

ABUSES IN THE ARMY.

Why There Is No Harmony in Our Military Establishment.

There Are Too Many Independent Bureaus Whose Heads Are in a Measure Not Responsible to Anybody.

[Special Washington Letter.] The army reorganization bill, of which so much has been said in the newspapers, is a measure which has not been analyzed so that everybody can understand it.

That the army of this republic is in a disorganized condition must be manifest to all of the people; and it is not putting it too strong to say that the condition of our army is a disgrace to this nation before the peoples of the civilized world.

This condition, which has brought about all of the war department scandals, results from the everlasting conflict between the secretary of war and the general commanding the army. Every general commanding the army has found himself handicapped and his power of command taken from him by the civilian secretary of war, no matter whether the secretary of war knows anything about military affairs or not.

When Grant was made lieutenant general he so well understood how our armies had been handicapped by orders from Washington that, in the presence of the cabinet, he accepted the commission from President Lincoln, saying that he would not retain that commission unless it carried with it the full command of the army. Grant was so great and powerful at that time that President Lincoln gave him the command; and from that moment all of the federal armies moved under one impulse and direction.

When Sherman became general in command, after Grant became president, he assumed command, just as Grant had done, and issued orders for the appointment of his staff officers. Sherman expected to have full command, of course. But Gen. Rawlins was secretary of war, and he influenced his friend, President Grant, to take the staff officers from the command of the general, and place them under the command of the secretary of war. President Grant did so. He would not have taken that stand for anybody on earth except Rawlins, who had been his warmest friend and almost his guardian angel in his days of trouble and peril.

When President Grant took that stand, Gen. Sherman left Washington and took up his abode in St. Louis, because he did not want to be a mere figurehead in the war department at the national capital. Years went by, and Sherman made his home in St. Louis, occasionally visiting Washington as a mere matter of form. But he was never in actual command of the army.

The result of Grant's orders has been the disgraceful and scandalous conditions, increasing in disgrace and acrimony from year to year; so that when the war with Spain began our regular army and our volunteer army did not pass to the command of the senior major general of the army, but all of them were placed at the mercy of a civilian secretary of war, and staff officers who were independent of the general under whose command they should have served.

This brief statement contains the kernel of the causes of all the needless sufferings and deaths to which our soldiers were subjected. It makes no difference who may be the secretary of war, whether his name is Alger, McCrea, Lincoln, Endicott, Proctor or Jones; it is improper that a civilian secretary of war should be allowed by law to supervise duties of which he must necessarily be ignorant, while the gen-

erals, known as bureau chiefs, are in time of war. The ten brigadier generals, known as bureau chiefs, are as follows:

The adjutant general, who is the military clerk to the secretary of war, through whom all orders are issued to the army. He is the chief staff officer, but can issue no orders on his own responsibility.

The judge advocate general is the legal authority of the war department, and his duties are seldom increased in time of war, although every other staff officer, including the adjutant general, have their duties multiplied.

The inspector general is charged with inspections of the troops, of their camps, of their food supplies, their medical supplies and their surgical attendance. He inspects their clothing, their arms, their ammunition, and everything connected with their hygienic surroundings.

It is the duty of the quartermaster general to provide quarters for all armies, furnish them with clothing and supplies, furnish transportation, horses for cavalry and artillery, and all duties kindred thereto.

The commissary general is charged with the duty of providing food for the army, no matter how numerous may be the soldiers. It is expected that the commissary general will purchase and send to the troops only the best army rations obtainable; and that he will keep the supplies going forward as rapidly as the quartermaster general can handle them.

The surgeon general is expected to furnish medical supplies, hospital surgeons, hospital stewards, hospital nurses, and all appliances for the comfort and well being of the soldiers, whether in camp or field, and particularly when the soldiers are campaigning and engaging in battle.

The paymaster general's duties are implied in the name of the office. The paymaster general is responsible for the payment of the soldiers, and upon him devolves great responsibility, particularly in time of war.

The chief of engineers has charge of the fortifications, river and harbor im-



GEN. A. W. GREELY. (Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army.)

provements, bridge buildings, handling pontoons for army use in crossing streams, and in debarking and embarking troops.

The chief of ordnance is charged with supplying the army with the latest improved cannons, rifles and other firearms, and with the ammunition to make them available for offense and defense.

The chief signal officer has charge of the military telegraph and signal service. During the late war with Spain this branch of the army rendered exceptionally valuable service in laying telegraph and telephone lines, and in destroying submarine cables which were in use by the enemy.

These staff officers cost the country a great deal of money, whether in time of peace or in time of war. The pay roll, recapitulated, follows:

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Pay. 10 brigadier generals \$55,000; 20 colonels \$185,000; 52 lieutenant colonels \$208,000; 135 majors \$476,000; 168 captains \$425,280; 81 first lieutenants \$176,000; 10 second lieutenants \$19,000; Aggregate \$1,487,020.

They come high, but we must have them. This brief statement does not begin to cover their expense, because in addition to these there are others, many others. The figures given do not include the armies in the field in times of peace and war. The last army appropriation bill aggregated upwards of \$80,000,000.

Moreover, in addition to the pay of the general staff, given above, the government pays four cents per mile to officers who are traveling, and this is in addition to their paid transportation furnished by the quartermaster general's department. For example, an officer ordered from Boston to Manila would travel about 12,000 miles, and he would get four cents per mile in addition to his paid transportation. The government would take him to Manila, and pay him \$480 additional for making the trip. Consequently, the army officers like to be ordered about, because every trip they make increases their annual incomes.

Private soldiers get nothing but their transportation, their food and clothing, and the opportunity to be killed. But the officers are better paid than in any other country. Moreover, they have gold braid, epaulettes, society advantages, hops, dances and opportunities to marry heiresses. Even with the risk of life in battle, in these days when wars seldom occur it is much better for young men to seek appointments as army officers than to go into politics and aspire for the presidency. Almost any good fellow can get to be an army officer, but few succeed in politics. SMITH D. FRY.

Juvenile Wisdom. The master was asking questions. "Now, boys," he said, "how many months have 28 days?" "All of them," replied a sharp lad at once.—Tit-Bits.

A Married Man's Version. "What is fiction, pa?" "Any story that says 'they married and lived happily ever after.'"—N. Y. World.

WOULD PARTITION SAMOA.

Germany Desires an Equal Division of the Islands Between the Three Powers Interested.

Washington, April 6.—The Samoan agreement for a commission has progressed to the point where the three governments are exchanging notes as to the members of the commission. This is accepted as an assurance that Lord Salisbury accepts not only the principle of the commission but the commission itself, as the consideration of the British delegate would hardly be entered upon unless the commission was assured. The published report that three commissioners would be named from each country is without foundation, as such a plan has never been considered. There will be one from each country, of about the same relative rank. It is to insure this similarity of standing that the three governments are discussing the names of commissioners, the question being whether they will be military men, consuls general, or officials in the foreign service.

The semi-official announcement that the German government will not appoint either Consul General Rosenthal or Consul General Rose as its representative on the Samoan commission, taken in connection with the declaration of a purpose to select an official of the rank of consul general for the place, confirms the belief of the officials here that the intention is to name Dr. Schmidt as the German commissioner. He is now a privy councillor and a director in the foreign office at Berlin of matters connected with Asiatic and Samoan policy. He was consul general of Samoa at Apia until four years ago, when he was withdrawn at the instance of the United States, owing to his attitude toward Mr. Mulligan, the United States consul general there.

The ultimate German aim is a friendly division of the islands, to which proposition official Berlin believes America will not object, if its coaling station is secured.

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Proceedings Are to be Brought in a Federal Court Against an Alleged Illegal Combine of Coal Dealers.

Washington, April 6.—By direction of Solicitor General Richards, with the approval of Attorney General Griggs, a bill in equity has been prepared by United States Attorney Bundy, bringing action in the United States court for the southern district of Ohio against the Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Co., of Cincinnati, and 15 other companies or corporations, miners or producers and shippers of coal or coke, for violation of the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890.

It is alleged in the bill that the defendants on December 15, 1897, entered into a contract and combination in the form of a trust and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in regard to the sale and production of coal and coke, and in violation of law. This agreement, it is said, went into effect about January 1, 1898, and since that time they have monopolized and controlled the amount of coal and coke produced in the Kanawha district and only permitted such amount of coal mined and coke made by the several defendants as could be sold by the Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Co., and that the defendants were only permitted to ship their proportionate amount of coal at a stipulated price, figured upon the ratio designated in the contract as fixed by the executive committee. By this action it is alleged that competition in the sale of the same has been wholly destroyed.

The court is petitioned to enjoin the defendants from selling or shipping any coal or coke into any state other than that in which they reside, by virtue of their agreement, which the court is asked to declare illegal and void.

DID NOT AGREE.

Wide Difference of Opinion Between Witnesses Before the Beef Court.

Washington, April 6.—The two principal witnesses before the beef inquiry court yesterday were Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale college, and Dr. Samuel A. Currie, who was lieutenant colonel of the Second New Jersey regiment, which was stationed at Jacksonville during the war. Prof. Chittenden is one of the chemists selected by the government to analyze the canned roast beef. He presented his report showing that the beef generally was good. No chemicals had been found by him in its preparation and it was generally wholesome. He, however, expressed doubt as to whether the heat of the tropical climate would not cause the fat in the cans to liquify and thus render the food displeasing to the sight. Col. Davis stated that most of the cans from which the samples were taken for analysis had been exposed to the heat of tropical countries, some of the cans being brought from Havana for the test.

Dr. Currie testified that the refrigerator beef supplied at Jacksonville had on some occasions made the men sick. He had made chemical analysis of the beef, which in one case showed the presence of salicylic acid and in another of boric acid.

Maj. Lee presented more of the correspondence between Gen. Miles and the court and put in a request on behalf of the general that nine of the 130 witnesses whose names he had heretofore suggested be called, saying that they would testify concerning refrigerator beef and chemically treated beef. The court did not indicate whether the request would be complied with.

Killed Wife and Child and Suicided.

Albany, Ga., April 6.—Walter R. Jackson, his wife and their 3-month-old babe, were found dead in bed yesterday. Jackson and his wife each had a pistol shot in the head, while the child was shot through the body. It is evident that Jackson first shot his wife and child and then himself. Jackson was a young business man of high standing and was married two years ago. Until recently he was cashier of a warehouse firm. It is supposed he brooded over the loss of his position and killed his family and himself in a fit of insanity.

BOMBARDED DAGUPAN.

The Cruiser Charleston Shells a Philippine City—Spanish Officers Join the Rebel Army.

Manila, April 6.—The United States cruiser Charleston, which has been cruising along the west coast of Luzon to the north, sent a boat in shore near Dagupan, last Saturday, to make soundings. The rebels opened fire, wounding a United States officer. The cruiser thereupon bombarded the town, the insurgents evacuating it.

There are persistent rumors that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has been supplanted in the control of the Filipino affairs by Gen. Antonio Luna, commander-in-chief of the Filipino forces. Luna is described as being a typical belligerent.

The proclamation of the United States Philippine commission was posted in the streets, printed in English, Spanish and Tagalo. It was also distributed in the outside towns as far as Malolos, and has been received with marked attention by the natives generally and has been approved by a number of representative Manilans. English bankers here, who have been interviewed on the subject, are optimistic upon the attitude of the Americans, assuming that it indicates that the decisive policy will undoubtedly be successful.

Madrid, April 6.—The Spanish war minister has received information that a large number of Spanish officers who had been prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos had entered the service of the latter. Among the prisoners were some of the Spanish general's staff and officers of artillery. In Spanish military circles this is held to explain the military organization of the Tagalos against the Americans, which has hitherto been inexplicable.

Washington, April 6.—If Gen. Otis is maturing plans for another campaign against the insurgents in the vicinity of Calumpit, as indicated in dispatches from Manila, he has not so far informed the war department. The general has not communicated with the department for two days.

WITH WATCHFUL EYES.

Japan Sees Other Nations Dismember China and Now Demands a Share.

Vancouver, B. C., April 6.—Advices from the far east brought by the steamer Empress of Japan indicate that Japan has watched with jealous eyes Italy's recent attempt to get a lease of San Mun bay. The Japanese press recently circulated a report that the United States was demanding concessions. Marquis Ito, Japan's great statesman, was interviewed on the subject but said he was not much concerned at the reported American demand, contending that nothing need be feared, as all countries held the same rights as far as settlements were concerned. Marquis Ito has, however, been in communication with Li Hung Chang and advised various reforms. He said a partition of China would be inevitable should China persist in her present course of action. In the San Mun affair the Japanese are saying that their government must abandon the hold aloof policy hitherto adopted and demand some substantial grant of land from China.

Mr. Yalo, Japanese minister at Pekin, has applied to the Chinese government for five new settlements for Japan's exclusive use to be opened at Poochow, Anoy, New Chwang, Shanghai and Chungking, in addition to Tienstin and Hankow, settlements which have been conceded already. It is stated that the Chinese government has decided to entertain these demands with the exception of Shanghai and Chungking.

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Latest Developments in the Investigation at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 6.—The bribery investigating committee resumed yesterday. William D. Wilson, of Westmoreland, who testified at a previous meeting that he was twice offered \$5,000 to change his vote from Col. Huff to Senator Quay—\$500 cash and the balance after he voted—and then declined to give the name of the person who made the alleged offer, was the first witness and said that the man who offered him the bribe was ex-representative John R. Byrne, of Scottsdale.

Charles P. Harder, assistant postmaster at Danville, Pa., denied that he told Representative Foster, of Montour, that if he went into the republican senatorial caucus and voted for Quay he was authorized by Mr. Quay to say to Foster that he (Harder) would be appointed postmaster. Harder stated that Mr. Quay had never told him he would be appointed if Foster went into the caucus and voted for him. He admitted that he advised Foster to go into the caucus because he was elected as a republican, and insisted that he held out no inducement to him to attend the caucus or that he talked with him about the post office when this conversation occurred. He characterized Foster's statement about the post office as a pure fabrication.

Rhode Island's Election.

Providence, R. I., April 6.—The state election yesterday resulted in a republican victory, though the democrats made gains in many localities. The entire republican state ticket was successful and the general assembly will be republican by a large majority, though not as large as last year. The socialist vote is large in the cities.

Brigandage in Cuba.

Havana, April 6.—Plantation raids and the carrying off of cattle and horses by outlaws are reported as taking place in the provinces of Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio. The Cuban troops in those districts are chasing the marauders, no United States troops thus far having been sent after them. The military administration intends to suppress the brigands by means of the rural guards and has no present intention of sending American cavalry or infantry through an unknown country after these nimble thieves.

THIRTEEN DEAD.

New York City Produces Another Fire Horror.

A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Palatial Residence of W. C. Andrews Burned Like Tinder.

JUST TWO PERSONS ESCAPED

An Aristocratic Section of the City Is the Scene of a Holocaust, Only Survivors Hotel Disaster.

New York, April 8.—Fire early Friday morning destroyed the handsome residence of Wallace C. Andrews at No. 2 East Sixty-seventh street and 12 persons sleeping in the house were burned to death. Firebrands carried by the wind were blown into an open window in the home of Albert J. Adams, No. 3 East Sixty-ninth street, two blocks distant, setting fire to the house and causing the death of a servant. All of the 13 bodies have been recovered. The dead are:

Wallace C. Andrews, president of the New York Steam Heating Co.

Mrs. W. C. Andrews, wife of the above.

Mrs. Georgiana B. St. John, wife of Mrs. Andrews' brother, Gamaliel C. St. John, an official of the New York Steam Heating Co.

Orson St. John, aged 7 years.

Wallace St. John, aged 3 years.

Frederick St. John, aged 13 months.

Nellie Boland, servant.

Mary Flanagan, servant.

Eva Peterson, servant.

Kate Downing, servant.

Mary Roth, servant.

Annie Neary, servant.

In the Adams fire Mary Laughnan, aged 50 years, housekeeper, died from suffocation and burns.

Alice White, cook and Jennie Burns, laundress, the only inmates of the Andrews house who escaped, are in the hospital in a serious condition. Seven persons were injured by the fire in the Adams house.

Whether the fire started from an explosion of a lamp or of gas has not been determined, but when it was first discovered at 2 a. m. the flames seemed to burst from all parts of the house at once. Policeman McKnight was at Fifth avenue and Sixty-sixth street when he heard an explosion and saw the glare of flames in Sixty-seventh street. He ran to the spot and saw fire leaping from the upper windows of the Andrews house and half way across the street. He tried to break in the door and arouse the inmates of the house, but was driven back by the flames. Not waiting any longer than to arouse the Rothschild family in the adjoining house, No. 4, he sent in an alarm.

When the firemen arrived they went through the Rothschild house and managed to get in the rear rooms of the third floor of the Andrews home, where they found Mrs. St. John and her 3-year-old son Wallace unconscious on the floor, their night clothes almost burned off. They were taken into the Rothschild house. Mrs. St. John died within a few minutes. Her child died in the fireman's arms. The firemen made repeated efforts to get to the other rooms, but they might as well have attacked a furnace. The building if saturated with oil could hardly have burned more fiercely. Like most large New York dwellings it was high and narrow and encased on two sides by solid brick walls, and the effect was like a great chimney.

All efforts to arouse the inmates in time to save themselves were fruitless and aside from Mrs. St. John the only other persons who got out of the house alive were the two servants, Jennie Burns and Alice White, who appeared at the upper windows terror-stricken and, heedless of the cries of the firemen that they would raise ladders and save them, jumped. Jennie Burns leaped out first. She turned over and over and fell almost directly upon her head. Her skull was fractured in several places. The other woman, when she saw the fate of her friend, hesitated for a moment, then as the smoke thickened she jumped. She fell on a rear extension of the building and was picked up unconscious and severely injured.

While the fire in the Andrews house was raging great clouds of sparks were carried by the wind and a brand flew into an open window of the home of Albert J. Adams. It caught in a curtain and instantly the room was ablaze. A servant at the window is thought to have been Mary Laughnan, for her dead body was found later. Tightly clasped in her arms was the family dog. When the Adams house caught fire a number of the policemen and firemen gained an entrance and got the Adams family out without serious injury.

The servants were frantic in their efforts to escape, and Mary Malloy and Minnie Bogue jumped from the rear of the fourth floor to the extension, from which they were taken down. Nellie Quinn was cut off on the fourth floor and appearing at a front window, put her head over her eyes and jumped, as she thought, to the ground, but instead landed on the roof of the bay window, one story below and lay there stunned. Policemen Louis C. Wagner, Melmerney and McGill saw the woman spring and running into the house at No. 5, went to the fourth floor. Wagner was held by the heels and made a thrilling rescue of the woman. The firemen confined the fire in this house to the third and fourth floors.

A 24-Hour Bike Race.

New York, April 8.—Thirty-three men started in the 24-hour go-as-you-please bicycle race at the Grand Central Palace last night.

SMITHERS' RETORT.

He Makes a Tart Reply to the Landlady at the Private Family Boarding House.

Mr. Smithers is a somewhat fastidious young man who is looking for a new boarding place. Smithers can't abide the regulation boarding house, and always tries to live with a private family. He is now convinced that an "ad." which solicits boarders for a "nice private family" is often a snare for a stuffy double flat, inhabited by one small family and 24 boarders.

Smithers called one day last week at a place with a glowing description just on the flank of Michigan avenue's aristocracy. "Hum, suspiciously like a boarding house," thought Smithers, as he took in the dimensions. A collarless negro servant who opened the door confirmed his suspicions, but he had gone too far then to back out. A sharp-nosed, snippy landlady came in with a top-lofty air.

"Er-ah, I believe I am mistaken," he began. "I supposed I should find a private family." By the advertisement—hum—? The laughter and the familiar boarding house hum of 14 clerks and ten lady stenographers came up from the dining-room in the basement. The mistress of the conglomerate "private family" drew herself up proudly. "You are entirely mistaken, sir," she asserted in a rasping, seven-dollar-a-week voice, "this is not a boarding house, although we have a few friends living with us."

Smithers sniffed the air. There was a distinct odor of prunes and corned beef. "Well, I must say," he remarked, as he turned up his coat collar and fled down the steps, "that it smells like a boarding house, madam."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ONE ACCOMPLISHMENT.

A Finland Maiden Who Had One Qualification for the Position of Cook.

The servant girl question is even more difficult in small western cities than it is in New York. There no lady ventures to ask a reference, but contents herself with a verbal examination of her applicant's capabilities.

There was an avalanche of Swedes and Finlanders in a Finnish slope town last winter, and one wild-haired dame presented herself as a candidate for a \$20-a-month position as cook. The prospective mistress thus interrogated her:

"Can you make good bread?"

"Brod? Naw."

"Can you make soup?"

"Soup? Naw."

"Do you understand roasting meats?"

"Meat? Naw."

"Can you broil?"

"Naw."

"Can you clean brasses?"

"Naw."

"Can you wash and iron?"

"Naw."

"Scrub?"

"Naw."

"Well, my goodness, girl! What can you do?"

The Finlander reflected. Then she answered proudly: "I can milk a reindeer!"—N. Y. World.

Kipling's Good Luck.

The first story that Kipling writes after his illness will bring a fabulous price. It will be sought as eagerly by progressive publishers as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is by all who suffer from stomach ills of any nature. No matter whether it be indigestion, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, stubborn liver or overworked kidneys, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure it. It is an unequalled spring medicine, curing and preventing malaria, fever and ague, and all ills resulting from a run-down system.

Music Hall Horror.

P. Arno—That baritone sings as if his windpipe needed a job of plumbing. Is it bronchitis?

Pye Porgan—I think he's using his medicine-chest tones.—Chicago Tribune.

From Baby in the High Chair.

Grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of a Scotch coffee at a price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

If a man is as timid as a hare, he ought to die game.—Chicago Daily News.

"Love and a Cough Cannot be Hid."

It is this fact that makes the lover and his sweetheart happy, and sends the sufferer from a cough to his doctor. But there are hidden ills lurking in impure blood. "The liver is wrong," it is thought, "or the kidneys." Did it ever occur to you that the trouble is in your blood?

Purify this river of life with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then illness will be banished, and strong, vigorous health will result. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best known, best endorsed and most natural of all blood purifiers.

Catarrh—I suffered from childhood with catarrh. Was entirely deaf in one ear. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and restored my hearing." Mrs. W. STOKES, Midland, Tex.

Sore Eyes—"Humor in the blood made my daughter's eyes sore, so that we feared blindness, until Hood's Sarsaparilla made her entirely well." E. B. GINSON, Henniker, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

There's Only One Standard of Quality in Athletic Goods—"Spalding." Accept no substitute.

Handsome Catalogue Free. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. New York. Chicago. Denver.



GEN. H. C. CORBIN. (Adjutant General of the United States Army.)

eral nominally in command is deprived of actual command, so that there can be no coherence of military plans and purposes. Gen. Grant, who divorced the army from the command of the secretary of war, afterwards restored the conditions which had embarrassed the army commanders for many years. Consequently, with all respect to the memory of that great soldier, it must truthfully be said that it is by his order that the army is so disorganized. This condition of affairs will continue under all generals until the congress shall take action, and enact a law which will make it impossible for anybody to come between the commanding general and his troops.

There are ten bureau chiefs attached to the office of the secretary of war, all of them independent of the commanding general, under whose direct orders they should be required to serve, instead of being classified as chiefs of bureaus attached to the secretary of war. The civilian branch of the war department is big enough for a civilian secretary to handle and direct, without taking upon himself the direction of the military men, particularly