GOB INWILL NOT SEEK ACTIVE DUTY

flis Men Have Not Yet Reached a Proper State of Experience and Discipline.

ALMOST HALF OF HIS BRIGADE IS COMPOSED OF RECRUITS AND AS THERE IS NO URGENT NEED OF SENDING THEM OUT HE PREFERS TO GIVE THEM TIME TO GET INTO PROPER SHAPE-AN EXTENSIVE REVOLT AMONG PRISONERS FROM THE SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Special from a Staff Correspondent. Camp Alger, July 15.—I had a long talk today with General Gobin on the possibilities of the Third brigade getting into action. He said that while there was no one more anxious than he to get to the front, he would not seek an assignment to active service until such time as he felt satisfied he had an army. "I have a body of men," he said, "who will make as good soldiers as the country can turn out, they are progressing in soldierly discipline in a most gratifying manner, but until they are disciplined it is not my desire that they should be put to the terrific test that only the disciplined can hope to undergo without disastrous results."

A big percentage of the brigade, almost half, he went on to say, is made up of recruits, many of whom never as much as fired a blank cartridge from a rifle. If there was a necessity of their jumping into action it would put a different phase to the case, but when no such condition exists, it is not only unwise but a wrong to ask to have them accepted for work at the front

Incidentally attention might be called to the fact that General Shafter very emphatically directed that none of the volunteer regiments, with one exception, the Second Massachusetts, should be allowed in the firing line that now surrounds Santiago, or that was surrounding it when the last dispatches were received. The Second Massachusetts was fully equipped and of the maximum strength when it first took the field. The other regiments, or at least those with which I am familiar, were like the Thirteenth, made up in a great part of recruits. Their officers represented that they were ready to go into active service. Possibly they were, but in the light of no explanation of General Shafter's order, it is fair to presume that the officers in question allowed their enthusiasm to get the better of their judgment and discretion. Two of the regiments that went from this camp were under fire in the early fighting before Santiago. Neither of them is the Second Massachusetts.

It is now very probable that the Thirteenth will not move to its new camp site for a week at least. Contrary to reports received at brigade headquarters the preparations at Crittenden farm for the reception of the soldiers are far from complete. Instead of two wells being sunk and another under way, it developed, upon investigation yesterday, that only one is completed and operations have not even begun on the second. Wednesday morning when the Eighth regiment had its baggage wagons loaded and companies formed for the march to the new camp site an orderly came dashing into camp with instructions from corps headquarters to postpone the moving until further orders.

WELLS NOT SUNK.

At the eleventh hour, it appeared the discovery was made that the artesian well contractors had not progressed with their work as far as they had promised and a halt was or dered until it could be ascertained whether or not there was sufficient water to accommodate the needs of the one regiment. A hurried investigation was made, and when it was found that one well was in operation permission was given the Eighth to proceed on its journey.

Last night it was decided not to send any more troops to the new camp until another well, at least, has been The contractors, who were called in consultation, said they would be unable to begin work on the second well before Saturday or Monday It will require three days and possibly a week to finish the work, so it can be seen that the remaining two regiments of the brigade are destined to stay in their present location for some time to

Owing to the inconvenience that will ensue from having the brigade so widely scattered there was talk last night of ordering the Eighth to return, but be accommodated at the new camp for a couple of weeks yet it is not at all that the Eighth will be brought back here until such time as all three regiments can be moved at

SINKS CLOSED UP.

The Twelfth regiment's camp is laid out at right angles with the Thirteenth's, the rear of its second batta lion facing the left of the Thirteenth's headquarters and non-com streets. With utter disregard for the health of their neighbors the Twelfth people located their sinks along the edge of or no annoyance resulted, but as time wore on the sinks became a nuisance and it was suggested to Colonel Coryell that he have them moved to some other part of his camp. He said he would, but he didn't. Complaints were made time and again, but the only rematter in the morning. Lately the nuisance became positively unbearable and a demand was made for their removal. The demand was as ineffectual as the preceding complaints, requests

and suggestions. Last Monday morning the Third brigade went away on a practice march. It so happened that Lieutenant Colonel Mattes, of the Thirteenth, was appointed corps officer of the day on the pre-vious evening to serve twenty-four hours. One of the duties of the office is to abate all nuisances, and the officer can do that same summarily if he so sees fit. Colonel Matter saw fit to abate the Twelfth's sink nulsance, and he proceeded to do it forthwith. First he went to the officer left in charge of the Twelfth's camp, Lieutenant Staier, of Company D. and formally notified him that the sinks in question were a nulsance in the opinion of the corps officer of the day, and consequently would have to be removed. Lieutenant Staier thought to stand off Colonel Mattes until Colonel any flaw in it was condemned, and the Coryell would return, by pleading that he did not have any men on hand, except those left behind as guards, and self. sequently could not obey the direc-

tions. Colonel Mattes said if that was the only trouble it could be easily overcome, and, to the great chagrin of Twelfth's lieutenant, Colonel Mattes said he would send him some men. and, sulting the action to the word, ordered a detail from the corps' fatigue squad to fill in the sinks, remove their coverings and police the grounds.

WERE VERY ANGRY.

When the Twelfth got back from the practice march and learned what had been done, it was exceeding wroth, and its commander threatened all manner of mischief.

Colonel Coryell has since cooled down. The cooling process began when, in answer to his letter, he received word from corps headquarters that Colonel Mattes had acted with knowledge of headquarters, that his work was afterwards officially approved. The Thirteenth regrets that it has gotten into bad odor its neighbors from down the state, but it consoles itself with the reflection that between two odors it chose the

The Sixth Pennsylvania, recruited from the counties about Philadelphia, and from the city proper, is also having its troubles. Fourth of July, it will be remembered, about 200 of the regiment had to be rounded up by a battalion of infantry and troop of cavalry and taken back into their camp. Colonel Schall ran up to his home in Philadelphia to spend the Fourth, leaving the regiment in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Shenton. Wishing to be liberal with the men, out of regard for the day, Colonel Shenton intimated to the captains of the different companies that there would be but little restrictions placed on the men that day, and if any of them cared to go to town the permission would not be difficult to

Whether it was that the captain misquoted the lieutenant colonel or that the men concluded to take the proverbial thirty-five inches has not developed, but be that as it may, some two hundred or more of the men started out from the camp in a body for Washington. When they reached the pike leading to Falls Church they encountered the corps commander driving towards camp. He ordered them to return, after making his identity known, but they told him to go to. Then he summoned the battalion of infantry and troop of cavalry and ordered that they be pursued and placed under ar-

PRISONERS REVOLTED.

When Colonel Schall returned he placed 157 of the offenders under guard with a penalty of ten days of police duty. Last Tuesday the prisoners were put at hautboy work and refused to perform the task. Colonel Schall ordered them back into confinement and put a strong guard about them, intending to keep them in prison on short fare until they gave in. Last night they revolted, broke out of the guard house and started on a march through the camp, bearing red flags, shouting and cursing and carrying on in general in the most riotous way. They even went so far as to parade past General Graham's headquarters shouting taunts and acting in a most disrespectful manner. Once more a guard was sent to cor-

ral them and until late in the night the camp and its surroundings were being scoured for the mutinous crowd. One gang of them which eluded the guard came into the Thirteenth's camp and began to raise ruction. Before they had proceeded far, however, a body of the pursuers arrived and swooped down on them. A number were cap-tured, but the most of them took to their heels and the last seen of them they were heading for the woods with the provost guard giving chase. When they will be called upon to face a courtmartial and if the leaders can be picked out they will be made to feel the severity of army law. Just what incites the mutinous spirit of the men can not be explained. They are not toughs by any means, and many of them are old guardsmen connected with exemplary ompanies.

It is not because of any unpopularity of the officers, for Colonel Schall is fairly revered by his men and Lieutenant Colonel Shenton, who resigned because of the disgrace which the first outbreak brought upon him, is likely to be reinstated through a petition from the men of the regiment asking him to request permission to withdraw his resignation and praying General Gobin to grant the request should Colonel Shenton be prevailed upon to make it. From all appearance it is simply a case of downright mischievous deviltry T. J. Duffy.

GOSSIP OF THE CAMP.

Special from a Staff Correspondent. Camp Alger, Va., July 15.-Private Charles Koehler, of Company F, accidentally stabbed himself in the leg no action was taken. If it is seen that Wednesday. He was carrying his baythe Thirteenth and Twelfth can not onet unsheathed in his belt and while rising from a reclining position the point of it caught him in the left leg just above the knee entering the flesh for nearly an inch. Surgeon Banchard dressed the wound in the regimental hospital and allowed him to go to his tent, considering the case too trival to send to the division hos-

pitalti Mrs. Hastings and Mrs. McCormick wives, respectively, of the governor and state attorney general visited the Pennsylvania brigade yesterday. The newly created office of commis-

sary sergeant was filled yesterday by the appointment of Private Wormser, the Thirteenth's camp. At first little of Company G, who has been attending to the duties of the position as a

Privates Benjamin Lewis and James E. Tighe, of Company H, returned last night from a week's furlough. Chaplain Stahl preached last night at the Salvation Army tent on invitasuit was a promise to attend to the tion of Major Edith Marshall. The chaplain has also busied himself lately distributing tracts sent by Dr. A. D. Dean and the Young Women's Christian association and spiritual ong books, contributed by Mrs. H. M. Bookstaver.

> Private Wallace K. Huntzberger, of Company D, was headquarters orderly yesterday.

Lieutenant Berry, of Company B. was officer of the day yesterday, and Lieutenant Foote, of Company D, commander of the guard.

Major Wood was division officer of the day yesterday and Captain Kambeck, of Company B, served in a simliar capacity for the brigade. Private Learned, of Company H.

Third. New York, who is a resident of Scranton, was yesterday stricken with typhoid fever and removed to the Fort Myer hospital.

The regiment is now completely equipped with good guns, the most of them new. Every old gun that had work was most thoroughly done because Quartermaster Coxe did it him-

The First Connecticut and Second



Carolina are on their way hither to become a part of the First division. They will be brigaded with the Third

Private Burkhouser, of Company B, has been called home by a telegram stating that his father was seriously injured.

Company D was detailed yesterday o act as an escort at the funeral of Captain William Carpenter, of the Ninth United States infantry, who died in Washington and was buried in

Arlington cemetery. Corporal George Auranger and Private Bennett Sparks, of Company E, left today for a week's visit at their homes in Carbondale. Musician F. V. Trumbower, of the same company, is spending a seven-day vacation in Scranton

Private Frank Bailey, of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, who ran amuck through his regiment with a big knife in his hand, threatening officers and men, was tried by court martial and given six months' imprigonment and dishonorable discharge. Mr. and Mrs. George Ward, of Halistead, are visiting their son, Private Ward, of Company G.

Private James A. Corbett, of Comany C, is home on a furlough. Principal Musician Jack Hayes

iome on a seven-day leave. The board of survey, of which Captain Derman is a member, appointed by General Butler to pass upon the condition of certain alleged unserviceable clothing issued to the Sixty-fifth New York, has recommended that the whole issue be condemned and returned

to the contractors. Major C. R. Parke is back from a

week's absence. It is apparent that General Graham has awakened to the fact that the discipline of the corps in general is not what it ought to be. Yesterday a circular was issued calling attention to misconduct of soldiers in Washington and on the way to and fro, directing that hereafter captains recommend for passes only such of their men as they can vouch for. Captains will be held responsible for the conduct of their men when out of camp as well as in the lines. The circular copoludes by saying the pass privilege will be suspended entirely if the complaints from Washington do not cease,

Lieutenant Burkehouse sat up and smoked a cigar yesterday. The other sick men in the Thirteenth are also doing nicely. Musician Tenny has resumed his place in the band and Private Greenburg, of Company A, has recovered from his attack of hysteria.

One of the officers of the Thirteenth today received from home a copy of Tuesday's Tribune with a pencil mark around a raragraph commenting on General Gobin's aversion to pomposity and mentioning how refreshing was his conduct "after a two months' experience with the gold-tassel fellows." person at a distance might with a straining effort infer that the paragraph was meant to apply locally, but no such inference would be possible here, where all that was said of General Gobin's democracy would unreservedly be applied to the former com-mander of the Third brigade and his staff. No one here saw even the possibility of misinterpreting the paragraph until the marked paper was passed around and joked about. Admitting the possibility of the article being misconstrued it might not be amiss to say direct that the former brigade officers are not in the category that was included in "gold-tassel fellows."

T. J. Duffy. ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The following letter has been received by Michael O'Boyle, of Archbald, from Walter Burke, of that place, who is on board the United States steamship Pompey. The letter is as follows: U. S. S. Pompey. Cardenas, Cuba, July 2, 1898.

Friend Michael—I received your letter at the Brooklyn navy yard and was glad to hear from home. We left the yard to hear from home. We left the yard the next day for Lambert's Point and took on supplies for the fleet. Then we sailed for Key West, a journey of five days. Our captain was III, and he died just as we sighted the Keys. At Key West we buried him with all military honors, and I had the honor of being one of the pall-bearers. Our next captain. Mr. Miller, ame on board June 7, then we imme diately proceeded to Havana, reported to the commander-in-chief of squadron, and were stationed at Cardenas with orders to intercept every vessel that hove in

Now we have lots of excitement chasnews-not war news for we hear nothing else but that here. The Mangrove is go-ing to Key West today. She will take this letter, for this is the only chance we have to send mail. We are in luck when we see a vessel going to or coming from Key West, Well, good-bye! Remember me to my friends and give my love to my family. Walter Burke,

William P. Williams, son of W. J. Williams, of Wilkes-Barre, and a nephew of Congressman Morgan B. Williams, is a gunner at one of the 13-inch guns in the forward turret of the battleship Indiana and has sent home an interesting letter of the part the Indiana took in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. He

"Sunday was the day of all days. About 10 in the morning on July 2, the Spanish fleet showed their noses out of Spanish fleet showed their noses out of the harbor. We were the first to see them and we didn't do a thing to them. They are burning yet. We have the credit of three of them, one cruiser and two torpedo boats. Millions of dollars went up in smoke. We were hit only once and no damage was done. It was the greatest battle ever known. The monitor battle wasn't in it with this one. "We have nearly 300 prisoners on this marines in the water 2

have had a great deal of hardship, but we can stand it all for such a victory. They say that Dewey's men got \$800 apiece for the fight at Manila. If that is true then we should get twice that much. There was only one man killed and six were wounded. About 1,500 Span-lards were token prisoners. The remaind-er were killed or drowned. It was a hard sight to witness. We put out life hears sight to witness. We put out life boats all night in the hope of saving some un-fortunates and I was in one of the boats. fortunates and I was in one of the boats. I fancy that I can yet hear the groans of the dying. This will be our last fight here. We will make a run up to the town and help the army. The next place is Porto Rico, but that will be easy. We will have no strong fleet to run up against. Everything will come our way from now on. I will sleep in my hammock for the first time in two weeks."

E. D. Nichols, of Wilkes-Barre, has arrived home from Washington, where he went with a committee composed of prominent men to petition President Mc-Kinley to abolish the canteens in the United States army. The president granted this committee a hearing, said Mr. Nichols, and on Thursday forencen I met the other two committees with which the other two committees with west. the other two committeemen in Wash-ington and we proceeded to the white house. The president was closeted with the secretary of war, secretary of the navy and adjutant general, and for that eason we were detained about one hour, We were finally ushered into the presence of the president and the secretary of war, and were greeted very coldially by the president and Secretary Alger. We pre-sented the matter and the resolutions to the president, and both he and the secretary of war gave us courteous and attentive hearing. The president in his reply said that he and the secretary of war were giving the question very serious attention, with the idea of minimizing or destroying the use of alcohol in the army, and that they had sent for General. and that they had sent for General Brooke, of Camp Thomas, Chickamaura, to consult with him in regard to the matter. What he said we look upon as be-ing words of encouragement to the oppo-nents of the army canteen. The president looks remarkably well-better than one would suppose in these trying times."

In view of the excellent opportunity now presented by the had condition of the Cuben roads, the quartermaster's department has decided to try a wagon specially designed for had roads that has been urged upon the notice of the authorities. This vehicle is produced in a western factory and has been used with success of several years on farms of the west and middle west. The wheels ary low and made of three thicknesses of two-inch cak, thus presenting a running face six inches bread. The front axie is face six inches bread. The front axie is shorter than the rear one, so that the tread of the front wheels comes inside that of the rear vincels. Through this device the total running surface of the wagon is 24 inches, a feature that will commend itself at once to anyone who has driven over heavy reads. Two hundred of these wagons are now at Tampa. ready for transportation to Cuba. If the trial proves successful, a large weight will be taken from the minds of the transportation authorities, for one of the most difficult problems in army movements is the forwarding of supplies. by muddy roads, such as now are found in Cuba.

The wisdom of Chief Engineer Melville in fitting out a repair shop for use in the squadron off Cuba is shown in nearly ail letters that come from the officers on the station. Already a dozen war vessels have been in the Vulcan's hands for one cause and another, which, if the repair ship had not been near, would have necessitated a trip to the mainland or service in crippled condition. The usefulness of the Vulcan has not been limited to steam engineering repairs, but has extended as well to construction and ord-nance work. She has remedied the damage to the hull of Commodore Watson's flagship, the Newark, caused by collision flagship, the Newark, caused by collision with the Dolphin, and, among other odd jobs, two shafts for six-inch gunmounts, essential to the use of those weapons, have been made in her shops. The Vulcan has blacksmithing, machine shop, boiler making and other complete outlits aboard that permit work of any reason-able magnitude to be undertaken su-perior to the capacity of shops at many small ports and surpassed alone by the larger navy yards.

One of the most interesting and im portant places in Chickamauga is the great bakery which supplies bread for General Brooke's army. This bakery is the largest of its kind in the world. Of course there are hundreds of bakeries all over the country that are larger, but none of this size where bread is baked exclusively. An enormous quantity of flour is consumed in a day. At present over 50,000 loaves, or rations, as they are termed, are turned out every twenty-four hours. The bakery is operated four hours. The bakery is operated night and day to meet the demand. One force goes on at 12 o'clock noon and works until midnight, when they are relieved by the second shift. About 200 barrels of flour are used at the bakery every twenty-four hours. Much of the work is done by machinery but the greater part of it is done by hand. Over 100 persons are employed at the bakery.

Colonel Dougherty, of the Ninth regi-ment, has recommended the following to Governor Hastings for appointment: Robert Mercur, of Wilkes-Barre, to be captain of Company L. Ninth regiment Second Lieutenant Connelly, of Company C. Pittston, to be first lieutenant of Company C. to fill vacancy caused by promotion of Lieutenant Connelly. The following promotions have been made in Colonel Dougherty's command: Second Lieutenant Connelly, Company C, has been made first lieutenant in Company L; Second Lieutenant Robert S. Mercur, battalion adjutant, who has been serv-ing on the staff of General Wiley, has been made acting captain of Company L; Corporal A. A. Mitchell, Company D. has been made second lieutenant of Com

Lieutenant George Hoffman, of the United States Engineer corps, a native and former resident of Wilkes-Barre, is with the Fifth army corps at Santiago, having landed there with the first expe-diton. Lieutenant Hoffman has a targe number of friends in Wilkes-Barre, hav ing been employed for several years as civil engineer and surveyor with Mr. Sturdevant. He won an entrance to Now we have lots of excitement chasing ships and bringing them to with a gun or two; in order to find out the nature of the class. His chief duty ture of their cargo and where they are bound for. I have not seen a daily paper since we left New York, so I do not know what is going on in the world. When you write I want about sixteen pages of of the Spanish troops by giving measure-

BOURGOONE INQUIRY ENDED.

Exoneration of the Captain of the Cromartyshire Is Probable.

Halifax, N. S., July 15.—The Bour-gogne inquiry was concluded today the witnesses examined were the helmsman and the carpenter of the Cromartyshire. Counsel addressed the court, holding that Captain Henderson should be exonerated and urging that the court be so charged that it would have international character with power to try vessels of different nation-

alities. Decision will be rendered by the court in a few days. In the present case only the captain of the British ship was on trial.

WINNER TO TAKE ALL.

Final Agreement in Corbett-McCoy

Match Is Signed. New York, July 15.—Articles of agreement for a fight between James J. Cor-bett and "Kid" McCoy, the match to take place at the Hawthorne Athletic club, of Buffalo, on Sept. 10, were signed in this city today.

The purse is to be \$20,000, the winner



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