

WORK OF BRIGADING THE REGIMENTS THAT IS THE GREATEST TASK GENERAL GRAHAM HAS.

Approach of Cold Weather Is Driving Out Typhoid—Numbers of Patients in the Hospitals Are Decreasing—Compliment Paid to the Regiment—Net-work of Outposts and Provost Guards Is Being Perfected—Blaze of the Camp Fires Can Be Seen Nightly.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 13.—The great work which now remains for Major General Graham consists of reorganizing the corps so that the several detached regiments which have reported here within the past week may be permanently placed in some brigade or division. As it is now these commands are on the grounds under corps supervision, but belong to no brigade or no division. This arrangement must, of course, be made, and then the second army corps will be a unit once more in condition either to fight or to do garrison duty. As Major General S. B. M. Cooke, who will command the First division, now in charge of General Gobin, is expected to arrive soon, nothing permanent may be done until he arrives. He is an officer of the regular army of varied experience and will help in the new arrangement of the different regiments.

With the gradual approach of the cold weather the ravages of typhoid fever have been quite effectively stayed and this, together with the naturally healthful conditions and location of camp, have accomplished a wonderful amount of good throughout camp. The Red Cross hospital, near corps headquarters, had last night only twenty-one patients in all the wards and all were improving and in no danger. The division hospitals, likewise, are having a rest and this morning there was not a corporal's guard of sick men to present themselves at the regimental hospital of the Thirtieth and even those who went for treatment were being seriously ill. The doctors are of the opinion that in a short time all kinds of fevers will become entirely extinct.

REGIMENT COMPLIMENTED. The brigade officer of the day made a tour of inspection of the camp yesterday afternoon and scrutinized everything within range. He stopped at the Thirtieth, going through the kitchens of the four companies. After he had satisfied himself, he rode off remarking that it was "the cleanest, best-ordered camp he had yet seen."

Yesterday afternoon E. W. Snyder and William Tannier, of the Scranton Fire department, were visitors in camp. They called upon Captain Roblin and upon all firemen in the regiment. They had just returned from Lebanon and were on their way towards Allentown. The purpose of their trip is to see all the firemen who will be present at the Firemen's State convention next month, so as to prepare them for selecting Scranton as the place for the convention of 1899.

Measrs. Snyder and Tannier report that everything is favorable, and that all when they meet are thoroughly in favor of the Electric City for next year. Captain Gillman, of D, is officer of the day. Lieutenant Keith, of A, officer of the guard; Warren Colwell, of B, sergeant of the guard; George Schmidt, of C; John Edinger, of D, and George Tolemie, of A, corporals. Private John M. Fyche, of C, is regimental orderly.

Last evening at 5 o'clock Private Leo Murphy, of B company, left camp for home on a seven-day furlough. He was accompanied by several comrades and all were happy at the prospect of being home in a short time. About 8 o'clock in the evening, however, a telegram was received from Scranton announcing the death of his sister. It was not then known where Private Murphy was in order to break the sad news to him. Under the regrettable circumstances he has the sincerest sympathy of his many friends in the regiment.

GOING AND COMING. The general news of camp, if gathered and crystallized, would simply consist of items recording the coming and the going of regiments to and from this camp. The Third Battalion of the Sixteenth, the Eighteenth and Twelfth Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana and the Third New York have been following each other in quick succession.

Though the entire corps is spread over an area of several miles, the camp is nevertheless surrounded by a perfect network of outposts and provost guards placed at advantageous positions from which they can both protect property and prevent the escape of soldiers from beyond the lines without proper passes. Harrisburg is literally overrun with the First Delaware, whose men are on every corner ready for prompt action. The Second and Third Battalions of the Second West Virginia are in Middletown; the First Rhode Island stretches away from the location of the Second Battalion of the Thirtieth at the main commissary about Middletown; the Highways, and throughout all the roads leading to and from the depot and the street car lines. The First Marylanders are located on the northern side or what might be called the rear of camp, and have jurisdiction all the way to and including Hummelstown. This surveillance is becoming more perfected, and, therefore, more strict every day. In a very short time it will materially decrease the number of absentees without leave.

FURLONGHS RESUMED. After a suspension of a few weeks, unless in all urgent cases, such as sickness or death, the resuming of the regular furlough has been resumed with the consent and approval of the corps commander. This fact in itself is not indicative of anything special, but simply denotes that no other movement of the troops from here in the near future is contemplated.

at them without feeling that the men of this corps are approaching very near to the true state of nature. General Gobin has returned to camp and has regularly and formally established himself at Division headquarters. He has already begun his tours of duty, and will try every possible means to make the men's condition comfortable and inviting.

PARTY OF VETERANS. Last Saturday the camp of the Thirtieth was invaded by some Scranton "Rough Riders" on foot of '81 and '82. They were John T. Howe, the dispenser of justice for the Seventeenth ward, and James A. Penman, of the court of that ward; Captain P. DeLacy and Captain McAndrew, all of whom had returned from the battlefield of Gettysburg, where the reunion of the One Hundred Forty-third Pennsylvania had just been held. They struck the Second Battalion at the depot, and made the rounds there. Then they came to the headquarters of the Thirtieth and went around to see their friends in the First Battalion and were warmly received. They met Colonel Courson and Chaplain Stahl and with them discussed '61 and '65. Later on they took your representative to Harrisburg to show him "how they used to do things in the sixties." On the way we passed the Second Division, and, as Captain McAndrew wore the black felt hat of the G. A. R. ornamented with tassels and a semi-circle of gold in front, he looked unlike a Union general of the Civil war. The similarity was accentuated by a bluish coat. Several times he was saluted by privates and non-commissioned officers, and even the sentries came to a "present arms" when they saw the General Shafter-like proportions of the captain, thus causing the veterans of '61 to have a good laugh at the expense of the "rookies" of '98.

It was remarked incidentally that those soldiers must never have seen a G. A. R. uniform before, and on inquiry it was found that they were from the Second Tennessee. From that on Captain McAndrew kept up the deception and every sentry as far as Highepile did him the honor of coming to a "present arms." The two "judges" and the constable agreed to heretofore address him as "general." The incident caused no end of mirth and laughter to them. Before leaving the city they saw the old flags of their regiments, now preserved in the executive building, and the celebratory painting—"The Battle of Gettysburg"—by Rothermel. They were pleased with their trip and liked the location and the general appearance of Camp Meade.

CAMP GOSSIP. Private Harold Gillespie, of Company D is now in the regimental hospital. He is acting as prescription clerk in the place of Corporal Moser, who is with the Second Battalion at the commissary. Charles Penman and Captain Mitchell, of Harrisburg, visited camp Sunday afternoon.

Private Conrad Watson, of Company H, left for home Sunday night on a 7-day furlough. Corey Kispough and Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, of Harrisburg, visited Captain McCausland and the members of Company G.

Sergeant Perry, Corporal Dikeman and Privates Constantine and Phillips, of H, went on an excursion to Gettysburg battlefield Sunday.

Lieutenant Benjamin, of H, had dinner Sunday in the Commonwealth hotel, Harrisburg, with General Gobin, and Colonels Courson and Ripple.

Corporal Edinger, of D, has returned from home after a week's furlough. While home he visited the Straudsburg fair.

Sergeant Kissler, of the hospital corps, is with the Second Battalion; Sergeant Clark remains at regimental headquarters.

Privates Edward Kahlus, Eggleston and Morgan, of E company, have gone home on a furlough for five days.

Privates George and Edward O'Brien, of F, have been called home on account of the serious illness of their father.

Lieutenant J. C. Harrington, of G, has returned from a two weeks' leave on furlough.

Private Lemuel Phillips, of F, has left for Scranton to see his wife who is sick. He will remain away seven days.

Privates Jacob Rice, Charles Palmer and Myron Risley, of G, have left for their homes in Montrose on a 7-day furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. James Strange, of Montrose, were visitors in camp yesterday and called upon several friends in G. Stanley Warner, of Forest Lake, and J. B. Overton, of Bush, Susquehanna county, both veterans and members of the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, called on friends and acquaintances here on their way home from Gettysburg, where they were attending the reunion of the survivors of that regiment.

Corporal Ezra H. Ripple, of D, went home on furlough Monday morning and joined his father, Postmaster Ripple, at Harrisburg.

Hopetful Words to Childless Women.

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to a childless and desolate old age. Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to some great lack of strength in the organs of generation. Such a condition is nearly always due to long continued neglect of the plainest warnings. Frequent backache and distressing pains accompanied by offensive discharges and generally by irregular and scanty menstruation, indicate a nerve degeneration of the womb and surrounding organs, that unless speedily checked will result in barrenness.

Read Mrs. Wilson's letter: DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—No one could have suffered from female troubles more than I. I had tumors on the womb, my ovaries were diseased, and for fifteen years I was a burden to myself. I was operated upon three different times, with only temporary relief; also tried many doctors. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me by a lady friend, and after taking four bottles I was like a new woman. I had been married nine years, and had no children. I now have a beautiful little girl, and we feel assured she is the result of my taking the Compound.—MAY B. WILSON, 323 Sassafras St., Millville, N. J.

Modern science and past experience have produced nothing so effective in treating diseases of the female organs as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash used according to special directions. If you know any woman who is suffering and who is unable to secure relief, or who is sorrowful because she believes herself barren, tell her to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and ask her advice. The thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's cures are all recorded for quick reference, and a reply will be promptly sent wholly without charge, that will direct her what to do.

Mrs. B. BLUM, 4940 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:—"It has been my great desire to have a babe. Since taking your medicine my wish is fulfilled." Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; A Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills

and drum corps are scattered through the four companies. Private George Schlager, of C company, is now acting as color guard. There was an exciting time on the Pennsylvania tracks, opposite the camp of the Second Battalion, Sunday afternoon. Two Pullman cars smashed into each other. Both were entirely crushed. No one was hurt.

Sergeant W. S. Gould and Corporal George Schmidt, of C, had dinner Sunday with lady friends in Hummelstown. The boys of the Thirtieth were just four months in the service of the United States yesterday.

UNTIL FROST COMES. The Troops Will Remain in Camp Meade.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 13.—The troops in camp will stay in Pennsylvania until frost make it safe to send the boys to Cuba. The two Hundred and Second New York will arrive here and before the close of the week the fifteenth Minnesota and the Thirty-fifth Michigan will be under General Graham's watchful eye. When the Twelfth Pennsylvania goes home for its mustering out the changes so far as the Second army corps is concerned will probably be at an end. There are now in camp about 25,000 men and the paymaster will conclude his work this week. He pays each regiment about \$25,000.

There was lively competition for the most contracts awarded at Camp Meade, a half dozen big houses and as many more small fry bidding. The contract went to Armour and company of Chicago, at their bid of \$6.49 per 100 weight.

About 200,000 pounds of meat are required daily for the troops at Camp Meade. At the Red Cross hospital there are thirty-eight patients, all suffering with typhoid fever. Major General Graham and his aid, Lieutenant Averill, returned tonight from a trip to New York on private business.

The equipping of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania battalion was completed this morning and this afternoon Colonel Rickards' command left for New York, where they will board the Ogdan tomorrow for Porto Rico. A large number of friends from Western Pennsylvania saw them off. It was reported that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania would be sent to Porto Rico and, as in other regiments, much dissatisfaction was expressed. The soldiers are tired of doing nothing and don't want garrison duty.

The number of sick in the two division hospitals is small. With a few exceptions none of the cases are serious. On account of increased facilities the sick will not be shipped away in the future. Colonel Girard has asked Surgeon General Sternberg to transfer several sisters of charity who did good work at Camp Alger, the hospitals there, now here.

Brigadier General J. W. Plume, of the First brigade, First division, has resigned.

AT THE TOP OF THE LIST.

Pennsylvania Is the Best Governed State in the Union. Colonel W. A. Stone, at Pittsburg. There is no state in the Union that can compare with Pennsylvania in the laws that have been passed by the Republicans for the benefit of the state and its people. All state taxes have been taken from lands, trades, occupations, professions and farm animals. These taxes have been placed on corporations principally.

The principle which the Republican party has pursued in taxation for state purposes has been to relieve the lands, occupations, trades, professions and domestic animals from taxation, and place the burden on the corporations which receive franchises from the state, or money at interest which evidences surplus wealth, and capital employed in mercantile pursuits, on those who receive licenses to sell liquors and upon collateral inheritances. It has solved the problem and is today enjoying the fruits of a victory in many a legislative battle with the corporations of the state wherein the people won the victory and were freed from state taxation. This is a great triumph for the Republican party, and one of which all Republicans should be justly proud.

A great tribute has been paid by the highest authority there of Professor Seligman, of Columbia college, who has made a study of the different tax systems of this and other countries. He says in his latest publication: "Pennsylvania is the only state in the Union which has seriously grappled with the problem of reaching the abilities of those that receive a revenue from other elements besides real estate. The great revenue laws of 1879, 1885 and 1889 have put her early in the front rank of our commonwealth." These laws of 1879, 1885 and 1889 were laws passed by Republican legislatures and are Republican measures.

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Collarettes of Electric Seal, Electric Seal and Persian Lamb combination, with plain and fancy linings, Chin-chilla and Electric Seal, Combination Mink, Moufflon, Martin and Astrachan, with large storm collars. Electric Seal Collarette, with large storm collar, long tabs and tails of Martin, Blue Fox Straight Seal, Krimmer and Gray Fox Collarettes, Electric Seal and Grebe with tabs. Prices start at \$4.50.

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ANTI-ITALIAN DEMONSTRATION

AUSTRIANS SEEK TO AVENGE THE EMPRESS' DEATH.

Violent Demonstrations in Trieste. An Italian Peddler Lynched at Gratz—1,500 Italians Employed on the Municipal Works in Vienna Dismissed Summarily—The Italian Embassy Guarded by Soldiers.

London, Sept. 13.—Special despatches from Vienna say the entire Austrian-Hungarian empire is infuriated against the Italians as a result of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, and that violent anti-Italian demonstrations have taken place at Trieste, where the Italians and natives have been fighting in the streets with sticks and stones, sometimes using revolvers. Six deaths are reported to have occurred there, and the troops were called out to suppress the disturbances.

At Gratz an Italian peddler has been lynched, and at Vienna 1,500 Italians employed on the municipal works have been summarily dismissed, in order to avert a popular revolt. The Italian embassy there is guarded by a strong body of infantry.

Rome, Sept. 13.—An anarchist manifesto, signed "The Revolutionary Committee," has been distributed in Milan during the last few days. The police yesterday arrested an Italian who was engaged in distributing the manifesto. The prisoner, who had just arrived from Switzerland when he was seized, shouted: "Long live anarchy! Death to the king!" Some of the people in the crowd present at the time of the arrest interfered with the police officers who made the capture, and several persons were injured on both sides before the anarchist was lodged in the police depot.

The newspapers here remark that the recent riots at Milan commenced in a similar manner. The anti-Italian demonstrations in Austria have made a deep impression here. The newspapers urge the government to see that Italians are protected from unjustifiable attacks. Numbers of Italian workmen are returning to Italy, owing to the threats of the Austrians.

OMAHA EXPOSITION.

A Distinguished Gathering of Financial Students.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 13.—One of the most distinguished gatherings of financial students that ever assembled opened three days' session of the monetary conference at the Nebraska building, exposition grounds, today. Hon. J. Sterling Morton presided today. Horace White, of New York; Edward Atkinson, Congressman, of New Jersey; Editor F. H. Robinson, of the Railway Age; Louis R. Ehrlich, of Colorado Springs, former Senator Carey, of Wyoming, and Governor Leslie H. Shaw, of Iowa, are to take part in the programme. Mr. Atkinson is the chief speaker, and his paper being read by Mr. Morton. Messrs. Warner, Towne, Bartins, Weaver, Reynolds and other leaders of the silver and paper money sides took part in the joint debate today. Mr. Morton called the convention to order and, without any unusual formality beyond a few words of explanation and welcome, said that these three questions demanded solution by the conference:

Is it the fixed legal ratio enacted between the coinage which governs the relative values of the metals in bullion? Is it the relative value of the metals in bullion which governs the relative value of the coinage? If no single and separate state can maintain a fixed legal ratio between the metals when coined in unlimited quantities, can an international agreement among the principal mercantile countries of the world do so? He then read Mr. Atkinson's paper which, among other things, said: "The free coinage of silver of full legal tender is almost grotesque in its folly and audacity, asking farmers in the great Mississippi valley, 50 per cent. of whom are free of any mortgage whatever and are thus the creditors of the world, to give their principal customers in Great Britain the power to force British silver costing 25 cents an ounce or less upon them under an act of legal tender at one dollar and twenty-nine and a half cents an ounce, or 16 to 1. The force of folly could go no further."

The advocates of free silver, bimetalism and greenbacks are alike misled by the fallacy that all money is the creation of law and that it is law that gives it monetary force. They have never studied economic history. They appear to be incapable of dealing with the great facts of commerce. They substitute theories and fallacies which have been exploded over and over again in the history of the

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STATE REVENUES EXPENDED.

What Is Done with the Money Raised by Taxation.

Colonel Stone at Williams' Grove. While the people do not pay any of the state taxes, I recognize that it is their right to hold us accountable for a proper distribution of the money raised by taxation. What have we done with the money that has been paid in taxes principally by the corporations of the state?

About eleven million dollars is raised annually from the sources which I have named. What has been done with it? In the first place, the record of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and every Republican, yes, every Democrat, should be proud of it when compared with the disbursements of other states. We have reason to be proud of our record.

In the first place, of the eleven million dollars raised annually five and a half million is disbursed by the state among the school districts of the state for the benefit of the common schools. No other state disburses so much. Even the great state of New York appropriates for common schools much less. One million dollars is paid out in aid of other educational purposes, normal schools getting the principal part of it, making six and a half million dollars. Something over two million, two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to the hospitals and other worthy charitable institutions of the state, leaving a little over two million dollars which is expended in the government of the state. Out of this sum the state officials are paid, the judges of the county courts and of the Supreme and Superior courts, the county superintendents, the maintenance of the National guard, expenses in penitentiaries and asylums, and also numerous other expenses and disbursements which were formerly paid by the counties. This includes expenses under Republican legislation of rebuilding bridges over streams of water that have been declared to be highways.

The critic will look in vain for any reason to complain of Republican legislation in Pennsylvania. It must be observed that the disbursement of state money to common schools, payment of judges' salaries, superintendents' salaries, rebuilding bridges, etc., relieves the counties of these burdens. In some counties the school tax is almost nominal, and there is not a county in the state, except Philadelphia, that does not receive from the state treasurer in the shape of salaries for common schools, judges' salaries, superintendents' salaries and rebuilding bridges much more than its people pay to the state treasury outside of taxes paid by corporations.

Pottsville Nominations.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 13.—G. C. Schriber, of Pottsville, a former member, D. J. Gensemer, of Good Spring, and W. W. Thoen, of St. Clair, were nominated today by the Republicans in the Fourth Pottsville legislative district as candidates for the legislature.

General Morrell Resigns.

Harrisburg, Sept. 13.—General Edward Morrell, of the First brigade, National guard, has tendered his resignation to the governor. The latter has not yet accepted it.

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