

### DECEMBER ECLECTIC.

The *Eclectic Magazine* for December, which closes the present Volume, comprises some twenty-four papers from the foreign Magazines and Reviews. Among the principal articles we note:

"Aspects of Empire and Colonization: Past and prospective," by R. D. Melville; "Should Europe Disarm?" by Sidney Low; "Tennyson, the Man," by C. Fisher; "Napoleon in Egypt," by J. G. Alger; "Emerson's Home in Concord," by James Nairn; "Cuba for the Cubans," by Antonio Gonzalez Perez; "Adventurers on the Klondike," by T. C. Down; "The Empress-Regent of China," "Devil Fish," by Frank T. Bullen; "The Progress of the Russian Empire," by Edward Lunn; "Elizabethan Adventure in Elizabethan Literature," by George Wyndham; "Winter in a Deer-Forest," by Hector Fraser, and several poems and short articles.

The publisher makes the important announcement that, to increase the value of the Magazine and to enlarge its field, he has arranged a combination with the "Living Age," of Boston, and it will hereafter be issued under the title of "*Eclectic Magazine and Monthly Edition of Living Age*."

This combination will enable the publishers to increase the size of the Magazine to 160 pages and to add several new and valuable features. The periodical will be issued in Boston by the Living Age Co., and in New York by E. R. Pelton. Subscriptions can be sent to either address.

While the size and usefulness of the Magazine will be largely increased, the price will remain the same—\$5 per year.

### IGNORED BY ALGER

Secretary Of War In His Annual Report Makes No Reply To Criticisms.

**INCREASE OF REGULAR ARMY**  
A Permanent Force Of 100,000 Men Is Recommended.

The report of Secretary of War Alger is a disappointment to those who had anticipated the Secretary would reply to the criticisms of the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain. The Secretary absolutely ignores the charges reflecting upon the efficiency of the several bureaus of his department, and treats the whole subject of the war as if the quartermaster and subsistence departments had done their work without a hitch or flaw. The sickness in the camps, due to unsanitary conditions, is barely mentioned, and the crowding of the transports and insufficient supplies are not given a word of comment to indicate that the methods employed met with the Secretary's disapproval. On the whole, judging from Mr. Alger's report, the war was a success from start to finish, so far as the conduct of operations by the War Department was concerned, and apparently, in Secretary Alger's opinion, the adverse criticisms which were showered upon his department are unworthy of his attention now that the election is over and the work of the war investigating commission attracts no attention.

### Official History of the War.

In the main, Secretary Alger's report consists of an official history of the military operations during the war, as told in the dispatches sent by the War Department and received from the commanders of our forces. Most of these dispatches, or the substance of them, have been printed in *The Sun*, and while they are valuable as matters of record, they are at best "ancient history" to newspaper readers. As arranged, however, they constitute a very complete review of the work of the army during the war. The reports of Major-General Miles and Major-General Shafter on the Santiago campaign, together with the reports of the division commanders, which were published several weeks ago in *The Sun*, brought out in detail the principle points included in this part of Secretary Alger's, while the report of General Miles on the Porto Rico campaign leaves nothing to be said in that direction. Secretary Alger's report shows that General Miles' suggestions were not always approved, and in one instance absolutely ignored, while the General's plan of campaign in Cuba submitted to the War Department on May 27 appears to have been pigeon-holed.

While Secretary Alger's history of the war, as a general rule, makes no comments upon the facts presented by the War Department, an exception is made in reference to the casualties at Santiago. Some criticism having been made that there was a lack of surgeons there, the report states that there were 140 surgeons at Santiago, and that of 1,431 men wounded only 13 died of their wounds.

### Achievements Of The Army.

The Secretary, coming down in history to the middle of August, when an order was issued and is now in execution to muster out 100,000 volunteers, says:

"Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits of the regular army was called into existence from civil life, and including the regular army, the total force was 274,717 men. It was organized, armed and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the regulars, save Springfield muskets) and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to the battle fields in the tropics, 10,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all within the period of one hundred and thirteen days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol.

"This great achievement can be credited to no individual; it belongs to the nation. It was accomplished through the intelli-

gence and patriotism of all who served, from the commander-in-chief to the private in the ranks. It also speaks volumes for the prompt, patriotic and intelligent assistance of the people who furnished in so short a period the supplies necessary to prepare this great army for the field.

"The deaths in the army from May 1 to October 1, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 2,910, the smallest death rate recorded of any army in history, a remarkable fact when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in climates, subject to rain and heat almost unprecedented."

The Secretary says, of the volunteers, that to furlough them in winter would be a hardship, so he recommends that in lieu of the furlough the officers and men be given two months' pay at the time of their discharge, thus admitting of their prompt discharge in their present camps in the South.

### Increase of Regular Establishment.

Under the head of increase in the permanent establishment the Secretary says:

"In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States, it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States and commanded by officers of our army, discretion, however, to be given to the President to make appointments of officers from the force so recruited.

"These men are acclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrymen, and their enlistment will not only give them employment, but also have the tendency to enable the government to get into closer touch with their people than it would otherwise be able to do. This would also relieve our own people from serving in those climates to a large extent and would, moreover, enable the volunteers to be mustered out of the service and return to the avocations of civil life."

Another suggestion is that there should be employed in the United States service a constabulary force for the cities of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines who have had experience and can speak the language of the islands.

### Development of Cuba.

Secretary Alger thinks that the government will be greatly taxed to supply food to the destitute, especially in Cuba. The effort should be made, he thinks, to give the people work instead of allowing them to dwell in idleness, living upon charity. He says:

"Would it not be wise economy for the government of the United States to construct a substantial railroad, practically the whole length of the Island of Cuba, with branch roads to the leading cities on the coast? Such a road would, of course, cost a large sum, perhaps \$20,000,000, but it would give employment to the people of Cuba, teach them habits of industry, be an inducement for them to cultivate their farms, and thus furnish supplies for the laborers and for market when the road is constructed. This, in my judgment, is absolutely essential to the pacification and development of that great island. It will bring its minerals, lumber and agricultural products to market and open up communication with all parts of the island with the least possible delay. The road would be a good property, and when it has served its purpose for the government could be sold for its cost. If such an improvement is not made, the government will, no doubt, expend fully that amount in charity."

The Secretary says that even if this road is to be built there is a necessity for a large appropriation to relieve the destitute. The question of sanitation of the cities should also have immediate attention and a portion of the taxes collected in the island should be expended for that work.

The Secretary says the Red Cross and other relief associations contributed in a very large degree to the care and comfort of our sick soldiers.

Some recommendations that occur in the early portion of the report are that provision be made for a statute of General Grant; that Chief Clerk Tweedale be made a lieutenant-colonel; that provision be made for a second assistant Secretary of War, and that an appropriation be made for the construction of the Lake Union-Washington ship-canal.

### Expenditures And Estimates.

The statement of expenditures and estimates present some formidable figures. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were \$62,534,784, and the estimates for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1899, are \$195,250,377. Of this great estimate the sum of \$55,430,909 is charged to pay of the army. The estimates of extraordinary appropriations required for the six months ending June 30, 1899 are \$60,177,539, and the estimates for that period, combined with those for the next fiscal year, reach a total of \$255,427,916.

The Secretary indorses the recommendation for an increase of the number of cadets at the Military Academy by twenty annually, to be appointed by the President, and one by each Senator to supply the officers needed for the army in the future.

Of the adjutant-general's recommendations the Secretary says they are judicious and merit the favorable consideration of Congress. Instead of increase of pay for officers serving in the West Indies and the Philippines to the next higher grade, as recommended by the adjutant-general, the Secretary thinks that the pay of those officers, as well as those in Alaska, should be increased 50 per cent, while so serving because of the additional expense they incur. He says the question of payment for damages to farms and other property by movement of troops will be made the subject of a special communication to Congress. He recommends that \$30 instead of \$10 should be allowed for the apprehension of a deserter.

### The Quartermaster's Department.

In discussing the quartermaster-general's report the Secretary picks out an interesting fact. He shows that the government purchased 36,800 horses and mules, 5,179 wagons, 559 ambulances and 83,078 tons of coal, and chartered 77 vessels and purchased 16 steamships. The use of the Missouri was generously donated to the United States, with the services of her captain and her crew, by her owner, B. N. Baker, of Baltimore, and is a valuable hospital ship. The cost of transporting the Spanish prisoners at Santiago to Spain was \$1,513,800. The graves of the soldiers at Santiago, in Porto Rico and the Philippines have been marked, and these remains will be brought home as soon as the plans are completed.

In the subsistence department the Secretary finds an urgent need for a regimental commissary and also for a commissary sergeant for each regiment.

### Work Of The Hospital.

Discussing the surgeon-general's report, he says it was a mistake to detail regimental surgeons to large hospitals, but this could not have been avoided and division and general hospitals, which were indispensable, maintained. Ample provision should be made to supply the places of surgeons who fall sick.

The Secretary commends the work of women nurses, and says that until one has had experience or made careful observation he cannot realize the work that these noble women did for our sick soldiers in the hospitals. Woman cannot, however, be well employed at regimental hospitals in a campaign. Both the division and general hospitals are absolutely necessary, in the opinion of the Secretary, but the general hospital should be provided separate wards for each regiment, so that comrades can be kept together.

The Secretary says the Red Cross and other relief associations contributed in a very large degree to the care and comfort of our sick soldiers.

### Army Needs More Engineers.

He says that a force of practical engineers, skilled in electricity, should be provided, and that a large number of engineers should be educated at West Point, so that an officer can be placed permanently with each river and harbor project. These projects also should receive the recommendation of a board of skilled engineers before appropriations are made for them. The manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen or a similar magazine gun should continue until we have at an early date at least 500,000 of these arms in our arsenals, with a full supply of ammunition.

In connection with his discussion of affairs in the quartermaster's department the Secretary prints an elaborate table, showing in detail each ship purchased or chartered for transport or supply work, the name of the individual or company owning the same, the period of time covered by the charters, the rate of charter per day and the tonnage. From this it appears that by far the most expensive vessel, in proportion to capacity, was the *Shinnecock*, owned by the Montauk Steamship Company, which was hired at the rate of \$1,000 per day. The big ocean liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the *Newport*, *Peru*, *Rio de Janeiro*, were chartered at the same rate, but they were of three times the capacity. The most expensive of the vessels purchased were what were known as the Baker boats, of the Minnewaska class, which cost \$600,000 each.—*Sun*.

WHAT is commonly known as heart disease is frequently an aggravated form of Dyspepsia. Like all other diseases resulting from indigestion, it can be cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

### DECEMBER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal surpasses all expectations in the variety of its literary contents, in the interest and excellence of its pictorial features, and in the wide range of articles aimed to solve the problems incidental to the holidays. There is a notable contribution on "The First Christmas Present," telling of the gift of the Magi to the Christ Child, and another recalling "Washington's Christmas at Valley Forge." F. Hopkinson Smith's new story, "A Kentucky Cinderella," will afford the *Journal's* readers great pleasure. Other fiction features are "Old Pegs" and the continuation of "The Girls of Camp Arcady," "The Minister of Carthage" and "The Jamesons in the Country." As usual Edward Bok's editorial page is filled with seasonable suggestions, and makes a special plea for the remembrance of those who are alone at Christmas.

W. L. Taylor's illustration, "Minnchaha and Hiawatha"—the first of a series of "The People of Longfellow"—worthily occupies the opening page. Other pictorial pages show "Mary Anderson in her English Home," "Where Christmas Means so Much," "The Creator of 'Ben Hur' at Home," "In Some Pretty Rooms of Girls," "Christmas in the Church" and "Christmas in the Sunday-School." "Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning," the *Journal's* prize Christmas anthem, is the musical feature of the December *Journal*. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

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It has been calculated that a gold coin passes from one person to another 2,000,000,000 times before the stamp or impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction, while a silver coin changes hands 3,250,000,000 times before it becomes effaced.

THE cost of the wars of the world since the Crimean war has been \$13,265,000,000, or enough to give \$10 to every man, woman and child on the globe.

LATE to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the gold that makes life longer and better and wiser. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

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