

GEN. GOBIN IN CHARGE

He Formally Assumed Command of the Third Brigade.

APPOINTMENTS HE MADE

Infantrymen Surprised by the Troopers.

THEY WERE ON THEIR WAY BACK FROM THE POTOMAC WHEN THE CAVALRY SWOOPED DOWN UPON THEM—THE MAIN BODY OF THE ASSAULTING PARTY WAS COMPOSED OF SURRENDERED-TROOP COLOR BEARER WAS CAPTURED. GENERAL GRAHAM WITNESSED THE ENGAGEMENT.

Special from a Staff Correspondent. Camp Alger, Va., June 24.—The Second brigade, our immediate neighbors, received sudden orders this morning to pack up and proceed at once to Newport News. Before they could drop their canvas the order was countermanded and the remaining portion of General Duffield's brigade, a battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts, was given the preference. Wire-pulling in Washington, it is said, is responsible for the change.

General Gobin assumed command of the Third brigade today and announced Lieutenant A. Wilson Norris, of the Eleventh, as acting adjutant general and Lieutenant Nichols, of the Twelfth, as his acting quartermaster.

On the return from the march today the cavalry surprised the Third brigade just outside the camp and attempted to cut off the rear guard, attacking front and flank. The main body of the troopers were routed and penned in the woods, where they surrendered to Major Wood. The squad who attacked the flank were succeeded but for the timely arrival of Captain Corwin and Company H, who were sent back double-quick to reinforce the rear guard.

The troopers were vanquished and their color-bearer captured. General Graham witnessed the engagement from his quarters on the hill with a field glass.

OFFICERS PLEASED.

The Third brigade lads are highly pleased with their assignment to Major Gobin, and their officers are highly pleased with them. Their conduct was that of the true soldier all through and in every respect. Their successful resistance of the cavalry attacks, the endurance they displayed on the march, the intelligence with which they carried out the orders of their officers, their abstention from excesses of a mischievous nature (to put it lightly out of consideration for some brigades which previously made the trip), and, above all, the cheerful and uncomplaining manner in which they underwent the hardships of the march, saying by the zest which characterized their every act that they wanted the experience just as much as their superiors wanted that they should have it. "This is what we need," you would hear them say, "We ought to get this right along." And it would be said with a refreshing enthusiasm.

There is not a single particular in which the Third brigade did not excel every one of its predecessors on the practice march. In the morning particularly they were complimented most lavishly by Captain Fish, who had charge of the attacking cavalry. In conversation with Major Wood he said: "I never saw a line guarded so well. We could not approach any part of it at any time on the march. I am sure the results would have been disastrous to us had we tried it."

THE FOURTH CAPTURE.

There was a fourth trooper captured it later developed, and it was a very gratifying capture for the prisoner proved to be the tantalizing fellow who dogged the rear of the line all the way from Falls Church to the Palisades. The capture was made by Captain Robling and Company C, as soon as the brigade sighted its camping place Major Wood, who had charge of the exterior guard, dropped them back to the bridge to establish an outpost and a picket line across the Potomac valley.

Mr. Trooper, from the top of the Palisades, saw his own comrades camped at the end of the bridge and the infantry column winding along the opposite shore, some distance up the river. He thought the coast was clear and rode incautiously along the picket right into the midst of a squad of Robling's men, who had discovered him some distance off and secreted themselves by the roadside to await his coming. He was much chagrined when he found himself surrounded and taken prisoner within sight of his camp. He was paroled on condition that he would walk to his own camp leading his horse, confessing to his comrades that he had been made prisoner.

One of the prisoners taken by the rear guard was brought before Major Wood, and questioned. He refused to talk. Major Wood told him if he didn't talk he would have to walk. "No, talk," said the prisoner, smiling good-naturedly.

HAD TO WALK.

"Must walk then," replied the major with an equally gracious smile. The prisoner was dismounted and had to trudge under guard in all the dust the five miles that remained to be covered.

"That was big game you captured, major," remarked Doctor Merriam, when the camp had been reached. "Did you know him?" queried the major.

"Know him? Why, yes. That was Cochrane, of Brooklyn, surgeon of



Troop C. He's one of the most eminent physicians in Greater New York. "And my horse," said the major with a regretful look, "licked me enough dust in his face to bury him once every mile we traveled."

The camp was pitched on a knoll, well back from the Potomac and separated from the river by the Chesapeake canal. About a hundred men, bathing and few of the men took the trouble of going over to the river. All afternoon and during the early part of the evening the 2,000 soldiers fairly lived in the water, sometimes as many as 500 being in at the same time. When a canal boat would come along they would play at capturing Spanish fleets, swarming all over the boat, taking full control and running it up as far as the dock, where it would be put through and turned over to the astonished captain and his crew, who invariably entertained the lark quite as much as the soldiers.

In the evening the Thirtieth's band gave a concert, which included two cornet solos by Chief Musician Miles and concluded with "America," the soldiers singing and the band accompanying.

GOSSIP OF THE CAMP.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Camp Alger, Va., June 25.—When the Thirtieth started for the Potomac yesterday morning it had 888 men and was led by six sets of pieces accompanied by a drum corps of eleven members. It made a truly formidable looking command, a company now having the appearance of what was in national guard days considered a fairly respectable sized battalion. With the exception of about half a hundred men, the full strength of the regiment was represented at the inspection yesterday morning. Several of the companies had their full complement in the field, not considering those on guard or special duty, and none of them lacked more than ten men.

Twelve sets of four in double rank was the front that most of the companies presented. Seven sets of fours was the most that was possible under the national guard formation of sixty men and three officers and as it was such that a full company was to be seen first in six sets of fours was what usually made up a company front at home. There isn't a street in Scranton on which the regiment could under its present dimensions, march "company front."

Appended is the report of Lieutenant M. C. Butler, Jr., son of the major general, who conducted yesterday's inspection of the Thirtieth:

Camp Alger, Va., June 21, 1898. To the Adjutant General, First Division, Second Army Corps.

Sir: Pursuant to verbal instructions from the division commander, I have the honor to submit the following report: I inspected the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment. This regiment has received 18 new Springfield rifles since its arrival at Camp Alger and regulations for 25 new sets of uniforms have been submitted for issue to replace those, 28 in number, that have been condemned. I inspected all the guns of this command, the same as in all the other commands, and find that the guns that are not now are very much worn, and the breeches rather loosely attached, and in most cases the boxes of the barrels are very much rusted. It is doubtful if they will be very effective as firearms for any length of time. They should all be replaced as possible with new guns. Ammunition on hand, 3,500 rounds.

Involved have been received for web belts for extra command. Recruits expected today to fill the regiment to full strength. There are only two battalions of four companies each in this regiment. There are forty-eight men not fully equipped. Full complement of shelter tents, requisition for all ordnance submitted. Tents good. Camp well policed. Sanitary precautions strictly observed. Discipline fair. Good. Sentinels not well instructed in orders.

Very respectfully,

M. C. Butler, Jr., Lieut. 1 Cav. A. D. C., Acting Insp. Div.

The inspection was no inspection at all. Lieutenant Butler simply passed along the lines, stopped long enough in front of a man to take a hasty glance into the open chamber of his rifle and then passed on to the next. One company was inspected in less than five minutes. The fact that the men were not fully equipped possibly led the inspector to forego a real inspection and merely go through the report in casual way. The data which the report contains was furnished by Quartermaster Cox. The adverse criticism on the guards was to be expected.

The Thirtieth details recruits for the most part to do this work by way of instruction, it being virtually impossible to teach this branch of the business except by actual experience, as was illustrated last night by a Sixth Massachusetts man who forgot the countersign after sticking his gun in the ground and telling the halted man not to leave. There he returned, ran down to the guard house to find out what the commander of the guard had said the countersign was.

The soldier boys are again welcome guests in many bars. The threatened prosecution of saloon keepers for selling liquor to men in uniform is a thing of the past. Last night a general order was sent out to all the police precincts, directing that saloon keepers be advised that they will not be interfered with in the sale of liquor to soldiers. The reason stated in the order is that application was made to the district attorney's office for a warrant for violation of the law of 1861, and the warrant was refused.

This whole question has been brought up by the action of the district judicial authority, who decided that the law of '61 could be enforced now, though it has lain dormant for a generation. The enforcement of this law does not come within the purview of the district authorities at all. The general excise law of the district, enacted in 1892, has a

provision for the enforcement of that law by the district authorities. The law of '61 is a federal statute, and its enforcement devolves upon the federal authorities, and prosecutions under its provisions must be conducted by the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia. Mr. Davis has not officially expressed himself as to the present validity of the law of '61. Many lawyers of the city claim that the act providing for a general regulation of the sale of liquor, passed in 1892, operated to repeal the law of '61.

A test case was attempted in the police court yesterday, but its character was such that Mr. Mulloony, the assistant district attorney, declined to make a test on the evidence offered. John King, a stranger in the city, was arrested for giving liquor to some soldiers. When searched at the station a pistol was found on him. He was tried for carrying concealed weapons, and sent to jail for three months. Mr. Mulloony maintained that the man was sufficiently punished by this term of imprisonment, and was not to be made a martyr of the liquor law. King is without means, and could not employ counsel to present his side of the liquor case, as should be done in a test case.—Washington Post.

The recruits are doing remarkably well, the majority of them being already in their company ranks. Many of them by reason of connection with quasi-military societies were quite proficient in the foot movements and some others who had been members of the guard or other military organizations that drilled with rifles were found to be good enough to take a place in the ranks at once. The number of raw recruits, those of the proverbial hay-foot, straw-foot kind was found to be very small. Inside of two weeks, if there are no serious interruptions, the Thirtieth will be with the best of them in every respect.

It is the intention to keep the drum corps intact by detailing them as orderlies. Requisition has been made for sixteen instruments and as soon as they arrive the corps will be increased to that number. The band will consist of twenty-one members and a chief musician. New instruments will be supplied by the government. With Thomas Miles, Bauer's superb corneter, as chief musician, it is safe to say that the corps will not be far from first place in the division in the matter of music. All three regiments of the Third brigade now have bands. There is also a well defined rumor that the old Third Brigade band, of Pottsville, has offered to accompany General Graham in his present command and that it has been accepted.

Mrs. John W. Kambek, wife of Captain Kambek, of Company B, has returned home after a visit of two weeks.

Private Samuel R. Jenkins, of Company F, yesterday received his discharge papers and returned to his home in Steeple, Dauphin county. He was discharged for disability, his eyes having become affected so seriously that there is danger of his losing his sight. He will go to Philadelphia for treatment at once.

First Lieutenant Harry P. Decker, of Company F, was Wednesday granted a seven-day leave of absence to visit relatives in Virginia.

Lieutenant Zolinski, designer of the Yeovine, is visiting the camp. He has been recalled from retirement by the navy department.

T. J. Duff.

CONVENTION AT CLARK'S GREEN.

Attended by Representatives of Baptist Young People's Union.

Delegates from the several churches of the Abington association of the Baptist church, representing the Baptist Young People's union of each church assembled in a monthly rally yesterday at the church at Clark's Green. Two sessions were held, one in the afternoon, and the other in the evening. Luther Keller, retiring president, presided at the afternoon session, and Rev. J. D. Williams, of Peckville, in the evening.

After the delegates had assembled a short business session was held. Routine business was considered and officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows: Professor E. Hulley, of Factoryville, president; Dr. B. G. Reddoe, Scranton, vice president, and Rev. A. B. O'Neil, Danmore, secretary-treasurer. The coming national convention was also discussed.

The business concluded papers were read, and after each a general discussion followed. The subjects and participants were as follows: "Prayer and Praise," Rev. Thomas De Gruchy, Scranton; "Young Baptist in Relation to Our Denominational Gatherings," Rev. J. R. Ellis, Blakely; "Young Baptists in Relation to Other Denominations," Rev. A. Bergen Browe, Waynesville. Reports from the various senior and junior unions in the association followed, after which adjournment was made for supper. The members of the Clark's Green society entertained.

In the evening the session was opened with song service by the choir. Rev. J. D. Williams, the chairman, gave a short talk on "The Baptists in History." Rev. W. J. Guest, of Jersey, preached an eloquent sermon upon "The Logic of Baptism." The two sessions were well attended and proved very interesting.

A PATRIOTIC GATHERING.

Took Place at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Benson.

The home of Edward Benson, on Gibson street, was the scene of a patriotic gathering Thursday evening, when the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the breeze. Patriotic songs were sung by about fifty children who rallied round the flag immediately after the fireworks were set off, after which all the children partook of refreshments, which were placed on tables along the porch, under the supervision of Mrs. Benson.

The oldest members of the party were Charles J. Hinkley, of 462 Irving street; Charles J. Feeney, of 315 Irving avenue, and Della Huddy, of 725 West Market street, were granted marriage licenses yesterday by Clerk of the Courts Daniels.

YOUNG-POTTER NUPTIALS.

Ceremony Performed at the Home of the Bride's Uncle.

The marriage of William Young and Miss Frances Mabel Potter took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of the bride's uncle, M. T. Keller, 1527 Washington avenue. Miss Elsie Keller was bridesmaid, and William Potter, the bride's brother, was groomsmen. Rev. R. B. Bulglin, of the Christian church, performed the ceremony, and his wife, Mrs. Bulglin, played Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bridal party entered the drawing room.

A wedding dinner was enjoyed by a select circle of friends, and Mr. and Mrs. Young left on the 2:28 p. m. Erie

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Boys' Clothing for Today.

THE "DEWEY SUIT" 97c. A great bargain for a great outfit. Full navy regulation suit, blouse style, button to neck with gilt buttons, white braid and standing collar; long pants with braid down sides and Jack Tar hat. size 3 to 12. Today's price... 97c

WASH SUITS for boys 3 to 10 years—linen crash, linen checks, white duck and striped Galatea. Not a suit of them worth less than \$1.25, many of them were \$2.00. Today's price... 87c

KNEE PANTS, washable, sizes 3 to 12 years, made up with strong bands, for rough and ready summer wear. Today's price... 23c

TWO-PIECE SUITS—Just 87 of them, in all-wool chevots, cassimeres, blue serge and mixed fabrics; sizes from 9 to 15 years. Not a suit but that is worth \$4. Many of them have been \$5. Today's price... \$2.48

Phenomenal Values in Handkerchiefs. Ten styles of Ladies' Kerchiefs—all pure linen, hand drawn, embroidered edges, initial, hemstitched edges, etc., worth 17c 25c and 35c. Today's price... 17c

Twelve styles in men's plain white hemmed and colored hemmed borders. Newest patterns. Worth 10c and 12 1/2c. Today... 3 for 25c

Ladies' White Pique Puff Scarf and Pure Linen Collar for... 25c

Sold a thousand of them last Saturday—could have sold 500 more. But we've plenty for today. Puffs are made of fine white pique—and you'll pay fifty cents for poorer ones in other stores. Collars are of genuine 2100 linen, and come in a variety of new styles. The puff and collar together today for... Twenty-Five Cents

Men's Furnishing's for Today.

Fancy Bosom Shirts that always sell for 50c. Today's price... 29c

Soft Negligee Shirts, with attached collars, were 50c. Now... 35c

The celebrated Pure "Peyser" Collars—here and here only at... 10c

Men's Balbriggan Summer Underwear—shirts with long and short sleeves; were 50c. Now... 39c

All of our high grade 50c. Neckwear, including Four-in-Hands, Tecks, Puffs, Ascots, etc., all new and beautiful goods. Today's price... 39c

Phenomenal Values in Good Shoes

Ladies' \$1.50 Button and Lace Shoes... 99c

Ladies' \$2 and \$3 Prince Alberts and Button Oxfords... \$1.17

Men's \$1.25 Working Shoes... 98c

Misses' \$1.50 Tan Shoes... 98c

Boys' \$1.50 Solid Shoes, lace... 98c

Today's Big Bargains

SHOES and OXFORDS Russet and Black, For Every Body. PRICES WAY DOWN.

MYER DAVIDOW, the Cheapest Shoe and Trunk House, 307 Lackawanna Avenue. N. B.—Twelve salespeople to wait upon you.

BASE BALL NATIONAL LEAGUE ATLANTIC LEAGUE EASTERN LEAGUE. Lists of teams and scores for various baseball leagues.

and Wyoming Valley train for New York. The groom is in the employ of Jonas Long's Sons.