departments as follows: Horses, five classes; cattle, thirteen classes; sheep, two classes; swine, one class; poultry, five classes; grain, one class; vegetables, two classes; fruit, two classes; dairy products, bread and pastry, domestic manufacture, ornamental work, school work, miscellaneous department, pets. Owing to the rain the exhibits did not show off as well as they should and a more extended mention will be made later. The officers of the association are: President, George W. Beemer; vice president, George E. Stevenson; secretary, W. C. Smith; treasurer, G. P. Halstead; superintendent, M. W. Anthony.

TERRIBLE BREAKING OUT CURED BY CUTICURA

I was afflicted with a terrible breaking out. I was treated by three different physicians, who pronounced it blood poison, but it got worse. I was suffering until agony, and finally had to give up work. CUTICURA REMEDY was suggested, which I immediately procured. From the first I experienced a soothing relief, notwithstanding my intense pain. I improved right along till at last I was entirely cured, and not a sign on my body anywhere indicating that anything had ever been the matter with me. M. B. BASTIEN, 126 W. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. CUTICURA REMEDY IS MADE BY DR. J. C. WELLS, 126 W. HUNTER ST., ATLANTA, GA. IT IS THE ONLY PREPARED SKIN CURE. IT CURES ALL KINDS OF SKIN DISEASES, SUCH AS ECZEMA, PSORIASIS, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION, AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND PAINLESS. IT IS THE ONLY SKIN CURE THAT CURES THE CAUSE OF THE DISEASE, AND NOT ONLY THE EFFECTS. IT IS THE ONLY SKIN CURE THAT CURES THE SKIN, AND NOT ONLY THE FACE. IT IS THE ONLY SKIN CURE THAT CURES THE SKIN, AND NOT ONLY THE FACE. IT IS THE ONLY SKIN CURE THAT CURES THE SKIN, AND NOT ONLY THE FACE.

SUMMER RESORTS SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. On the Ocean Front. Seven miles below Long Branch.

Monmouth House SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information. H. M. Clark, Mgr., 15 N. York, Prop.

NEW YORK HOTELS. The St. Denis Broadway and Eleventh St., New York. Opp. Grace Church—European Plan. Rooms \$1.00 a Day and Upwards.

In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few better conducted hotels in the metropolis than the St. Denis. Its location is ideal, its facilities complete, and its very moderate prices.

WILLIAM TAYLOR AND SON. WESTMINSTER HOTEL, Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN PLAN, \$3.50 Per Day and Upwards. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.50 Per Day and Upwards.

I. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.

For Business Men In the heart of the wholesale district. For Shoppers 3 minutes walk to Wanamaker's. Easy access to the great Dry Goods Stores. For Sightseers. One block from B'way Cars, giving easy transportation to all points of interest.

Hotel Albert, NEW YORK. COR. 11th ST. & UNIVERSITY PLACE. Only One Block from Broadway. Rooms, \$1 Up. RESTAURANT. PRICES REASONABLE.

WOLF & WENZEL, 240 Adams Ave., Opp. Court House. PRACTICAL TINNERS and PLUMBERS 435 to 455 N. Ninth St., Scranton, Pa. Telephone Call, 2333.

Connolly and Wallace 127 AND 129 WASHINGTON AVENUE

ANNOUNCING NEW THINGS

Would fill this space every day. On this occasion its French Broadcloths, that are beautiful in quality, richness and colorings—full 54 inches wide. We don't buy Dress Goods for looks alone. We look for stubborn qualities in goods we buy that assure satisfaction, wear and durability. We set them before you on sale to day, to be tossed and tumbled, and taken away.

You'll Buy Them, They're Cheap, Per Yard \$1.25.

Good News of Dress Trimmings

A large assortment of these pretty things. The latest conceptions of the makers art are shown in Braids, Liberty Silks, Beaded Net, Colored Chiffons, Figured Chiffons, Ruffings, Ruchings and Mouselaine De Soir, the highest class novelties.

Why not accept this notice as an invitation to call and post yourself on the new things, fresh and bright, just as they have landed here from mill and custom house. They're worth the seeing.

Connolly & Wallace, 127 and 129 Washington Avenue.

Don't Fail to Patronize Our Special Drive Sale of School Shoes During the Entire Month of September. STANDARD SHOE STORE 217 Lacka. Ave. Handiest Store in The City.

THE SCRANTON ELECTRICAL WORKS Have removed to No. 504 Lackawanna Avenue, where they will carry a complete line of electrical machinery. Special motors made to order. All kinds of electrical apparatus repaired. THE SCRANTON ELECTRICAL WORKS 504 Lackawanna Avenue.

LACKAWANNA LUMBER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GANG SAWED PENNA. WHITE HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LUMBER. Bill Timber cut to order on short notice. Hardwood Mine Rail sawed to uniform lengths constantly on hand. Pecked Hemlock Prop. Timber promptly furnished. MILLS—At Cross Fork, Potter County, Pa., on Coudersport, or Port Allegany Railroad. Capacity—400,000 feet per day. GENERAL OFFICE—Board of Trade Building, Scranton, Pa. Telephone No. 4014.

THE MOOSIC POWDER CO. OF SCRANTON. Rooms 1 and 2, Com'lth B'ld'g. SCRANTON, PA. Mining and Blasting POWDER Made at Moosic and Hartsdale Works. LAFIN & RAND POWDER CO'S ORANGE GUN POWDER Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, for exploding blasts, safely and cheaply. Repauno Chemical Co's HIGH EXPLOSIVES 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. NATIONAL SUPPLY AND METAL CO. 709 West Lackawanna Avenue. Scranton, Pa. Telephone, 3934. Have the Finest Appointed Livery in the City. When you want a Fashionable Turn-out notify them. Prices the Lowest. PHONE 1414.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON. Special Attention Given to Business and Personal Accounts. Liberal Accommodations Extended According to Balances and Responsibility. 3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Interest Deposits. Capital, \$200,000 Surplus, 350,000 Undivided Profits, 79,000 WM. CONNELL, President. HENRY BELIN, Jr., Vice Pres. WILLIAM H. PECK, Cashier. The vault of this bank is protected by Holmes' Electric Protective System. 528 and 530 Spruce St.,