

# UNCLE SAM'S FORCES

## HISTORY OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Enlarged and Reduced at Necessity's Demand, It Has Gone Through Many Fluctuations—The Various Commanders.

The army of the United States, depending upon and governed by the national legislature more directly than the army of any other country, has from the very beginning of our national existence reflected the necessities of the country by the way in which it has expanded or contracted to meet existing conditions. It may be doubted if any other army went through so many fluctuations of size as ours has done.

After Washington gave up his command at France's Tavern in December, 1783, Gen. Henry Knox as senior officer became commander-in-chief, holding office until June, 1784, when he was mustered out along with most of the army. The rest, consisting of



MAJ.-GEN. HENRY DEARBORN.

A regiment of infantry and a battalion of foot artillery, was placed under the senior officer, Major Josiah Harmer, commander-in-chief by brevet as lieutenant-colonel. There were 700 men in the army then.

In 1789, after the constitutional government had got into working order, the army was enlarged to forty-six officers and 840 men. In March, 1791, the army was still further increased until it consisted of 104 officers and 2,128 men. Arthur St. Clair was commissioned Major General, and in fact became commander-in-chief, whereupon Col. Harmer resigned.

In March, 1792, the legion was brought into our army. It consisted of four regiments of infantry, four companies of dragoons and four companies of riflemen, with a total of 258 officers and 5,136 men. Major General Anthony Wayne became general-in-chief of the Army of the Frontier, a post which he held until Dec. 15, 1796, when he died. He was followed by Major-General James Wilkinson, who remained senior officer until July 2, 1798.

There was fear of a war with France, and Washington, who had left the presidency fifteen months earlier, was made lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief; and on March 3, 1799, the army was enlarged, and the rank of general was created for him. He never was commissioned in that rank, however, and died lieutenant-general.

The army had been enlarged meantime, its authorized strength being placed at two regiments of artillery and engineers, four regiments of dragoons, forty regiments of infantry and one regiment and one battalion of riflemen. Its total was 2,447 officers and 49,244 men. Major-General Alexander Hamilton was senior officer.

When the danger of war was over the army was cut down with great rapidity, the act of May 14, 1800, lopping men off right and left, until only two regiments of artillery and engineers, two companies of light dragoons and four regiments of infantry remained; and of these James Wilkinson again took command as senior officer. The army consisted then of 318 officers and 4,118 men; but only a year later this number was further reduced to one regiment of artillery and two regiments of infantry, with a strength of 241 officers and 3,046 men.

The army remained at this size for six years, with Wilkinson still in command, until on April 12, 1808, the strength was placed at 774 officers and 9,147 men, divided among a regiment of light artillery, a regiment of art-



BRIG.-GEN. JOSIAH HARMER.

illery, a regiment of dragoons, seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of riflemen.

Gen. Wilkinson was relieved as commander-in-chief in January, 1812. Gen. Dearborn succeeding him for the war with Great Britain. Many additions to the army were authorized during that war, the greatest strength reached being 3,495 officers and 59,179 men, in one regiment of light artillery, a corps of artillery, a regiment of rangers and sea fencibles.

At the end of the war the strength was fixed at 674 officers and 11,170 men, in a corps of engineers, a regiment of light artillery, a corps of art-

and one regiment of riflemen; and Major-General Jacob Brown became senior officer.

After another six years the army was reorganized, with a staff corps, four regiments of artillery and seven of infantry, the total strength being 540 officers and 5,550 men. When Gen. Brown died in 1828 Gen. Macomb was directed to take command of the army—the first officer ordered to that duty, the earlier commanders-in-chief, except Washington, being merely seniors for the time being.

Macomb held office for thirteen years. In 1832 a battalion of mounted rangers was authorized, the strength of the army being 589 officers and 6,540 men; in 1833 the riflemen were discontinued and a regiment of dragoons enlisted, the authorized strength being placed at 599 officers and 6,595 men; three years later, when a second regiment of dragoons was provided, the strength became 647 officers and 7,310 men, and two years later still, in 1838 another (eighth) regiment of infantry having been formed, it was placed at 735 officers and 11,804 men.

The Mexican war was fought very largely by volunteers, but the regular army was increased until it consisted of 1,353 officers and 29,512 men, in three regiments of dragoons, a regiment of mounted riflemen, four regiments of artillery, sixteen of infantry, and a regiment of volunteers. This last body was not the same as the state volunteer organizations. Gen. Scott had succeeded Macomb in 1841, and held office until Nov. 6, 1861, when he retired.

After the Mexican war the piping times of peace returned and the army was cut down by two-thirds, so that it consisted of 882 officers and 9,435 men. In 1855 it was increased to 1,040 officers and 17,278 men. This was the strength of the old army.

It was just about doubled for the civil war, reaching a total of 2,009 officers and 37,264 men, divided among a staff corps, six cavalry, five artillery and nineteen infantry regiments. The end of the war did not cause a reduction, however. Instead, the army was increased until, in the staff corps, ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and forty-five of infantry, it had 3,036 officers and 54,641 men.

Three years later, in 1869, twenty regiments of infantry were disbanded, and the authorized strength was fixed at 2,277 officers and 35,036 men; and in 1874, with the same number of regiments, only 25,000 men were permitted.

Twenty-four years passed without a



MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

change in the army strength. In March, 1898, two regiments of artillery was added, the officers then numbering 2,137 and the men 26,610; and six weeks later the strength was increased for the Spanish war to 2,246 officers and 62,473 men.

This was increased in 1899 to 2,285 officers and 65,000 men, and then, in 1901, came a reorganization which has given us, besides the staff corps, fifteen regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery and thirty regiments of infantry, with 3,820 officers and a maximum enlisted strength of 100,000 men. The actual strength at present is fixed at 59,866 men.

Since Gen. Scott retired, the army has been commanded by Major-General McClellan, Major-General Halleck, Gen. Grant, lieutenant-general and general; Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, as lieutenant-general and general; Gen. Schofield as major general and lieutenant general, and Gen. Miles as major-general and lieutenant-general. —New York Sun.

**Salmon and Sermon.**  
A clergyman in the north of Scotland, having finished his preparation for Sabbath duty, went on the Saturday afternoon to recreate himself by fishing in the river which flowed within a short distance of his manse. Having caught a fine salmon, he was proceeding home with it, when he met one of his parishioners, to whom he said: "James, I've done a good day's work to-day; I've finished my sermon, and I've caught a fine salmon." "Well, sir," said the parishioner, "for my part I wd rather hae the salmon than the sermon."

**Hardly Diplomatic.**  
Mrs. Fitz-Bile—Of course I know you do not care for me. Why, you even forgot my birthday. Fitz-Bile—A bit of delicacy on my part, madam. I did not fail to remember that you had come to the point where your birthday ought to be forgotten.

**Married Sixty-three Years.**  
Mr. and Mrs. John Tillotson of Orange, Vt., are declared the oldest married couple in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson have been married sixty-three years.

**Reward for Long Marriage.**  
The Russian government gives a golden medal to every couple that celebrates its golden or diamond wedding. Last year 614 couples received medals.

## HIS SALARY \$200 A WEEK.

### Loree Grinn Highest Paid Child Actor on the Stage.

Loree Grinn is paid a weekly salary of \$200, making him the highest-paid child actor in the country.

This little chap, now nine years old, is the son of a prominent organ manufacturer of Cincinnati, and has been on the stage ever since he was four. In the last three years he has appeared in all of Charles Frohman's productions requiring the services of



a small boy. In the few years of his stage career he has saved enough money to purchase a piece of real estate in Cincinnati that brings him in a fixed income of \$30 a month.

This Master Loree is permitted to spend on clothes, for it has always been his ambition to be the best-dressed boy on Broadway. For two seasons this little Beau Brummel has actually set the fashions for boys' clothing.

At the Children's theatre, Cincinnati, he was paid \$50 a performance, which is a far greater amount than is usually paid to grown stars on Broadway. He also has an enviable reputation of playing string instruments by ear.

**Canary That Talks.**  
A Blackburn man has a remarkable canary which never sings, but can "talk" as fluently and distinctly as any parrot. It reels off quite articulately sentence after sentence, such as "Pretty Polly dressed in green, coming home to see the queen," "Polly's sick; run for the doctor, quick," "What do you want here?" These are only a few samples of the linguistic attainments of this wonderful little bird, which is certainly the feathered marvel of the age, and is believed to be the only authentic instance of a talking canary known.

**Largest Tree in the World.**  
In the public square of Nassau, the capital of the Bahama islands, there is only one tree, but that tree literally fills the square and spreads its shade over all the public buildings in the neighborhood, for it is the largest tree in the world at its base, although it is hardly taller than a three-story house. It is usually known as a ceiba, or a silk-cotton tree, but the people of the low islands of the West Indies call it the hurricane tree. Even the oldest negro in the island can not remember when it was a bit smaller than it is at present.



The schoolmaster and his pupils squat on the ground outdoors.

**Incident of Maxim's Boyhood.**  
The Piscataquis, Me., Observer of April 26, 1860, contained the following legal notice: "Freedom notice: For a valuable consideration, I have this day relinquished to my son, Hiram S. Maxim, his time during his minority. I shall claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date, Isaac Maxim, Witness, D. D. Flynt, Abbott, April 25, 1860." The lad who was given his liberty is now Sir Hiram Maxim, of London, Eng., the great inventor of rapid-fire guns and airships.

**Philanthropy Indeed.**  
"Well," said the dripping fellow citizen to the other dripping fellow citizen on the twenty-ninth day of the rain, "there's one thing about this weather. It's good for the crops." And then there the other dripping fellow citizen did raise and otherwise elevate his umbrella, and did with the said umbrella slay, murder, kill, destroy and otherwise eradicate the first dripping fellow citizen, and it was a blamed good thing.

**Hen Lays Enormous Egg.**  
A hen owned by Dwight Fish of Avon, Conn., recently presented him with an egg measuring 8 1/4 inches in its largest circumference by 6 1/2 inches in its smaller circumference.

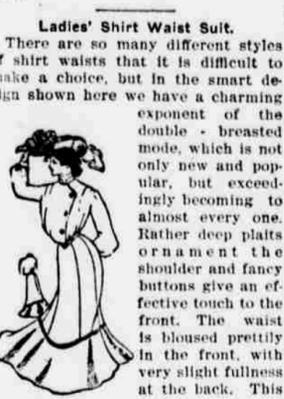
**Gave a Baby Parade.**  
The tenants of a New York residential block resented the criticism that they were "babyless" and members of the race-suicide society, and gave a baby parade, 200 strong.

**To Prohibit Smoking by Boys.**  
The Japanese house of representatives has passed a proposal to prohibit people below the age of 20 from smoking.

# OVER THE TEACUPS

**Linens in Favor.**  
Who among the purchasers of the beautiful embroidered Irish linens and lawns shown in such variety this year pauses to think of the peasant girls in the remote districts of the Emerald Isle, whose handwork they are? These linens, which are even more the vogue in England than here, come in all pleasing shades—pinks, greens, blues and twine color. The designs wrought on them include sprays of shamrock and floral patterns. Miniature trefoil, worked in the natural green on white, gives an extremely dainty and cool effect. Queen Alexandra and the princess of Wales are much interested in Ireland's linen industry and the countess of Dudley has also done much to increase it by popularizing the product. It was a point of honor with many society women to don gowns of embroidered linen on the occasion of the royal visit to Ireland.

**Ladies' Shirt Waist Suit.**  
There are so many different styles of shirt waists that it is difficult to make a choice, but in the smart design shown here we have a charming exponent of the double-breasted mode, which is not only new and popular, but exceedingly becoming to almost every one. Rather deep plaits ornament the shoulder and fancy buttons give an effective touch to the front. The waist is bloused prettily in the front, with very slight fullness at the back. This model is so constructed as to bring the straight of the material under the arm, an advantage not to be overlooked, for it insures perfect smoothness and no creeping up over the belt line, which one finds in so many shirt waist linens. The model is very simple to make and will be most satisfactory when made of any of the usual shirt waist materials.



**White Pongee Waist.**  
Blouse of white pongee or crepe de chine. The slightly low neck is bordered with valenciennes lace insertion, which forms the heading to a deep ruffle of the material, trimmed with applications of heavy lace.

The bottom of the blouse is shirred and puffed in points. The elbow sleeves are made with groups of shirring, and finished with ruffles trimmed with the valenciennes insertion.—Chic Parisien.



**To Clean Lace.**  
Here is the recipe of a lacemaker for cleaning these delicate fabrics, now so fashionable: Spread the lace out on paper, cover with calcined magnesite, place another paper over it, and put it away between the leaves of a book for two or three days. Then all

it needs is a skillful little shake to scatter the powder, and its delicate threads are as fresh and clean as when first woven.



**Frock for the Youngest.**  
In the pleasing little frock shown here we have a style that is becoming to the juvenile wearer. The shoulders are broadened by the employment of tucks in the front and back of waist. The opening may be in the back if one prefers, or on the shoulder and under the front plait. The skirt is the box-plated style so becoming to small boys or girls. The frock would develop well in pique, galatea, chevot, gingham, serge or cassimere, and the style is equally becoming to boys and girls.

**Accessories.**  
Feather boas will be much worn again for fall, and the round ostrich feather ones which have no rival for beauty will again be the ambition of the well-dressed. Ombre effects in these are beautiful, especially in gray, shading from light to dark at the ends. They come in natural, black, white and pale shades for evening. The favored boas are very full and handsome and measure from a yard and a quarter to two yards and a half. As to neckwear models, there is little change. The tab remains. Fine drawnwork sets will continue their vogue for morning wear and the silk and lace models for dress occasions, while spangles and beads will ornament them to a great extent.



**Cleanings.**  
Ferns, the more delicate the better, are lovelier than high-colored blossoms.

Dainty green ribbons tie the bread sticks and cakes where ferns are used. A dainty green foliage decoration on china is safest—after plain gold, that is.

Some mixtures of fruit served in an orange basket or a banana skin are prettiest in a setting of smilax or fern. Clams make an attractive dish served on shells molded from ice.

The handsomer the chop dish the better the chops taste. Crystal and fine glass generally makes the most pleasing dishes for the summer table, having the look of ice.

Old-fashioned goblets look well in an old-fashioned dining room, cut glass tumblers being much more generally used.

Yard-square table napkins of hand-some linen are the correct sort. Rabbit plates are still thought desirable by those who are addicted to Welsh rarebits.

**The Day of the Flower Hat.**  
The flower hats, so popular a few years ago, are now returning into favor. The prettiest design yet seen in these flower hats, so well suited to late summer wear, is a large flat or rose Neapolitan, pink roses banked about the brim in sweet though becoming order. A large chiffon veil in rose pink sheltered the frail blossoms from the breeze and made pretty frames.

STUNNING PARISIAN COSTUMES.



Fig. 1. Cloth costumes with embroidered velvet bands. Red blouse waist, with embroidered velvet cuffs.

Fig. 2. White veiling gown, with deep lace, white velvet belt with gold buckle.

Fig. 3. Gray veiling gown with bands of gray net and silver buttons. Fig. 4. Light tan coat with deep cape, splashed at the back.

ing to the beautiful young face beneath.

Violets, poppies, daisies and forget-me-nots lend themselves prettily to this exquisite style of headgear. Foliage is used on some of the designs, especially the russet and bluish-brown autumn leaves, but one maid, ever so fond of green, will wear one of these foliage hats in the vivid green of the shamrock.

**Salt as a Panacea.**  
Salt in a little warm water is an old-fashioned remedy for toothache and soreness of the gums. It makes a splendid gargle for hoarseness and sore throat, and its regular use is said to eradicate catarrh of the head.

**Girl's Sailor Costume.**  
Very practical at this season of the year are all school clothes for the children and for a natty little sailor suit the "Peter Thompson" style is the most popular.

It is a variation of the regular sailor suit, as it has a very pretty fancy yoke facing which extends to the waist line in front, thus escaping the awkward line when the yoke facing just meets the sailor collar. The blouse, with its sailor collar, is made to slip on over the head, the lower edge being finished by a casing in which elastic is inserted. The sleeve is true "nautical" style, with tucks stitched to simulate box plaits, and furnishing a good background for the emblems on the sleeve.

The skirt is a five-gored one, having either gathers or inverted box plait at the back.

For the little miss who needs a new school dress this is a desirable model to follow, as the gored skirt and the other parts may easily be cut from the elder sister's or mother's last year's serge. For school wear serge and mohair are approved materials, although for more elaborate frocks white or light blue cassimere, silk or nun's veiling might be used, outlining the yoke in white stitching and trimming the collar with lace insertion or silk braid. For school wear, blue serge seems to be the favorite, with trimmings of soutache braid and emblems.



To make beets peel easily plunge in cold water as soon as they are boiled. If one desires eggs to keep well, place them upright; otherwise the yolks will cling to the shell and spoil.

It is said that a pinch of salt peter added to the water in which cut flowers stand will make them keep fresh much longer than otherwise.

Bronze may be renovated and recolorized thus: Mix one part of muriatic acid and two parts of water. Free the articles from all grease and dust and apply the mixture with a cloth. When dry, polish with sweet oil.

To open oyster shells, simply just place the oysters on the warm kitchen stove for a second, then insert the knife between the thin portion of the shell and it will open easily.