WINTER CAMPAIGN AT CAMP MEADE

BUCH IS INDICATED BY KIND OF SUPPLIES RECEIVED.

Army Overcoats and Capes, Extra Blankets and Underwear Looks Like Anticipation of a Cold Wave. Distributed Among Most of the Regiments-Fifteenth Pennsylvania Has an Epidemic of Malariai Fever-Only Three of the Thirteenth Are in the Dispensary.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 16.-With the return of the striking teamsters to their posts, camp is quiet and peaceable. It was expected that the men would not remain away very long. They have resumed their old positions, and now everything runs smoothly. No more trouble is apprehended in this respect as the government and the wagoners have come to an understanding and settled the wage question, which was the cause of all

the hard feeling which existed, The arrival of General Young, the new commander of the First division, caused some excitement in the camp He reported at once at corps headquarters, and was formally assigned to his command. General Young, who will rank as a major general, it will be remembered, is the same one who took such an active and conspicuous part in the campaign of Santiago de Cuba, and who in every engagement distinguished himself for his deeds of

A casual inspection of the preparations which are now under way here would lead a person to believe that the troops were destined for a winter compaign in this latitude. The general commissary, at which the Second battalion of the Thirteenth is stationed. has been completed, and Major Von Schroeder and his assistants have taken charge of their new offices. The building is one hundred feet long and fifty wide, and is continually kept stocked to its highest capacity, 30,000 rations. The establishment of a stationary camp and barracks here for the men is not probable, the idea originating from some premature discussion of the question.

COLD WEATHER SUPPLIES.

The arrival of the army overcoats and capes, of extra blankets and of heavy underwear has been hastened by the cold wave which seemed to have struck here the day we landed, and still shows no sign of abating. These latter supplies were promptly received and most of the regiments now in camp have received their quota. Nothing remains but to distribute them to the men. The new issue of clothing will be welcome with one exception, the great coat and cape, which costs \$11. The material of which they are made is the best, and the coats give satisfaction in all cases. The price, too, is reasonable enough, but many of the men say that, to them in their present circumstances, \$11 means It is, therefore, expected that, while heavy underclothes and the new blankets will be in demand, many overcoats and capes will be allowed to

remain with the quartermasters. All the hospitals here, both of the corps and of the Red Cross, are now caring for about four hundred and twenty-five patients. Many of the cases are quite serious, while of the others no fear whatsoever is now entertained. As to those cases which are

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania is badly used up, and no work is required of the men. The members of that command, to a great extent, are suffering from malarial fever which they contracted at Sheridan Point, where they were quartered before coming here. Over thirty cases have been reported inside of three days, despite the fact that the medical staff is taking extraordinary precautions against the

further progress of the disease. The Thirteenth is now striking good fortune in spite of its supposed un-lucky number. This morning a few pills and a mild mixture for slight colds constituted the only medical relief needed, and even the patients who presented themselves for treatment were few. There are only three men in the dispensary and their fever is decreasing, which means that they will be all right in two or three days. Private Feldman, of C who was taken to the hospital Tuesday, notified Major Surgeon Keller today that he felt all right and wanted to return to his company. He was then discharged.

AT DIVISION HOSPITAL. Only two cases of heavy sickness

have developed in the regiment of late. Henry Roth, of C, has been taken to division hospital to be treated for fever. Though quite sick the doctors say he will come around all right. The worst case is that of Private William Franz, jr., of B, son of ex-County Commissioner Franz. It was deemed advisable Wednesday night to call an ambulance and remove the young man to division hospital. The physicians in charge diagnose his condition as appendicitis, and an operation may have to be performed. The patient is resting easily now, and is kept very quiet. The First division hospital (No. 1) at Dunn Loring, Va., is now practically Dr. Merriman, with the hospital train and nearly the whole hospital corps, arrived here last night. He informed your correspondent that there are now only six patients at Dunn Loring and they will, probably, be removed in a few days. All the Pennsylvania patients were taken away, the last of them having been transferred to Fort Myer hospital before he had started

for this camp. In a former letter it was noted that the condition of the camp of the Thirteenth regiment was beyond criticism in the matter of cleanliness. This fact has been emphasized again, and this time deserved praise comes from a source as unexpected as it is important. Last night a message was re ceived from Major Strong, the adjutant general of the First division, which was read at roll call at the head of each company in the regiment. The letter explains itself:

Headquarters First Division, Second Army Corps, Camp George G. Meade, Pa., Sept. 14, 1828. To the Commanding Officer Thirteenth Regiment, P. V. I. Sir: The following is an extract from the report of the division officer of the

day for the 12th inst: day for the 12th inst:

Thirteenth Pennsylvania—The condition
of the camp is above the average, and I
wish specially to commend them for the
excellent sanitary policing. The condition of this camp in general was excel-

the officers and men of this regiment to

The division general is pleased to recog-nize the attention that has been given by

the policing and sanitary care of the camp. Very respectfully,
F. S. Strong.

Assistant Adjutant General. This is certainly high praise, and is all the more pleasing because it is mentioned in such a manner. Colonel Coursen, Major Surgeon Keller and assistants and all the line officers, and the men of the Thirteenth feel gratified at this tribute to themselves and to their camp. The reading of the letter was greeted with applause.

Last night at 10 o'clock Privates Magill, Harris and Montague, of D, were brought back from Danville in charge of an armed party, composed of Corporals Day and Cleary and Private Gregory.

CAMP GOSSIP.

Corporal Hanford Swingle and Private Harry Hall, of C, who were sent home as a detail to represent that company at the funeral of the late Alvin L. Evans, returned to camp last night after a seven-day leave of ab-

Private Thomas Carroll, of B, who was home on a sick furlough for thirty days, has reported here and feels much

improved. Mrs. Wolft, of Chambersburg, Pa., representative of the T. & J. W. Johnson Law Book Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, was in camp yesterday call-

ing on her lawyer acquaintances.

Private W. J. Haggerty, of C, has been called home on account of sickness in his family. Lieutenant Foote and Sergeants Vall and McCullough, of D, dined at the

Hotel Lochiel, Harrisburg, yesterday. Private Calvin Mauer, of A, returned to camp last night, after a short absence. Private Miles Driscoll, who for some time has been a mounted orderly at

Division headquarters, goes home today for seven days. His place will be filled during his absence, by Private Stephen Phillips, of C company, Regimental Clerk William Decker, of A. yesterday afternoon was presented by Adjutant L. T. Mattes with a seven day furlough, and left for Scranton

on the evening train. George A. Redsecker, of the Pennsylvania Military college, was in camp today to pay a visit to Corporal Ezra Ripple, of D. Corporal Ripple is now home on furlough.

Sergeant Ray Smith is acting quartermaster sergeant of Company C in place of Sergeant Paschalls, now attached to Brigade commissary.

Private Benjamin Pechter, of A. home on a seven day furlough. Richard J. Bourke,

HOSPITALS CONSOLIDATED.

Red Cross and Second Division Hospitals Joined.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 16.-Chief Surgeon Girard issued an order today consolidating the Red Cross hospitals with the Second division hospital under the management of Major Charles C. Wiley, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment. Captain Wittington, of the Fourth Missouri, will be retained as executive officer. The female nurses furnished by the Red Cross society can be used to better advantage by the consolidation of these hospitals.

The movement of troops from camp to the south to prepare for garrison duty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will begin early in October. The corps will have been established and in good working order by that time. The Seventh Ohio regiment, which has received orders to muster out, has been removed to the southern end of the camp away from all the regiments, except the Twelfth Pennsylvania, which will not be ready to leave

before Monday. The fever patients in the general hospitals will be sent to Philadelphia as rapidly as they become strong enough to be moved. Surgeon General Sternberg believes the sick do better in city hospitals than in tents and has arranged with several Philadelphia hospitals to take care of this class of in-

A majority of the men in camp are becoming more and more restless, and unless the war department acts promptly there may be mutiny in some of the commands. An officer in the Two Hundred and Second New York, which arrived Monday from Camp Black, and officers of numerous other regiments admit that the volunteers are tired of inaction and with no prospect of anything more than police duty in new possessions of Uncle Sam they want to go home. Some of the officers have advised Secretary Alger to permit the transfer of men who want to stay in the service from the regiments that are to be mustered out to fill the places of these in regiments that are to be retained and who desire their discharges.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The funeral of Private Frederick Gay, of Carverton, Luzerne county, who was a member of Company A, Thirteenth regiment, and who died in a hospital at Lancaster, was held Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the Carverton Methodist church. At 10 o'clock the friends and relatives of the deceased gathered at the home and from there the cortege proceeded to the church. Rev. Clark Callender, pastor of the church, read the scripture lesson. Prayer was offered by Rev. Robert R. Thompson, of Wyoming, and Rev. Abel Wrigley, of Lehman, preached the sermon, chosing as his text, I Corinthians, xiii:9; "We know in part." In closing he spoke kindly of the deceased, his devotion to his country in response to the call to arms, and also referred to his Christian fidelity. A large choir sang three selections.

Catarrh Cured

Fullness in the Head and Ringing in the Ears

Better in Every Way Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For several years I had no cessation of the suffering caused by catarrh. I had a sense of fullness in the head and ringing in my ears. One of my nostrils was tightly closed so I could not breathe through it, and I could not clear my head. I tried several catarrh cures, but failed to get relief. Seeing accounts of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla I determined to give it a fair trial. After taking a few bottles I was satisfied it had effected a cure, for the catarrh no longer troubled me a par-

YINST, Hoernerstown, Pennsylvania. Sarsa-Hood's parilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

ticle and I felt better in every way than

for years. I am now able to do a hard

day's work on the farm." ALFRED E.

Hood's Pills casy to buy, casy to take,



The interment took place in the cemetery near the church and was with military honors. Riley post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wyoming, was in attendance and the commander, Jacob I. Shoemaker, conducted the committal services. The Sons of Veterans camp of Wyoming was also present. A delegation from Company A, on furlough, attended, they being Sergeant William Hall, Corporal Geo. Millett, Privates James O'Malley and Roy Neibell, all of Scranton. The pallbearers were Thomas Nixon, Rexford Wrigley, Jason Baird, Ziba Atherholt, Herman Raibert, Edward English. The flower bearers were John Bodie and Charles English. Several beautiful floral designs adorned the casket and a silk American flag was gracefully draped about it.

George Montanye, of Plainsville, Luzerne, a member of Company B, Elev-enth United States infantry, died in St. Peter's hospital, Brooklyn, at 9.30 Tuesday evening, of typhoid fever. Deceased was 26 years of age and son of the late Samuel Montanye. On May 21 he enlisted at the recruiting of-fice opened by Lieutenant Dentler, on and on May 23 was sent to Fort Mc-Pherson. From there his company was sent to Alabama, to Tampa and later to Porto Rico. The last letter re-ceived by his mother was written July 23, while he was in Tampa. Samuel Montanye, father of the deceased, was an old soldier and for years a member of the Plains Grand Army of the Republic. He died June 28.

In a special to the Wilkes-Barre Record from Lexington, Ky., their cor-respondent says: "The Ninth and friends at home will again be disappointed in the departure of the regi-ment for home. Late tonight (Thursthat the Pullman company could not furnish sleepers for the officers and sick men before Saturday night, and possibly would be able to load men on Sunday. The arrangements have been completed to go over the Chesapeake and Ohio to Washington and on the Pennsylvania via Harrisburg to Wilkes-Barre. Everything was in readiness to move tomorrow and it was expected the regiment would reach home on Sunday, but will now be delayed a day or two.

"Secretary Alger will not arrive until Monday, and it is not likely that the Ninth will act as his escort on account of going home. "The following commissions were re-

ceived today: "Company B-Captain, James C. Kenney; first lieutenant, John A. Kenny; second lleutenant, Gordon

Captain, Edmund D. Camp: first lieutenant, F. Hart; second lieutenant, Morris M. Keck. "The new officers were mustered in this afternoon."

Three Trains to New York Saturday via the Lehigh Valley rail-

road. Fare for round trip only \$3.00.

THE NAVY'S WEAPONS. Complete List of the Ordnance Used by Uncle Sam.

From Leslie's Weekly. The weapons of the United States navy are conceded to be the equals, and in many cases the superiors, of those in any foreign service. lowing list gives the types of American naval ordnance, with the weights of

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Some of the 6-inch, and all of lesser calibres, are rapid-fire guns. The powder charges are, roughly, about one-half the weight of the projectile.

The smaller guns composing the secondary batteries are one, three, six, and twelve pounders, mostly of the Hotchkiss and Driggs-Schroeder patterns. The machine-guns are of several patterns, including the Gatling, Colt, Hotchkiss, Maxim, and Maxim-Nordenfeldt.

The small-arms consist of the modifield Lee magazine rifle, calibre .236,and

the Colt revolver, calibre .38. varieties, common and armor-piercing, are percussion fuses. Armor-piercing shells are of highly tempered steel, with specially hardened heads, to prevent them from breaking up on contact with armor. A small nose-cap is ommonly put on the tip, to preserve the latter until it has entered the armor. Armor-piercing shells have no fuses, and are exploded by the heat engendered by the friction of piercing. Nickel-sheathed bullets are used in he small-arm rifle, and ordinary lead

oullets in the revolver. Nearly all the torpedoes are of the Whitehead type, carrying 150 pounds of guncotton, and propelled by a gasengine within although there are a few Howell torpedoes, which are driven through the water by a fly-wheel rapidly revolving. Torpedoes are launched through the tubes on board ship by neans of exploding a small charge of powder.

Sword bayonets are provided for the rifles, and cutlasses are still in use,

A Year's Work of the Emperor. The mass of work which the German mperor has to do may be understo from the following figures, representing twelve months' labor: He received 1.92 mmediate reports, including 158 tele grams, gave 751 decisions, and signed so abinet orders, appointments, and other ocuments. Five thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven reports were laid before him, but the civil cabinet had deal with about 50,000 documents addressed to his majesty, and about 400 let-

ters and telegrams arrived daily

NEW YORK TROOPS ARE AT HONOLULU

FORMER MEMBER OF THE TRIB-UNE STAFF IS WITH THEM.

Describes in an Interesting Way the Departure from San Francisco and Arrival at Honolulu - Is Very Much Pleased with the Appearance of the Country-The Boys Would Like to Get Back to Their Homes

C. W. Fetherolf, a former member of The Tribune city staff, is with the First regiment of New York volunteers, at Honolulu. In a letter to the Binghamton Herald he thus describes part of the voyage and the arrival of the soldiers at the capital of the Hawallan Islands:

It was exactly 4.30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the 19th of August, that the half hour whistle aboard the Alliance shrilly and peremptorily told everyone but soldiers to get off. As the crowd of visitors who had gone aboard to give the New Yorkers a last farewell began to move toward the gang plank, a few more boxes of provisions were lifted from the pier and lowered into the hold and the sailors hurried about seeing to the few preliminaries to casting loose the moor-

Just thirty minutes later the hawsers were thrown aboard and the Alliance swung away from San Francisco out into the bay. There were waving hands and kerchiefs, hats and canes as the boat, gaining headway, got well out into the harbor.

CROWDS ON THE DOCK.

On the dock was a crowd of people all of whom seemed personally inter-ested in the soldiers. The Red Cross society, which, in the West has done wonders for the soldiers, was represented by about a score of women, who, during the long walt on the pier West Market street, Wilkes-Barre, prior to embarkation, dealt out hot coffee and toothsome lunches. These the boys devoured hungrily for they had had nothing since their early breakfast.

The San Francisco bay is surrounded by picturesque mountains. These are void of shrubbery or trees and at places are very abrupt. steamed out toward the Golden Gate many of the soldiers looked, not without interest, at these great sentinels of the harbor.

Now we are passing Albatross Island, whose grim buildings hold in absolute security military prisoners of Uncle Sam. Deserters, fraudulent enlisters, insubordination and the likes day) Colonel Dougherty was notified of that are what cause their confine-

> Off the port bow appears the Pre-sidio Military reservation where but ton hours before we pulled stakes and folded tents with glad hearts. We rejoice that we have escaped unscath-ed the dust and fog which daily conspired against us. Even now as we cast our eyes over the brown hard-pan where our tents stood, a cloud of dust is swirling over the few remaining tents of the First regiment. What is that? It's a swell from the ocean and as we look about we are in the Gate, Fort Winfield Scott looms up on the port side, a stolid sentinel of the bay and the city behind. Over the starboard is seen the light house of the Farallones islands. Already its light betokens the parting day.

LAND SIGHTED. Saturday, August 27, at 5.30 o'clock,

'Land off the port bow," is the cry that sends every sailor aboard leaping out of his bunk in double time. Upon the hurricane deck an old salt is pointing his finger and all look that way. "I can see it," an "H" private yells. Others follow his example. Some can't see it. They are pardoned because the streak on the horizon is so faint as to leave a man in excusable doubt as to whether or not he is seeing it. Some one brings up a pair of field glasses and a peep through these dispels all doubt. All eyes eagerly watch what appears to be a wall of gray mist. Every minute it grows plainer and larger. The breakfast cry

an hour or so later is unheeded. Now the outlines are clear and distinct. Rugged crags, deep chasms, the fantastic handiwork of extinct volcanoes, make the view awe-inspiring. Bright fleecy clouds, sailing in the blue vault above, tear themselves or the topmost pinnacles and domes of one of the ridges. As if weeping tears of anguish they turn to dull leaden color, open their reservoirs and the descending rain envelopes the brown lava slopes with mist.

The Alliance steams in. Rounding a cliff there appears a cliff. It juts out into the channel and a glass on its highest peak reveals the American flag. Corporal Frank Seymour, of H, who, while on a man-o-wars man, was at Honolulu, immediately pronounces it to be Liamond Head. Back of it he says is Honolulu and its harbor.

ARRIVAL AT HONOLULU. Off port side a steamer comes into

view. The first boat we have seen since leaving the Golden Gate. Its too far to tell what it is. Dead ahead, a full rigged sailing ship shuts the horizon. The projectiles used are shells and Smaller craft appear here and there shrapnel, the former being of two Natives in their curious canoes dart about fearless of the choppy sea. Common shells are of cast steel, and pass buoys, shoot past stretches of tre percussion fuses. Armor-piercing green water that tell of bars and shoals. An Hawaiian official in white trousers and coat, rowed by two sturdy Kanakas, mounts a ladder on the port side. Presently we are fastened to a wharf.

It's Honolulu! Naked native children are swarming in the water about the boat. They dive with marvelous skill after money the officials toss into

Our baby's face and neck was all raw meat, and something awful to look at. The way that child suffered, mother and child never had any rest day or night as it constantly itched, and the blood used to flow down her cheeks. We had doctors and the dispensary with no result. By using CUTICURA RESOL-VENT, CUTICURA (cintment), and CUTICURA SOAP, the child was entirely healed. Mrs. GARNJOSS, 213 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn.

MOVERER, to know that a warm bath with Curiousa Soar, and a single anniating with Curiousa, will affind instant relief in the most distraining of liching, hurning, and saly infantile humors of the akin and ecalp, with loss of heir, and not to use them; is to fail in your duty. Sold throughout the world. Power Dane and CREM.

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The Showing Includes---

Collarettes of Electric Seal Electric Seal and Persian Lamb combination, with plain and fancy linings, Chinchilla 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 Scarf, Krimmer and Gray Fox Collarettes, Electric Seal and Grebe with tabs. Prices start at \$4.50.

Connolly & Wallace.

127 and 129 Washington Avenue.

the water. Their native tongue is mixed with good English as they despoil themselves like amphibians in the

water. On the dock several hundred Americans, mixed with Kanakas, Portu-Chinese and Japanese are assembled. They cheer as a native band plays the "Star Spangled Banner," 'Dixie Land" and other American airs Everywhere the American flag is in evidence. The Americans are everything. This becomes apparent at the first glance.

The three companies are ashore at about 10,30 o'clock. For about an hour the men are allowed the liberty of seeing the town.

LONG, WEARY MARCH. Then begins a long, weary march of about five miles. The packs and guns weigh heavy and it is terrible work making the camp, especially as the men have had no walking or other ex-

ercise for nearly nine days. In an orchard of trees which we call "string beans," the men unstrap packs, lay down guns, haversacks, and canteens and themselves lie down.

Six o'clock at night. The tents, food supplies and other baggage have not arrived. A pale, tropical moon is shining when a rumpus is heard on the road below. The shouts of drivers, the cracks of whips, become distinct. It is Company H's baggage. It turns into the orchard. A steady hill confronts the mules and they can't budge the load. H men arrive on the scene and putting their shoulders to the wheels the load finally reaches its destination. The other baggage arrives shortly.

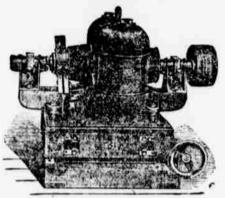
By the feeble light of the moon some of the tents are pitched. There isn't room for all. Captain Hitchcock, Lieutenants Worthing and Hinman, and some of the enlisted men sleep out. The former on cots, the latter on boxes or the ground. Everybody sleeps the sleep of the just. Several showers blow up through the night, but the water dis appears almost immediately on soak ing heads, arms or legs that perchance protrude from under blankets. Sunday, August 28. It's a beautiful, quiet day. They tell me every day is fair and beautiful here. I believe it.

CLIMATE AND PEOPLE.

Much has been written about Honolulu, its climate and people. The first walk through its residential streets gives one an idea of what a paradise might be. The natives or Kanaks are good looking, well built members of the human race who are descended from Polynesian stock. They are in telligent and mild mannered. the islands were first discovered, it was estimated that there were 400,000 Kanaks. Now there are not over 40,-000 left. Two or three generations and they will probably have disappeared entirely. The poor Kanak was quicker to adopt the civilized man's ices than his virtues.

At about 9 o'clock this morning near ly a score of Company H men started ascend the peak Diamond Head, which is immediately back of our camp. Diamond Head is the rim of an extinct volcano. Its highest point where an American flag was placed by some First regiment boys is over 1.200 feet above the sea. For some distance from the base the flow of lava made a very steep incline. The last thirty feet to the rim, or summit are sheer. The men climbed to where the precipice began. There some dezen lost courage on viewing the dizzy heights they had already achieved. Below stretched the sea, the harbon of Honolulu, the city itself. Green rice fields, groves of bananas, pineapples or eccoanuts varied the almost limely beautiful panorama. Here in patches the sun lighted the landscope, Other patches repose in cool shadow afar off on the right the Punch Bowl, n deep shadow, reared itself a purple silhouette against distant haze. The

THE



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of an artist. BATHING IS IDEAL. The men are going out for walks in the country round about. When they

view might fitly have been the dream

return they have limes, cocoanuts. guavas, bananas and other fruit of the Ideal bathing is conveniently at hand and for twenty-five cents a month they men may bathe all they

want to. Most of the men are anxious to be mustered out of the service that they may again be among their relatives and friends in the fair but distant city by the Chenango and Susquehanna.

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