

THIRTEENTH LEAVES CAMP THIS MORNING

THERE WAS LITTLE SLEEP IN CAMP LAST NIGHT.

Work of Breaking Camp Began at 2 O'Clock This Morning and the First Detachment of the Regiment Expects to Leave Camp for Augusta, Ga., at 8 O'Clock—A Good Deal of the Camp Baggage Was Packed Yesterday.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Nov. 13.—Camp is being broken strictly on schedule time. The Third brigade commissary was broken up and moved South yesterday, and this morning at 8:30 o'clock the Eighth regiment left this place. They were cheered on their way out by the Scranton boys.

The Thirteenth will be moved strictly on time, and will go in three sections. Its camp is now the scene of the greatest activity and excitement. The regimental commissary has been taken down and removed. The camp fires are already lighted at 7 o'clock in the evening and are consuming the garbage of the camp.

The boys are packing up their knapsacks and haversacks and many of them will not sleep tonight.

At first it was expected to formally begin the work of breaking up at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, but in order to be sure to move on time it is now intended to start the work before 2 o'clock. Some of the company effects were packed and sent to the depot this morning. Everything is now in readiness for the trip and the regiment will be at the sidings at 8 o'clock in the morning.

It will then take the train and be hurried on through York, Baltimore and Washington.

The first section will pull out at 8 o'clock sharp, according to present calculations. The boys will be allowed a certain amount of baggage, one-half of a car for each company. All are in good health and jubilant. They are pleased with the prospect of going to Augusta. Richard J. Bourke.

END OF CAMP IN SIGHT.

By Thursday All the Soldiers Will Have Left Camp Meade.

By Associated Press.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Nov. 13.—The end of Camp Meade is in sight. By Thursday the entire Second corps will have left for the second camps in the south. Three regiments started today and three more will go tomorrow. Gen. Young and staff and the signal corps will be the last to go. The regiments leaving today were the Second West Virginia, Eighth Pennsylvania and First Rhode Island. A battalion from a regiment not yet designated will stay behind to guard the government property. Secretary Alger is so well pleased with this location that a portion of the brigade may return next spring.



Fur Beauty at Its Best—Here

The added touch of frost in the air and our previous announcement of THE FUR CARNIVAL, brought throngs of admiring visitors to this store during last week's latter three days.

The display claims a further hearing. A larger gathering of the kinds you want has never been shown in this section. That every piece is fresh and new is a characteristic of the show. Styles are the styles of this Fall—nothing from last season is seen.

Furs are like diamonds—they must be bought with knowledge, or with trust. Buy then where you can buy in confidence. We surround you with every precaution of honest dealing and give a perfect guarantee in addition.

Fur is fur—therefore we claim no merchandising miracles; but the power of our buying has been used in pushing prices as low as possible. They are fair and reasonable, and lower than other figures on equal goods. This hint as to buying: THE STYLE AND "PUT TOGETHER" OF THE ARTICLE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WITH THE PRICE.

Some of the first garments are no longer here; but others, equally high in grade, equally beautiful in design and equally moderate in price have taken their place. There are combinations of all the fashionable furs—Dark Mink, Stone Martin, Hudson Bay Otter, Black Martin, Alaskan Seal, Astrachan, Persian, Electric Seal, Broadtail and Sable.

The styles embrace Short and Medium Jackets, Capes and Collarettes with trimmings of tails, and six, eight, and twelve inch flouncings; Storm Coats with cluster pendants. In fact, anything that's new.

Come or write—either way we guarantee you perfect satisfaction

ISAAC LONG, 75 and 77 Broad Street, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

The hospitals have been cleaned out and on Wednesday their equipment will be sent away. The headquarters of the corps will be Augusta, Ga. The troops will be scattered between that city, Athens, Ga.; Summerville, Columbia and Greenville, S. C. A train is provided for each battalion and each man is allowed a seat to himself. Three days' travel rations, five days' field rations and coffee money is issued to each regiment before starting.

FACTS ABOUT DIAMONDS.

The Most of Them Are Purchased by Americans.

From Canton Spare Moments. South Africa is the world's greatest diamond mine, and the United States is the best market in the universe for diamonds. The exports of diamonds from South Africa last year, and the world's total output is about \$4,000,000. Of this total the United States buys about \$2,500,000 worth, almost entirely in cut stones.

With tariff changes have affected somewhat the diamond trade in the United States, and have recently promoted the business of diamond cutting and setting there, they have been without serious effect upon the American market, which for diamonds is the best in the world.

In the United States one is impressed with the extraordinary popularity and almost lavish use of diamonds. Not only are there more diamonds there than in any other part of the world, but they are in more general use.

The most valuable individual diamonds of the world's supply are seldom worn. The largest known diamond weighs 286 carats. The value of the famous Kohinoor, which weighs 105 carats, is \$1,000,000, but the value of diamonds is not wholly regulated by weight, color being an important element.

Until a century and a half ago the world's diamond field was India, and for nearly a century India held this position. Then the discovery of diamond mines in Brazil brought South American diamonds into the market, and in 1868 the South African or Cape diamond fields were discovered, and have been worked with great profit ever since, while the Brazilian fields have been practically abandoned.

The South African diamond field covers 15,000 square miles, and one field—the Kimberly, covering nine acres—has produced more than \$70,000,000 worth of diamonds since 1871.

The present annual export of diamonds from the South African diamond fields averages 1,500 pounds in weight, to a value, as we have stated, of over \$3,000,000.

Two thousand white and 20,000 native miners are employed there. For some reason which is not very plain, although the products of diamond mines have been for many years in territory owned and controlled either by England, Spain or Portugal, the business of diamond cutting has centered in and about the Netherlands, and particularly Belgium. The first guild of diamond-cutters was established in the town of Bruges, in that country, more than 500 years ago, and since that time the business has been a very profitable one, both in Antwerp and Amsterdam.

Venice is Drying Up. Venice without its water would be a far less picturesque place than it actually is. And such a state of affairs, we are led to believe, may eventually come about.

The regular increase in the delta of the Po has been studied by Professor Marinelli. Comparison of the Austrian map of about 1821 with the records of surveys made in 1881 shows that the mean annual increase during those seventy years has been about three-tenths of a square mile; and from all known data it appears that the total increase during six centuries has been about 28 square miles.

The increase is continuing, and the Gulf of Venice is doomed in time to disappear. No immediate alarm is, however, to be excited, for Professor Marinelli calculates that between 100 and 120 centuries will elapse before the entire northern Adriatic will have become dry land.

A Sisk Worm of the Sea. Sisk is obtained from the shellfish known as the plana mysticaria, which is found in the Mediterranean. This shellfish has the power of spinning a viscid silk which in Sicily is made into a regular and very handsome fabric. The silk is spun by the shellfish in the first instance, for the purpose of attaching itself to the rocks. It is able to guide the delicate filaments to the proper place and then glue them fast, and if they are cut away it can reproduce them. The material which gathered (which is done at low tide), is washed in soap and water, dried, straightened and carded, one pound of the coarse filament yielding about three ounces of fine thread, which when spun, is of a lovely burnished golden brown color.

ART IN NATURE. A Turner sunset flickered on the moody, scarlet hills. And the valley had a Wordsworth air. The bubbling little brooklet ran in Tennysonian rills. And a Rosa Bonheur cow was grazing near.

THE ACORN AND THE DOME. Primal man, in rest one day. Beneath an oak tree marked where lay the acorn upon which the ground. And sudden inspiration found.

JOTTINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

NATURE OF RECENTLY FORMED STEEL RAIL POOL.

Situation So Far as the Mill Owners Is Concerned Has Been Simplified by the Organization of the Federal Steel Company—Good Spell of Cold Weather Needed to Erase Up the Anthracite Coal Trade—Part of D. and H. Canal Will Be Kept Open Says a Trade Paper.

"Since the old steel rail combination broke up in February, 1897, there has been no agreement among the rail mills, and for the first time in a number of years an open market has existed," says the Engineering and Mining Journal. "Prices recovered after the first heavy break, which followed the end of the combination and for nearly a year past have ranged not far from \$18 a ton at mill, which is \$10 less than the quotation which the associated companies maintained for over a year. The export business, which has grown to considerable proportions—223,783 tons in the year ending June 30, 1898—has been done at much lower prices though it is always difficult and usually impossible to get accurate figures on export orders. For some time past, however, negotiations have been in progress for a new agreement, which would again unite the rail mills and do away with competition in the business.

Though conducted very quietly, it is understood that these negotiations have been successful, and that an agreement has been reached on general terms and referred to a committee, which is now arranging the details. The situation has been simplified to some extent by the organization of the Federal Steel company, which brought together some of the elements which have previously opposed a new combination.

"It is understood that the new agreement provides for the control of the rail business by a central agency, which would probably be organized as a company and control all the rail mills under some lease or contract. This agency will make all sales and apportion the work to the mills; it will, of course, regulate prices, and will also have charge of the export business. Some increase on present quotations is expected; but it is said that the experience of the old combination will serve as a warning, and no attempt will be made to secure such unreasonable rates as were then charged. The report has it that about \$20 a ton at mill will be the price for 1899 contracts. At present costs and selling prices of raw iron and steel this is too high for rails, which are almost the simplest form of finished material.

"The export business, which will doubtless be done at lower rates, has assumed considerable importance in the trade, and promises to increase. In the past few weeks we have noted in our market columns export sales amounting to nearly 100,000 tons; and contracts for 40,000 or 50,000 tons are under negotiation."

"The hard coal trade needs a good spell of cold weather to bring any great increase of business or better prices," says a trade journal. "The companies, after carefully keeping production down all summer, when the demand was slight, now that winter is near have apparently abandoned the idea of control altogether, and are mining a lot of coal to sell at any price in the market. The October production was about 4,500,000 tons. Considering that last year, after production had been hampered by the strike, the October output was but about 5,000,000 tons, the present outlook is not encouraging.

"What the November output may be seems to be a matter of little importance. It is noteworthy that some of the roads that broke down the market last year, by piling on coal at cut prices, have apparently started after a tonnage record again, with a view to a secondary consideration. To keep things carefully in hand by agreements during the months when there is no demand, and as soon as winter buying is in sight to drop agreements and cut prices is certainly not good business policy. It demoralizes trade, makes dealers dissatisfied, and knuckles out profits for producers. If there is reason why concerns loaded down with coal lands that must make some sort of a showing to satisfy stockholders and be bolstered up by joint agreements, these agreements should be kept. Each concern should stand on its own merits, or else stand by its understanding with others.

"Trade in the west continues active, with prices not showing much improvement yet. The scarcity of box cars is felt more keenly, and chestnut coal is in very short supply at Chicago and hard to obtain. Receipts of coal at Duluth continue good, though not as heavy as last month, as docks are about full.

"In the east demand shows a trifling improvement. It is now a year winter that many consumers who delayed buying are afraid to wait much longer. Philadelphia business is reported fairly good, but at New York sellers await cold weather. Prices are away below circular figures and buyers

have things pretty much there own way. The top price for ordinary free burning white ash is about \$1.60 f. o. b. New York. Much is selling at about \$1.50 and some below that figure. Other prepared sizes are in proportion. The small sizes are quoted: Pea, \$2.10 @ \$2.40; buckwheat, \$1.99 @ \$1.90; rice \$1.20 @ \$1.50."

It is understood that the leading company, in view of the need of more powerful shifting engines, may order as many as forty. The matter is now in the hands of the head office and it is expected that the order may be placed at any time. They will be of the latest design and capable of handling twice as many cars as most of those now employed in that service.

A trial trip was made with coal trains between Palo Alto and Port Richmond, and in both instances the locomotives of the compound type hauled 60 loaded hoppers through to the falls of Schuylkill without assistance and made the run from Palo Alto to the latter place in about ten hours. This was the greatest number of cars that have ever been hauled by a single engine.

A good deal has been said recently in the New York papers about the abandonment of the Delaware and Hudson canal, which has for so many years been used to transport coal from Honesdale to the Hudson river at Rondout. It does not appear, however, that the partial disuse of the old waterway is going to make very much difference in the Delaware and Hudson company or others.

The company has for a number of years sent a large part of the anthracite coal from its mines to the market by railroad and a recent contract under which the charges for rail transportation have been reduced has made the canal more costly than the railroad. For several years past the shipments by way of Rondout have been gradually decreased until last year they were not over one-tenth of the company's coal production. Portions of the canal are difficult to maintain and these will be given up though a considerable section of it will be kept open to accommodate quarries and other industries along the line.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

MOTHERS

Read What CUTICURA REMEDIES Have Done for Skin-Tortured Babies. My little sister had cow-pox. She suffered terribly. Tried everything, no good. Scabs came off with her clothes, she was raw all over. CUTICURA SOAP cured her in three weeks. Mrs. ELIZA BOYE, 1219 4th St., Wash., D. C. Our little boy had Eczema in the most horrible state. His face was full of scabs, and parts of the flesh were raw. We used CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment), and in one week he was as good as ever. Mrs. J. C. FRENCH, 309 1st St., Brooklyn. I noticed a very red roughness on my boy's face. Doctors did no good. After using one box and a half of CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, it is entirely cured. Mrs. W. G. LOVE, 1913 Wilder St., Phila., Pa.

MOTHERS! Do you know that a warm bath with CUTICURA, a piece of emollient skin cream, will afford relief to your child's skin? Buy CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment) and use them as directed in your daily bath. Sold throughout the world. CUTICURA & C. CO., 211 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

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MERCEREAU & CONNELL 130 Wyoming Avenue. WANTED. Scrap Iron, Second-Hand Machinery, Old Metals, etc. We sell second-hand Boiler Tubes, Stacks, Tanks, etc., write us for anything in this line.

NATIONAL SUPPLY AND METAL CO. 700 West Lackawanna Avenue. E. Robinson's Sons Lager Beer Brewery Manufacturers of OLD STOCK PILSNER

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. CORP, Buckingham Valley, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

FLORE & BROOKS 211 Washington Ave. Court House Square.

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A Sale of Dress Goods So far reaching, so convincing in its money-saving arguments, that it will at once appeal to the economical instincts of every buyer of Dress Goods in the community.

At 25c the Yard All Wool Checks and Plaids, 38 to 44 inches wide, in the newest colorings. Easily worth 50c yard.

At 50c the Yard 40 to 45-inch Novelty and Plain Goods, an immense variety and rare value at 75c yard.

At 75c the Yard Silk and Wool Novelties in the newest effects in good wearing quality and elegant designs, all worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 yard.

A Silk Sale We have recently closed a purchase of several hundred yards of Fancy Silks in numerous styles, patterns and colors, at less than cost of manufacture. We will dispose of this lot in the quickest possible manner

At Seventy-Five Cents a Yard. They are worth from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a yard—nobby and exclusive checks and blocks for waists, skirts and linings. Sale opens this week.

Connolly & Wallace, 127 and 129 Washington Avenue.

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