GREAT CHATTANOOGA CAMP.

MAY GOVERN IT BY MARTIAL LAW—TREATMENT OF SICK SOLDIERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 9.—In the open field near the 2d Ohio campgrounds a grand review of the Second Brigade, Third Division of the First Corps, was held this morning. General Poland reviewed the brigade, and, together with a number of staff officers, inspected it. Battle manoeuvres were gone through with, and at 12 o'clock the regiments marched back to their respective encampments. After mess the men bathed in a spring branch which flows through the woods near by. The regiments participating in the review were the 2d Ohio, 1st Pennsylvania and 14th Minnesota.

There are yet remaining at Chickamauga Park two hundred men of the Regular Army, who are encamped near General Brooke's headquarters, and who stayed as a bodyguard to the General. The Regulars have little or no communication with the Volunteers, and in the camp of either one would suppose that the other was a Spanish or some equally hostile army. They do not love each other in the least, and show it upon every occasion. All the cavalry troops that are furnished with horses drilled this morning and were greatly benefited by the exercise.

MAY ESTABLISH MARTIAL LAW.

It is understood to-day that martial law may be established at Camp Thomas in a short time. Conflicts of authority between the county civil authorities of Georgia and the Army officers are constantly occurring, making the establishment of martial law much preferable to the present condition of affairs. Then all orders could be given from one headquarters regarding the license of merchants doing business in the park, hack lines and hundreds of other things, instead of from two or three, as is now the case. General Brooke has long since made up his mind that martial law would greatly help things.

There are now two divisions established of the Quartermaster's Department, and an extra force of clerks has been put to work. All through the Commissary Department additional help has been added. Horses, mules and camp equipments are being assigned to the different regiments as fast as possible. The Leiter Hospital was to-day formally turned over to the Government, and is now open to all patients. Dr. Nicholas Senn has established headquarters there. He is assisted by Captain E. E. Carter, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. More surgeons to assist in the work are needed, and will report immediately to Surgeon Senn. Forty-three of the worst cases of illness are now there.

RECRUITING ALREADY BEGUN.

Many of the recruiting squads have been started home, and the rest of them will start at once. Within a few days thousands of recruits will begin to pour in, to fill up the ranks of the different companies and regiments. The equipment of these recruits will of itself be a task. It is announced that many soldiers will have to be discharged on account of physical disability, so that the total number needed to fill up the Army to the war footing will amount to fifteen thousand men. This is an army of itself.

Senator Allen is a visitor at Camp Thomas, being at the camp of the 2d Nebraska, where he has a son, Lieutenant Henry Allen, of Company L. Senator Allen is well pleased with the condition of affairs at the park, and he commended the officers highly for their work of making soldiers out of raw material. The 1st Tennessee Regiment will not start to-night for San Francisco, as had been expected, on account of the payment of the men by the Government not being finished. The work will be concluded to-morrow, when the troops will go West.

Captain Russell Harrison, son of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, reported at Camp Thomas to General Brooke to-day. He will probably be assigned to staff duty. Governor Bradley and party left Chattanooga for Camp Thomas this morning, and have spent the day in camp with the Kentucky boys. Miss Bradley, who has joined the Governor here, is greatly admired and popular in all the camps she has visited. She is fond of horseback riding, and one of the officers has placed his horse at her disposal. She has a pass from headquarters, and is permitted to go in and out of the picket lines at will. She has ridden all over the encampment by herself.

CAUSES OF ILLNESS OF TROOPS

One of the surgeons said to-day that the coming of the troops here involved a trying change from the windy days and cold nights of the North to the hot days and humid climate of this region. The cold weather of that section had produced throat and bronchial diseases, as well as nasal and ocular troubles. The difficulty principally here is heat exhaustion, producing intestinal catarrh, or cholera morbus.

Most of the regimental surgeons have established a plan in case of cholera morbus of using the stomach tube, flushing the stomach and removing all irritating fermented contents, with the most gratifying success; the cramps and vomiting cease within half an hour, and rapid recovery follows. The solution which is used to wash the stomach is antiseptic, overcomes all fermentation and removes the whole cause of the trouble. The use of this plan has largely diminished the sickness.

Such is the objection the men have to the operation that they don't report sick unless compelled to do so from their really serious condition. The men have sometimes used sickness as a subterfuge under which to escape the arduous duties of drill, but this plan prevents all subterfuges.

FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK'S NEW COLONEL.

Colonel Wilder, U. S. A., this morning assumed command of the 14th New-York, General Grant's old regiment. He gave the men a little talk, which was heartily received by them. The 1st Kentucky, Colonel Castlemans, was to-day ordered to come to Chickamauga at once, and will arrive probably to-morrow. Postmaster Sharp of Chattanooga has been placed in charge of the Lytle, Ga., postoffice at Camp Thomas, by order of the Postmaster-General. The erection of a new postoffice building began this morning.

The Chattanooga branch of the National Relief Association held a meeting this morning to map out a plan for its work. A large tent, from which supplies will be distributed throughout the camp, will be erected at once. It is the object of the society to keep a full supply of provisions and other necessaries on hand all the time, and have the regimental surgeons issue requisitions for supplies on the society. It will be the object of the society to honor all requisitions from the surgeons immediately, and in this way avoid all Governmental red tape.

The movement has the strong approval of General Brooke, and he has given his ready permission for the erection of the large tent. The dairymen in this section are all contributing free of charge from twenty to thirty gallons of milk daily for the hospitals.

Mrs. Fred Grant will arrive here to-morrow.

FRICTION AT CAMP ALGER.

SUPPLIES TAKEN FROM REGIMENTAL TO DIVISION HOSPITALS.

Washington, June 9.—There has been some friction recently at Camp Alger over the policy of taking supplies from regimental hospitals and concentrating them in division hospitals. Lieutenant-Colonel Girard, chief surgeon of the Second Army Corps, has sent a circular to all medical officers in the camp explaining the matter from his point of view. He says that he has followed instructions in taking regimental hospital supplies, and considered the methods followed to be best for all concerned. He said that recently the division hospital had received from other sources a quantity of such supplies, and those taken from various regiments would be returned should occasion require this move.

The various regiments, it is said, are in no wise mollified by this statement, and it is proposed hereafter to have supplies for regiments donated to the colonels. They then cannot be taken by the division hospitals.

Last night an alarm of fire caused the 7th Illinois, 65th New-York and 1st Rhode Island regiments to turn out. It proved to be a brush fire, and was soon extinguished. The 65th New-York, 8th Ohio and 6th Illinois to-day received their pay.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

J. WARREN KEIFER A MAJOR-GENERAL AND J. P. S. GOBIN A BRIGADIER OF VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, June 9.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer Army—To be major-general:

J. WARREN KEIFER, of Ohio.

To be brigadier-general:

JOHN P. S. GOBIN, of Pennsylvania.

Regular Army:

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRY E. NOYES, 24 Cavalry, to be colonel; Major WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY, 24 Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain ARGALUS G. HENNISEE, 8th Cavalry, to be major; First Lieutenant JOSEPH T. DICKMAN, 24 Cavalry, to be captain; First Lieutenant JOHN F. REYNOLD LANDIS, 1st Cavalry, to be captain; Second Lieutenant WILLIAM T. JOHNSTON, 10th Cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, 1st Cavalry, to be first lieutenant; First Lieutenant JOHN R. WILLIAMS, 3d Artillery, to be captain; First Lieutenant GEORGE L. ANDERSON, 4th Artillery, to be captain; Second Lieutenant ROBERT C. M'CLEAVE to be transferred from artillery arm to infantry arm; Second Lieutenant CONRAD S. BABCOCK to be transferred from infantry arm to artillery arm.

Volunteer Army:

ARISTO A. WILEY, of Alabama, to be lieutenant-colonel 5th Regiment volunteer infantry.

To be commissaries with the rank of captain:

THOMAS H. SIMMS, of Arkansas; JAMES E. B. STUART, of Virginia, and CARROLL MERCER, of Maryland.

To be chief commissary with rank of major:

Captain GEORGE W. H. STOUCH, 3d United States Infantry.

To be assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain:

ALBERT GILBERT, of New-York; LAURANCE C. BAKER, of New-York, and JONATHAN N. PATTEN, of Iowa (nomination of J. M. Patten, of Iowa, for above office withdrawn).

To be chief quartermaster with the rank of major:

DAVID HEMPHILL, of South Carolina.

Navy:

JANUS RAYNOR WHITING, of New-York, assistant surgeon.

WILLIAM R. COMPTON, of New-York, marshal for the Northern District of New-York.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. W. KEIFER.

General Joseph Warren Keifer was born in Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, on January 30, 1836. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Antioch College, and until 1856 he labored upon a farm near Springfield. In the latter year he began the study of law, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Springfield, and, though brought into competition with such men as Samuel Shellabarger, Sampson Mason and Charles Anthony, from the first week he entered upon a paying practice. When the first call for troops was made in 1861 General Keifer closed his office, hastened to Columbus, and just twelve days after the call was issued he was chosen major of the 3d Ohio Infantry. When the regiment was reorganized, in June, 1861, as a three years' regiment, General Keifer was again chosen as major. For his conduct at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, in July, 1861, and at Cheat Mountain and Elkwater in September, General Keifer received the commendations of his superiors. His energy and practical good sense attracted much attention, and General Reynolds said "there was not a cowpath in all that region with which he was not thoroughly acquainted." In November, 1861, General Keifer's regiment was ordered to Kentucky. Early in 1862 he was made lieutenant-colonel, and during General O. M. Mitchell's brilliant campaign about Huntsville and along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad he bore a conspicuous part. In the fall he was made colonel of the 110th Ohio Regiment. During the last half of the war he served in West Virginia and Virginia, most of the time in command of a brigade, and frequently won high praise for his gallant conduct. He was for a short time, however, in this city with a part of his command to assist in enforcing the draft in 1863. He was wounded four times. Two of his wounds were slight, and did not keep him out of his saddle for an hour, but at the Battle of the Wilderness both bones of his left forearm were shattered by a musket ball. He remained on the field until the conflict was ended, but his wound soon proved to be so dangerous that he was compelled to spend a short time at home. On August 26, 1864, against the advice of his physician, he set out to rejoin the Army. He fought with obstinate courage at Opequan, and was among the first to enter Winchester at the heels of the flying foe. At Cedar Creek he commanded a division, and there he did such valuable service that he was made a brevet brigadier-general. General Keifer's corps was remarkably successful during the last four months of the war, and he was made a brevet major-general for his services.

At the close of the war General Keifer returned to Springfield and the law. Soon after he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 26th United States Infantry, but declined. He was a member of the Ohio Senate in 1868 and 1869, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Ohio from 1868 to 1870, and a trustee of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home from 1870 to 1878, and has been a trustee of Antioch College since 1873. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, and was elected to the XLVth, XLVIth and XLVIIth Congresses by good pluralities. He was elected Speaker of the XLVIIth Congress, and none of his decisions were overruled. He was vice-commander-in-chief, Ohio Commandery, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In this society General Keifer takes great interest.

Despite the many offices in public life which General Keifer has held, he has found time to carry on a large law practice in the State and United States courts. He has also devoted a part of his time to public charities. Though more than sixty-two years old, his health is excellent, and his energy seems to be unabated.

GENERAL J. P. S. GOBIN.

General J. P. S. Gobin was born at Sunbury, Penn., on January 26, 1837. He attended the public schools of his native town, and served as a printer's apprentice in the office of "The Sunbury American." During his apprenticeship he pursued his English education and studied law. He afterward went to Philadelphia and embarked in the newspaper business on his own account. Later he was engaged as a school-teacher. He then read law with General John K. Clement. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. He enlisted at once upon the firing on Fort Sumter, in Company C, 11th Pennsylvania Regiment. He was elected first lieutenant, and upon the reorganization of the regiment as the 47th Pennsylvania he was commissioned captain. The regiment was sent to the Department of the South. Captain Gobin was favorably mentioned for gallantry at Pocotaligo. He was promoted a major for gallantry at Sabin's Crossroads and Pleasant Hill. When the division to which Captain Gobin was attached was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley he commanded his regiment as lieutenant-colonel and colonel, receiving high praise from his superior officers. At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, in which 5,665 men were killed, wounded or missing, he commanded the brigade. At the end of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry and meritorious conduct. He was mustered out of service January 9, 1866. Upon his return to his native State he located in Lebanon and resumed the practice of law. He entered the Grand Army of the Republic in 1867 as a charter member of Sedgwick Post, and has been an active and enthusiastic comrade since then. In 1886 he was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, and gave the department one of the best administrations it ever enjoyed. He is one of the trustees of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Erie, Penn.; vice-president of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, and one of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commissioners. He is also distinguished as one of the men who have made the Pennsylvania National Guard what it is. In 1884 he was elected colonel of the 8th Regiment, P. N. G., and was promoted to brigadier-general, commanding the Third Brigade, in 1885. General Gobin was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic on August 26, 1897, and on September 18 he assumed command. By his own unaided efforts he has risen to places of eminence and honor. Men delight to call him their friend and comrade. He is one of the most genial, unpretentious, manly men within the ranks of the Grand Army. He is the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania.

DIRECTIONS TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

HOW THE REGIMENTS ARE TO BE FILLED OUT UNDER THE SECOND CALL.

Washington, June 9.—The War Department has issued instructions for the guidance of the officers of the volunteer army detailed to recruit for their own organizations to fill them to the maximum under the second call of the President for 75,000 men. Applicants for enlistment must be between eighteen and forty-five years old, of good character and habit, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak the English language. Married men will be enlisted only upon the approval of the regimental commander. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of a parent or guardian. The term of service is two years. For infantry and artillery the weight must not be less than 120 and not more than 190 pounds, and for cavalry the weight is not to exceed 165 pounds, though recruiting officers are authorized in their discretion to accept desirable applicants ten pounds or less overweight or underweight.

For a regiment the maximum of all grades, commissioned and enlisted, must not exceed 1,326 infantry or 1,255 in cavalry.

For a company the maximum of all grades is 106 in infantry, 100 in cavalry, 178 in field artillery and 200 in heavy artillery. Wherever practicable the choice by an accepted applicant of a particular company of the regiment or other organization for which the recruiting officer is making enlistments should be respected.

OFFICERS OF "IMMUNE REGIMENTS."

NOMINATIONS OF NORTHERN MEN BLOCKED IN THE SENATE.

Washington, June 9.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day recommitted some of the nominations of officers of the authorized regiments of immunes and refused for the time to pass upon others. The action was preceded by some sharp criticism of the circumstance that many Northern men had been nominated to command these troops, which, it is expected, will be enlisted in the South. The discussion was precipitated by Senator Pettigrew and was participated in by several Southern Senators, including Messrs. Daniel, Bacon, Pasco and Money. The Southern men asserted that the regiments could not be recruited if their officers were not known to them, and Senator Pettigrew declared that if Senators were not too much influenced by the hope of a little patronage they would defeat the nominations.

A LACK OF PAYMASTERS.

Washington, June 9.—The Pay Department of the Army is seriously embarrassed by the lack of a sufficient number of paymasters adequately to perform the duties of compensating the troops. This, however, is no fault of the Administration, but is because the men appointed to paymasters' places have not responded promptly to the Department to assume their duties. The President has appointed about sixty-five paymasters, nearly all of whom have been confirmed. Not many more than a dozen have yet reported for duty, notwithstanding the fact that their services are badly needed. Secretary Alger has informed many of the appointees that if they do not soon report for duty he will consider the propriety of vacating their commissions.

NEW-YORKER SUSPECTED OF SPYING.

Atlanta, June 9.—George Edward Vanderbilt, supposed to be a spy, and giving his address as No. 251 East Fourteenth-st., New-York, was brought to Fort McPherson late last night under guard. He was arrested at Tampa on Monday as a suspicious character, and, being unable to give a clear account of his movements, was sent to the military prison at Atlanta.

What would be No. 251 East Fourteenth-st. is the northwest corner of Fourteenth-st. and Second-ave., on which stands the private residence of former Senator William M. Evarts. The Evarts house faces on Second-ave. At the house nothing was known of George Edward Vanderbilt, and there was no recollection of any man by that name as an employe by those in the house. The address is evidently a dcititious one.

NO TROOPS FOR MONTAUK NOW.

GENERAL FRANK HAS HEARD NOTHING FROM WASHINGTON ABOUT THE PROPOSED CAMP SITE.

Brigadier-General Frank had not heard anything definite from the War Department yesterday in regard to the determination to place a summer camp on the proposed site at Montauk Point. Owing to his assignment of the troops which remained at Camp Black to garrison various posts, there are now no troops to go to Montauk. It will not be until after the present commands are recruited to full strength that there will be any more regiments formed. Eventually General Frank expects to have at least twenty thousand men assigned to him and camped in his department.

The projected camp site is within a distance of about four miles from the extremity of Montauk Point, where the lighthouse stands looking out upon the ocean and Block Island, fifteen miles away. It is upon a stretch of land known as the Great Plain, north of the Ditch Plain Life Saving Station. It lies between two bodies of water, known as Fort Pond and Lake Wyandaunch. The tract of land near the centre of which the proposed camp site is situated was purchased three years ago by Austin Corbin and Charles M. Pratt, from the Benson estate, about $200,000 being paid for 5,000 acres. After the purchase was effected the terminus of the Long Island Railroad was placed on the shore of Fort Pond Bay, by extending the tracks about twelve miles from Amagansett. There is a plan under consideration, if it is decided to encamp fifty thousand men at Montauk Point, to construct a trolley line from the railroad terminal at Fort Pond station, to the Montauk Light, eight miles away. This would open up the entire region to convenient access, where the cottage now building for Miss Ada Rehan is the pioneer of summer dwellings. The presence of the troops would serve to attract many visitors, and it is proposed to erect a large summer hotel for their accommodation. A complete change in the lonely and isolated region is likely to take place before the summer is far advanced if the camp is established.

As soon as the officers of the new brigade of volunteer engineers receive their commissions the work of mustering in the men of the 1st, or Seacoast, Regiment will begin, probably at Camp Townsend, Peekskill. Colonel Eugene Griffin has gone to Washington to arrange for the formation of his command.

The two French war balloons which came to this city on their way to the Army will reach Tampa to-day for the use of the Signal Corps Balloon Detachment, under command of Major Joseph E. Maxfield. First Lieutenant Samuel D. Wildman and Sergeant Charles E. Pellew, of Troop A, New-York Volunteer Cavalry, have been assigned to duty under Major Maxfield.

The Commissary Department is arranging to provide all the troops with the best possible means for cooking the food which is served as their rations. Experiments have proved that the best device yet produced for this purpose is the Buzzacott oven, a modification of the old-fashioned Dutch oven, and it is expected to provide every company with one. This is the result of many experiments by a private in the Regular Army, whose name it bears. He conducted his cooking tests at Fort Leavenworth for years, and finally evolved the oven which will probably do as much to maintain the health of the troops as anything else. There is another type of oven, the invention of a man named Hodgett, in Vermont, which will probably be used to some extent for experimental purposes in the Army before the Buzzacott is finally adopted. Colonel Woodruff, the head of the Commissary Department in this city, said yesterday that the Buzzacott would cook all sorts of food in a satisfactory manner and make them palatable. It is a rectangular sheet-iron box, long and narrow, which can be heated by any sort of fire under it, and will cook meats, retaining their juices, and preventing their being burned. It is compact and strong, easily carried and durable. These ovens will be issued by the different quartermasters upon requisition.

Among the recruits secured yesterday for the 5th Artillery was Thomas Shortall, a strapping Irishman, direct from Kilkenny, who arrived in this country a few days ago as a steerage passenger. He heard of the war at his home, and decided to cross the ocean and enlist. He secured $25 to pay his passage to Philadelphia, then beat his way to this city. On arriving here he found his way to the Courthouse, where he took out his first naturalization papers, declaring his purpose to renounce his allegiance to the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland. He was then directed to a recruiting station in Chambers-st. Dr. L. P. Williams examined him, and ascertained that he was twenty-nine years old, six feet tall, and weighed 185 pounds. He was sent up to Fort Slocum last evening.

The Quartermaster's Department said yesterday that it was expected to move the 22d Regiment today to the forts to which it had been assigned, and the 1st to-morrow to Governor's Island and the Narrows.

A new Army Retiring Board has been appointed to meet on Governor's Island. It is composed of Brigadier-General Frank, Colonel Charles C. Byrne, Colonel Merritt Barber, Colonel James Gillies, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Brown and Captain James C. Bush. It succeeds a former Board, constituted in 1893, which has been formally dissolved. Some officers have been ordered to appear before it.

LOYAL SUPPORT OF ODD FELLOWS.

OFFERED TO THE PRESIDENT IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

St. Paul, June 9.—The sympathy and support of the fifteen thousand Odd Fellows in Minnesota were assured to President McKinley in a resolution passed at the closing session of the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge. The following is the telegram to the President:

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Minnesota has adopted the following resolution by a standing vote, amid great applause:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of a fraternity whose primal objects are the relief of distress and the establishment of a broader, kindlier humanity, and in whose lessons loyalty to our country is second only to gratitude to God, hereby tender to our President, William McKinley, the loyal support of the fifteen thousand members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Minnesota in the struggle in which our country is now engaged to relieve distress and advance the cause of human freedom.

YACHT SECURES AUSTRIAN REGISTER.

San Francisco, June 9.—The American yacht Tolua, owned by Count Festich, now in Asiatic waters, has obtained an Austrian register, the Count fearing capture by a Spanish cruiser or privateer.

A FLEET IN HAMPTON ROADS.

SEVEN WARSHIPS THERE—THE MINNEAPOLIS JOINS THE OTHERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport News, Va., June 9.—The United States protected cruiser Minneapolis, Captain T. F. Jewell, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning at 7:45 o'clock and dropped anchor off Fort Monroe midway between the positions occupied by the cruisers Dixie and Buffalo.

Why so many war vessels are mobilizing at Hampton Roads at this time is a question that is being asked on every hand, and the belief is growing that Uncle Sam really intends to form a flying squadron of the cruisers in these waters and send it on some mysterious errand.

The official reason given out for the presence of the Minneapolis is that she was detached from Commodore Schley's squadron and ordered to Hampton Roads for coal and to have her machinery overhauled and her bottom scraped.

In view of the fact that the Minneapolis has been in commission only since the beginning of hostilities, and prior to that time was placed in the drydock and thoroughly overhauled both as to hull and machinery, this reason sounds tame, and, while it is possible that the cruiser may go to the Navy Yard for some slight repairs, undoubtedly there is more significance attached to her flying visit.

The report gained circulation in the course of the day that the Minneapolis had brought prisoners of war from Key West and Santiago, but The Tribune correspondent asked an officer from the ship and learned that such was not the case.

CRUISE OF THE MINNEAPOLIS.

The Minneapolis left Hampton Roads nearly a month ago, following Commodore Schley's small but powerful squadron by two days. She had been left behind with the New-Orleans.

To The Tribune correspondent an officer gave the following brief story of the Minneapolis's cruise, which was marked by little of interest: "Captain Jewell knew nothing of the destination of our ship until he had passed out of the Virginia Capes and was off Hatteras, when sealed orders were opened, and we found that we were to go straight out to sea and proceed to Porto Rican waters.

"We were detailed for scout duty only, and flew from one point to another as we could receive our orders. We sailed about the West Indies looking for trouble, and were fortunate enough not to find it, although we can hold our own with any of Spain's ships except her heavie armored vessels.

"The reports of the Minneapolis were instrumental to a great extent in guiding the movements of Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's squadrons. We were at Santiago at the first bombardment, and were then ordered on scout duty again, and several days ago brought up at Key West, where we were ordered to come here. For what, we do not know."

This was said with a significant look which might have indicated something more than coal and repairs. The Minneapolis has not changed her position to-night, and will not move until morning. She makes the seventh speedy warship in these waters.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON OTHER VESSELS.

The Yale received to-day her coat of lead-colored paint, and is no longer an American liner in appearance. The Harvard lies in the stream, awaiting orders. It is reported that she may go to League Island to receive her armament, but, according to naval attachés at the shipyard here, this would be a useless trip when the same work can be done here much more quickly, and coal can be put aboard at the same time.

The Cincinnati and the Newark are still at the Navy Yard, and the Dixie and the Buffalo remain at Old Point. The National quarantine authorities have decided that the Buffalo must remain in quarantine five days from the time of her arrival, which will detain her at the Point until Sunday afternoon.

The Spanish prisoner J. F. Jimines, confined at the Fort, is still an object of great interest. Every day Post Adjutant Phillip has to refuse hundreds of requests from persons desirous of seeing a real prisoner of war. Jimines is allowed to exercise on the parade grounds daily in charge of a guard, and he gives his captors no trouble. The only requests he has made to-day were for a needle and thread and a typewriter; the sewing utensils were given to him, but the typewriter was denied. Whether Jimines is Jimines or somebody else is said to be unknown at the fort. That he is a person of distinction, however, there is more evidence every day.

JIMINES RESEMBLES CARRANZA.

The telegram announcing his coming to Fort Monroe directed that he should be treated with the consideration due to a person of high rank. Accordingly, his cell was provided with many conveniences not allowed ordinary prisoners.

Jimines is described by those who have conversed with him as a man of pleasant address. He speaks English as fluently as his native tongue, but he has made no allusion to the war with Spain. He is said to bear a remarkable resemblance to Lieutenant Carranza, who, it is believed, has been directing the movements of Spanish spies from Montreal. His side whiskers, mustache and pointed chin beard agree exactly, it is said, with Carranza's, as shown in the latter's photograph, which has been sent to the fort for some unknown reason.

Commander Henphill, who is to command the cruiser Buffalo, is determined to have his ship manned by Naval Reserves from the city of Buffalo, and on the strength of his assurances a battalion is now being organized in that city. This will knock out the Virginia Reserves, who have been in training for a year and are proficient in their work.

Lieutenant M. A. McCully has arrived and reported to Captain Wise aboard the Yale, according to orders.

Engineer J. T. Rodgers, ordered to the shipyard as Government inspector, has arrived and reported.

WANTED, A CHANCE FOR THE VESUVIUS.

THE DYNAMITE CRUISER NOT YET PERMITTED TO TAKE PART IN THE WAR.

Washington, June 9.—The advocates of the dynamite gun as a weapon of warfare are urging the authorities here to bring the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius into more active service, where she can demonstrate her ability against the fortifications at Santiago and other points of attack. The Vesuvius has on board three sizes of dynamite projectiles, carrying 500 pounds of dynamite, 200 pounds and 100 pounds. Another projectile, carrying 50 pounds, is available, but none of these is carried by the Vesuvius at present. She was equipped with the heavier class of dynamite shells, as it was designed to give her real experience as a factor in warfare. The claims made for her have never been subjected to the practical test of real warfare, but it is believed the present war would afford an opportunity for showing whether this mode of using dynamite was practical.

Thus far, however, the Vesuvius has not figured in any of the actions in West Indian waters, nor have the reports from that quarter shown that she was among the ships available for active work. The friends of the gun believe that one or two shells containing 500 pounds of dynamite each, landed in Morro Castle, would make short work of that fortress. They say a single dynamite projectile would have a more destructive effect than the broadside of an entire fleet. It is pointed out also that the elevation of the dynamite guns suits them for sending a dynamite shell high into the air and then dropping it, like a mortar ball, in the midst of the fortifications. These views were called to the attention of naval officials to-day, and the desire was expressed that the Vesuvius have a chance to throw a few hundred pounds of dynamite into Santiago.

Some of the naval officers think the Vesuvius has not trained her guns upon Santiago thus far because of the feeling of danger which attends the handling of these guns. It is said that if a Spanish shot pierced the Vesuvius and got into her dynamite magazine it would result in a terrific explosion and the wiping out of the ship, officers and crew. There is also considerable hesitancy over handling the huge masses of dynamite, as naval officers believe that it has not yet been proved that they will not explode before getting under way. These are some of the causes leading up to the lack of service of this cruiser. There is a desire, however, to find out one way or the other what dynamite will accomplish in warfare, and the appeals which have been made probably will result in bringing the Vesuvius into the ranks of the fighting ships.

THE SOLACE A SUCCESS.

SURGEON-GENERAL VAN REYPEN PLEASED WITH THE NEW NAVAL HOSPITAL SHIP.

Washington, June 9.—Surgeon-General Van Reypen, of the Navy, is back from a trip to New-York, where he inspected the naval ambulance ship, the Solace, and saw the sick and wounded brought up from Admiral Sampson's fleet, fifty-four in all. The wounded include those who participated in the engagements at Cardenas, Cienfuegos and Matanzas. The men are doing well, and there will be no fatalities resulting. One of the men will lose an arm, as that member was so blown to pieces by a shell that amputation above the elbow was necessary. All the other patients will be more fortunate.

Surgical science has made great advances since the Civil War, and there will be no such loss of limbs and other permanent disfigurements as occurred thirty years ago. Not only is amputation avoided, but the present methods of treatment do away with much of the intense suffering the soldier of the Civil War had to pass through. The other wounds under treatment are not of a serious character, and call for no special surgical skill.

The sick men, about forty-four in number, have no signs of contagious diseases, their ailments being chronic, such as consumption, heart disease, etc. They were taken from the fighting ships, as the Northern latitude will aid in their recovery, and also because sickness on board ship has a depressing influence on the fighting crews. The sufferers, both sick and wounded, showed their delight when taken aboard the Solace. It is appointed like a modern hospital, with cheerful wards and every facility toward restoring health.

THE "ICE-CREAM SHIP."

Some of the old tars speedily named the Solace the "ice-cream ship," as the ice-making machine aboard permitted the nurses to give the sick and wounded ice-cream as one of the delicacies. When chicken was served to some of the patients they declared that they were now living in a hotel. The substantials are furnished by the Navy, but many delicacies, such as lemons, oranges, jellies, chickens, etc., have been furnished by private contribution, and are looked upon in the care of the sick as almost as essential as solid foods.

Dr. Van Reypen is gratified with the success of the Solace. It is a distinct departure in the care of sick and wounded, and at the outset was looked on as rather experimental. During the Civil War the Federal sick and wounded were kept in hospitals at the mouth of the Mississippi River, at Key West and at other points near the scene of action. The intense heat of the South added to the distress of the wounded, largely increasing the death rate. Dr. Van Reypen determined upon a new policy in the present war. He intends to remove all the sick and wounded to the North, the Solace making trips back and forth between the fleet and Northern ports. He feels that the experimental stage is now past, and that the plan of an ambulance ship, continually moving the sick and wounded from the scene of action, is an established improvement on the old methods.

The British naval observer visited the Solace at Key West, and said that it was the first hospital ship of the kind he had ever seen. He was impressed with the completeness of the Solace's outfit, and indicated that this modern device for mitigating the horrors of war would attract the attention of foreign countries and be generally adopted.

The Solace arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last Sunday and transferred her fifty-four patients to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn. She sailed at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon to rejoin Admiral Sampson's fleet and take away such further sick and wounded as may be there. Dr. Van Reypen sent aboard $1,000 worth of delicacies contributed by private organizations and parties, and also gave the chief surgeon of the ship $500 for further use in this line. This is in addition to the substantials on board, and it will mean much to the parched throats of the sick and wounded who come from Sampson's fleet.

PROGRESS ON NEW WAR VESSELS.

Washington, June 9.—Steady progress is making upon the ships under construction by the Government at the several navy yards as revealed by the monthly report from the various yards to Chief Constructor Hichborn. On the battle-ships the Newport News people are ahead, having the Kearsarge and the Kentucky 59 per cent advanced toward completion and the Illinois 46 per cent. Cramp & Sons report the Alabama 53 per cent along, and the Union Iron Works have advanced 38 per cent with the Wisconsin.

Ten torpedo-boats are now actually under construction, and have been completed to the following extent: The Rowan, 26-knotter, building at Moran Brothers, Seattle, 98.5 per cent; the Dahlgren, 30-knotter, building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 73 per cent; the T. A. M. Craven, 30-knotter, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 50 per cent; the Farragut, 30-knotter, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, 80 per cent; the Davis and the Fox, 22.5-knotters, Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., 88 and 82 per cent respectively; the Mackenzie, 20-knotter, Charles Hillman, Philadelphia, 99 per cent; the Stringham, 30-knotter, Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., 28 per cent; the Goldsboro, 30-knotter, Wolff & Zwicker, 7 per cent; the Bailey, 30-knotter, Gas Engine and Power Company, New-Jersey, 2½ per cent.

The submarine boat Plunger, building at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, similar in many respects to the Holland, is said to be 72 per cent advanced.

FIRST AMERICAN VESSEL LOST IN THE WAR.

Washington, June 9.—The Navy Department received word this morning from the Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., of the loss of the first of the vessels on the American naval list since the declaration of war, not counting the Merrimac, which was purposely sunk. This was, however, only a big barge known as water-tender No. 1, and formerly the property of the Standard Oil Company, under the designation of "No. 77." This barge, with a crew of five men, was taken in tow last Sunday at Norfolk by the collier Leonidas, bound for Key West, where she was to be used to distribute fresh water among the naval vessels. Off Hatteras Tuesday in the midst of a strong gale the Leonidas lost her tow. Diligent search failed to discover it, but one of the Merchants and Miners' Line steamers bound northward saw the barge in a sinking condition just in time to rescue the five men. The barge went to the bottom of the sea and the men were landed at Baltimore yesterday. The Navigation Bureau to-day sent orders by telegraph to Baltimore to have the men report at once at Norfolk.

CAPTAIN HART PARDONED.

Washington, June 9.—The President to-day granted a pardon to Captain John D. Hart, now serving a sentence of two years for engaging in a filibustering expedition to Cuba. The recommendation of the Attorney-General in the case follows:

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1898.

To the President:

Sir: In the matter of the application for the pardon of Captain John D. Hart, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

In March, 1897, Hart was tried and convicted of having violated the provisions of Section 5,286 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in providing the steamship Laurada to carry a cargo of arms and ammunition and about eighteen men as a military expedition to the island of Cuba against the Government of Spain, with which the United States was then at peace. He was sentenced by Judge Butler, before whom he was tried, to pay a fine of $500 and costs and to be imprisoned for a period of two years. An appeal from this judgment was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, by which court the judgment was affirmed by a divided court, two judges voting for affirmance and one dissenting.

The application for a pardon is based upon two grounds:

First—It is suggested that the dissenting opinion of Judge Acheson, of the Circuit Court of Appeals, raises a doubt as to the unlawful character of the expedition, and that, on account of this doubt, the prisoner ought not to be subjected to punishment.

Second—That war with Spain having begun and being now actually carried on, the reasons for the prosecution and punishment of Captain Hart no longer exist, and he should therefore be set free.

I cannot concur in the ground first suggested as a valid reason for pardon. Judge Butler, before whom the case was tried, was satisfied of the guilt of the defendant. Two out of three judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals were of the opinion that Hart was guilty and properly convicted. It is manifest that only the majority of the court can declare the law. The executive, as well as the other departments of government, and all the people must regard judgments of the courts duly pronounced as expressive of the law until they are reversed, notwithstanding a minority of judges may dissent.

Nor can the second suggestion, that, inasmuch as this country is now at war with Spain, against which Power the expedition of the Laurada was directed, and therefore the hostile act of Hart is condoned and in some sense adopted as a justifiable, though perhaps premature, policy of the United States, be accepted. Hart's offence was against the United States. It was the law of this Government which he violated. He was sentenced for disobedience to a Federal criminal statute the object of which is to enable this country to maintain in good faith and with efficiency its obligations of neutrality to friendly Powers. So long as Spain remained at peace with the United States she also had a right to insist upon a rigorous enforcement of the law against such offenders. But being now at war with the United States, Spain has no further title to consideration.

The dignity of our own Government, its interest in seeing that penal statutes of high international importance are not violated with impunity, our reputation for good faith and honest purpose, all require that such offenders as Captain Hart should not be let off with merely nominal punishment.

The question, then, is whether the President is justified at this time in interposing with his pardon and saving Hart from further punishment. He has now been in prison about three months. He was subjected to most able and vigorous prosecution at the hands of the Department of Justice, entailing upon him much expense and distress of mind. He has been severely punished by the term of imprisonment already suffered. Many citizens are sympathetically interested in his release. A pa