

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Condition of the United States Military Establishment the Past Year.

General Review of the War Bureau's Operations and Financial Exhibits.

Additional Legislation on the Subject of Bonds for Disbursing Officers Recommended.

The Mississippi Improvements and the Coast Defenses Require Attention.

The pith of the report of the secretary of war for the last fiscal year is given below:

The expenditures by requisition under the direction of the war department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, were as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage, \$2,146,005 10

Military establishment—Army and Navy, \$2,830,978 33

Public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$15,659,367 81

Miscellaneous objects, \$4,164,736 86

Total, \$24,801,087 90

and the sum of \$1,797,000 credited under the act of March 3, 1879, (20 Statutes, 420), to the subsidized Pacific railways, for transportation services rendered the war department during the fiscal year 1883 and prior years.

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1884 are as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage, \$2,248,121 06

Military establishment—Army and Navy, \$2,801,537 20

Public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$15,659,916 02

Miscellaneous objects, including signal service, \$2,778,226 42

Total, \$17,487,800 70

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as revised by me, are as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage, including the estimate of the superintendent of the state, war, and navy department building, \$2,322,978 33

Military establishment—Army and Navy, \$2,718,152 41

Public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$15,659,916 02

Miscellaneous objects, including signal service, \$2,778,226 42

Total, \$13,479,273 18

The secretary asks for fifty-eight additional clerks and the last annual report an increase of compensation to certain other clerks. A large reduction has been made in purchasing stationery by making contracts with the lowest bidder. The distribution of the official reports for the year ending June 30, 1883, were insufficient, and estimates will be submitted to supply the deficiency.

The report of the general of the army has a special interest in being the last annual report that Gen. Sherman will make. At his own request he has been relieved from the command of the army, preparatory to his retirement from active service under the act of 1882. He has the honor of being the first to refrain from making any new recommendations in his report, leaving that duty to his successor in the command of the army, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan. He renews a former recommendation that the improvement of the coast for the regiments of infantry so that each shall be composed of twelve companies, making three battalions of four companies each, each company having 100 men, and that in time of peace the regiments be maintained on a perfect war footing, while the other battalions may be a mere skeleton, and with its complement of officers, and be used as a nucleus for recruits. The great advantage of this change is the fact that it would put a large and effective force in the field upon short notice, by merely enlisting a sufficient number of additional private soldiers, the officers and organization being always ready to receive them.

During the past year an additional company in each of the regiments of artillery has been mounted and equipped as a light battery, so that there are now in service ten light batteries, stationed in different parts of the United States.

The secretary then reviews the military operations of the army among the Indians for the past year, and says that all is now peace. The troops at Fort Leavenworth are in excellent condition. The desertions last year were nearly 3,600. The secretary recommends increase of pay to privates of \$10 per month, and non-commissioned officers of proportion.

The secretary discusses the military academy, where the general tone and discipline of the corps of cadets are very good. The total number of cadets present Sept. 1, 1883, was 311.

In the adjutant general's office the officers authorized by law to act as instructors in tactics and military science at colleges during the past year have been so employed, and the college authorities and students show a growing interest. The secretary joins in the recommendation of the adjutant general that enlisted men who have served faithfully for thirty-five years be retired with full pay. The old soldiers' home cannot provide for the increasing number of them now in the new war department, where they are safe from fire.

The soldiers' home is working satisfactorily under the act of March 3, 1883, increasing the commissions to eleven, and prescribing new regulations for the management. He recommends an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purchase of a small piece of ground now used as a national cemetery. The total receipts of the home for the year exceeded the expenditures by \$3,477.57.

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth is in good condition, and the secretary recommends that the officer in charge be given the local rank and pay of a colonel. The number of national cemeteries under the care of the quartermaster's department is 23, containing 321,329 interments. There has been some delay in prosecuting the work of providing headstones for soldiers' graves in private, village, and city countries, but the work will be continued until satisfactorily finished.

The commissary general of subsistence renews his recommendations looking to improvement in the cooking of the food supplied by the subsistence department. During the coming year all war claims filed in the

commissary general's office, under act July 4, 1864, will probably be settled.

In discussing the report made to him from the medical department of the army the secretary, after asking for additional help, adds: "The attention of Congress is again called to the great importance to the army, to the medical profession, and to the nation, of providing a suitable fireproof building for the safe deposit of these valuable collections, the destruction of which would be an irreparable loss."

The secretary recommends the repeal of the law forbidding payment of mileage to officers for so much of their travel as is over land and roads.

Attention is also invited to the need of legislation on the subject of paymasters' bonds. A paymaster is required to give a new bond at least every four years; but it is understood that the accounting officers of the treasury hold that each bond covers all the transactions of an officer under his current commission; and it is represented that for this reason officers experience difficulty in obtaining the bonds upon their leaving office. It occurs with the paymaster general in his opinion that the liability of a surety should have some definite limit, and that the remedy which has been enacted in the matter of bonds for the internal revenue and of postmasters should be extended to paymasters. In this connection, it has been brought to my attention that paymasters and other disbursing officers of the army who are by law required to give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, and to renew such bonds at stated periods, meet with peculiar difficulties in procuring such bonds.

Ordinarily, an officer of the government who is required to give a bond performs his duty in the neighborhood where he is well known, and where it is not difficult for him to procure proper sureties.

The case of the disbursing officer is different, as he is permanently separated from his home, and the difficulty of procuring sureties is hence apparent. The secretary recommends legislation authorizing the acceptance of corporate as well as individual security on offered bonds.

He is specially invited to that portion of the report of the chief of engineers which refers to the defenses of our seacoast and lake frontier. While our defenses for many years must depend upon the completion of our batteries, and the securing of our harbors and upon our system of torpedoes, the use of armor has not been overlooked. Our seacoast, with its great cities and important harbors, is defenseless to-day against the attacks of ironclad vessels, and the necessity of imagining the mortification, loss of life, property, and prestige to which we would be subjected should war come suddenly upon us, as the history of nations affords, has been a constant theme.

It invites attention to the necessity for electrical rooms and cable galleries for the most important sea works.

The balance in the treasury July 1, 1882, to the credit of appropriations for improving harbors and rivers was \$4,738,483.78. The appropriations by the acts of July 19, 1882, Aug. 2, 1882, and March 3, 1883, were \$18,751,335, and the sum of \$373,592.24 was drawn from indefinite appropriations for constructing jetties in the South Pass, Mississippi river, operating and carrying out the same, and removing sunken vessels obstructing navigation. The drafts (including \$500 transferred to the interior department) by requisition during the year were \$18,944,427, leaving a balance of \$10,684,055.10 in the treasury July 1, 1883, and on the same date there was in the hands of officers or on deposit to their credit the additional sum of \$8,392,254.10. Since that date and up to Nov. 1, 1883, there has been drawn from the treasury \$4,908,811.37.

Arrangements are still under progress for making a practical test of a flume to increase the depth of the Mississippi.

Attention is called to the improvement of the South pass of the Mississippi river, he says: The last annual report of this department brought the history of this work to Sept. 9, 1882. During the four quarters ending Sept. 9, 1883, there was no failure of navigation in the channel. From Sept. 10, 1882, to Sept. 9, 1883, both inclusive, four quarterly payments for maintenance, amounting to \$100,000, and two semi-annual payments of interest on the \$2,000,000 loan, amounting to \$100,000, were made, the total expenditure for the improvement to the latter date being \$4,850,000.

Attention is called to the failure of any provision for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, to meet the cost of the examinations and surveys required by law to ascertain the depths of water and widths of channels maintained at the South pass.

There were maintained at the national academy at Springfield, Mass., during the year ending June 30, 1883, 33,621 small arms.

The three systems of magazine guns mentioned in his last annual report are still in process of manufacture, and it is thought in all of them for trial will be ready next spring.

A number of contracts have been made for making, converting, and testing rifle cannon. To determine whether there was enough gunpowder for the masses and ready to use in the country the steel works of this country were corresponded with, and it was found that we cannot yet produce the steel tubes and forgings for tubes and jackets for an eight-inch gun. These were ordered contracted for in England. Smaller steel forgings have been satisfactorily undertaken in Philadelphia.

A board, composed of officers of the army and navy, and on the second of April, 1883, organized by the President, to examine and report upon the navy yards or arsenals owned by the government has the best location and is best adapted for the establishment of a government foundry, or what other method, any, should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare. This board first visited the principal iron and steel works in this country, and then went abroad to pursue its investigations among the great steel works and gun factories of Europe. It has recently returned, and its report has not yet been made. It is hoped that it will be able to submit to Congress such a strong and full report, and make such definite recommendations, that Congress will be enabled to take prompt action toward providing for the great want of the country in suitable facilities, and plant for the manufacture of heavy ordnance.

He recommends the appropriation of sums specifically for the signal service bureau, and after reciting the facts now well known about the Protecting expedition, says:

"It will be necessary that early provision should be made to fit out another expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greely and his party. The present situation and condition of the matter of conjecture. They have had with them at Lady Franklin bay a supply of food, clothing, and other necessities entirely sufficient to last them until next summer; and there is no doubt that they would be able to support their party if it were known that they had remained and were now at Lady Franklin bay. It is possible, however, that he, in pursuance of prearranged plans, late in the summer of last year left Lady Franklin bay to some southern point, and that, relying upon finding there an abundant supply of the necessities of life, he neglected to burden himself in the southern journey with a greater quantity of provisions and clothing than would be necessary to support his party on the journey. Even in this case his condition would be by no means desperate, for at this point and further north there are supplies, and if they should prove not sufficient to support him and his party until a vessel could reach him in 1884, it is thought that it would not be impossible for him to retrace his steps and reach the supplies left at Lady Franklin bay, although such a journey would be a trying and very difficult, even if his party should begin good condition."

The general examination of the war records has been completed. The appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the estimates for the year on the state, war, and navy departments is asked that the work on the wings of that building should go on uninterruptedly.

Education in the army the secretary says that the general in charge of education in the army reports that progress has been made in systemizing and rendering more effective the post schools already established, and that there is a deeper interest in the subject than ever before. This average attendance was greater than in the year before. I again recommend legislation authorizing the enlistment of 150 competent instructors, with the

rank and pay of commissary sergeants. The war cannot be done satisfactorily by the detail of enlisted men, as is now necessary. At three of the military posts the officers and enlisted men have themselves hired teachers, at a compensation of \$20 per month."

Concerning the militia he says: "I earnestly recommend that the attention of Congress be invited to the subject of giving substantial encouragement to the formation of volunteer militia organizations in every State, and in the District of Columbia, by liberal appropriations to supply the necessary arms, equipments, tents, ammunition, and other ordnance stores. With our small standing army, our main support for public security must be on our militia; and the wisdom of the comparatively small expenditures which would encourage their organization, and their efficiency in drill and discipline, seems apparent. In the last Congress a bill on this subject was reported from the senate committee on military affairs (S. 1596), by which it was contemplated that in lieu of the annual sum of \$300,000 provided by the act of the twenty-third of April, 1868, the sum of \$600,000 should be annually appropriated, the purposes for which it should be used being more extended than under the provisions of the old act, and I strongly recommend the passage of such a law."

"I believe it to be especially the duty of Congress to make a new enactment respecting the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. The act now in force, in its essential parts, is nearly a century old, and is not adapted to the present situation of affairs. It is believed that, under appropriate legislation, an efficient and creditable organization of the militia in the District of Columbia could be easily effected."

Rapid Cycling. J. H. Walker and O. N. Howell, of the Capital Bicycle Club, made the distance from Cabin John's park to the city, nine miles, in forty-seven minutes and fifteen seconds, being the best time on record. The machines used were "American Stars."

CATHARON GLOE CLOCK, in marbled and brown cases, for the purpose of procuring reliable cases, from \$18 up. H. HARRIS & CO., 412 Seventh Street.

Loss and Gain. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move.

I shrank from 228 pounds to 120. I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed, as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I ever did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life.

DURIN, June 6, 1881. K. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II. "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen— I suffered with attacks of sick headache, Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters. The first bottle nearly cured me. The second made me as well and strong as with a child. And I have been so to this day. My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious Kidney, liver, and urinary complaint. Pronounced by Boston's best physicians incurable! Seven bottles of your bitters cured him, and I know of the Lives of eight persons in my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters. And many more are using them with great benefit. To miracles! Mrs. E. D. SLACK.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEADACHE. THE STOMACH, THE BOWELS, AND THE LIVER ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERY PAIN THAT RACKS THE HEAD. REGULATE AND HARMONIZE THE ACTION OF THESE ALLIED ORGANS WITH TARRANT'S BILEMAGNETIC APPEAL, AND YOU CURE THE COMPLAINT AT ITS SOURCE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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A selection will be sent on approval to anyone known to the house or furnishing reference.

30 ALSTRAI DR. DYES

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Fever and Ague, and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. It is a healthy and refreshing beverage to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of cheap imitations. It is a pure and potent tonic, and is sold by all grocers or druggists for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent, 51 Broadway, N. Y.

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IRON TILE FIREPLACES, WITH BRASS FINISHES, FROM \$12.00 TO \$15.00. BRASS ANDIRONS, FROM \$5 TO \$10 PER PAIR. PORTABLE BASKET GRATES, FROM \$5 TO \$10. PARLOR GRATES, FROM \$10 TO \$15. GAS BURNERS AND GLAZES, AT LOW PRICES.

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STOVES, FURNACES & RANGES, Refrigerators and Coolers. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. W. H. RAPLEY, 313 Seventh Street Northwest.

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8:30 A. M.—New York, leaving close connection to all points south and southwest. Daily except Sunday. Arriving at Washington at 10:30 A. M. Sleeping Cars from Washington via Danville to Atlanta and Atlanta to New Orleans also Washington to New Orleans via New York and Norfolk. 10:30 P. M.—Louisville Fast Line, via Harrisonville, Louisville, and all Western Points, making direct connection with all lines of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Arriving at Washington at 12:30 P. M. Sleeping Cars from Washington to Louisville.

10:30 P. M.—Southern Mail and Express, daily to all points south and southwest, via Danville and Charlotte. Daily, except Sunday, with a 10:15 P. M. Pullman Sleeping Car, as follows: Via Charlotte, and Charlotte to Montgomery. Montgomery to Richmond, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Richmond, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Norfolk, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Baltimore, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Philadelphia, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to New York, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Boston, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Chicago, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to St. Louis, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Cincinnati, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Indianapolis, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Detroit, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Montreal, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Via Washington to Halifax, leaving Washington at 8:30 P. M. Daily, except