on the Manhattan side. Troop A had been expected at any hour after noon, and it was a long and tedious wait until 4:50 p. m., when the cheering of the members of Squadron A, who had not been chosen to go to the front, and who had come to accompany the returned soldiers to the armory, announced to the crowd that at last the moment to cheer had arrived.

It was a picturesque even if a rather tiresome scene outside the ferry-house when the crowd was waiting for the arrival of the troopers. The members of Squadron A, in their bright blue and gold uniforms, made brilliant bits of color everywhere. The band of the squadron occasionally struck up some patriotic air. The ninety horses which had been brought in case any of the troop should prove to be without mounts, neighed impatiently, while every minute ambulances and carriages, provided for the sick, arrived. The horses were under the charge of Quartermaster D. V. O'Donohue. Inspector Grant, with Captains Schultz, Dimond, Maloney, Westervelt and O'Keefe, looked after the police arrangements, and a force of nearly one hundred men was none too large to keep the crowd in order.

When at last the Jersey City came into sight, carrying the troopers from Porto Rico, a tremendous cheer arose from the men of Squadron A, who were waiting on the pier. They had left the armory at noon. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and as the first of the returned soldiers rode out into West-st. he was greeted with a storm of cheers that he will never forget. The cheering was kept up until the last of the men had disappeared up Cortlandt-st.

The contrast between the appearance of the returned soldiers and those who welcomed them was a startling one. Those who had failed, after it was announced that only one troop of the squadron was needed, to draw the numbers which entitled them to go to the front, were spick and span, brilliant with color and gold lace. Those who had seen service, officers and privates alike, were as ragged as a company of tramps. Not one of them possessed a coat. They wore their rough gray shirts, the majority of which were in tatters, and yellow handkerchiefs around their necks. Their trousers and boots were covered with mud. The horses were hardly in better condition, and presented just as great a contrast to the sleek and well-fed animals ridden by the welcoming members of the squadron. It must be added, however, that, though the men looked very tired, not one of them seemed sick. They were unshaven, muddy and probably most of them had lost a good deal of flesh, but the scenes which have attended the homecoming of many of the troops from Cuba were entirely absent. There were no men so exhausted that they had to be supported by their companions; none were too sick to march to the armory. The ambulances and carriages provided by the forethought of the members of the squadron were all unused. They followed at the end of the procession up Broadway, mute but eloquent testimony to the good condition in which the troopers returned. There were only three sick men in the whole number, and they had been brought to this city on one of the Starin boats earlier in the afternoon and taken direct to their homes. They were Arthur Goadby, John H. D. Granris and B. W. Van Vleck.

The parade was formed in the following order:

Platoon of mounted police.
Squadron A Band, thirty-five pieces, mounted.
Major Avery D. Andrews commanding the squadron.
Commissioned and non-commissioned staff.
Troop 1, Captain Oliver B. Bridgman commanding; Lieutenants W. Williams and Arthur G. Corning.
Troop 3, Captain Latham G. Reed commanding; Lieutenant Herbert Berry.
Troop A, New-York Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Howard G. Badgley; Lieutenants Frederic R. Coudert, jr., and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.
Carriages and ambulances for convalescent and sick troopers, under charge of Sergeant Frederick W. Jones, jr.
Troop T, Lieutenant George P. Robbins.
Platoon of police.

The line of march was through Cortlandt-st. to Greenwich-st., along Greenwich-st. to the Battery, then up Broadway to the Postoffice, where the column turned into Park Row, marching back to Broadway past the City Hall, thence to Waverley Place, through that thoroughfare to the Washington Arch, up Fifth-ave. to Ninety-fourth-st., and through Ninety-fourth-st. to the armory, at Madison-ave.

The size of the crowds along the whole line of march was surprising to everybody. Everywhere the greatest enthusiasm was shown. The troopers rode accompanied by tremendous cheers all the way. At the City Hall the Mayor reviewed the parade from the steps of the building, and the crowd was so thick in the park that, seen from the high buildings in Park Row, it appeared a solid mass of people. At Madison and Union squares there were also immense crowds, while Ninety-fourth-st. from Fifth to Madison ave. was absolutely impassable.

DEPARTURE OF PENNSYLVANIA FIGHTERS.

The first section of the train with the Pennsylvania troops left the Bay-st. station, Jersey City, at 5 o'clock. It carried Battery A and the City Troop. The Governor's Troop and Sheridan Troop went on the second section, which started at 5:30. A detail of the battery remained on the Mississippi to make an inventory of the Government's property. This included the four breech-loading light artillery pieces and six caissons of the battery. The ordnance will be taken by the Mississippi to Newport and left at Fort Adams. The horses of the enlisted men of Battery A were left in Government custody at Porto Rico.

The hospital train of three cars, fitted up by the University of Pennsylvania, started for Philadelphia soon after the Mississippi landed with a dozen sick men. Of these six were placed on the train Friday evening from hospitals in New-York. Four physicians and eight nurses, also furnished by the University of Pennsylvania, were on the train to care for the sick. Two of the hospital cars were fitted with cots lengthwise on each side of the coach. The third car, which was between the other two, was a day coach, in which the supplies and medicines were carried.

RECEPTION IN THE ARMORY.

A FEAST LAID FOR THE TROOPERS—GREETED BY THEIR FRIENDS.

The reception in Squadron A's armory in the evening was a spontaneous and informal affair. The relatives and friends of the gallant cavalrymen of Troop A got together to give them a glorious welcome, and they succeeded admirably. It was realized that everybody who could would try to get into the armory to greet the returned troopers, and that it would not be half large enough to hold them all, so tickets of admission were issued to a limited number. Early in the evening, however, the structure was packed to its fullest capacity, and a crowd twice as large as that inside still besieged its doors. A big squad of police was on hand to care for the people, and the bluecoats had their hands full.

The interior of the armory presented an attractive appearance. The large drillroom was festooned with flags and bunting, as was also the big mess hall upstairs. The tables in the latter room were loaded down with delicacies such as it was supposed would tempt the appetites of men who had been subsisting largely on hardtack and other things comprising Uncle Sam's bill of fare.

There was little or no formality about the reception, and this informality appeared to be one of its greatest charms to the troopers. The troop of cavalrymen had no sooner got into the armory than they were marched upstairs and seated at the supper tables. The supper lasted for several hours, and still the women who had charge of it insisted on the soldiers eating more.

After it was over, a quiet effort was made to clear the armory, but nobody wanted to go. In fact, hundreds of people were still clamoring at the doors for admission. Seventeen policemen were stationed at the door and seventeen more lined the stairway leading to the mess hall and the reception-rooms, and it took a deal of moral suasion to get by them all.

Finally the armory was nearly cleared, but it was close to midnight before all the admirers of Troop A had left the building. Long before that time many of the soldiers had quietly slipped away and had gone to their homes to get a much-needed rest.

ROSTER OF TROOP A

HOW IT WAS MADE UP AT PONCE ON AUGUST 9—PARTIAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF SQUADRON A IN OTHER COMMANDS.

Following is the roster of Troop A on August 9 at Ponce, Porto Rico:

BADGLEY, H. G., captain; absent, sick.
COUDERT, F. R., Jr., first lieutenant.
FRELINGHUYSEN, J. S., second lieutenant.
LEALE, Medwin, M. D., first lieutenant (unattached).
MOON, A. R., first sergeant.
BOWNE, F. D., quartermaster-sergeant.

Sergeants:
CAMMANN, W. C.
PHELPS, S.
EMMET, R.
WARD, H. M.
WARD, E. M.
CROMWELL, S. L. G.

Corporals:
ERVING, J. L.
HUNTINGTON, F. C.
WALLACE, W. J.
BIKER, H. I.
WRIGHT, W. R.
LEIGH, B. W.
ISELIN, J. H.; absent, sick.
RULAND, I.
BROWN, A. F. (commissary).

Lance corporals:
THOMSON, E. A.
SATTERLEE, H. S.

Trumpeters:
BRAITHWAITE, A. R.
KERNER, H. S.; absent, sick.

Farriers:
MULLER, C. W.
BIRD, F. W.
BECKER, W. W., saddler.
GLYNN, J., wagoner.

Privates:
ADEE, G. F.
BARCLAY, R. C.; absent, sick.
BARRY, R. P., jr.
BATCHELLER, H.
BAYNE, R. C.
BEALES, J. A. G.
BENJAMIN, W. M.
BENKARD, J. G.
BLAKE, A. M.
BRADLEY, R.
BROWN, A. F.
BROWN, H. F.
BRUCE, J. M.; absent, sick.
CARUSI, C. F.
CANNON, H. B.; absent, sick.
CHAPMAN, J. D.
CHILDS, H. H.
CLARK, J. G.
CONNER, L. A.; absent, sick.
CONROW, R. W.
COX, E. V.; absent, sick.
COYNE, G. W.
CROMBIE, W. M.
CROWELL, W. H.
DRAKE, W. W.
DYER, I. T.
EMMETT, T. A.
FISHER, H. J.
FULLER, C.
GILLESPIE, L. F.
GOADBY, A. McM.
GRANNIS, J. H. D.
HALL, S. R.
HEATON, W. W.
HILDRETH, P. R. M.
HILL, J. S.
HENRY, H. L.
HOENINGHAUS, F. W.
HOLT, H. P.
HORNER, H.
KEARNEY, P.
KERNER, C. H., jr.
KILLIPS, H.
KNUDSEN, A. S.
LANNON, J. D.
LEDYARD, G. S.
LEE, J. L.
LINE, A. M.
LITTELL, E. T.
LITTLE, G. J.
LOCKETT, A.
LOVELAND, J. W.
M'CUSTY, R. T.
M'KINLAY, J. R.
MANNING, R. F.; absent, sick.
MILLS, R. D.
MONROE, V.
NICHOLS, J. O.
OUTERBRIDGE, F.
PERRY, H. W.
PIERCE, R. R.
PIERSON, T. H.
PINCHOT, A. R. E.
QUIMBY, S. L.
REDINGTON, G. O.
SLIDELL, T.
SMITH, L.
STEVENS, F. K.
STILLMAN, L. S.
TERRY, J. T.
TROESCHER, R. F.
VALENTINE, L. B.
VAN VLECK, T.
VEHLER, F.
WALLACE, G. S.
WHARTON, R.

ATTACHED—HOSPITAL.

BARCLAY, H., sergeant.
ALBERT, J.
JONES, H. B.
KOLB, H.

Servants:
MORSE, F. B.
WEBB, K.
MULLER, L.
JOHNSON, W. (colored).
BULLOCK, J. (colored).
SUBER, D. (colored).

IN OTHER COMMANDS.

Following is a partial list of members of Squadron A, National Guard of the State of New-York, who are in the service of the United States in other commands:

ANDREWS, Avery D., lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers.
BRECKENRIDGE, John C., captain, United States Volunteers, Quartermaster's Department.
FLOWER, Nathan M., captain, United States Volunteers, Quartermaster's Department.
LAWRENCE, Townsend, captain, United States Volunteers, Quartermaster's Department.
POLK, Frank L., captain, United States Volunteers, Quartermaster's Department.
SMITH, Merrit H., captain, United States Volunteers, First Engineers.
ROBBINS, Allan A., lieutenant, United States Volunteers, First Engineers.
WARDMAN, Ervin, lieutenant, United States Volunteers, 20th New-York Volunteers.
PATTERSON, E. L., lieutenant, United States Volunteers, General Henry's staff.
M'KEE, McKee Dunn, lieutenant, United States Volunteers.
KIP, Henry S., lieutenant, 9th New-York Volunteers.
HOLTER, Edwin O., lieutenant, United States Volunteers, Signal Corps.
HAIGHT, Charles S., lieutenant, United States Army, 4th Artillery.
HOPPIN, G. Beekman, lieutenant, United States Army, 5th Infantry.
M'CLAY, Alfred B., lieutenant, United States Army, 5th Infantry.
HOYT, Edwin C., lieutenant, United States Army, 11th Infantry.
HICKOX, Charles R., lieutenant, United States Army, 23 Infantry.
DARRACH, James M. A., lieutenant, United States Army, 11th Infantry.
PELLEW, Charles E., lieutenant, United States Volunteers, Signal Corps.
WHITEHEAD, William S., jr., lieutenant, United States Volunteers, General Pennington's staff.
COSBY, Arthur F., captain, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General.
HARRISON, Francis B., captain, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General.
WILLIAMS, William, major, United States Volunteers, Commissary Department.

VETERAN MEMBERS.

ROE, Charles F., brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, First Army Corps, First Division, Third Brigade.
GREER, Louis M., lieutenant, United States Volunteers, General Roe's staff.
CLAIBORNE, J. H., captain, 12th New-York Volunteers.
CLELAND, J. W. S., lieutenant, 12th New-York Volunteers.
COWDEN, Winthrop, lieutenant, 12th New-York Volunteers.

The following joined the 1st Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders):

MUNN, Edward.
HUTCHINSON, C. A.
NICHOLS, E. N.
NORTH, Franklin.
PRICE, W. W.
IVES, Gerard M. (since died of fever contracted at front).

AN OLD MAN ROUGHLY HANDLED

Captain Henry Wilson, an old shipmaster, over seventy years old, of No. 288 West One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., was standing on the curb at Broadway and Vesey-st. yesterday afternoon, an interested witness of the parade, when he was pushed by the crowd behind him into the street.

Policeman Andrew Sesselman, of the Broadway squad, was on post there, and before Mr. Wilson had a chance to make an effort to regain his place the policeman grabbed him and tried to force him back. This was impossible, owing to the dense crowd, and it angered the officer so much that he seized the old man by the throat and tried to get him back by main force. Mr. Wilson, believing it time to protect himself from the assault, got the policeman by the throat, also, and the two had a lively scuffle in the middle of the street.

The policeman managed to land his prisoner in the Church-st. station, in spite of the opposition of many sympathizers with Wilson, and there a charge of disorderly conduct was made. Acting Captain Porter, however, seeing at once that the prisoner was a man of respectability and deciding that the policeman had gone too far, released the prisoner, who, as he left the station, bitterly denounced New-York police methods in managing a crowd.

HOSPITAL ON FIRE ISLAND DECLINED.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FIVE HUNDRED SICK SOLDIERS AT SURF HOTEL.

Since his return from a visit to the Southern camps with Governor Black, Health Officer Doty has been making every effort to prepare Surf Hotel at Fire Island for the reception of five hundred sick soldiers. Dr. Doty has received offers to transport the soldiers from the mainland to Fire Island from the president of the Wawayanda Club of Great South Bay, who placed the club's steamer at the disposal of the Health Officer. The president of the village of Babylon, Long Island, also on behalf of the citizens, agreed to supply all the boats necessary for this purpose. When the arrangements were completed Dr. Doty received a telegram from Surgeon-General Sternberg declining the offer of the hotel by the State. Thus the labor and expense of fitting up this resort has come to naught.

DEATH OF PRIVATE BOURKE.

John Bourke, Company H, 71st Regiment, died yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 957 Second-ave. He was twenty years old, and joined the regiment three years ago. He was adjutant of St. Bartholomew's Cadet Corps. He fought at San Juan and helped to carry the body of Hamilton Fish from the field. He was taken sick at Santiago, but recovered and returned to Montauk on the transport La Grande Duchesse. He became ill again, however, and was brought to Governor's Island, where he remained a week. It was said at his home last evening that hardly enough members of his company remained to make up the necessary number of pallbearers. The funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow, from No. 957 Second-ave. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

A VOLUNTEER TAKEN ILL IN JERSEY CITY.

William Parks, forty-five years old, of Company D, 5th Light Artillery, of Ohio, while on his way to his home in Zanesville, was taken ill at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and was removed to the Jersey City Hospital.

PANAMA WITH MORE SICK EXPECTED.

The transport Panama, which is now being used as a hospital ship, is expected to arrive here to-day from Porto Rico. She has on board 246 sick soldiers. She is in charge of Surgeon Daly, U. S. A., and three assistants. It is not known at the Army Building what disposition will be made of the sick men.

Your Nerves

If They Are Weak and You Cannot Sleep, Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine makes the blood rich and pure and affords to the nerves the nourishment and support necessary to make them strong. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla gives sweet, refreshing sleep and overcomes the most distressing cases of nervous prostration.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

TROOPS MAY PARADE HERE.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY GIVES HIS CONSENT.

HE DESIRES TO HAVE AN IMPRESSIVE REVIEW OF THE MEN WHO FOUGHT IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 10.—General Miles, in the course of a conversation with the President to-day, learned that the latter had decided to have a review in New-York as soon as practicable of the troops who had served in Cuba and Porto Rico. The President did not attempt to fix a date for the review.

It was also said by General Miles that by next Saturday three thousand men of his army in Porto Rico will have reached New-York City. The idea is to make the review of these armies as thorough and impressive as possible, and to this end, it is understood, there will be no undue haste in reviewing the troops. It is desired to have present a full representation of the men who fought the battles of the campaign and endured the sufferings due to the climate and exposure.

SOME DOUBT STILL EXISTS.

OCCURRENCES OF YESTERDAY MAY PREVENT THE PARADE.

(General Press Dispatch.)

Washington, Sept. 10.—There is some doubt, after all, as to whether the parade of the troops returning from Porto Rico desired by the citizens of New-York can be arranged for next week, or indeed at all. Not that the consent of the President is lacking, for he told General Miles to-day that the troops might parade if the conditions would permit. But the occurrences of to-day may prevent the execution of that purpose. General Miles said to-night that the arrival at New-York of the big transport Mississippi had not been taken into account in his calculations. There was aboard a large number of the crack troops of the Porto Rico force, including the Philadelphia Artillery, a large body of cavalry and other troops that would have made an imposing parade in connection with those now on the way. But these had gone to the railroad cars immediately on landing and been forwarded to their homes, and were beyond recall. Of the soldiers to come from Porto Rico there were now only the troops under General Wilson and General Garretson, numbering about two thousand, and alone they would not make much of a showing on parade.

It would be possible, perhaps, General Miles said, to make good the deficiency if the troops at Montauk could be brought to New-York in time, by which he meant next Saturday. He had called up Colonel Kimball, the quartermaster in charge at New-York, by long-distance telephone this afternoon, and talked over the subject, but the result was still in doubt. There was a strong force of cavalry at Montauk that might be available. They could be put aboard vessels there and brought to Brooklyn to join in the parade. Or perhaps it might be deemed feasible to have them make the journey on horseback from Montauk to Brooklyn, using their own horses, in which case they might cover the distance in about four or five days. He was not sure whether the arrangements could be made in the time that remained. Probably the soldiers would be glad to get away from Camp Wikoff by this time, as it was getting raw and cold there, and they would be more comfortable in their own barracks.

General Miles's idea is to have the men make parade and then be placed aboard the cars immediately, on the Pennsylvania, Erie and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, and sent at once to their home stations. He was confident that they would be in physical condition for a parade, as the sick men have been removed to the hospitals, and there is nothing to hamper them. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn is now considering the proposition.

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY'S MEETING.

A DISCOURAGING REPORT FROM THE SUB-COMMITTEE WHO WENT TO MONTAUK.

The Committee of Twenty having charge of the arrangements for a parade of United States troops in this city met early yesterday afternoon in the committee-room of the Council in the City Hall and heard a report from the Committee of Five which had been instructed to go to Camp Wikoff and consult with the Army officials and surgeons there. So discouraging was the report that the men at the meeting were inclined to believe no parade of the troops would be possible. The Committee of Five, consisting of General C. H. T. Collis, General Daniel E. Sickles, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, General Howard Carroll and Colonel William L. Brown, reported that before the committee could proceed to Camp Wikoff it was learned that General Shafter had been summoned to Washington. The committee conferred with General Bates, who gave the opinion that a parade of United States troops in this city would not be practicable before October 1, on account of the weather. Before that time, however, the soldiers probably would break camp, on account of the difficulty of keeping up canvas tents in the equinoctial storms. Therefore he was inclined to think that it would not be possible to have a parade of the troops in the city.

The committee then saw Colonel Roosevelt as to the possibility of having a parade of the Rough Riders in the city. Colonel Roosevelt said he would be glad to give the people of New-York a chance to see his men, but under the circumstances he thought it would be impossible. The process of mustering out is going on, and Colonel Roosevelt declared that if his men paraded he wanted them to parade as soldiers, looking as such, not like members of a chowder party.

General Sickles said he had a conversation with General Shafter in this city while the latter was on his way to Washington, and General Shafter thought a parade would be attended with great difficulties. He gave the opinion that it would take a week or more to move the soldiers from Montauk Point.

General Howard Carroll said that the soldiers could be moved by water in one night. The Committee of Twenty, however, did not see what it could do but await developments and have another conference with General Shafter on his return from Washington. After seeing the President he might have more definite information to give, it was said.

Ex-Controller Myers said that it was possible for the city to have a parade of its own soldiers, whether or not those at Camp Wikoff took part. A sub-committee was appointed to see about getting up a parade of the soldiers who have returned from the war. The services of the Old Guard and of the 1st, 2d and 3d batteries were offered as escorts in the parade and accepted. The committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Biliousness, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, nervousness, headache, giddiness and drowsiness, wind and pain or fullness of the stomach after meals, cold chills and flushings of heat, shortness of breath—these are the blank cheques of physical bankruptcy. Take them to a physician and he will fill them up with the name of some more or less serious disease. Every time that you carry one of them to him you draw out some of your funds in the Bank of Health. Keep it up, and there will soon be no funds in the treasury.

The man who suffers from these disorders and neglects them will soon be in the relentless grasp of some fatal disease. If he is naturally narrow chested and shallow lunged, it will probably be consumption; if his father or mother died of paralysis or some nervous trouble, it will probably be nervous exhaustion or prostration, or even insanity; if there is a taint in the family blood, it will be blood or skin disease; if he lives in a new or a low, swampy country, it will be malaria; if he lives a life of exposure, it may be rheumatism. There is just one safe course for a man to follow who finds himself out of sorts and suffering from the symptoms described. It is to resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine makes the appetite keen, corrects all disorders of the digestion, renders assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and builds firm, healthy flesh and nerve tissue. It cures almost all diseases that result from insufficient or improper nourishment of the brain and nerves. Bronchial, throat, and even lung affections, when not too far advanced, readily yield to it.

"I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for Eczema," writes J. W. Barnhart, of No. 446 De Witt Street, Buffalo, N. Y., "and it completely cured me."

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE ROOSEVELT BILL WHICH MIGHT REMOVE OPPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having in mind the interest you have always shown in the public service—particularly, perhaps, the kindly feeling given to both branches of the military service—I am here to tell you a little story. For obvious reasons I would not wish my name to appear, but if by any chance you find you can use what I say it would give me much pleasure. With no unkindly feeling, I may mention one thing patent to all who have followed the course of the present war. Despite the amount of work done by the Navy—Dewey's success at Manila, Sampson's magnificent victory off Santiago—the benefits and the promotions in the Navy can be counted on one's fingers, whereas in the Army I am well within bounds when I say that nearer 30 than 20 per cent of its officers hold a higher position now than they did three months ago.

Much of this—mayhap most of this—has been necessary. In any event, God forbid that I should grudge to a brother Army officer what recognition he may have received. I desire only to speak of the Navy.

It is, I think, generally admitted that the present condition of things ought not to exist. Repeated efforts have been made to change things, but failure—usually our own fault, if you will—has resulted.

A year ago the so-called Roosevelt Board got up a scheme. The line has no person more aggressive than Captain Evans, and he and the Chief of the Engineering Corps agreed on this scheme. It has not become a law. The reason, I think, is plain. It ignored the needs of the Medical and Paymaster's and other corps, and they, in self-defence, were bound to oppose it, not because it hurt them, but because they, being the smaller corps, were bound to be injured in the future. If your great paper could but interest itself in the work, I believe you could not only have the service reorganized, but could promote peace and efficiency where at present friction and trouble must exist.

My idea is that the Roosevelt bill would escape the opposition of the other staff corps with just one or two changes. Commission the members of the Medical, Paymaster's and other corps as commanders, lieutenant-commanders, lieutenants, etc., in the special corps. This would do away with the stupid dependence of one corps on another for its promotion. A lieutenant in the Pay Corps would be entitled by his commission to precedence on boards and courts, to quarters and to authority on his own corps, precisely as is now the case of majors and paymasters in the Army. He could no more interfere on deck or in a boat than can a major or paymaster interfere in command of a troop ashore; and, mind you, by this simple step all the troubles now experienced would disappear. A man on entering the service would know just what his outlook was in the corps he entered; he would know that his promotion did not depend upon vacancies in some other corps, and, better than all, the glaring inequalities in pay would go, too. Every lieutenant, no matter in what corps, would get a lieutenant's pay. Add to this three lines providing that officers in the Navy should receive the same pay and allowances as officers of the Army, grade for grade, and I am sure the bill would meet with little or no opposition. Surely it is evident that on the merits of the case it is no more than equitable that we, who spend more than one-third of our time abroad, thus having two mess bills to pay, ought to be paid at least as much as it is right to pay the Army.

Certainly a result of this war will be the increase of the active force afloat in the Navy. Never again, I trust, shall we see our Government forced to the disgrace, on threat of war, of buying, the world over, such stray warships as it can find. Given the number of first rates, second rates, etc., it is proposed to keep in commission, and one can easily solve the problem. Possibly in the Pay Corps the present number of directors and inspectors—thirteen each—would be sufficient, although with an increase in the service probably fifteen of each, the number allowed in the Medical Corps in those grades, would not be too many. The inspectors, who would have, as now, the rank of commanders, would go to flagships. Then come the big ships not flagships, as they always have for executive officers lieutenant-commanders. It is proposed to send commanders in this billet, as is done in England. It would only seem fair that the surgeon and paymaster should have the same rank. The next ships, now known as second rates, should, on the same reasoning, have a staff officer of the rank of lieutenant, and so on down to the fourth rates, where the rank of ensign would serve. Given the proposed force of shipping to be kept afloat, and it would be easy to size up the number of staff officers needed in different grades. Does it not seem reasonable to you that, put on such a plan, much of the friction and bad feeling would disappear from both sides.

It has been my thought that with the praises of the recent action of the Navy ringing throughout the country no better time could be had for putting things into the proper shape. The Roosevelt bill may not be the best in the world, but it is the best at hand, and it secured the friendship of men as aggressive as R. D. Evans and as radical as Melville. My suggestion would, I am sure, secure the support of the staff, and there you are. The country wants to do what it can for the Navy, and here at last is something the Navy favors. U. S. N.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1898.

MAKE THE CAMPS HEALTHFUL.

USE COMMON SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your effort for faster battle-ships has been a glorious instance of government by the people. A cause no less important awaits your championship. The same deadly conservatism which but for you would have given our country slow ships gave us our death-dealing camps for instruction. Let the light in on these camps, and you will find that the sickness and deaths from camp diseases are caused from eating, drinking or breathing human excrement. This every sanitarian knows, and yet the arrangements of our instruction camps, or many of them, have been such as to make sickness from such causes inevitable.

The energizing fact is that in spite of the convictions of our sanitarians, in spite of the facts of all military experience, in disregard even of our present experience with camp diseases, should our country enter upon a war demanding an army of more than twenty-five thousand men, that army would be called upon to go into camp for training, and those camps would be no better than Camps Black and Alger.

The Tribune can give us camps that will be in efficiency, in power, in intelligence, in economy, what the Oregon is in fighting ships. Camps Black and Alger are holdovers of the last century. The Tribune can give us camps that will give to each member of each regiment all the advantages that come to men of a university crew in training for the race of the year.

To give our country the advantage of hygienic camps requires no discovery, no invention, no experiment, no large investment; it only needs that well-known principles of hygiene be observed, that effective appliances of demonstrated value be put in operation in order to secure to our soldiers the simple but priceless advantages of clean soil, fresh water, pure air.

The Tribune will at once see the vast importance of suitable camps of instruction to a nation whose existence depends upon its ability to quickly transform its males of suitable age into efficient soldiers. To do this for the country will be even a greater service than your great work in the case of the better battle-ships. HENRY REED HOPKINS.

Buffalo, Sept. 6, 1898.

SICKNESS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Many of the papers are denouncing the Administration for the treatment of our sick and wounded soldiers in this war. While our soldiers have suffered terribly, and, perhaps, more than was necessary, if everything had been planned better, still, I think the President has done all in his power, and it is not for me to say that every one, officers and men, has not done the same.

Those that have lived since the Civil War cannot realize what war really is. In reading over a history of our regiment I find that the soldiers in that conflict suffered worse, if anything, than they did this summer. Probably ours would average with a thousand other egiments, and I know of a number that lost twice as many by sickness as ours. We left Peoria, Ill., on October 8, 1862, 940 strong, for Cincinnati. From there we marched to Lexington, Ky., and camped there all winter, one of the healthiest places in this country, and on March 13, 1863, we had in camp 659 men. Three hundred were on the sick list on March 31, and the number of deaths up to that date was thirty-two fourteen more than all the Kansas regiments had lost up to that time. When we were mustered out on June 20, 1865, our rolls showed the following: Present and discharged with regiment, 440; absent, 51; previously discharged, 181; transferred to staff, 10; transferred to other companies, 9; transferred to other organizations, 7; transferred to volunteer rifle corps, 45; killed and died in service, 217; deserted, 81; recruits transferred, 122; total, 1,113.

The general opinion now is that a great deal of our sickness was caused by inaction in camp, for after April, 1863, we were at the front all the time; and while a great many were killed and wounded, we had very few sick. If our present soldiers when in camp had had to go three or four miles every day for rations, and had short rations at that, they would have been healthier. I told my boy not to buy a thing to eat at camp, and he has not been sick a day, while some of the boys bought everything they could, and have been very sick to pay for it. In the Atlanta campaign there was hardly a man who could not have eaten his rations for a day at one meal. Still, we did not starve, and only a few were so sick as not to be fit for duty. "War is hell." While I am sorry to have even one man suffer, I think those who were calling the President a coward because he held back are beginning to realize their mistake and will not be so anxious next time.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

Vining, Kan., Sept. 2, 1898.

THE NEEDS OF CAMP WIKOFF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There are two kinds of camps at Montauk Point, those that have everything and where the men are well and cheerful, those that have nothing and where the men are sick and down-hearted. Roughly speaking, the well-supplied camps are near the station, while the poorly supplied ones are those that are hard to reach from the terminus of the Long Island Railroad. A few suggestions as to what is needed at the further camps may be useful. After a visit to half a dozen camps, which included tent-to-tent visitation, working for the sick and the administration of simple remedies, I should place the list of requisites in this order:

First—Personal service.

Second—The landing of supplies at their destination.

Third—Money.

"Service." What does this mean? It means such work as an able-bodied person with common-sense who is willing to work under orders can do. To get these orders, ask for a lift from any driver of an Army wagon on the road, drive as near as he can go to the tent of the Easthampton Relief Corps, Second Division, 23d Regiment, and report to Miss Chadwick for duty. To accomplish your work best wear, if you are a woman, a short skirt, stout boots, a waist thick enough to prevent burning the arms, a hat without high trimming to escape the edges of the tent doorways, an apron with pockets and your most cheerful smile. In the pockets have a pad with pencil attached, a knife, plenty of handkerchiefs and some cakes of tourists' chocolate. Take your orders and execute them.

"The landing of supplies at their destination." If you are rich enough to give largely do not be content to send things down by express; they are delivered after they are spoiled. Go yourself, hire a wagon, drive to the relief tent for orders and then to the camp to which you are directed. Some one can go along to distribute your largess.

The supplies needed are: Milk, ice, broth, eggs, blackberry brandy, Jamaica ginger, whiskey and malted milk. Shawls, blankets and coats or jerseys would come in well during the cold nights.

"Money." This, though not so imperatively needed as the more personal kinds of service, is always welcome. It will be made good use of if sent to Miss Chadwick, Easthampton, Long Island, care of Easthampton Relief Corps.

I wish to make an appeal to the young men. They could be of infinite help even if they could do nothing but fetch and carry.

I desire to conclude with a list of "Don'ts."
Don't get mad.
Don't drink the water.
Don't expect conveniences of any kind.
Don't worry about contagion.
Don't regret your complexion.
Don't feed dysentery or typhoid patients on fruit or solid food.
Don't be afraid of being insulted, every American soldier is a friend. CHARLOTTE TAYLOR.

Easthampton, Long Island, Sept. 7, 1898.

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK.

Governor Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania called at the Army Building yesterday. He went to see Major Appel, who is in charge of the sick and wounded soldiers. Governor Hastings said that the hospitals at Philadelphia were ready to take care of five hundred sick soldiers, and he offered the use of them to Major Appel. It is probable that the ambulance ship Shinnecock will take at least three hundred soldiers from Camp Wikoff to Philadelphia in response to this offer.

The weather at Montauk Point is now becoming too cool for the sick and convalescent soldiers, and efforts are being made to remove them all to regular hospitals. Both the Shinnecock and the Relief will be used to transport the soldiers to this port or to Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE AT ASBURY PARK.

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 10 (Special).—Captain Charles D. Sigsbee arrived here to-night and joined his family, who have been staying here for some time. Mayor Tenbroeck and the City Councilmen called upon the captain in a body, and he was serenaded by the beach band. Captain Sigsbee will leave Monday.

Her Imperial Majesty, Empress Marie Feodorowna of Russia.

To Mr. Mariani, Paris, France.
Anitchkoff Palace, St. Petersburg, December 6, 1894.

"Her Majesty, Empress Marie Feodorowna, finding great benefit from the use of your tonic-wine, requests that a case of 50 bottles Vin Mariani be sent immediately, addressed to Her Majesty, the Empress."

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