ALL KINDS AT CAMP BLACK.

MOST OF THE 9,500 SOLDIERS ARE GOOD BOYS, BUT SOME GET ASTRAY.

Hempstead and Westbury Somewhat the Worse for Visits of Members of the 69th Tuesday Night, but It Won't Happen Again—Farmers Charge the Boys with Cows an' Things.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, May 4.—There are double guards around the camp to-night, and all over the surrounding country squads of men sent out by Col. Sanger, the Provost Marshal, are rounding up guard runners and bringing them within the lines under arrest. The conduct of some of the men last night not only aroused the indignation of the people in the vicinity, but greatly grieved Gen. Roe and the members of his staff. It is not regarded as strange by the men who have had experience in the past with large bodies of troops that some of them should run amuck, but nobody expected such goings on as were witnessed in Hempstead and Westbury last night. In justice to the large majority of the men in camp, it must be said that the offenders didn't number more than a hundred altogether, which is a very small percentage of the 9,500 National Guardsmen in camp.

The men who caused the rows in Hempstead and Westbury are known at headquarters, and they will be severely dealt with if they run the guard, fill up with liquor and try to clean out barrooms and rid thoroughfares of pedestrians again. With the exception of this handful of men, the general conduct of the men has been excellent and their patience under such adverse circumstances admirable. Their officers and Gen. Roe and his staff are proud of them and they have every reason to be.

If it were not for the injured feelings of the people in the surrounding villages, there would be something funny about the escapades of the men on Tuesday night. The principal offenders belonged to the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York, but there were also some men from the other regiments. They got boiling drunk and went around Hempstead and Westbury looking for trouble. They guyed peaceable citizens and held up barrooms, and practically established a reign of terror in some localities. The most serious affair occurred in Hempstead. A member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was left standing at the bar of Matthew's Hotel, shortly before midnight, by several of his companions who retained enough of their senses to know that the squad out for guard runners was approaching. The sergeant in command of the squad entered the saloon and asked the Sixty-ninth man what he was doing outside of the lines.

"Dhrinking, ye ass," responded the soldier.

"Well, you're under arrest," said the sergeant calmly, and he placed his hand on the man's shoulder.

"The divil I am," said the man, and, grabbing a bottle, he aimed a blow at the sergeant's head. Fortunately he missed him. The Sergeant tried to wrestle with the man, and the rest of the guard closed around the two. The Sixty-ninth man managed to escape by a rear door, just as two of the local constabulary came running in. Calls to halt had no effect on the fleeing soldier, so one of the constables hauled out a revolver and fired three shots in the air. The fugitive halted at once and was caught by the constables. They turned him over to the sergeant of the guard, who hustled him back to camp. This gallant soldier is one of the Sixty-ninth Regiment's wits. When he marched aboard the ferryboat on Monday morning he broke up his line by coming to a halt and roaring out: "I'm a soldier and no sailor; yer can't run me into the navy. Sure, this is a ship I'm on."

It took some time to convince the man that it was only a ferryboat. On Monday night he went into the Garden City Hotel and ordered a drink of whiskey. He glared at the check for 15 cents and asked: "Is it wine yer chargin' me for?"

He had to be pitched out of the barroom to prevent his starting a row. He will be kept in hand in future.

The difficulty with the men who have made trouble so far has been their inability to realize that there is something more serious in this trip to camp than there is in the annual Peekskill encampment. The majority of the men have come here to work and are going at it earnestly, but the let-up in discipline while the camp has been settling itself has had a disastrous effect on the fellows who think the affair is a lark. Gen. Roe has given his word that no more guerilla parties shall go out from Camp Black. There have been a number of complaints from farmers to-day about losses of live stock, but the suspicion is afloat that the shrewd Long Islanders are trying to work a sawdust game on the soldiers. One farmer this afternoon went to the quarters of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo and handed to Capt. Behrends of Company C a bill for 150 chickens, which he said had been purloined by the men of Companies B, C, and I. Capt. Behrends informed the farmer that his men had only brought in four chickens, and that they had shown him a regularly executed bill of sale for them. Another farmer presented a bill to the regiment from Buffalo for one cow. The men of the Sixty-fifth, he said, had shot the cow in the neck twice, and then cut it up for beef. As no beef outside of that furnished by the commissary department has been noticed around the regiment the farmer was told to look elsewhere.

Some of the rumors that have been sent out about the suffering of the men in camp through exposure and lack of food are ridiculous. The men have not suffered from lack of food at all, and the only really hard time they have had was on Monday night, when the unusual cold, the rain and the unprepared condition of the camp combined to make the night miserable. There hasn't been a great variety of food up to date, but there has been plenty of food. The commissary department will get in working order to-morrow and there will be more and better food. Two sutlers' tents will also go up to-day and a public eating place is in course of erection on the outskirts of the camp.

The one serious drawback to the camp at present is the lack of water. The two wells that were sunk have been pumped dry, and the Hempstead Water Works people are laying their pipe line as though they had a hundred years in which to complete the work. Up to 11 o'clock this morning there hadn't been a man at work on the trench to-day, though the pipes are lying alongside it. Until water is supplied from Hempstead the men will have to go two miles for it. They have to carry it in pails and lose half of it on the way. The water is foul and can't be used for anything but washing until it has been boiled. Several hundred men are suffering from minor complaints which are directly traceable to the quality of the water drunk. The men of Squadron A and Troop C have been having a particularly hard time of it, for they have had to take their horses two miles across the country morning, noon and night to water them. To-day they didn't have to make the trips. Harry Payne Whitney has a country house about two miles from here, and this morning he sent his sprinkling cart full of fresh water over to camp for the cavalry horses. The cart came again at noon and once more to-night, and Mr. Whitney sent word that he would continue to send water until the camp was provided from Hempstead.

Gen. Roe has concluded that Camp Black has had time to settle down, and to-morrow the hard and grinding work provided for in General Orders No. 1 will begin. General Orders No. 2 were issued by Gen. Roe to-day. They are as follows:

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

By order of the Governor the troops in camp will consist of three brigades, as follows:

No. 1. The Sixty-fifth Regiment and the Second and Third provisional regiments will form a brigade, which Brig.-Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver is assigned to command.

The Thirteenth Regiment, the Fourteenth Regiment, and the Forty-seventh Regiment will form a brigade which Brig.-Gen. McCoskry Butt is assigned to command.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Seventy-first Regiment, and the First Provisional Regiment will form a brigade which Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith is assigned to command.

No. 2. The headquarters guard will hereafter be furnished by brigades in turn, in the following order: May 5, Gen. Butt's; May 6, Gen. Oliver's; May 7, Gen. Smith's. For May 4 Col. Sanger is detailed as field officer of the day, the guard to be furnished by the commissioned officers of the Seventy-first Regiment.

No. 3. On and after May 5 brigade commanders will, in their brigades, require the performance of all duties as provided by G. O. No. 1. They will preserve order in their respective brigades and will give such assistance to the Provost Marshal as he may require. By order of Major-Gen. CHARLES E. ROE.

STEPHEN H. OLIS, Adjutant.

The paragraph referring to General Orders No. 1 is the most significant in the order. It means that the drudgery is to begin. Before it is over with there will be many a man in Camp Black weary of the work, but mighty few who will not be better soldiers for it all.

Gens. Smith, Butt, and Oliver arrived in camp this afternoon and will take up quarters here to-morrow. Their tents are not up yet. The mustering officers detailed by the War Department have put up four tents, but will not begin work until late in the week.

A special agent of the Post Office Department was here to-day and established a branch office at the camp. Postmaster Smith of Hempstead was put in charge. People who write to soldiers here are requested to address letters to Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y.

THE SOLDIERS AT PEEKSKILL.

Good Results of the Three Drills a Day—Completing Outfits.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 4.—With cloudiness overhead and no end of mist still in the minds of the official circle as to how the men of the Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth regiments are to be fittingly clothed, accoutred and turned into United States soldiers, the 3,000 men of Camp Townsend arose this morning at gun fire and then hustled all day through their immediate duties.

So far as the privates and non-commissioned officers are concerned there is no uncertainty whatever as to their duties, and the line officers have but little occasion or time in which to do any wondering. From the moment the reveille sounds at 5:30 A. M. until their straw pallets on the bare ground are prepared for the night, the privates and non-coms are kept on the go, and the company officers have their hands full seeing that all the work is done and that the men are at the same time as well cared for as circumstances will permit. With three drills a day, it is remarkable what progress even the greenest of the recruits are making. With a "hay foot, straw foot, hip, hip, hip!" these levees from workshop and store, many of whom were not quite sure that their feet were even rights and lefts, are now able to march with fairly regular paces and rythmical tread, to count fours and maintain the organization of a squad, and many of them have advanced so far that they are now being schooled in the company drills.

There is no doubt that, with these constant drills coming at frequent intervals, much greater progress will be made than is ever possible in the same number of working hours in the ordinary training of National Guard recruits. In the armories the regular drills are held for an hour and a half once every week. The essence of a soldier's drill is that he shall be so trained that he answers the word of command automatically and without having to think at all. If the order is "Right," he must turn in that direction instinctively. So with each movement. He may be carefully instructed, by movements and counts, just how to bring his piece from "right shoulder" to "ground arms," but even the most clever man would hesitate at times if he had to think what the movements were after the order was given. In drilling once a week only, the muscles lose their training and the men have to trust to memory, but when they drill three times a day the muscles themselves soon learn to respond without a bit of headwork. A large proportion of the new men have thus been advanced in three days to a point where they might begin to learn the manual of arms and the handling of a rifle, bayonet and cartridges and the way of getting into harness and wearing a knapsack and canteen, and of folding and packing blankets and overcoats, if there were only enough of these things at hand to supply them all around.

Lists showing just the number of uniforms, arms, equipments and accoutrements needed, were made out to-day by Cols. Seward, Chauncey and Leonard, and forwarded to headquarters. They had been made by Gen. Doyle's order at the request of Capt. Parker, one of the regulars who form the Mustering Board, and as soon as they were received by Assistant Adjutant-General Col. Greene were sent to Capt. Parker. The contents of the reports were not made public.

There are 300 men less to be uniformed to-night than there were this morning. Before the Eighth left New York uniforms had been ordered for that number of its recruits, and the men were measured for them. To-day Jack Boylan came to camp with these uniforms, and Quartermaster Wentworth of the Eighth sent for the men and fitted them out. Even these uniforms are not complete, however. They consist of a fatigue cap, blouse, and trousers. What the men need most for their comfort is overcoats and rubber ponchos, and it has been suggested that the State authorities should summarily take enough of these to go around from the regiments which are not going into the field. Perhaps this will be done.

It was not until last night that every man in the camp had even a blanket. Enough of these were gathered in from various sources, and the Ordnance Department issued 50 to the Ninth and 100 each to the Eighth and Twelfth, and so completed that part of the camp outfit.

Considering the weather and the scanty clothing of the men, the amount of sickness has been remarkably small. Only four men reported ill at sick call this morning, and none of these was suffering from very serious troubles. All had colds, which were manifesting themselves in various ways. The only serious case in camp is that of James A. Lee, a member of one of the hospital corps. He was suffering from blood poisoning and Surgeon Neff of the Eighth, who is now Post Surgeon, performed a surgical operation for his relief. While the men are dressed in motley, it would be absurd to hold evening parades, and none will be held until further orders, but there are signs that this and other pretty military ceremonies are soon to be instituted with their proper musical accompaniments. Tents were put up for a band to-day, and the old Post Band, under Leader Doring of Troy is expected to-morrow. Word was received also from Col. Davis, chief of the Mustering Board, that he was on his way back from Hempstead with the examining Board of Surgeons, and an office was prepared for their work, which it is believed will begin to-day. Meantime some of the work of sorting out weak men for rejection is being done by the weather and work. Five men in the Twelfth who were found to be epileptics were sent home to-day, and a number of other unfit men were quietly passed out of camp and packed off from the other regiments. A loss to the camp was the departure of Major R. H. Banks, who has been acting as Chief Commissary on Gen. Doyle's staff. Major Banks belongs to Gen. Oliver's staff in the Third Brigade, and as Gen. Oliver is now on duty at Hempstead he was ordered there to join his chief. Major Roselle succeeds him as Chief Commissary.

The duties of the Commissary are arduous and harassing. It is one of the accepted privileges of a soldier or a sailor to grumble at his food. The men in camp have done their share of this, and Major Roselle has had to stand between them and the caterer. The caterer is working under the disadvantage of having to cook food for 3,000 men with a plant designed to furnish meals to 1,200. Most of the men understand this and put up cheerfully with the disadvantages due to it. At breakfast to-day one of the grumblers "got the grand laugh." The two main dishes at the meal were beefsteak and corned beef hash with tomato sauce. This man picked up a platter of hash from where the breezes had been blowing over it for twenty minutes on a table in the open-sided mess hall and suddenly exclaimed, in astonished tones: "Why, it's cold!" Every one around him burst into guffaws of derision.

Some men of the Ninth complained to Col. Seward to-day that the corned beef for dinner was bad. Major Roselle was sent for. He smelled the meat, and then cutting off a big piece held it up. "You see that," said he. "My stomach is as delicate as any of yours. I think that meat is good and I am going to eat it. Now, watch me." He ate the meat and the men went away convinced at least that this complaint was dead. The men of all the regiments eat ravenously. The regular State and United States allowance of bread is 1 pound 2 ounces per day to a man. The men here have been using an average of five pounds of bread a day apiece. A lot of this was carried off from the supper table to form the basis of a luncheon at night. Last night, when supper began, there was a supply of 900 two-pound loaves in the mess hall. Before the second relay had finished there wasn't a bit of this left and the men were fairly howling for more. The bakers work in double shifts, and at this juncture a lot of new bread came out of the ovens. This was served, and sixty loaves were eaten, hot, like gingerbread, and without butter. In order that there shall not be another shortage, a contract for an extra supply has been made in Peekskill.

On account of the continued uncertainty as to the questions about the duration of the camp, the mustering in and the uniforming and equipping of the men, the camp was dubbed with a new name to-day. It is now known as "Camp Still a-Guessing." Capt. Parker of the Mustering Board made an important and interesting statement to-day regarding the view of the United States officers as to the duty of men to enlist. It will probably result in making it possible for a number of men to decline to go to the front whose duties to others ought to keep them back, but who would go rather than be thought lacking in patriotism.

"It is recommended," said Capt. Parker, "that no person should enlist under the present call whose absence from home for two years would bring hardship or suffering to others dependent upon him. This recommendation is made to protect the United States as much as to protect the individuals. One purpose is to prevent the baneful effect upon the discipline of the troops, which would result from having a lot of disgruntled men in the ranks who were all the time pestering headquarters for their discharge."

Capt. Parker said the troops here would undoubtedly be taken away, as soon as they were mustered into the United States service, to a place where they could be consolidated with others, perhaps those now at Hempstead, and then manœuvred as an army. The place for this purpose, he said, had not been chosen yet, but Montauk Point and some other places had been spoken of.

One of the men now in camp who will not join the United States service is Surgeon-Major C. N. Thompson of the Ninth. He told Col. Seward that he was willing to go out for three months if he could be sure of being allowed to come back then, but that it would be ruinous to his practice if he were to go for a longer term. No one could give him any assurance of his getting out of the service after he once got in, and so he was forced to conclude not to go. His place will be filled to-morrow.

One of the most amusing things about the camp yesterday and this morning was the way in which the men on guard persistently misunderstood their orders and gave trouble to every one who needed to go in or out of the camp, all in a laudable anxiety to do their full duty. The orders were that civilians were to be allowed to go and come as they liked, but that no member of the camp was to be allowed to pass except he had an order from Gen. Doyle. Just how this got twisted, perhaps no one will ever discover, but as the sentries at the outpost and at the head of the stairs interpreted it, it was: "Let no one pass." Acting upon this they held up people who wanted to go into the camp as well as those who wanted to go out. After much explanation people got by the outpost only to be arrested at the head of the hundred-step stairs. At one time this morning this sentry had thus under arrest a newspaper reporter, the headquarters boatman, a corporal of the old guard, and a colored servant, who had come in on a pass and had had this taken up at the foot of the stairs. At the same time the outpost guard had arrested and refused to pass three wagons loaded with provisions for the mess hall.

Major George T. Lorrigan of the Ninth was the field officer of the day, and it took him some time after he heard of these incidents to get his guard properly instructed. His post guard was all from the Ninth also, as well as Lieut. O'Donnell, the officer of the guard.

There has been a lot of joking to-day at the expense of Major Charley Burns of the Seventy-second, who was field officer of the day yesterday, because some men from the camp, in uniform, too, went over to Peekskill and spent the night in merry making without his knowledge or consent.

This was really not Major Burns's fault, for the funny part of the arrangements for the guard is that while the whole front door of the camp is so guarded that people who ought not to be stopped were harrassed, the two roads which lead out at the rear have no guards whatever. One of these leads through the apple orchard, past Dunphy's canteen, to Annsville, while the other goes out by the McCoy place, and both lead to Peekskill. The men who went out did not make any disturbance in Peekskill, but at a very early hour this morning Mayor George W. Robertson, ex-State Senator, found about a score of them sitting along the curb in Main street playing poker, waiting until after reveille to get back into camp.

Considering that the canteen is open, there has been very little trouble in camp from drunkenness, and only twenty-two men got into the guardhouse last night. The men at the dumps report that this is the worst camp they ever saw for bottles. After three days there have not come to the dump as many empty bottles as the Seventh would furnish every three hours.

RECRUITING IN A SANCTUM.

Capt. Warburton of the Philadelphia Telegraph After Artillerymen.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The office of the proprietor of the *Evening Telegraph* in this city was converted to-day by Capt. Barclay Warburton into a recruiting station for Battery A, the artillery organization of the First Brigade, N. G. P. Having received notice last night from the recruiting officer of the United States Army to have his battery recruited up to a war footing and ready to march on forty-eight hours' notice, Capt. Warburton left the field at Mount Gretna temporarily and set about the task, using his private office to enroll volunteers. He is assisted by a staff, comprising Sergeant Norman McLeod of the University of Pennsylvania; Corporal Paul D. Mills, a member of the Yale Henley crew; Corporal A. H. Rosengarten, a Princeton half back; Corporal George H. Brooke, Pennsylvania's most famous full back; E. H. Brewer of Yale; Sidney W. Foulkes of Oxford University, England; Joseph S. Knight, Arthur H. Brockie, Harris Brewer, and James H. Colfelt.

Corporal Baird of the Battery was sent to Princeton to open a recruiting station at Princeton Inn. Less than a hundred men are needed to raise the membership of the Battery to its war strength, and the indications to-day were that three times the number of recruits required will be presented to the mustering officers of the army. Capt. Warburton, in riding boots, with a red kerchief around his throat in place of a collar, and a face as weather-tanned as a cowboy's, said he had no idea where his command would be ordered, but there was not a man in it that cared where he was sent.

The command will leave Mount Gretna to-morrow night, it is believed, and will be attached to the Department of the East either at New York or Washington.

Long Island Road Will Stand by Volunteers.

The Long Island Railroad Company has announced that the places of all employees of the company who enlist for the war will be kept open for them. It is stipulated that to secure reinstatement the applicant must present an honorable discharge from the service.

Two Hundred Recruits for the Forty-seventh.

Since the departure of the Forty-seventh Regiment from its armory on Marcy avenue, Williamsburg, on Tuesday, more than 200 recruits have appeared at the armory and enlisted.

ROE MAY RETAIN COMMAND

GOV. BLACK ASKS THE PRESIDENT TO MAKE HIM MAJOR-GENERAL.

Federal Appointments Also Requested for the Four Brigadier-Generals of the New York Division of Volunteers—Gov. Black to Visit the Camps—Recruiting Officers Named.

ALBANY, May 4.—By direction of Gov. Black the following despatch was sent to Washington this morning:

ALBANY, May 4, 1898.

J. Addison Porter, Secretary to President, Washington, D. C.:

The Governor of the State of New York tenders the twelve regiments called for from this State as a division of four Brigades, and will be pleased to have Charles Francis Roe appointed Major-General; Peter C. Doyle, Robert Shaw Oliver, McCoskry Butt, and George Moore Smith as Brigadier-Generals, positions held by them in the State service. Roe is a West Point graduate and ex-army officer. The others have seen long service in the National Guard of this State. W. M. GRIFFITH,

Secretary to Governor State New York.

A division may comprise three or four brigades, and as this State is furnishing four brigades and is the only State to do so the Adjutant-General thinks it but proper that they should be officered by men belonging to the National Guard, especially as this State has the officers required. A reply from Washington to the Governor's request is not expected for a day or two.

Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast says that Gov. Black and he may visit the camps at Peekskill and Hempstead Plains on Friday and Saturday.

Gov. Black has appointed the following persons to recruit regiments to take the place of the Eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of the Fifth Brigade, which volunteered for regular army service: Capt. Eugene K. Austin, Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment, who is to recruit a regiment to take the place of the Eighth Regiment, and to be designated as the 108th Regiment, assisted by Capt. Charles H. Ross, Quartermaster; Capt. Roy H. Hawkes, Commissary; First Lieut. Abraham Jacobs; Second Lieut., Garry G. Nolan; ex-Capt. W. H. Romer, ex-Capt. William Delancey Cunningham, ex-Capt. George P. Cammann, ex-First Lieut. George C. Heilner, all of whom are now or were formerly connected with the Eighth Regiment. Capt. John O'Connell of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who is authorized to recruit a regiment to be known as the 169th Regiment, assisted by Capt. Patrick Farrelly, Inspector of Small Arms Practice; Battalion Quartermaster Sergeants Maurice E. Sisk and Michael J. Dwyer, ex-Capt. William Desmond, Dr. Augustine E. McGuire, all of whom are now or were formerly connected with the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Major A. T. Francis of the Seventy-first Regiment to recruit a regiment to be known as the 171st Regiment, assisted by First Lieuts. J. W. Dowling, E. B. Bruce and J. Alfred Chard, Second Lieut. John R. Chatfield, Sergeant-Major John Miller, Color Bearer W. A. McGalliard, and Sergeants W. C. Haskell and T. A. Hill, all of whom are now or were formerly connected with the Seventy-first Regiment.

The designation of recruiting officers for the First and Second Brigades will be made by Gov. Black in a day or two. Brig.-Gen. McCoskry Butt has informed Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast that two regiments, to take the place of the Ninth and Twelfth, which were selected for volunteer service from the First Brigade, are about recruited, and it is likely that these regiments will be recognized by headquarters, though all the present officers may not be.

Vacancies caused by death or injuries in an organization selected for volunteer service are to be filled by volunteers from the new organization formed to replace it.

The question as to the authority of the Adjutant-General to have the uniforms for the new organizations made in the State prisons has been decided by the Attorney-General. He holds that what purported to be contracts made by the Adjutant-General with clothing firms in different parts of the State to furnish uniforms for the National Guard would not prevent him from having uniforms, in whole or in part, manufactured in the prisons, and that the clothing firms could not recover damages from the State under the alleged contracts. In view of this opinion the Adjutant-General has given a preliminary order to the State Superintendent of Prisons for 6,000 knapsacks, 3,000 blouses and 6,000 haversacks. The Superintendent of Prisons would also receive an order for several thousand pairs of trousers, if he could secure the cadet blue cloth required. The superintendent tried to get this cloth in the open market and found that the Federal Government had secured the entire visible supply, having contracted or being about to contract for 2,800,000 yards.

The brigade commanders of the State troops have taken with them to the camps at Peekskill and Hempstead Plains their entire staffs, bringing into active service a considerable contingent of officers. In the event of the brigade commanders receiving appointments from the Federal Government they would be entitled to a staff, but it is likely that considerable reorganizing would be necessary, as the staff of a Brigadier in the regular army is smaller than in the National Guard.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver and the staff of the Third Brigade, with the exception of Col. Cushman, the Adjutant, and Majors Manning, Bendell and Buchanan, left for Camp Black early this morning. Col. Cushman and Major Manning joined their associates this afternoon and the remaining officers will go to camp on Friday.

Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast to-day announced that Major George P. Hilton, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the Third Brigade staff, had been relieved from duty as the person appointed to recruit a new battalion of the National Guard to take the place of the Tenth Battalion of Albany, and that Quartermaster W. Howard Brown had been designated as recruiting officer of the battalion in his place. Major Hilton is relieved to enable him to join his comrades on Gen. Oliver's staff at Camp Black.

The Rev. Dr. Hector Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of Troy, was appointed to-day chaplain of the Second Regiment of the Third Brigade, now at Camp Black. This regiment includes the three Troy separate companies.

POLITICS IN THEIR QUOTA.

Rival Regiments in Maryland and the Political Influence of Their Officers.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—It has just come to light that politics is playing an important part in the recent trouble with the Maryland militia. A large party of Republican politicians called on Gov. Lowndes and protested against the Fifth Regiment being chosen for Maryland's quota instead of the Fourth, which refused to go as artillery and was dismissed. The staff and officers of the Fourth Regiment are nearly all Republicans, while those of the Fifth are all Democrats. Gov. Lowndes told the protesting committee that he was powerless, but that the change must come from Washington. As a consequence prominent Republicans from this city are now at the capital, and, together with Senator Wellington and Senator-elect McComas, are holding conferences, and the result may be that Maryland's quota will be increased or changed so that the Fourth Regiment will not be frozen out.

Brew Lots for the Selection of Soldiers.

NASHUA, N. H., May 4.—Nashua saw an exhibition this morning that is probably without a precedent in war history. The Governor decided that there would be need of more companies for the war than those of the Third Regiment, and also that there should be one company from Nashua. Instead of naming it, a veteran drew a marble from a box, and Company C won and will go. Company K refused to compete, and the two remaining companies, including Company C, objected to the method of selection.

Mississippi Troops Ordered Out.

JACKSON, Miss., May 4.—Gov. McLaurin to-day ordered the Mississippi volunteers to assemble at Jackson on Tuesday, May 10. Adjt.-Gen. Henry states he has eighteen full companies, besides several not full. Enlistments are abundant to make up the State's quota, and a scramble for commissions is now on.

THE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

Not Over Three Per Cent. of the First Regiment Found Unfit for Service.

SEA GIRT, N. J., May 4.—The third day at the State camp found the soldiers pretty well accustomed to the condition of things. The weather has not been the best, but every one is hoping for a clear spell soon. Some restrictions have been placed over the camp, but they are not severe enough to keep out visitors, who are pouring in here by the hundreds every day. The express companies are busy transporting supplies to the different companies. Relatives and friends have sent blankets to many of the soldiers, and with the cool nights they are much appreciated. Oil stoves have also been in great demand, and one Asbury Park dealer in these articles sold his entire stock to-day.

The work of examining the guardsmen is going on as fast as possible. Remarkably few of those examined have been rejected. Out of over one thousand men in the First Regiment it is said that not more than 3 per cent. will be found physically unfit for army duty.

There is much rejoicing over the appointment by the President of United States Senator Sewell as Major-General of the volunteer army. To-day Gov. Voorhees sent the following telegram to Gen. Sewell:

"New Jersey extends to you its congratulations upon your appointment as Major-General. Its citizens and its soldiers greatly appreciate this distinguished mark of confidence."

Since this honor has been conferred on Gen. Sewell every one is asking what Major-Gen. Plume of the New Jersey National Guard will receive. Gov. Voorhees said to-day that he would not be surprised if Gen. Plume was appointed a Brigadier-General.

The advantages of the Sea Girt camp ground which is considered one of the finest in the country, have prompted Gov. Voorhees to send the following telegram to Secretary of War Alger:

"I desire officially to offer the camp ground at Sea Girt and the property adjoining as a military post. It has sufficient encampment for 20,000 troops. Will be glad to receive any officer whom you may detail to inspect the ground."

The Governor was at the camp nearly the entire day. When asked how long the troops would probably remain at Sea Girt one of the officers said this was a difficult question to answer. It will take at least three weeks to examine the men and muster them in. When the men are mustered into the regular army the discipline about the camp will be very strict.

Private John Boyce of Company G, Third Regiment, attempted suicide by cutting his throat late this afternoon. He was smarting under a reprimand administered to him by his Captain for misunderstanding orders. He now lies in Brigade Hospital. He will recover.

PINGREE IS INDIGNANT.

He Says It Takes Courage for a National Guardsman to Refuse to Volunteer.

DETROIT, May 4.—Gov. Pingree is indignant at the abuse heaped on the few men in the State camp who decline to volunteer. He directed Gen. Irish to inform the officers that this must stop, and that if necessary he would issue a general order against it. The Governor said it required more courage for a member of the National Guard to ask for his discharge than to volunteer. It is his idea that the war will soon be concluded, and that the Michigan regiment will do nothing more serious than take holiday excursions for a few months.

"The man who has a dependent family, mother or sister," said the Governor, "should stay at home and take care of them. He can hardly expect to do it on $13 a month. To volunteer into the army is easy for the man, and probably a safe and comfortable thing for him, but it will be hard on a dependent family."

The Governor is, therefore, persuaded that the really brave man is the one who can face comrades and say he wants to go home.

Petitions for the retention of certain regiments and protests against the division of certain regiments are being received. The petitions about balance the protests. Neither will be regarded. The good of the service and military regulations also will govern. The five regiments of the National Guard must be condensed into four regiments of volunteers, the forty companies now existing increased to forty-eight. Some field and staff officers will fail of commissions in volunteer service. A lot of new Captains and Lieutenants will be commissioned. One regiment will be broken up, probably the Fourth, as it no longer has a regimental organization.

CALIFORNIA'S MUSTER.

Gov. Budd Hopes to Get Permission to Send More Troops Than Were Called For.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The California volunteers will soon to be off to the war. Fully 4,100 men will be mustered into the service of the United States under the first call of the President, but Gov. Budd expects that he will receive orders from Washington to allow the whole National Guard of this State to go to the front. In that case about 6,200 men will be taken into the volunteer service.

The work of mustering the California troops into the volunteer army was begun this morning at the National Guard armory. Every man was enthusiastic and nobody seemed to care whether he was to be sent to Cuba or the Philippines. It is actual service they all want. Everything seems to point to an immediate trip to Manila.

The order for National Guardsmen to report at the regimental armory included only the officers and members of the First Regiment, the intention being to order the remainder of the Guard out later. The Seventh Regiment, with headquarters at Los Angeles, is now assembling there and will be ordered to rendezvous in this city as soon as the First Regiment has been mustered in. This will be on Saturday.

The regiments will consist of twelve companies each. Besides the regiments the Governor is now organizing two battalions of eight companies, drawn from various parts of the State in order that no section may feel itself slighted. His idea is that the whole State should be represented, and he hopes to get authority to use these additional troops. There will also be four batteries of heavy artillery, two from here and two from Los Angeles. Major Frank K. Rice, an old regular army officer, will be placed in charge of the artillery.

A VANDERBILT ENLISTS.

One of Jacob Vanderbilt's Grandsons a Member of Washington's Regiment.

TACOMA, May 4.—William Howard Vanderbilt has joined Company C of the First Regiment of Washington Volunteers, and expects to be very soon on his way to the Philippine Islands with other Pacific coast troops. He is a grandson of Jacob Vanderbilt of New York, and second cousin of Cornelius Vanderbilt. His father, Jacob Vanderbilt, removed here from New York several years ago, and is cashier of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, which George Vanderbilt controls. He is a six-footer and 21 years old. When the twelve companies comprising Washington's regiment marched through Tacoma to Camp Rogers three days ago, he became possessed of the desire to join the army. Yesterday, after many solicitations on his part, his father consented to allow him to do so. Young Vanderbilt then hastened to Camp Rogers and enlisted as a private of Company C, his enrollment filling the company's roster.

Mustering In Begun in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 4.—The First Regiment, Vermont National Guard, has been ordered to rendezvous at the State camp ground, adjoining Fort Ethan Allen, on Friday. Company M of Burlington and Company B of St. Albans have already arrived. The work of examining and mustering in the men began at noon to-day.

Kentucky Soldiers Go Into Camp.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 4.—The first companies of the Kentucky State Guard to move into the mobilization camp at Lexington to-day were the Lebanon, Middlesboro, and Williamsburg companies.

SHE RAN THE BLOCKADE.

CONDOR SAW THE MONTSERRAT SLIP INTO CIENFUEGOS.

Condor Held Up Twice by Blockaders One Day After Coming Out of the Harbor—American Sugar Planter Aboard Says There Are 30,000 to 35,000 Armed Insurgents.

The Norwegian steamer Condor, a steel fruiter, less than 200 feet in length, arrived here from Cuba yesterday. She sailed from Cienfuegos on April 26 with merchandise consigned to Zaldo & Co. She brought along twelve cabin passengers, who were landed at the Battery yesterday afternoon. The vessel, which is owned by Bennet, Walsh & Co. of 18 Broadway, will not come up from Quarantine until this morning, when she will go to her dock at the Pierrepont Stores. Nearly all of the passengers on the Condor are Americans. Her Captain is B. A. Muller, who has safely piloted vessels in to every port of Cuba.

"We left Cienfuegos at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 26," said Capt. Muller, "and some of the passengers believed that we would never reach New York in safety, thinking that we might be sunk by a stray shot from a man-of-war. While at Cienfuegos I refused to permit any of my crew to go ashore, as the city was in a high state of excitement, and I had been advised that the members of the crew were likely to be killed by the Spaniards, who believed that my sailors were Americans. I put on a cargo of sugar, and when I got ready to sail I called upon the British Consul, Mr. Fowler, and bade him good-by after I got my clearance papers. He told me to look out for armed vessels along the shores, saying that I would probably be fired upon before I had gone a great distance.

"As we left the harbor there was nothing in sight but three Spanish gunboats, the Alcedo, the Cordilla, and the Contra Maestre, and the torpedo boat Galira. The gunboats were plying along the shores. None of them would amount to anything in a battle. The only boat that possibly could do any damage to an American vessel was the torpedo boat Galira. She was a formidable-looking craft. We passed her at the Castillo de Jarra, which is a small summer resort, eight or nine miles from the city of Cienfuegos.

"About three hours before we left the port we saw the steamer Montserrat arrive. She had a great number of passengers aboard of her. I did not see that she carried any Spanish soldiers, although some of our passengers say she did have a number of soldiers aboard of her. I heard that her cargo consisted of provisions for the Spanish army, together with a quantity of gold to pay off the Spanish soldiers. We heard also that she had tried to run the blockade to Havana, but was compelled to put about and make for another port. We also heard that she had been chased by American vessels, but that she managed to escape because her Captain was familiar with the waters about Cuba. When she arrived in the harbor of Cienfuegos the Spaniards of that city, who had heard that she had been captured by the United States boats, met on the streets, and talked of giving her Captain a big reception. Aside from the Montserrat there were also in the harbor two Spanish merchantmen, the Rio Jana and the Alava.

"The day after we left Cienfuegos we were hailed by the United States gunboat Hawk (yacht Hermione). We were off Cape Anthony at the time and it was about 1:40 o'clock in the afternoon. After learning our destination a Lieutenant who was on board the Hawk greeted us courteously as we did him, and then we steered away to the southward. We were about 150 miles out to sea, just three hours after the Hawk had hailed us, when we sighted two American warships. One of them came at us very rapidly and fired a gun for us to heave to. We did so immediately. Then the ship came up and we learned she was the Marblehead. The Nashville was with her. A boat was lowered from the Marblehead and several United States officers boarded our vessel. Lieut. E. A. Anderson inspected the ship's papers and then handed to me a copy of the President's proclamation of the blockade of Cuban ports. He was a fine fellow and very courteous. When he left our vessel our crew and passengers gave him a rousing send-off, cheering for the American flag."

When Capt. Muller was asked if it was true that he had left 200 Americans on the dock at Cienfuegos because he was unable to give them accommodations on his steamer, he said that he knew that there were many families in Cienfuegos who were anxious to come on to New York, but none of them had applied to him for passage.

"The only ones whom I saw get left," said the Captain, "were four show people. One of them was an Englishman, an acrobat, who had with him three Japanese tumblers. After I had my clearance papers and was about sailing away they applied for passage, but of course I could not stop to take them on. It was too late. As we started away a Spaniard shouted to me to bring a message to New York that the Spanish would give the Americans a licking they'd never get over."

Among the passengers who came on the Condor, Vincent P. Lombard, who was accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, was the first to land at the Battery. The other passengers were Dr. José M. Ordex, Dr. José R. Suarez, Dr. Herman Mezzaredo, a dentist; Andres Vives, F. José Buchacá, Juan O. Bourke, Pedro Rosello and Capt. Peter M. Beal. Capt. Beal is a born American. He is a sugar planter and has lived in Cuba for the past ten years. He went to Cuba from Boston.

Capt. Beal said that in Cienfuegos the Spaniards were very bitter. As the Condor was leaving her pier the Spanish mob hooted at the passengers and called them all sorts of names.

"The Spaniards down there were unanimous in saying that the Americans fought without a motive for the war," said Capt. Beal. "They were all satisfied that we would get the best of them in the end, but they said they would give us a heap of trouble. At the theatres Spanish patriotic airs were played nightly. For the past ten days the Cubans had been leaving Cienfuegos, forty and fifty every night, and going to join the insurgents in the hills back of the city, where the insurgents have a big camp. I left my plantation, Guabairo, in charge of an overseer and an armed guard of sixteen men. The plantation extends over 2,500 acres. The crop this year panned out much better than it did last year. I seemed to have the good fortune to have the friendship of both the Spaniards and the insurgents. I knew everybody there personally. Before coming away I discharged all of my help with the exception of thirty-two men sixteen of whom comprise my private guard. It is a little American regiment of my own get up