

# COL. COURSEN ON FURLOUGH

## Serious Illness of His Wife Recalls Him to This City.

## THERE IS PLENTY OF TIME

## Work of Recruiting Companies to Regular Army Footing.

WILL NOT BE COMMENCED UNTIL IT IS DEFINITELY ASCERTAINED HOW MANY MEN ARE NEEDED. CUTE TRICK PLAYED BY THE SECOND BRIGADE TO ENABLE GENERAL WILEY'S COMMAND TO MAKE GODD SHOWING IN THE MUSTER OF VOLUNTEERING—NUMBER OF MEN IN EACH REGIMENT OF THAT BRIGADE WHO ARE WILLING TO GO TO THE FRONT.

From a Staff Correspondent. Camp Daniel H. Hastings, Mt. Gretna, Pa., May 3.—Colonel H. A. Coursen will return home on furlough tomorrow after the muster takes place and while there will debate and probably decide a question which regrettable circumstances have aroused. Whether or not he will give up his commission as commander of the Thirteenth regiment, Colonel Coursen's wife is ill, precariously ill. She was in a dangerous condition when she left home and since then has grown steadily worse. Today he received a message from Dr. Connell, saying that the attending physician responsible for the result of his continued absence.

Colonel Coursen will go to his wife's bedside tomorrow and if the physicians say to him that his leaving means a fatal shock he will stay there. He hopes to be able to convince her of what is generally accepted here as a certainty, that the Pennsylvania soldiers will never get past Washington and that he can run up and visit her frequently. If he is successful in this he will be able to save himself the sacrifice that is now threatened—the forsaking of his devoted regiment and the giving up of a colonel's commission in the regular army.

The recruiting agents at home will have near another week in which to complete their work. Word was sent to the regimental commanders today to the effect that the work of recruiting the companies up to the regular army footing will not be commenced until it is definitely ascertained how many additional men are needed.

Considering the slowness with which the task of physically examining the men and taking their descriptions, must necessarily proceed, it is safe to say that it will be a week yet before officers will be sent home to enlist and bring on the recruits.

Colonel Coursen said today that it would probably be Tuesday before the Thirteenth's recruiting officers would be dispatched. This means another two weeks at Mt. Gretna and in view of the news from the sea, it also means the possibility of not even a trip to Washington.

**SECOND BRIGADE TRICK.**  
The second brigade is not honorably entitled to all the credit that at a first glance appears to be due them from the showing made at today's muster.

The wily westerners in several of General Wylie's regiments allowed some of its members who did not intend volunteering, to stay behind in camp and filled in the breaches with recruits who came on with the companies to take advantage of the first opportunity to enlist. It was carried to extremes, however, and now the second, by general consent, is ruled out of the brigade race for the enlisting of the biggest percentage of its men.

Following is a summary of the regimental officers volunteering from the Second brigade and the total number company officers and enlisted men answering yes or no. The list is made up of only those answering on the field. The intention of men and officers on detail or away with leave cannot be learned until they report to their companies or commands.

**Fourteenth Regiment—Colonel Glenn,** Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Majors Nesbit and Thompson, Adjutant Douglas, Surgeon Johnson, Assistant Surgeons Emmerling and Brodes, Inspector of Rifle Practice McDonald, Chaplain McGuire, Battalion Adjutants McCoy and Lea. All company officers volunteered and of the enlisted 47 answered "yes" and 17 "no."  
**Sixteenth Regiment—Colonel Hillings,** Lieutenant Colonel Richards, Major Winsor and Reed, Adjutant Robertson, Quartermaster Corvin, Surgeon Johnston, Assistant Surgeons Thayer and Johnson, Chaplain Lewey, Battalion Adjutants Schelde. Every company officer and every one of the 49 enlisted men answered "yes."  
**Fifth Regiment—Colonel Burchfield,** Lieutenant Colonel Elder, Majors Kennedy and McNamara, Adjutant Fair, Quartermaster Bahrst, Surgeon Stayer, Assistant Surgeons Rutledge and Hayes, Inspector of Rifle Practice Caldwell, Chaplain Hartman, Battalion Adjutants Hayes and Stayer. All company officers volunteered and of the enlisted men 47 answered "yes" and 9 "no."  
**Eighth Regiment—Colonel Smith,** Lieutenant Colonel Rutledge, Majors Kay and Davis, Adjutant (vacant), Quartermaster Auland, Surgeon Wiley, Assistant Surgeon Miligan, Battalion Adjutants

officer and all of the 59 enlisted men on the field volunteered.  
**Fifteenth Regiment—Colonel Keyes,** Lieutenant Colonel Machingo, Major Crawford and Baker, Adjutant Packard, Quartermaster Buckholdt, Assistant Surgeons Martin and Wright, Inspector of Rifle Practice Caldwell, Chaplain Hayes, Battalion Adjutants Armstrong and Brown. All company officers and the 52 enlisted men volunteered.  
**Tenth Regiment—Colonel Hawkins,** Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, Majors Cuthbert and Blower, Adjutant Duncan, Quartermaster McCormick, Surgeon Sofy, Assistant Surgeons Coffey and McCormick, Inspector of Rifle Practice Noft, Chaplain Hunter, Battalion Adjutants Scott and Crowell. All company officers volunteered and of the enlisted men 53 answered "yes" and 17 declined.

**Battery B—Captain Hunt** and all lieutenants and every one of the 15 enlisted men answered yes.  
**Sheridan Troop—Captain Jones,** 54 enlisted men. Four refused.

### WHAT THIRD BRIGADE WILL DO

**There Will Be No Hesitation About Volunteering.**  
From a Staff Correspondent.

Camp Daniel H. Hastings, Mt. Gretna, Pa., May 3.—Today's action on the part of the Second brigade in mustering in 95 per cent. of its membership, has settled all question of a revolt or even a hesitation by the Third brigade in enlisting as fully as possible. If there ever was a possible intention of making a kick because of General Gobin's non-appointment, it is now removed. General Gobin, for some unexplained reason, has also changed front, and instead of the somewhat sulky spirit which was attributed to him earlier in the week, he is now all enthusiasm over the enlistment and has given what virtually amounts to orders to have the captains work for as full an enlistment as possible. The Second brigade surpassed the First, and General Gobin now anxiously desires that his command should excel the Second.

### WHAT COLONEL COURSEN SAID.

Colonel Coursen said this morning that his officers would not hold to the resolution declaring that they would not go out unless it was under General Gobin. The circumstances are changed, he said, and the general has now unmistakably indicated that any semblance of a revolt on his account will not only be displeasing to him, but will call for censures.  
The officers have been cautioned against officially urging their men to enlist and Colonel Coursen frowned upon a suggestion that the regiment should be canvassed and the non-volunteers left in camp before going out for muster, so that a grandstand showing might be made. Some of the commands of the second brigade are accused of having done this.  
Rumor has it that General Gobin will be re-commissioned and that he will be the only one of the brigadiers thus honored. Adjutant General Stewart gave it out today that when the soldiers went south they would go as a division and not in brigades or regiments as reported. This means that the stay at Mt. Gretna will be prolonged far past earlier expectations.

### AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.

That the possibilities of the future are not being ignored is attested by the manoeuvres on the various parade grounds daily. Instead of the fancy drilling and minstrel show movements which are wont to obtain at encampments, the men are being put through such tactics as pertain particularly to actual combat. Skirmishing in single open line is the favorite movement, the new weapons of warfare making closed-order fighting a thing of the past, except in repelling a bayonet or cavalry charge.  
It is not infrequent that the interesting sight presents itself of two commands that are being drilled at the same time on the big field come together and do battle with all the accompaniments of a real conflict except the blood. The fact that these manoeuvres are impromptu makes them all the more interesting. Long marches, bridge building, road making and striking camp are some of the drills that will follow the muster.  
It is raining slightly today, but not enough to be very disagreeable.

### NOT AFFECTED BY AGE LIMIT.

**Line Officers of the Thirteenth Are on the Right Side.**  
From a Staff Correspondent.

Camp Daniel H. Hastings, Mt. Gretna, Pa., May 3.—None of the line officers of the Thirteenth will be affected by the age limit, forty-five years, but one of the number, Second Lieutenant David W. Davis, of Company C, has decided, for good and sufficient family reasons, not to go into the regular army. With this single exception, the captains and lieutenants will all accept regular army commissions.  
Many a company that went out for muster yesterday expecting that its organization would volunteer, virtually, as a whole, heard as many as fifteen of its members answer "No." Five men in one of the companies of the state companies, one after the other said "No." It might have been the remarkable circumstance that five members of the same company whose names begin with the same or adjacent letters of the alphabet had made up their minds before coming on the field that they would not enlist. The more reasonable conclusion, though, is that some of them were influenced by the action of the other or others who preceded.

The appealing letter from mother or Mary, the contemplation of wife and children struggling for possibly two years on the remnants of a \$13 salary, the thought of a professional practice or business demoralized and destroyed after years of hard toil and struggling to build it up, the dread of the loss of an ardently earned position promising sure advancement towards the goal of success, these and numerous kindred considerations keep many a mind wavering until the very last moment and a "no" or a "yes" from the man, immediately preceding may do more to affect his decision than all the thought he expended on the question

since it first presented itself to him, maybe, twelve months ago. The Third brigade will make a better showing tomorrow than did the regiments mustered yesterday.  
**T. J. Duffy.**

### SCANTON MAN INJURED

**Received a Compound Fracture of Skull and Will Probably Die.**  
Lebanon, Pa., May 2.—Arthur Davis, of Scranton, received a compound fracture of the skull by being run over by a hand car on the mountain road today.  
He was a camp follower. He will probably die.

### WAR INCREASES IMMIGRATION.

**Belief in Europe That Many Positions Have been Vacated Here.**  
Washington, May 3.—Labor Commissioner Powderly called at the war department this morning to see Secretary Alger in behalf of a friend who seeks appointment in the volunteer army. While waiting to see the secretary the commissioner remarked that the prospects of the present war seemed to have had the effect of increasing the immigration to this country.  
Many of those who came believing that the enlisting of a great number of men in the army would have to be filled by others, and acknowledged they had come here, believing more work to be had because of the war. The figures for March show that the increase in immigration for that month over the corresponding period of the preceding year was 6,999.

### ARRESTED FOR AN ASSAULT.

**Two Lebanon Touches Cause the Death of a Chinaman.**  
Lebanon, Pa., May 3.—Charles Jenkins and Peter Lauer, both of this city, were arrested here today charged with assaulting Dong Long, a Chinese Chinaman, on the evening of April 29, at Tenth and Spring streets, Philadelphia. The Chinaman's skull was fractured and he died the next afternoon.

Jenkins admits his participation in the assault, but he refused to say who his companion was. Lauer is believed to be the other man, although the police are not fully satisfied and a third arrest was made later in the day. The accused men are confined in separate cells in the county jail and will be taken to Philadelphia Thursday morning.

### LEITER'S WAR MILLIONS.

**Great Operator Said to Be Interested in a Scheme to Corner July Wheat.**  
Chicago, Ill., May 3.—The war has made Joseph Leiter millions of dollars. In one month wheat has advanced 30 cents a bushel and Leiter, a young Chicago lawyer, has made a fortune. Leiter's estimated profits are \$2,750,000. He is preparing to go abroad.

The latest gossip is that he is interested with the elevator and flour kings, Peavey and Pillsbury, in a corner in July wheat in the northwest, and that July campaign there will end his work. He is not in July in this market except as a scalper.

### JONES DENIES IT AGAIN.

**National Committee Chairman Did Not Say Harry Would Be Expelled.**  
Washington, May 3.—Concerning the published statement that Senator Jones, Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, had expelled the name of William F. Harry, Republican, from the Democratic national committee, Senator Jones this evening said:

"I have expressed no such opinion to anyone at any time, neither privately nor for publication. There is not a word of truth in it."  
**GORED BY A YOUNG BULL.**  
**Narrow Escape from Death of a Farmhand.**  
Albany, May 3.—While John Kifer, a farmhand 55 years old, employed on the late Erastus Corning's farm at Kenwood, was taking a young bull to the barn this morning the animal turned on him without warning and gored him furiously.  
His groin on the left side was ripped open and he would have been gored to death had not his wife driven the bull off with a pitchfork. Kifer may not recover.

### POSTMASTER OF CUBA.

**Eben Brewer of Pittsburgh Will Organize the Service.**  
Washington, May 3.—The postmaster general today issued an order to establish postal service in the Cuban port first occupied by the United States and appointed Eben Brewer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., special agent of the department, to organize the work.  
The service will cover not only the army mail for troops ordered to Cuba, but all of the ordinary character for the territory temporarily under the authority of our army.

### ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

**One Hundred and Thirty-five Passes Have Been Issued.**  
Washington, May 3.—One hundred and thirty-five passes giving permission for correspondents of newspapers to accompany the army have so far been issued by Secretary Alger.  
One of these was to Mrs. K. B. Watkins, returning to Toronto newspaper, and is the only one issued up to this time to a representative of the gentler sex. Many other applications have been filed with the secretary.

### Surgeons of the Guard.

Harrisburg, May 3.—Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin by direction of Governor Hastings, issued commissions tonight to the surgeons in the Pennsylvania National Guard. The commissions expired the past two days by the army board at Camp Hastings. The physicians will begin tomorrow to examine the troops for muster into the United States service.

### New Newspaper Boat.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 2.—The Kate Spencer was chartered today by Associated Press as a dispatch boat at Key West. She is a mate of the Dauntless, now in service, and will aid in getting the news from some of the blockade. She is a fast boat.

### Lochiel Furnace Blown In.

Harrisburg, May 3.—The Lochiel furnace in this city, which has been idle for many years, is being put in running order to be blown in. The furnace will be started in a month to manufacture blast furnace gas for use of the Pennsylvania Steel company.

# GRAVE PROBLEMS OF THE VICTORY

**Question as to the Disposition of the Philippines.**  
THE UNITED STATES NOT ANXIOUS FOR MORE TERRITORY—DIFFICULTIES OF AN EXCHANGE OF THE ISLANDS—IT IS THE PURPOSE OF CONGRESS TO DRIVE THE SPANIARD FROM PORTO RICO ALSO.

Washington, May 3.—With the seizure of Manila a grave problem arises as to the disposition which shall be made of the new territory thus acquired by American valor. It is assumed that the chief at least will be retained as the fruits of the victory, and this would naturally carry with it the possession of the rest of the island. But the United States has not entered upon this war with the purpose of territorial aggrandizement in the far East, and there is no expectation in administration or congressional circles that the occupation will become permanent unless in the event of new complications. The islands, or so much of them as may be necessary to afford the American fleet in Asiatic waters a base of supplies, will certainly be held until the close of the war, but when the time comes for making dispositions of them there may be embarrassing circumstances to be considered.

It is proposed by Republican senators that the Philippines shall be exchanged with Great Britain for the Bahamas or for other British insular possessions in the West Indies, but it is quite probable that other European nations would object to a swap of this kind, which would insure Great Britain a predominant influence in the far East. It may be, therefore, that the United States will be obliged to maintain a protectorate over the Philippines. The islands cannot be given back to their transfer to Great Britain, Japan or any other power. The people are hardly able to govern themselves, and the United States will be obliged to see to it that they are not overgrown by an aggressive power. This is only one of the complications which are bound to arise out of the war.

**PURPOSE OF CONGRESS.**  
Congress is determined that the war shall not end until Spain shall have been driven out of the Western hemisphere. This means that Porto Rico must be abandoned as well as Cuba, and assurances have been given that the senate will not ratify any treaty of peace which does not promise the cessation of Porto Rico to the United States as an independent nation. It is not known that the president feels as strongly on this subject as some others, but the writer knows that a message has been conveyed unofficially from the White House to the British foreign office stating that the war will not be closed until Porto Rico or any other piece of American territory remains under the Spanish flag. It is believed that this policy will be acceptable to the American people, and that the administration would not be justified in waging a costly war for the liberation of Cuba and then leaving Porto Rico subject to Spain's control and liable to the same insufferable treatment which has made Spain's course in Cuba a stench in the nostrils of the world.

**SOME MEN OF MAINE.**  
**Many of Her Sons Prominent Outside of the Pine Tree State.**  
From the Sun.

Attention has been called recently to the prominent position taken by some residents of Maine in the affairs of the nation. In particular mention being made of Mr. Reed, the speaker of the house of representatives; Mr. Dingley, the Republican leader in the house; Senator Frye, who is chairman of the committee on foreign relations; and Mr. McLean, who is chairman of the committee on naval affairs. These conspicuous public representatives, however, do not exhaust the number of those Maine men who are very prominent just now in public affairs in the United States. The present governor of New York, Frank S. Black, is a Maine man, a native of the town of Limington, in York county, one of the two counties which is included in the congressional district of Speaker Reed, Cumberland county, which includes Portland, of which Mr. Reed is a native, being the other. George C. Perkins, of California, for whose post in the senate there is likely to be an active fight in the Golden State this year, is a native of Maine, born at Kennebunkport, in the same county of which Governor Black is a native. In the house, Congressman Hilborn, of the Oakland district of California, is a Maine man, as is the representative of the Minnesota district in Minnesota, Congressman Fletcher, who was born in Kennebec county, which includes the city of Augusta, of which Secretary Blaine was so long a resident. Congressman Knowles (home address, Dedwood), Populist representative of North Dakota, is a native of Maine, and served in the Fifteenth Maine regiment in the war. Maine has been largely represented in all the public departments of the government and by many conspicuous statesmen, though there has never been

# CARPETS. WALL PAPERS.



Some one has said, "Style is the dress of thought." Do you realize when one visits your home how the furnishings tell the character of the occupant? In one home you will find ordinary inoffensive styles, that's the "thoughtless" buyer. In another hideous colors and wonderful designs. That's the "careless" buyer. In another dainty, graceful designs, harmonious colors, the work of artistic people. Which will you choose?

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a president born in Maine. The first vice-president elected by the Republican party, Hannibal Hamlin, was a Maine man, and so was Mr. Blaine, the speaker of the house of representatives from 1869 to 1876, a time of great importance in the country's history. William Pitt Fessenden was a Maine man who succeeded Salmon P. Chase as secretary of the treasury before the close of the civil war. Horatio King, the late postmaster-general before the war, was a Maine man. Although Maine is the extreme northeastern star of the country and further every year from the centre of population, and although with the multiplication of states and the increase in the number of congressional districts, the voting strength of the state is relatively reduced, she is, in consequence of the aptitude of so many of her sons for public life, of greater influence in national affairs at present than at, perhaps, any previous time. Maine has but four congressmen and but six electoral votes, less than Arkansas or South Carolina, but her political influence is far-reaching, and this is in no respect due to the increase of population, for Maine is constantly losing her "gold stock" by emigration, whereas the newcomers into the state are, for the most part, French-Canadians, who are listless and indifferent, many of them, in the performance of their political duties or in the part which they take in public affairs.

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