

REMOVING THE TYPHOID CASES

SURGEON GIRARD BELIEVES CITY HOSPITALS THE BEST.

Most of the Fever Cases Now in Camp Have Been Brought from Other Camps—Twelfth Pennsylvania Starts Home to Be Mustered Out—There is a Probability That the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Will Also Be Mustered Out—Medical Officers Appointed.

By Associated Press.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 18.—Fifteen typhoid fever cases were shipped from the Second division hospital this evening to the Charity hospital, Norristown, in a special car. The patients were from the 20th and 202d New York, Fourth Missouri, First Rhode Island and Second West Virginia regiments. Chief Surgeon Girard believes the sick do better in city hospitals than in tents and has arranged to ship more away tomorrow to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, hospitals. There are 175 fever and typhoid patients in the general hospital and they will be taken away as rapidly as they can move.

Privates Burton D. Panto, of Company K, Third New York, died in the Red Cross hospital today of typhoid fever and his body was shipped to Wellsville. Corporal Samuel Crager, Company H, Second Tennessee, died of congestive chills at the regimental dispensary after a brief illness. Detailed reports have been received by Colonel Girard from the various regimental surgeons on the health of their regiments. They report very few malarial cases and in the regiments where this malarial has been the greatest it is on the decrease.

CAMP FROM OTHER CAMPS.

Most of the cases of typhoid and malaria have been brought here from the camps in the south and Camp Black New York. Colonel Abbott, of the First Rhode Island, is seriously ill with typhoid at the home of a friend in Middletown.

The Fifteenth Michigan has moved on the ground near the Twelfth Pennsylvania, which starts tomorrow afternoon for its home station for muster out. The Michigan regiment takes Gobin's brigade of the First division, the place of the Twelfth in General Chief Quartermaster Howard says the Seventh Ohio, which has received orders to muster out, will hardly get away before Thursday. This will complete for a while, at least, the movements of troop from camp. There is a strong probability that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania will be the next regiment to receive orders to muster out on account of the trouble between the officers.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The following medical officers have been detailed as brigade surgeons: First division, First brigade, D. A. Rannels, New York, Eighth Ohio; Second brigade, A. M. C. Johnston, Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Third brigade, C. E. Jaus, Eighth Pennsylvania; Second division, First brigade, Burton S. Booth, 202d New York; Second brigade, H. D. Kneeder, Fourth, Missouri; Third brigade, Lester S. Hill, First Rhode Island.

The camp has become so widely scattered that the scores of army teams have been forced to work eighteen hours a day. Long hours are telling on the health of the teamsters and Colonel Howard has asked the war department for seventy-five additional teams. He was advised today that fifteen four-mule teams and ten two-horse teams would immediately be forwarded. The water system is being run into the camp of the First Delaware and other outlying regiments. General Graham will wait until all the regiments have been supplied before extending the system to corps headquarters.

GOSSIP OF THE CAMP.

Special to The Tribune. Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Fifteenth Pennsylvania, which is suffering quite seriously from the inroads of malarial fever, is becoming restless under the present conditions, and two whole companies of that command have already petitioned the general government for discharge from a body. It is feared that the other companies will follow in the footsteps of these two. The victims of sickness and disease and the men who have important interests at home seem to form a large part of the regiment. It is difficult to direct the tenor of the general feeling on this question. Most of them want to go home, but their chances at present are very slim.

A tour through camp with a casual talk with the soldiers of the different states reveal over a dozen solutions of the questions of retention and of mustering out the troops. All volunteered for two years, but nine in every ten had in view only the actual continuance of the war. They felt that, having been sufficiently educated, they would accept patriotic themselves to give their services in time of need, the government would recognize this by discharging them when the purpose of their enlistment has been accomplished. They consider that that day has come, and firmly believe that a reopening of the war is an impossibility. They wanted to fight, but dread two years of garrison duty.

One of the principal reasons which Major General Graham had in giving ten per cent, of the men furloughs for seven days was to do away with the spirit of unrest which now pervades camp. While they take advantage of the privilege, it is hard to say in how far it will quiet them.

Several resignations of commissioned officers have recently been handed in at corps headquarters. Among those who resigned were Colonel Wickersham and Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson. They consider that that day has come, and firmly believe that a reopening of the war is an impossibility. They wanted to fight, but dread two years of garrison duty.

The Second battalion of the Thirtieth still continues to do general fatigue duty in many around the main commissary building at the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad. Every morning details of twenty-five men from each company are busily engaged in the work of unloading lumber, firewood, and supplies. In the afternoon their places are filled by other details. Outside of this the men are happy, and have nothing but words of high praise for the treatment accorded them by Major Wood. While they are on duty their work is hard and heavy, but when they are off, they enjoy the

privilege of going and coming as they please.

Company G has several wags in it, and a few evenings ago they put their ideas into operation. They caught a stray mule and with a liberal supply of chalk drew all over him the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer. Then they released him and sent him up the company street, and through the battalion, in the meantime admiring their handiwork. The incident caused laughter in which the good-tempered, unsuspecting mule took no part.

Your correspondent saw Private William Franz, of B, at First division hospital this morning. He was eating his breakfast, using the top of a water barrel for a table, and seemed quite well. He stated that he felt all right, but that four doctors had agreed after examination that he was suffering from appendicitis. It may be that the malady is in its first stages, but Private Franz at the present writing could hardly be considered a sick man.

Mrs. T. H. Miles, wife of Chief Musician Miles, and baby, are visitors in camp.

Corporal Krebs and Privates Gillespie and Surdam, of D, have gone home on a week's furlough.

Sergeant Clarence Lathrop and Corporal Jacob Koch, of company C, were in Harrisburg on Friday and on invitation of some friends attended the Butcher's picnic at West End park.

Private David Feiman, of C, has been discharged from the regimental hospital and received a four days furlough.

Privates Harry and Joseph Griner, of D, have returned from their home in Moose, where they spent a week on furlough.

During the past week the English language has been enriched by the acquisition of two new and significant words—"furloughmania" and "furlophobia." Of the men in camp, only about five are afflicted with the latter, but 24,985 are suffering from serious attacks of the former.

Musician McCree, of D, has returned from home, where he was spending a few days on furlough.

Privates Meyers and Mitchell, of A, are spending the day in Harrisburg.

Corporals Conrad, Russ and Tolomei, of A, have a deep suit case in their tent, and the other boys in the company are trying to figure out what it means.

For the past week the drum corps has consisted of one snare drum, one tenor drum.

Wrote the night Sergeant Davis and Privates Adams and Thompson, of D; Sergeant Shaver, of F, and Private Moser, of B, were in Middletown, the guests of Columbia commandery, No. 132, Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta. They were given a very pleasant time and invited to call frequently. A week from next Thursday night this same society will have a special "session" in Middletown for the benefit of all members of the order belonging to this corps, and a good time is assured the visiting soldiers.

Heavy underwear and blankets were issued to the boys Thursday night.

Richard J. Bourke.

LETTER FROM AN ENGINEER.

C. R. French Writes Interestingly of Porto Rico to A. G. Baird.

A. G. Baird, of Dunmore, has received a letter from C. R. French, who is with the First regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers at Ponce, Porto Rico. After referring to the fact that he is in excellent health, he says:

We have been in two camps here in the low country, and they were both too wet so we moved to our present camp on a low hill, and are nicely located. We have mountains in the rear, but looking forward we look over the city of Ponce, and then over two miles of level country to the ocean. The view is very beautiful, with all the tropical scenery and the islands showing in the distance.

The military authorities are using us well at present. We get good water to drink, and the food is such as to make us comfortable. The country is very pretty, but most of the men here want to get out of it. There is too much malaria and fever for comfort. One wakes up tired in the morning. Even in going out for pleasure a fellow gets tired to do anything but rest. In the regiments we have orders not to work on bright days between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The people who belong to the island are mostly niggers. They can live on almost nothing. They suck a little sugar cane and eat a trifle bit of coconuts and that constitutes a meal. A little shanty about big enough for a good-sized chicken coop does for a house, and a little clothes goes a long way with them.

The rich people are entirely different. They are very polite and hospitable, and they live nicely, but they are very scarce. We have run across some of them in working about Ponce. Everything is dear in price but wine, cigars and fruit. One cent of our money buys two oranges or bananas, or two nickle cigars, or a glass of fairly good wine. It is certain that a quart of good wine. The less fruit one eats here the better it is for him for the first couple of months.

I have had the good luck to get a transient and one level in the regiment, and they have been in active use ever since they are in a tent full of Kenefel Esser's goods here. There are dozens of hand levels and prismatic and pocket compasses, drawing instruments, etc.

Tomorrow I expect to go out on a survey of a road about thirty miles back into the country. We will probably board along the road or camp out nights. We start at 7 in the morning and get back to camp about 6, and rest about 4 during the hot part of the day, and thus avoid all the military drilling, etc. By tomorrow night we will be out too far to come back here to camp. The chief of our party is a college graduate who has been all over North and South America to make surveys. I believe he came down here to invest capital for parties up North.

After the Fever Little Girl Was Weak and Could Not Eat—Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Her Appetite and Strength—Eczema Disappearing.

"My little girl was sick for several months with typhoid fever, and after she got over it she was weak and did not eat. My husband got her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, saying it would make her eat and give her strength—and it did. She had taken it only a short time when she was well and strong. Everyone who sees her is surprised at her improvement because she was so weak and thin, but now is fat and healthy. I am giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla now for eczema and the trouble is fast disappearing. My husband has taken it for rheumatism and it has done him good." Mrs. CLINTON B. COPP, Buckingham Valley, PENNSYLVIA.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25c; six for \$1.50.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

RUPERT WAS ONE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS

BORN IN SCRANTON BUT HAS BEEN WEST MANY YEARS.

Is a Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rupert Who Formerly Resided on Penn Avenue, But Now Live in Waymart—Young Rupert Enlisted at Prescott, Arizona, and Was All Through the Cuban Campaign with the Famous Cavalrymen—Is Proud of His Experience.

When the history of the startling events of the day end of this nineteenth century is written, the historian who forgets or fails to record in proper style the part that our city played therein so far as furnishing noble sons to Uncle Sam's service in every branch will indeed have lost an opportunity to be in good grace hereabouts.

Sixteen years ago, a boy then nearly 17 years of age, left here to follow the advice "Go West Young Man" and he landed in Arizona. This boy, now a man, is Charles W. Rupert, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rupert. The family then resided on Penn avenue but the old folks now live at Waymart. Leaving here, a humble lad, young Rupert now returns a grown man and a hero. He came into Scranton Saturday night to visit his parents for the first time since leaving them. During those sixteen years he has passed through many experiences. He now owns a modest little ranch in Lonesome Valley, Arizona, and has become a typical Westerner of the broad-souled, healthy clean-cut type.

Of course there are hundreds of others just as good or better than he as he will tell you himself, but you would gain a different impression of the "wooly west" if you were fortunate enough to draw him into conversation. He is indeed a good man, and full of vim. That's the sort to mould heroes out of, and when a cavalry was talked of, among Westerners, he was one of the first to go in and that is why he returns a hero.

ENLISTED AT PRESCOTT. On May 3, 1898, Charles W. Rupert was mustered into the Rough Riders at Prescott, Arizona. He was assigned to Troop C and went through the whole campaign over up to the Montauk Point and enjoyed it so much that he quaintly says "I would not sell my experience for any price, if that were a possibility." His eyes glisten, and a smile breaks across his open, fearless features, when asked to tell of La Quasima, 23 Caney and San Juan, but there he stops, and if he does talk it is to cite instances of other men's bravery, or the little jokes of camp life. No criticism of the government's commissary troubles escapes him, though he says that food was often scarce.

He pays a great tribute to the manhood, spirit and bravery of the New York boys who were mostly in Troop K, and speaks with emotion when referring to Fish and Tiffany. Concerning Captain "Bucky" O'Neil, he remarked "Why that's our pride of men. He only did what all of us would have done if similarly called upon." And so on, all along the line, he talks only of others and not of himself, so far as the campaign is concerned. But, when questioned as to New York city and his opinion of the present war, he said "Why the folks down there would spoil us if we were not so hard. When I went into a saloon in Hoboken while waiting for my train I was almost drowned with the liquid manifestations of their style of great pride in us riders. And when they bought my ticket from there here. Here are two bits (quarters) which I have been trying to spend for four days.

TRIP TO WEST POINT. "When we were taken up to West Point, on the Hudson river, Friday as guests of the Queen Consolidated Mining company, of Arizona, say but we did enjoy it. There were about 200 of us and I guess others enjoyed us, too, for we did make a break loose.

"Roosevelt! Now, pard, you have said it. Say, if he is nominated for governor of New York state there'll be an exodus of us boys from the west and we will certainly stump that state if it was never done before. Why, we can muster in a whole regiment of speakers who can and will do the campaigning for our ex-colonel. Not a bit of doubt of him getting there when we start in for him. He took care of us, we had food and medical attention and shelter, little from dirt. But our "killed" list was high.

Trooper Rupert left for Waymart yesterday to visit his parents and will remain hereabouts for a month or so. He wants to meet some of his old boyhood friends.

REGIMENTAL STAFF. Appointments by Colonel Asher Miner for His Regiment.

Colonel Asher Miner, of Wilkes-Barre, of the new Seventh regiment, Provisional Guard, has announced the following appointments on the regimental staff:

Mason B. Hughes, Shicklinsky, to be surgeon; J. H. Weber, Sunbury, to be chaplain, with rank of captain.

Robert P. Shortz, Wilkes-Barre, to be adjutant, and chief of staff; J. D. Monte, Pittston, to be quartermaster, with rank of first lieutenant.

S. M. Wolfe, Wilkes-Barre, to be assistant surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant.

H. H. Koons, Hazleton, to be assistant surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant.

Edward J. Fisher, Williamsport, to be inspector of rifle practice, with rank of first lieutenant.

Edwin Shortz, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, to be sergeant major.

John D. Farnham, Wilkes-Barre, to be quartermaster sergeant.

Chauncey L. Nagle, Wilkes-Barre, to be commissary sergeant.

Wayne T. James, Wilkes-Barre, to be principal musician.

Cyrus H. Pond, Meshoppen, to be color sergeant.

Morgan Rees, Miner's Mills, to be hospital steward.

INVALID SOLDIERS. Charles Horn, son of Attorney George S. Horn, of Monroe avenue, is still very ill. It is now thought that he has typhoid fever in a mild form. Beside this he is just recovering from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. The young man is a member of Company D, Thirtieth regiment.

Charles Hamilton, formerly an attaché of the Academy of Music, but now a member of Company E of the Thirtieth regiment, is home on an invalid's furlough of thirty days. He is recovering from a severe attack of malarial fever, which reduced his weight fifty-two pounds and left him very feeble.

Clarence W. Carey, of this city, an enlisted man in Company B, Thirtieth regiment, Scranton, was in town yesterday. He is on provost duty and on his way to cities to the northward to apprehend men who have over-stayed their leave. He is a son of the late Elias Carey and has been far from well ever since he was in Cuba or the Philippines.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

RECEPTION FOR THE NINTH. Wilkes-Barre Regiment Returns Today from the South. A big reception will be given the Ninth regiment, of Wilkes-Barre, this afternoon, on its return from Lexington, Ky. A march has been arranged from the depot to the armory and a dinner there.

A separate reception will be given at Pittston to the two companies of the Ninth, C and H, of that city.

REDUCED TO FIGURES. Some Statistics That Illustrate Various Phases of the Late But Glorious War With Spain.

From the New York Sun. Now that the war is over some persons would like to know how many bullets were fired during the conflict, but since that cannot be ascertained, it is striking enough to consider that the 277,000 men now composing the army of the United States carry in their cartridge belts more than 27,000,000 rifle balls. At all events they would carry that many if all of them were armed with the new magazine rifle, commonly known as the Krag-Jorgensen, 100 cartridges being allowed to each man. Before long all of Uncle Sam's soldiers will be provided with this weapon instead of the "archaic" Springfield.

This equipped the 277,000 men now enlisted would carry 372 tons of bullets at their waists; and this makes reckoning of only the leaden balls, and not of the cartridges containing them. Each of the cartridges is a bit over three inches long, and if all of those cartridges were placed end to end they would stretch 1,366 miles. Just think of the destructive power represented by that line of cartridges!

The barrel of one of these regulation rifles is thirty inches long. If all of them—the 277,000—were placed end to end, so as to make a continuous tube, the latter would extend 131 miles, or just about the distance from Washington to Philadelphia. But, to render the thing more striking, consider the fact that the 277,000 men would carry 4,400 yards. This makes a total effective range of 692,500 miles for 277,000 rifles. Accordingly, if the velocities of all the bullets could be combined, three sharpshooters on the earth would be able to shoot far enough to kill three men on the moon.

CLOTH USED. Each soldier's uniform, with cape overcoat, requires eleven and a quarter square yards of material. Hence it appears that the cloth used for making war costumes for the 277,000 men in the army, if spread out, would cover just about 664 acres, or a little over a square mile. At \$18.65 a suit an outfit of uniforms for all the troops of the United States costs the government \$5,164,050, enough to build, furnish and arm the biggest and finest kind of a battleship, such as the Oregon.

Most of the volunteers in the war have received only one blanket apiece from Uncle Sam, though the usual allowance is two. These blankets are of exceptionally fine material, costing \$3.23 a piece. To provide every man in the army with one means an expense of \$922,410, and of these 277,000 blankets would cover 244 acres of ground. They are seven feet long and a half wide, and it is agreed by both officers and men in the service that better poker can be played on them than on any other kind of a cloth.

To make an army shirt of flannel requires three square yards of stuff, and the government pays \$1.85 for the finished garment. This is easily calculated that such shirts for all the troops would come to a total of \$400,000 and the material of them would spread over 172 acres. More interesting is the fact that 54,400 knives would be required to furnish the leader for the shoes of all the regiments, and this would take no account of the soles and heels which have to be supplied by 90,233 cars. The rubber cloaks for the army called "ponchos" would cost \$200,270, and would cover 143 acres.

One acre of good land yields 375 pounds of cotton, which can be woven into 147 half tents of the "shelter" kind used in the field. Each two soldiers having a tent between them, one carrying the right half and the other the left half, such a tent costs \$2.97 complete, with jointed pole, etc., the total expense of sheltering the entire army under canvas being \$549,845. Spread out the canvas needed would cover 572 acres, each half tent having 4½ yards of material. To produce the cotton for making all this tentage would need 1,889 acres or nearly three square miles.

ARMY THIRST. An ordinary canteen holds two quarts. With all these receptacles filled, the present army of 277,000 men carries 2,644 hogheads of water. This in fact is about equivalent to the daily requirement of water for the troops. The quantity would last one man for the three seven hundred and sixty years. Each man has a tin cup that holds a pint and a half. If all of them were filled they would contain 2,735 hogheads. But soldiers are thirsty people, and thus the quantity is wonderful. Forty-nine inches long, by the way, is the average cartridge belt, and 277,000 of them put end to end would stretch 214 miles.

One of the most interesting questions in relation to the fighting problem is that of transportation. It is impossible to ascertain, even approximately how many miles were traversed by the

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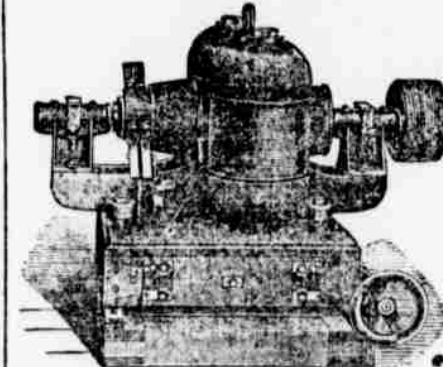
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that each human system is in itself an electric battery, the head being one of the electrodes, the feet the other. Their proof was discovered from experiments which the Academy of Sciences was allowed to make on the body of a man who was guillotined. This was taken the instant it fell and placed upon a pivot free to move as it might. The head part, after a little vacillation, turned to the north, and the trunk moved slowly to the cardinal point due north, the same results being repeated until the final arrestation of organic movement.

During the war the loss to the Spaniards by ships destroyed has been \$24,600,000. The cost of the war to the United States may reach a billion dollars.

HEADS TO THE NORTH. From the Boston Traveler. The supposition that human beings should sleep with their heads to the north is believed by the French to have for its foundation a scientific fact. They affirm

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