

TO SETTLE DOWN TO USUAL ROUTINE

CAMP HAS RECOVERED FROM ITS TWO BIG EVENTS.

Latest Order Will Make It Easy for Those Who Have Not Been Away on a Furlough to Secure Permission—Lieutenant Berry Back in Camp—Thirteenth Regiment Officers Who Are in the Harrisburg Hospital Are Doing Well—Latest Gossip of the Regiment.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Camp Meade, Middletown, Oct. 11.—After the disturbing effects of the excursion, of the heavy rains and of the few weeks of absence from all drills, camp life has once more settled down to old sedate routine. Major General Graham took a flying trip in this direction from corps headquarters Saturday afternoon and in making the rounds he unfortunately passed along the road which forms the western boundary of the Thirteenth's camp. Owing to the presence of so many visitors from home the boys were preoccupied and were not to be expected, under circumstances, to be on their mettle as viewed from a purely military standpoint. Consequently there were few of the men of the guard at the guard house, and on account of the heavy traffic the cross roads were blocked for a few minutes by a steady stream of army wagons which were bringing the excursionists to the depot.

General Graham became wrathful at this and moreover expressed his disapproval of the idea of using government wagons for the purpose of carrying citizens through the camp—a custom, by the way, which has become quite prevalent here and never known to be seriously objected to until that occasion. The action of the corps commander, in many instances, evoked criticism on the part of the visitors, which would hardly have pleased his ears if he heard it.

ANXIOUS ALL ALONG. It has been the desire of the commanding officer of the corps all along to grant every man a furlough before any attempt could be possibly made to remove the troops from here and with that end in view he allowed the men in their order to visit their homes as fast as they could be made to come and go, giving to ten per cent of every command a seven day furlough. That privilege is now to be withdrawn as nearly all have taken advantage of it. In order to deprive no one of a favor which has been enjoyed by at least ninety per cent of the men the following order, more liberal than any of the others heretofore issued in this respect, has been received at headquarters:

Headquarters Second Army Corps, Camp George G. Meade, Pa., Oct. 7, 1898. To the Commanding General, First Division, Second Army Corps. Sir: In reply to your letter of October 5, 1898, with reference to the granting of furloughs by the commanding general, I have the honor to inform you that the corps commander authorizes the brigade commanders to grant furloughs for seven days and division commanders for twenty days, and not more than ten per cent of the enlisted men to be absent on furloughs at any one time, and sick furloughs not to be counted in this connection. Carl Reichman, Assistant Adjutant General.

This order will expedite matters wonderfully, because an applicant for a furlough now need go no farther than his brigade commander. There are still a few members of each company of the Thirteenth who have not been home. This week and next they will have an opportunity to see their families and friends before leaving for the south—the undoubted destination of the regiment.

QUIET PAY DAY. This last was one of the quietest pay days which has been since they went into the United States service. Whether this fact was due to the number of heavy fines which resulted from the unauthorized trips home last month, or from the natural disposition of the men, it is hard to say. Some of the men had only \$4.00 or \$5.00 coming to them, and, in a few cases, not even a penny was received.

The only post-pay day excitement which the boys had had so far was a wrestling match between Corporal Sanford Swingle and Private David Feldman, of C. Both are good fighters and splendid specimens of physical development. They began to wrestle for fun Friday morning, so that they would warm themselves up after roll call. Finally the spectators were divided, and bets were made on one and the other. The wrestlers then decided to have a friendly bout, "catch-as-catch-can," and "best two out of three falls." It was a fine contest, and took nearly half an hour to decide it. Corporal Swingle was declared the winner, and immediately victor and vanquished, and the winners and the losers in the bet had breakfast and refreshments together. The humorous part of it was that, during the contest, some excitable individual, who let his imagination run away with his judgment, reported at brigade headquarters that there was a riot in the Thirteenth.

The Tribune correspondent this morning met Captain Cox, of Randolph, Maine, who had just come from Harrisburg, where he called to see his son, Lieutenant H. B. Cox, now being treated in the city hospital. Captain Cox reports that the Thirteenth's officers now in that institution, including Lieutenant Cox, Captain Kambeck, Lieutenant Johnson and Lieutenant J. C. Harrington, who was taken there two days ago as a malarial fever patient, are doing well. Governor Hastings, accompanied by his wife, was there yesterday afternoon and left word that he should be called at any hour of day or night, if he would be needed, or could do anything for the Pennsylvania patients, officers or privates. Lieutenant Cox will, according to present indications, be able to leave for his father's home in Maine in about two weeks.

HE HAS FEVER. Company Clerk Constantine, of H. who is in St. Claire's infirmary, Harrisburg, suffering from malarial fever, is also doing nicely, and shows marked improvement.

Captain Corwin, of H. was brigade officer of the day yesterday. Lieutenant Elmer E. Berry, after an absence of three months from camp, received a warm greeting Saturday from the boys of B when he returned to them. He is an efficient and popular officer. He was stricken down with typhoid at Camp Alger on July 15, and had a hard battle for life. He is now in excellent health and looks well. Owing to the serious illness of Captain McCausland and Lieutenants Cris-

man and Harrington, of G, Lieutenant John Benjamin, of H, is acting commander of G. It is suspected that Lieutenant Crisman, who is attached to the division commissary, has typhoid. He is being treated at present in his quarters near the division hospital.

"Corporal" Kelly is the captain of Company F's foot ball team, and under his training the men are developing rapidly in all the tricks of the game. Several matches are already arranged. Private Patrick Tighe, of G Company, who was one of the patients removed some time ago for treatment to the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, Philadelphia, has returned to camp after a long illness.

Private George Griffiths, of F, has been appointed company clerk, a position which he filled very creditably some time ago. Musician J. J. Clark's dog "Jack," the regiment's mascot, is home with his master on a seven days' furlough, which was made out on the regular blank form, and approved by Corporal August O'More, of A Company.

VISITING HIS BROTHER.

Master Michael Murphy, brother of Lieutenant Murphy, of C, is visiting in camp for a few days, the guest of the company. All the old members of the National Guard, to every one of whom he is well known, are glad to see him. Colonel Hitchcock, who took such an active part in making the excursion to camp a success, was heartily greeted by the boys here. He felt pleased, and enjoyed the sights. He and Mr. B. E. Leonard were among the number of those who took a special interest in going through the division hospital.

Quartermaster Sergeant Kelper, of B, who is now home on sick furlough, was a visitor in camp Saturday. The boys were glad to see him, and to know that he will soon be back to his duties, though he is still quite thin, pale, and weak-looking.

Private Andrew Mitchell, of A Company, is entertaining his father in camp. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, one of Carbondale's best known citizens. Corporal Charles Geary, of D, has been again asked to act as clerk at brigade headquarters and is filling that position temporarily.

Corporal Charles Bailey, of H, has reported for duty after an absence of thirty days. He was home on sick furlough.

Mrs. Frank Malott, of Scranton, is visiting her husband, Corporal Malott, of B Company.

Private Melvin C. Walters, of A, has gone home on sick furlough.

Mrs. Gregory, of Clay avenue, spent a few days here visiting her son, Private Ralph Gregory, of D. She left for home this morning.

Private McChinnis and Musician Jones, of H, have been called home on account of sickness in their families.

OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Corporal Fred Ripple, of E, who had been confined to the regimental hospital for a few days on account of a cold which affected his lungs, was discharged this morning, and returned to duty.

Privates Lawrence Winney and Arthur Knight, of E, entertained some Harrisburg friends in camp yesterday. Musician Grustin and Private Keckum, of G, went home last night on furlough.

Corporals Palmer Williams and Anthony Mayer, of F, returned yesterday from a week's furlough.

Privates Newman, Lynn, Freeman, Hart, Edwards, Fahy, George Schlager and Stephen Phillips, of C, have returned from furlough. Privates Fensler, Hughes, Marshall, James, Kiddie and Artiller Chamberlain, of the same company, have left for home for a few days.

Private Frank Keith, of A, is slightly indisposed.

First Sergeant Davis and Privates Irvin Swan, Antonio Temperello and Harry Lucas, of D, left today on furlough. Private Lucas will spend his time visiting friends in Virginia.

Privates Dwyer Boyce, Myers, Flannery and Vincent, of B, have gone home on a seven-day furlough to visit their families in Scranton.

Mr. J. W. Bieseker, of Scranton, is visiting his son, First Sergeant Bieseker, of B Company.

Mr. Robert Parry, of Richmondale, is paying a short visit to his brother, First Sergeant Parry, of H.

Mrs. James Lovelace is visiting her husband, Sergeant Lovelace, of H.

Corporal Harry Patrix and Privates Fred Compton and August Sleeper, of E, returned yesterday afternoon from their homes in Honesdale, where they were spending a few days on furlough.

BACK IN CAMP.

Private Coakley, of G, has returned from sick leave and is now able to attend to duty.

Mr. Charles Hopewell, of Scranton, called here yesterday to see Company Clerk Constantine, of H, who is now sick.

Sergeant Deemer and Corporal Deemer, of E, are today entertaining their mother, Mrs. Deemer, of Honesdale, and her friend, Miss Mary Belles, of the same place.

Corporal Gaines, of B, has returned from sick furlough.

Prominent among those who were present with the excursionists last Saturday were Messrs. James O'Connor, the press agent of the excursion, and John Kauffman, clerk at the Scranton house. While here they were the guests of Mr. James Timmins, district passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, who took them to and from the camp in his private carriage. During their stay here Messrs. O'Connor, Kauffman and Timmins enjoyed the liberal hospitality of Captain Robbing, of C Company. Richard J. Bourke.

Origin of Chinese Opium Smoking. From the Contemporary Review.

AN INDIAN INVASION.

One of the Unique Features of the Omaha Exposition.

Omaha, Oct. 11.—A little more than thirty years ago the people of Omaha were called to arms to defend their homes and families against a threatened invasion of Sioux warriors. An expedition sent out to put down the uprising succeeded so well that never since has there been any cause to fear a second visitation. In the intervening years, the red man has been penned up in the reservations which Uncle Sam provided for his well-being, and it has been impossible for poor Lo to organize those of strategy which sweep down upon this beautiful and peaceful city. Today, however, the Indians are here by invitation and by grace of the Indian office at Washington. They come from all parts of the United States and represent no less than forty distinct types of the North American Indian. When the United States Congress appropriated \$40,000 for this purpose, it was the intention to assemble at Omaha members of every tribe and to show, possibly for the last time, representative types of a race destined to extinction by the slow but sure advance of civilization. Over three hundred Indians have already been brought here, and before the Exposition closes in November fully one thousand aborigines will be found on the camping grounds on the north tract. At intervals they will participate in festivities peculiar to their tribes, and in their barbarous dances to which legendary lore has contributed much. In lieu of a letter name, the promoters of this great enterprise have styled it the Indian congress. The opening session was called to order Aug. 4, by Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., who, by direction of the War Department, is high chiefman of all the tribes now at Omaha.

The opening of the congress was attended with ceremonials, savage and civilized, and drew one of the largest crowds the exposition has seen. In the forenoon 150 children of the plains and forest, mounted on ponies and gaudily painted and costumed, paraded the principal downtown streets, and on their return to the Exposition grounds Captain Mercer addressed his charges in front of the office building, where they participated in a flag raising. As the stars and stripes ascended the pole, the band from the Indian school at Plandreau, S. D., played the "Star Spangled Banner," and as it fluttered in the breeze the cheers were raised in as many languages and dialects as there were tribes represented. The sounds were strange, but the cheers were given with a hearty good will, and the hundreds of whites who were looking on were not slow to join in.

THE PARADE.

After the Indians had dined, the parade was formed. A squad of Exposition police marched in front, ostensibly to clear the way, but as the onlookers showed far greater deference to the blue point of the sergeants than to the blue uniform of the officers, their presence was largely a matter of form. Next came the Indian band of twenty instruments, and then there were hundreds of Indians on foot. Their apparel was gaudy in the extreme. Paints, feathers and blankets formed the basis of most of the costumes. Big war bonnets of eagle feathers, garments made of skins, hair and beads, and great patches of arms, or legs, or backs with the feathers of the porcupine, heavy layer of red or blue paint gave the affair a most picturesque appearance. In the line of march was an Indian sledge drawn by a pony and bearing three or four tom-toms which the painted and feathered musicians beat constantly as the procession wound its way through the Midways and round the Bluff Tract and back to the encampment. Another sledge laden with tom-toms followed a short distance down the line. The Indians who rode were clothed in the same gaudy and painted to perfection. The faces of some were a dead white, others were black, while others were red, blue or green. There were as many styles of painting as there were Indians. Eagle feathers formed a feature in the attire of many, especially the Rosebud, Brule and the Standing Rock Sioux. There were carried all of the Indian implements of ancient and civilized warfare. Some had the modern rifle, some the tomahawk, while plenty had bows and arrows. Many a brave had a bunch of scalp-dangling at his belt, while others held aloft, and waved with great satisfaction, great bunches of flesh, to which was attached hair, not human flesh and hair, but flesh and hair torn from the bodies of those slaughtered during the morning hours.

INDIAN AMUSEMENTS.

After the Indians had returned to the enclosure, the public was admitted to witness dances and sports of various descriptions. In the center of the grass plot some twenty bucks and squaws seated themselves in a circle and began to beat the tom-toms. Other Indians quickly gathered and the fun began. The dance was designated as He Lu Ski, which when put into English means nothing more than Brave Dance. This is a dance for the Winnebagoes and Omahas, and they were the only ones who participated. An Indian would start out with a slow swinging step. This he would continue for a time. Gradually he would move faster and faster, continuing till he fell exhausted. Then others would dance and fall until about all had taken a tumble. To celebrate the occasion, Tom Sloane, an Indian attorney from the Omaha agency, presented a silver medal as big as a saucer to Stone, one of the Foxes. Gift-making proved contagious, and Silver Brown, of the Omahas, in the best language he could command, said he would give a pony to the Indian he loved best, and requested S. A. Combs, a white man, to name the recipient. Combs picked out Smoke Make and Mr. Make got the pony. Mr. Brown then explained that it was the custom for some person to give away a pony when the He Lu Ski dance was given, and as he had hundreds he thought it his duty to do the giving.

Oh Le She None, who boasts of having seen 113 summers, then led more dancing, and this was followed by horse racing and a game of la crosse between picked teams of Winnebagoes, which was stopped by darkness.

During the morning hour there was a dress rehearsal, a number of the tribes putting the finishing touches on the dances which they will give during their stay. A large ring was roped off for the purpose of preventing the whites from crowding up upon the dancers. This ring is about 100 feet in diameter. The band stand, or rather the band ring, is in the center, and here the Indians will sit upon their haunches and beat out doleful music, while around them will gyrate the painted and feather-bedecked children of the mountain, plain and forest.

The ball opened by a party of Assinibonians putting on a friendly dance,

which, when uninterpreted, is "Ki Yi Hi." The dance is an easy, swinging affair, the movement being similar to that of a chicken that hops about with badly frozen feet. This dance continued for an hour or more, after which a number of squaws injected themselves into the ring and gave a dance peculiar to the women of the Sioux tribe. Like all other Indian dances, this one was accompanied by singing and the beating of wheezy drums. It is apparent that time and harmony don't count for much with Indians when they dance, noise being the principal accompaniment. The women were beautifully painted, red being the prevailing color, though there were many bright stripes of black artistically daubed across their cheeks, lips and foreheads.

Mrs. Hits-the-Eagle-in-the-Clouds was the belle of the ball and won frequent and uproarious applause. Her step was as light as that of a young fawn, while her costume was as strikingly fetching. She wore a dress of red blanket, cut decollete at both top and bottom. Over this she wore muskrat skin trimmed with red flannel. Her jewels consisted of elk's teeth and bear claws.

Miss Runs-Like-the-Deer was attired in a dainty suit of yellow calico, reaching to her knees, a girle of brass encircling her waist. She encased her feet in slippers of buckskin, hair side in, the tops worked in porcupine quills, dyed red and blue. Her pantaloons were of blue blanket, cut bias, and trimmed down the sides with white braid.

Although quite fleshy, Mrs. Knows-No-Fear danced as lightly as though she were made of feathers, notwithstanding the fact that she tips the scales at 205 pounds. Her costume was rich in the extreme. It was of yellow squaw cloth, a kind of flannel, and was profusely decorated with clam shells and pieces and strips of deer fur. She wore her hair, back with a crown of hawk feathers, dyed crimson encircling her head.

Miss Rides-the-Wind from the Black-foot agency, tried to outshine her friends and some of the spectators thought that she did. She wore a beautiful robe of buckskin, tanned a bright yellow and hand-painted. It was covered with figures representing hunting scenes, with Indian tepees in the background. Her black hair was gathered at the back and held in place by a strip of red braid, which hung nearly to the ground. She carried a turkey wing for a fan.

There were many other striking costumes which were greatly admired, especially by the white women who stood around the ropes.

INDIANS PRESENT.

Representatives of the following tribes took part in this ceremonial: Brule and River and Sac du Flambeau Chippewas, Rosebud, Lower Brule, Cheyenne, Sisseton, Plandreau, Standing Rock and Crow Creek Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Omahas, Winnebagoes, Blackfeet, Arapahoes, Jicarilla Apache, Nez Percés, Comanches, Wichitas, Bannocks, Pueblos, Osages, Iroquois and Poncas. Members of other tribes are arriving daily. Frequent exhibitions of blanket making, canoe making, etc. and of all kinds of Indian sports and dances will be given until from Iowa, Foxes from Mississippi, Astoria and the Exposition.

The conception of the Indian Congress, like that of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, originated with The Omaha Bee, whose editor, with the aid of Senators Allen and Thurston, Congressman Mercer and other representatives of the Trans-Mississippi states, succeeded in enlisting the active interest of the Indian Bureau and Secretary of the Interior Bliss in the project and in procuring the congressional appropriation to defray its expenses. Had it not been for the delay in the passage of the Indian appropriation bill, caused by the pressure of war measures, the Indian congress would have been installed at the opening of the Exposition.

The Indian Congress does not contemplate merely an encampment of tribal Indians, housed in native habitations and carrying on various native festivals, but also periodic Indian feasts, participated in not only by the Indians in attendance, but by additional members brought from the larger reservations for these special occasions. These Indian festivals, illustrating the religious and social rites of the American Indian, will be not alone interesting as a show feature, but instructive from the educational and scientific standpoint, affording students of ethnology and sociology an opportunity never before presented and never likely to be again within their reach.

How Long Does It Take to Think.

From Pearson's Weekly. Professor Richey says that it takes a man about one-eleventh of a second to think out each note of a musical scale. He estimates that people who think often follow of berding their heads in order to catch each minute sound, by the fact that the smallest intervals of sound are distinguished with one ear than with both. Thus the separateness of the clicks of a revolving toothed wheel were noted by one observer when they did not exceed sixty to the second, but using both ears he could not distinguish them when they occurred oftener than fifteen times a second.

Among the various ways in which Professor Richey tried to arrive at conclusions for realizing any physical sensation or mental impression was the touching of the skin repeatedly with light blows from a small hammer. The fact that the blows are separate and not continuous impressions can be distinguished when they follow one another as frequently as 1,600 a second. The sharp sound of the electric spark from an induction coil was distinguished with one ear, when the rate was as high as 50 to the second. When received at a speed no faster than twenty-four times a second, a disc, half white and half black, will appear gray.

We also hear more rapidly than we can count. If a clock-ticking movement runs more quickly than ten to the second, we can count four clicks, while with twenty per second, we can count only two of them.

He Learns Something.

From Puck. Miss Mckelvy—"I've gwine wit Alf Johnson to de Kalsominahs' ball." Mr. Fastblack—"Yo' am? Yo' might hab knowed I were gwine ter ax yer Miss Mckelvy—"Wah, de man what axen a lady am not so likely to be disappointed as de man what gwine ter ax her."

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