THE BRONZE BUTTON.

General Russell A. Alger Describes the Noble Organization of Which It is the Badge.

FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY

The Three Grand Objects Which Lie at the Very Foundation of the Grand Army of the Republic.

IT PREACHES A GOSPEL OF PEACE

From Its Character and Make-Up It Cannot Become

Political Machine.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] The Grand Army of the Republic has reached the first quarter of a century of its history. Of the veterans who entered its ranks fresh from the field of battle, still young and vigorous, with the best years of their lives before them, some have grown gray and bent with years, Others have long ago answered to their last roll call, and a comparative few of those who represented in their persons the stirring incidents of the

omrades around the encampment fire. Yet the order to-day is larger and more flourishing than ever before. The vacant places of those who have gone are filled with fresh recruits and the roll of membership has increased instead of diminishing. This is a fitting time to recall some of the more interesting facts relating to the birth and growth of the order and to take a glance

as to its future progress.

Springfield, Ill., claims the honor of having been the birthplace of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the winter of 1865-66 it so happened that there was a considerable number of military men, officers and privates, gathered at this place. The subject of forming a military organization came up for discussion.

THE FIRST POST.

The leading spirit in the movement was Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. It was agreed that the objects of the society could be best promoted by making it a secret order. A ritual was agreed upon, and the first post was formed in Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. There is a curious fact in connection with this first meeting that is of special interest to newspaper men. It so



eatur at that time, had served in the Civil War and were eligible to membership. They were all mustered in, and the first printing for the order was done by its own members, and being of course of a confidential nature, was done behind the closed doors of the Tribune office.

The first national convention, or encampdianapolis. Representatives were present from Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana and the District of Columbia. THE ROLL OF COMMANDERS IN CHIEF.

The Commanders in Chief of the order since its organization have been as follows, the date and place mentioned corresponding

the date and place mentioned corresponding with the annual encampment:
Stephen A. Huribut, of Illinois, at Indianapolis, November 29, 1866.

John A. Logan, Philadelphia, January 15, 1868; re-elected at Cincinnati, May 12, 1869; again at Washington, May 11, 1870.

Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, Boston, May 10, 1871; re-elected at Cieveland, May 8, 1872.

Charles Devins, Jr., of Massachusetts, New Haven, Conn., May 14, 1873; re-elected at Harburg, May 13, 1874.

John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, at Chicago, May 12, 1875; re-elected at Philadelphia, June 20, 1876.

John C. Robinson, of New York, at Providence, R. I., June 26, 1877; re-elected at Springfield, Mass., June 4, 1878.

William Farnshaw, of Ohio, at Albany, N.Y., June 17, 1879.

June 17, 1879.
Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania, at Dayton,
O., June 8, 1880.

George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts, at Indianapolis, June 15, 1881.
Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska, at Baltimore. June 21, 1882.
Robert B. Beath, of Pennsylvania, at Minne-apolis, July 25, 1883.
John S. Kountz, of Ohlo, at Minneapolis, July

23, 1884.

8, S. Burdette, of Washington, D. C., at Portland, Me., June 24, 1885.

Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, at San Francisco, Cal., August 4, 1886.

Il John P. Rac, of Minnesota, at St. Louis, 1887.

William Warner, of Missouri, at Columbus,

O., 1888. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, at Milwaukee, Wia., 1889.

THE GRAND ARMY AS IT IS.

General Alger Explains Its Object, Its Work, and Its Glorious Achievements.

The Grand Army of the Republic in one sense is a secret organization, and yet its oblects are or should be known to all our countrymen. They are three-fraternity, charity The first object is to preserve and strength-

en those kind and traternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. In regard to this it is interesting to note that "Memorial Day" was established by the late General John A. Logan. On May 5, 1868, at the time he was Commander in Chief of the organization, in an order he issued on that date, designating May 30 of each year as the time for the eeremony, he said:

for the ceremony, he said:

We should guard the lives of our heroic dead with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her alain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed ground. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time tentify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided Republic. If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack and other hearts cold in the solumi trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the eun trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life shall remain in use.

IT IS OBLIGATORY,

Brave, manly and wise words. Accordservance of Memorial Day on the part of the members is obligatory; private circumstances may excuse a comrade from the ob-servance. The manner and form in which the day is to be observed is left to the posts. The second object of the Grand Army of the Republic is charity, to assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. From 1871 to 1886 the sum of \$173,-688 60 was disbursed for charitable pur-

Loyalty is the third object of the Grand Army of the Republic; to maintain true al-legiance to the United States of America,

based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebel-lion or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty equal rights and justice to all men.

NOT A POLITICAL ORDER. It cannot be said too often that the Grand At cannot be said too often that the Grand Army of the Republic is not a political organization. From the beginning of it organization to the present time, when the order numbers over 400,000 men, political partisanship has been carefully avoided. I do not think that any one can point to any formal action taken by the Grand Army during the last quarter of a century which will go to show the courser. So long ago

will go to show the contrary. So long ago as the annual encampment in 1869, only four years after the organization of the Grand Army, this rule was adopted:

Grand Army, this rule was adopted:

No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of
the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted
at any of its meetings, nor shall any nominations for political purposes be made.

There is no danger that the Grand Army
will ever become a political organization,
not specially because of the rule it has laid
down in regard to this matter, but in the
very nature of things, for the moment it did
become a political organization it would be

become a political organization it would be dissolved by that very fact. The experiences that the soldiers, standing side by side, went through during our Civil War tend to strengthen kind and fraternal feelings between them and unite them together. When they struggled on the battlefield, marched in the ranks or fought against the enemy on our men-of-war, they worked in a common cause, and one man did not ask his neighbor "What are your politics?" or "What church do you belong to?" great Rebellion remain to meet their former

NO POSSIBILITY OF PARTISANSHIP. And now, after the war, the Grand Army holds this vast body of men together by the memories which are attached to the late conholds this vast body of men together by the memories which are attached to the late conflict. The moment you attempt to change the organization and make it political, instead of patriotic and national, you will arouse feelings in the members which, instead of tending to "bind together" (to use the term found in our rules and regulations), will tear asunder. For as long as "birds of a feather flock together" the members of political parties, as such, will prefer to traternize by themselves. As the object of the Grand Army is no more political than it is religious, there is no more likelihood that it religious, there is no more likelihood that it will be turned into a political debating club and use its influence in promoting the elec-tion of some candidate to office than there is that its posts will become a series of schools for the discussion and settlement of theo-

logical problems.

From the beginning until the present time Democrats, Republicans, and indeed all parties, have fraternized at the various meetings and encampments as brothers. In our organization a man is not a Republican, a Democrat, a Socialist, a Mugwump, a Na-tionalist, a Roman Catholic, a Protestant or happened that all the members of the staff of the Tribune, a newspaper published in De-what rank he held in the army.

ITS SECRET SIDE, I have said that the Grand Army of the Republic is "in one seuse" assecret organization. There is nothing taught or acquired that is not entirely in accord with the teachings of the Christian Church; its teaching of charity, loyalty and fraternity comprise all there is in citizenship. The ritual is secret and so are certain signs and passwords used in

The strength of the Grand Army membership in good standing, as given in the de-partment returns December 31, 1889, was 397,974, distributed in the different States as

follows:

Alabama, 221; Arizona, 302; Arkansas, 1,850; California, 6,366; Colorado and Wyoming, 2,837; Connecticut, 6,849; Dakota, 8,515; Delaware, 1,215; Fiorlia, 410; Georgia, 356; Idaho, 442; Illinois, 32,813; Indiana, 25,165; Iowa, 20,221; Kansas, 18,312; Kentucky, 5,003; Louisiana and Missispipt, no report; Maine, 5,84; Massachusetts, 21,697; Maryland, 2,224; Michigan, 21,256; Minnesota, 8,468; Missouri, 19,388; Montana, 674; Nebraska, 7,448; New Hampshire, 5,043; New Jersey, 7,878; New Mexico, 331; New York, 40,756; Ohio, 46,214; Oregon, 1,713; Pennsylvania, 44,613; Potomac, 2,977; Rhode Island, 2,837; Tennessee, 5,061; Texas, 813; Utah, 143; Vermont, 5,206; Virginia, 1,216; Washington and Alaska, 1,742; West Virginia, 8,165; Wisconsin, 13,944.

PUTURE OF THE G. A. R. Republic, I believe it will keep on increasing in numbers every year until it embraces in its membership every honorably dis-charged soldier who is within reach of a post. Of course, our country is very large, and though we have eight or nine thousand posts in our organization they are widely scattered. There will always be a considerable number of men who, on account of their remoteness from a district organiza-tion, would be unable to belong to the order.

Then, again, there is a great number of honorably discharged soldiers who do not feel able to pay the annual dues which have to be met in the Graud Army. There are many others who are physically feeble, and who would not feel able to turn out at who would not leef able to turn out at post meetings. And so, while all men who fought for the Union would be glad to become members of the Grand Army of the Republic, there are, as I say, different causes which will prevent some of them from becoming members. As to the future of the Grand Army, its members will gradually die off until, say 50 a single representative of the organization.
While a survivor remains the custom will prevail of decorating the graves of the sol-diers who fought for the old flag.

A PROPHETIC VIEW. We can fancy on some future Memorial Day the last survivor of the Grand Army of the Republic, an aged man, tottering with feeble step to the cemetery near his home for the purpose of paying a floral tribute to the men who fought with him for the same cause so many years before. We can well imagine that the incident will be ragarded as of great historical interest; that it will form the subject of many a touching poem and brilliant cessay in the press of that period, and be a fruitful theme for the brush

period, and be a fruitful theme for the brush of the painter.

Years ago it was prophesied by some sapient politicians that an organization like the Grand Army of the Republic would tend to keep alive the bitter memories of the war. The history of the organization does not bear out this statement. Its relations with ex-Confederate soldiers have always been friendly, and it is on record that several times members of the Grand Army have met and fraternized with Confederates having similar organizations. During the veling similar organisations. During the yellow sever epidemic in the Mississippi Valley and after the Charleston earthquake the appeal for aid from those respective sections was promptly and generously met by mem-bers of the Grand Army of the Republic, although they knew they were helping the men who a few years before had been their

I can think of no special changes that can usefully be made in the internal management of the organization. The only thing we can now do is to encourage all men who we can now do is to encourage an men who served in the Union army to become mem-bers, for social purposes and with the view of gathering together the data of the war that can and is being obtained by posts and

that cannot otherwise be reached.

The real history of the war has never been fully written; it has simply been blocked out. The war records can never be complete until as far as practicable the history of the enlisted man is written. The records show simply what armies did. They give accounts of some individual deeds of valor—some man performed an act at the right time and in the right way that happened to be noticed by his commanding officer, and that made him conspicuous, or they record some particularly heroic act; but the real history of the Grand Army itself will, when it is figelly complete (parish a more record). finally complete, furnish a more correct ac-count of the civil war than has so far been written. This is a particular reason why all should join the order. For instance, you take a man who served in the ranks. He appears on the muster roll June 1, we will say, receives his pay, signs the roll and that is all. The roll calls are gone through with from day to day, and the sergeant reports to the captain of his company whether a man is accounted for or not.

PAULTS IN THE RECORD. Those roll calls were not, as a rule, pre

served. I said that we will suppose on June 1 a man reported, received his pay and signed the muster roll. Sixty or 90 days signed the muster roll. Sixty or 90 days from that time the regiment was again mustered. One man is present, signs the muster roll and receives his pay. In the meantime he may have been engaged in half a dozen battles, he may have been wounded and recovered, he may have been a prisoner and escaped, or have been exchanged, and yet none of these facts would appear at all, any more than though he had not existed, so far as the record is concerned. That is very largely, though not in every instance, true. A man is reported "missing in action," that A man is reported "missing in action," may be all there is of it. He may be he may be a prisoner and have died in prison. The captains were supposed to make monthly reports of their companies, which would give some details, but this work was in the large majority of cases neg-lected.

lected.

The regular army regulations required that this should be done, but they were not complied with to any great extent. There was much military ignorance during the first part of the war, and such details were neglected, so that the individual history of the rank and file was largely overlooked.

AN INDIVIDUAL HISTORY. In very many of the posts of the Grand Army there is a recorder, who writes up the history of each member. The official records show the account of his enlistment, his promotion, his discharge, but they do not show fully where he was engaged. These show fully where he was engaged. These records are made up very largely from memory, somewhat inaccurate, but still the data is furnished by men who made the history—men who know the battles they were in, men who know whether they were wounded or taken prisoners and when. Although inaccurate, perhaps, and, to a great extent, much is left out, yet they show where the men were funity the period they where the men were duing the period they

were in the war.

There is no settled purpose in the Grand
Army as to the use to which this data is to be put. Under the rules and regulations these records belong to the Grand Army and, of course, it is supposed and intended that, in time, they will be gathered together and placed in the archives of the State or the National Government, where access can be had to them when they are needed. They will also be very useful to the families and descendants of the soldiers. Though there is no law requiring that these records shall be kept, it is one of those things which we urge men to do, as far as practicable, as an act of justice to the enlisted man.

THE GRAND ARMY BUTTON. In common with all organizations of this kind the Grand Army of the Republic has certain badges and insignia by which they recognize each other, and are also known to the general public. The membership badge is cast from bronze composed of cannon cap-tured during the late rebellion.

Some people, and I fear not very patriotic people, speak lightly of the little bronze button worn by the Grand Army men. But

years ago Bulwer Lytton wrote:
"What is a ribbon worth to a soldier?

That expresses the real truth of the sentiment. It will be remembered that when Napoleon proposed an institution of the Legion of Honor he was told that crosses and ribbons were the pillars of a hereditary State and that they were not used by the State, and that they were not used by the Romans. In his answer to this objection he showed that it was the custom of Rome to reward achievements by all kinds of dis-tinctions, and added that "for the soldier, as for all men in active life, you must have glory and distinction; recompenses are the food which nourish military virtue." Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of

the Republic. THE RESTLESS RIVER

THREATENING DESTRUCTION TO VALU-ABLE NEW ORLEANS PROPERTY. The Changes in the Channel Followed by Caving of Banks-Large Bodies of Land Slipping Off Into the Mississippi-Many

Spots Affected. NEW ORLEANS, August 9 .- The lands long the lower Mississippi are threatened with the worst caving ever known, and the next two months will probably make important changes in the channel. The future of the Grand Army of the caving depends upon the height the river reaches during a flood season and as it was higher this spring than ever before, the amount of caving is likely to be greater. It is caused by the current cutting under the banks, and this cutting does not show its effects until the river begins to fall. After the high water of 1884, a large area of land in front of the town of Plaquemine fell into the river, and a number of houses had to be abandoned there. Although the river has just really begun to fall, this caving has begun earlier and is worse than ever before. It promises to carry away many hundred acres of land. On this city's front there have already been three ugly cavings. At the foot of Second street a large body of land cracked, slipped off into the Mississippi, and disappeared. Pieces continued to dis-

appear from day to day until a crack reached the Illinois Central Railroad and compelled the company to move.
On the other side of the river, in Algiers, of the Fifteenth ward, a piece of land near the ferry landing caved off a few days ago, carrying with it the repair and carpenter shops, ferryboats, and the pavement and sidewalk on Front street. This promises to be a somewhat serious affair, as soundings indicate that the river is eating its way through the point so as to form an under-ground passage or tunnel.

ground passage or tunnel.

Several years ago there was an ugly caving in this localitr, when a ship yard, with several vessels and a large amount of material, sank out of sight. The present tunnelling process threatens both the ferry landing and the new depot of the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle Railroad, which was to be completed about 100 feet from the caving bank. Piles will be driven in here and a breakwater constructed.

caving bank. Piles will be driven in here and a breakwater constructed.

A third caving took place at the foot of Hospital and Barracks streets, endangering the garbage whar!. The condition of affairs at New Orleans exists also along the lower Mississippi river for 500 or 600 miles from its mouth. The encroaching river threatens the destruction of the venerable Church of St. Francis the first world, church in Points. destruction of the venerable Church of St. Francis, the first parish church in Pointe Coupee, and probably the oldest church in the Mississippi Valley. This church was erected in 1727, being then a long distance back from the river. It has always been the favorite church in the parish, and it contains the birth, marriage, and death records of Pointe Coupee for nearly a century and three-quarters. In order to save the building, it is proposed to take it to pieces and use the material in erecting a new church at a safe distance from the Mississippi.

sippi.

But while the river is cutting away land above it is adding to it below. Its water, laden with sand and mud, pouring over the levees or through crevasses, have filled up levees or through crevasses, nave filled up low and swampy places, and will bring into cultivation lands formerly deemed too low for that purpose. The restless Mississippi is always tearing down and building up.

Dropped Dead.

How often every summer we are pained to of people are prostrated by the great heat, and many cases prove fatal. Avoid drinking too much ice water; but if you are com-pelled to drink it, use a good stimulant. At the Half Century Liquor House, 523 Liberty street, pure malt whisky, the best stimulant in the world, can be had. Take it if you.

Shohola Campmeeting, Near Monongahela City. Tickets only 50 cents for the round trip. Trains leave Lake Eric station at 8:30 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., ally time. Returning, leave Shohola at city time, Returning, leave Shot 3:40 P. M. and 10:20 P. M., city time.

BLACK Sursh silks, 500, 65c, 75c, 85c and 90c a yard; qualities now offered at the prices fully 25 per cent less than value.

TISSU HUGUS & HACKE.

The Finest in the World. The most delightful dainty ever discovered is Marvin's new coffee sponge cake, just the thing for a quiet little luncheon or picnic. MR. AND MRS. BEEMIS.

A Highly Entertaining Old Couple in the Tennessee Mountains.

THEY CLING FONDLY TOGETHER. The Old Man Out-Swears a Whole State. but He Can't Scare His Wife,

AN EXPERIENCE IN A TREE TOP The horrible grumble and rumble and roar,

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR RACCOON MOUNTAIN, TENN., July 30. E boarded with them. Two poor, lonely, little old exiles from "York State," which seemed to represent their ideal of an earthly paradias, stranded among the Tennessee Mountains, whither they had

come in quest of health. They found it, I suppose, for they both seemed well enough, though they were small, pinched old creatures, meager Bulking in the Barn, and thin.

And they eling fondly together in their xile? Not a bit of it. It there was any



Alluding to the Chickens' Souls "cling" it was of the Kilkenney cat order. Their squabbles were well known and freely Their squabbles were well known and freely discussed through that entire section. We were told by one faction before we went there to board that Mrs. Beemis was a very nice woman, but that the old man was probably the wickedest man in that Congressional district. Another smaller class told us that the old man was "ornery," but that "the devil himself couldn't live with Mrs. Beemis." Whether she would have desired the companionship of the aforesaid personage or not, I am inclined to think that this statement was a libel, for old man Beemis did manage to live with old man Beemis did manage to live with her, thought in a fitful and spasmodic way, being wont to take to the barn loft and sulk for days together, when her society proved too aggravating for further endurance.

ABRANGING THE FURNITURE. We found them in a little vine-embowered house, the ideal settling for "love in a cottage." Our coming necessitated some changes in the household arrangements. A bed was to be moved, and we were sent to sit on the porch just outside the windows



No Danger as Long as He Swore. while Mr. and Mrs. Beemis attended to it. Mrs. Beemis was possessed and dominated by the trait of "damnable iteration." She was a soft spoken, down looking little old woman, with a flurried manner and a wandering eye; but if she said anything to which you objected or demurred she never left off repeating it, with and without variations, till you either hushed or shot yourself. She was, I think, the original

As we sat on the porch waiting we noted that there seemed to be some discussion going on as to the disposal of matters within.

"Mr. Beemis, I wonder you hain't

ashamed. Don't you know them ladies or hear you swear?" admonished his wife. The old man was holding the end of the natiress, and so could not get his arms free to gesticulate as he seemed to want to, but he fairly danced up and down on the floor at this rebuke and struggled and sputtered over the great thumping oaths that seemed to shake him like a kicking gun as they shot out. We had heard of this peculiarity of the old man's-in fact, it was at the root of the very evil name he bore among the

AN ACCOMPLISHED SWEARER. To be a profane swearer is, with moun-taineers of the better class, the limit of human sinfulness. A man may cheat, lie, shed innocent blood, covet his neighbor's wife, may break every commandment in the decalogue—but one—and still remain within hailing distance of forgiveness; but within hailing distance of forgiveness; but
the man who openly and continually swears
has, to their thinking, but one destination.
So it was small wonder that old man Beemis
was regarded with a sort of superstitions
horfor. I may say with "Jo" that "I have
swenn myself, and, as a boy, have been
among swearers, but sich swearin as he did
I never see."
When he let it off it was something like a
display of fireworks, with plenty of nin-

display of fireworks, with plenty of pin-wheels and little fizzing, spitting rockets in it, and big bursts of Greek fire and gunpow-der all along the line. Talk about displays of fancy skating and bleyeling to divert you!

sure of an unparalleled display of fancy swearing every evening so sure as the even-

swearing every evening so sure as the evening came.

§ The chickens were Mrs. Beemis' special
department. Indeed, if she had not raised
a goodly number there would have been
slim pickings for the boarders. The garden
was his, though. I am bound to say that
the main crops he raised in it were crab
grass and burdock. The chickens displayed
a fondness, after the manner of their kind,
for getting into this alleged garden. During the heat of the day the old man seemed
oblivious to their movements; but in the cool
of the evening it was his custom to sally
forth. Then would arise forth. Then would arise

and old man Beemis was out after the chick

A REGULAR EVENING PERFORMANCE With his arms full of stones he used to with his arms full of stones he used to skin around the garden hurling these mis-siles at the offending fowls, who ran squawk-ing before him, along with a torrent of most choice and picturesque profanity, and mak-ing his slim little legs get over the ground in quite a marvelous manner, at such a rate of seed that the wonder was where he found the wind for so much swearing and such a gait at the same time. He cursed them as the irate Bishop cursed the jackdaw of

He cursed them in eating, he cursed them in drinking, He cursed them in sneezing, he cursed them in winking. He cursed them in standing, in walking, in

flying, And finally cursed them most roundly in dying. I used to wonder that they were not cooked, feathers and all, as they ran, and whether it was really safe to eat them after they had been so thoroughly objurgated. I even sniffed them suspiciously after they came to the table fried, but never found the slightest breath of brimstone clinging to them. One great comfort was that in the portions he most frequently alluded to in his condemnatory remarks were their sonly his condemnatory remarks were their souls and their eyes, neither of which Mrs. Beemis ever fried for us.

Mrs. Beemis was an excellent housewife

and a most delightful cook. One of the funniest sights of funny little household was to see those two poor old creatures sit down at the table side by side—they never sat op-posite each other—after all the boarders had finished, and snap and quarrel over their nice, appetizing food like two little cross

A BRAVE LADY'S MISTARE.

One of the lady boarders announced to us One of the lady boarders announced to us that she meant to give them her opinion about the way they lived—in a roundabout way. She did. She talked at length one morning about the charms of family affection, the beauties of conjugal felicity, how wrong it was for two people who ought to be all in all to each other to disagree, and more to the same purpose, like Rogue Rider-hood. "a namin," no names." Mrs. Beaming. hood, "a namin' no names." Mrs. Beemis,

however, saw the application.
"I spose, Mrs. —, I know what you mean," she said, in a high quavering voice. "I spose you're a-rubbing on me. Every-body knows what Mrs. Beemis' temper is, Everybody knows the trials I've had with him, No woman could do more than I've done," etc., etc., in the same vein for some-

thing like an hour. thing like an hour.

We put that intrepid lady boarder under bonds never to bring down such another visitation on us, and Mrs. Becmis posed unmolested as a suffering martyr to the end

of our stay.

Fourth of July we had a pionic, all the and every native on the mountain top at-tending. Everyone went from our place but old man Beemis, who was in the sulks, and Mrs. Beemis, who "had too much to do." We had a fine time; had a big swing put up, and swung one boy clear over the bluff; had another with all the fingers blown off his right hand; two girls nearly drowned in the creek and any number of minor casualties—in short, celebrated the day in a highly proper and patriotic manner. But when we got home we came on a scene that put the cap on all our festivities. We were greeted at the gate by a faint and scattering volley of profanity, like the distant discharge of small arms from a retreating and vanquished battalion, and on reaching the state of the st ing the house we saw a most diverting

MR. BEEMIS UP A TREE. Mrs. Beemis did as much of the cooking as was possible in the open air, a habit she had probably caught from the natives. She now squatted like one of them, barefooted, ground outside the kitchen doc peeling potatoes for supper. Above her head, suspended and entangled in some miraculous manner in the branches of a plum tree, hung her liege lord. He was evidently far gone, if not, as he asserted, with garnishings and embellishments which seemed feeble and tame when compared with his usual free, forcible style, in articulo mortis. His wife never raised her eyes as he threatened, entreated, begged and com-manded her to get a ladder and help him down. He was hauging more or less head downward, and his wicked old face was suffused and his evil old eyes looked as if they would burst out. There was no danger of his falling-his profane old feet were too firmly wedged into the crotch of the tree for that—but he hung by his hands with much difficulty to a lower limb which prevented

tellow down he made himself very limber, and pretended to have fainted.

"Why, Mrs. Beemis," we said, "you ought to have helped him down; he might "I did calculate to when he got so he

couldn't swear," she answered, with coolly dropped eyes, as she prepared to take her potatoes into the kitchen. "I shouldn't have considered him in a dangerous way GRACE MACGOWAN COOKE. A SOMEWHAT FISHY GAME.

Peculiar Land Scheme Ran to Earth by Means of a Decoy.

Agency, which has been doing business in Minneapolis the past two weeks. Its office personnel is composed of three men, one of decoy the manager said this afternoon:
"If you will go to Washington and buy 160 acres of timber land we will give you a round trip railroad ticket, and when you get to the coast you can go to our office and they will give you \$400 with which to buy the land. The Government charges \$2 50 per acre.

After you have acquired title we will pay you \$500 for the land, and you can return on the ticket we give you. The only money you will be required to advance to us will be \$17 50, which is one-half of the cost of filing of the papers. We will pay the other

When the manager was confronted with the story, he said, with evident nervous-

ness:
"I will admit right now that the transaction is a little 'fishy,' but it simply amounts
to a little game to get the timber land. The
Government will not sell more than 100 acres to the same person, but we can afford to pay \$1,000 to get the land, as it is worth

\$2,000 to us."

The manager presented a circular of the Oregon Land Company, of which he said the Western Land Agency was a branch. A strange feature is that neither this company nor the Western Agency is quoted by any of the commercial agencies, By dyspessa, bodily comfort may be revived again by the potent aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews the processes of digestion and assimilation, thus furnishing the system with the elements of vigor, the groundwork of functional regularity. Fever and agne, constipation, liver and kidney troubles, rheumatism, are overcome by this superb regulator, tonic and appetizes,

EVERY DAY SCIENCE.

Success of the Sloid System of Training the Mind and Body.

WEB-FEET FOR THE SWIMMERS. New Garbage Burner at Tamps, Fla., That

Seems to be the Best Out. QUICK WORK MAKING POSTAL CARDS

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCE. Much attention has of late been directed to the "Slojd" system of handleraft in con-nection with the London, England, school boards. Slojd instruction in its great de-velopment is due to Sweden, but the original realization of the idea belongs to Finland. Slojd is a word derived from the old Norse language, and is peculiarly Swedish in its present signification, with a meaning very comprehensive but very difficult to define. It implies "work with the hands

and with simple tools." The Swedish slojd schools have been in existence only about 20 years, and they have increased so rapidly in Sweden that it is becoming very general practice in that country to combine the slojd instruction with that of the common schools, and to em-ploy the school teachers themselves to teach it. While the elementary schools prepare children indirectly for life, the chief aim of the teaching of the slojd is to give the pupils formal instruction; that is, to develop their mental and physical powers. It has also for its material and practical aim the acquisition of general dexterity of hand. This formal education which slojd has in view aims principally at: Instilling a taste for and love of work in general; inspiring respect for rough, honest bodily labor; training in habits of order, exactness, cleanliness and neatness; accustoming to attention, industry and perseverance; promoting the development of the physical powers; train-

ing the eye and sense of form.

Miss Teskey, of the Sydenham College for Ladies, was one of the first to make a practical application of this system in England, and to her is due the credit of the discovery that its methods of teaching are as applicable to girls as well as to boys, Miss Teskey stated that her attention had been first drawn to the subject of slojd in 1887, and that she took up the study of it principally with a view of introducing it for the pupils in the school with which she was associated, as a means of active bodily recreation. She had long noticed with coneern how girls spent their spare time and holidays in reading, writing, drawing, painting, and needle work, the only active exercise they took by way of recreation being dancing. In summer, of course, they had plenty of outdoor exercise, but in the had plenty of outdoor exercise, but in the winter they were greatly in need of some interesting active occupation to counteract this continual sitting and stooping over books, drawing, etc. She soon became convinced that slojd afforded interesting and certainly active bodily work, and and that it might be made a most important factor in the development of the physical powers; and, therefore, on this account alone, would be invaluable to girls of the upper classes. But most of all she was impressed with the educational of slojd in the moral training of girls. Unconsciously they learned self-reliance, accuracy, perseverance—all qualities which need very special cultivation in their case. The results of Miss Teskey's experiments have been most gratifying, and she states that

been most gratifying, and she states that slojd, so far as her experience has gone, has fulfilled all that it proposed. It developed the pupils physically and mentally, the physical advantage being soon apparent in individual cases, as well as in the whole and excited a taste for the love of work This was shown in a very marked manner in several cases, and some who before would sit idly over their lessons for an hour or two quite unable to think or to concentrate their attention, got through their lessons briskly and cheerfully in order to have time and cheerfully in order to have time to spare for slojd. Any teacher of slojd, says Miss Teskey, would soon be convinced of its great power as a means of training the observation and cultivating the eye and

Manufacture of Postal Cards.

Improvements have been recently made in rotary-cutting machines, which have materially increased the rapidity with which postal cards can be manufactured. The cards are printed 100 in a sheet, and in the process of cutting the latter is first passed through a rotary-slitting machine, which produces strips containing ten cards each. difficulty to a lower limb which prevented his dangling straight head downward.

"I told Mr. Beemis not to try to climb that tree," said his helpmeet quietly as the men ran for the ladder. "I told him he was too old and too stiff."

We could imagine the sulphurous fume of profanity in which he shinned up the tree just to hear her smooth, aggravating tone as she said that. As the men took the old draw the strip in and deposit it on the opposite lower her machine upon the receiving stide of the machine upon the machine they drop upon a division platform, which collects them in ten separate packs. The capacity of this machine is such that the number of strips cut in ten hours will make 3,000,000 of single cards. The sheets are laid on the broad table of the machine they drop and the such that the number of strips cut in ten hours will make 3,000,000 of single cards. The sheets are laid on the broad table of the machine they drop at the such that the number of strips cut in ten hours will make 3,000,000 of single cards. The sheets are laid on the broad table of the machine they drop and the such that the number of strips cut in ten hours will make 3,000,000 of single cards. The sheets are laid on the broad table of the machine they drop at the such that the number of strips cut in ten hours will make 3,000,000 of single cards. The sheets are laid on the broad table of the machine they drop at the such that the number of strips cut in ten hours will make 3,000,000 of single cards. The sheets are laid on the broad table of the machine they drop at the such that the number of strips cut in ten hours will make 3,000,000 of single cards. As these strips leave the machine they drop site side of the machine upon the receiving platform. The machine is usually operated by a man. The strips are laid against the guide plate before passing the cross-cut rotaries two at a time. This feature of the operation requires special training on the

part of the operator, who must be very ex-pert from long experience.

By the feeding of two strips at a time into By the feeding of two strips at a time into the machine the output is almost doubled. It was at first denied that two pieces could be picked up every time, but a skilled operator was procured who not only demonstrated the plan to be a success, but later instructed all the other operators how to perform the same feat. The sense of feeling in the hand becomes so trained that mistakes result if ever occur. In the feature which Minneapolis, August 9.—A very shrewd and, to say the least, very suspicious land scheme was run to earth here yesterday by means of a decoy. The institution is known as the Western Land hour for the entire number of machines, or 47,000 per cutter, or 783 cards per minute. As ten of these are cut to a strip, and as there are two strips to one feed motion, the equaled in card-cutting where accuracy has been aimed at.

> Candle Holders for Christmas Trees Children of all ages will appreciate an improved holder of candles and tapers for Christmas trees, which promises to put an end to the disaster and disappointment

> which often ensues from the usual frail fas-

tenings. It is claimed that this holder can be readily affixed to Christmas trees and other articles, such as wall brackets, wire, rope and other lines and supports, however slight, for decorating, illuminating and general purposes. The invention consists of an ordinary candle or taper, with a curved base to catch the grease dropping from the can-dle, and one or more lengths of flexible wire are left free to be twisted, or colled around the object or article to which the holder is to be attached. This little device, by its rigidity when once fixed, insures the tapers burning down to the socket in the exact position in which they are desired.

Cilnometer or Plumb-Level. A new plumb-level has been put upon the market which appears to be a most handy and valuable little instrument. It is a thoroughly practical device for leveling, plumbing and striking angles, elevation and grades, and while being exceeding sim-ple is admirably accurate. It is described as being especially adapted to the use of carpenters, machinists, stationary, mining and civil engineers and bridge builders, as

well as for the ditching and draining of farm lands, landscape gardening, etc. This device should be very acceptable to track layers and road masters, as by its use grades and curves can be tested without the assistance of a civil engineer, and it is claimed that it is much more reliable than the spirit level.

Swimming Devices.

A Spaniard has patented an invention relating to the manufacture of gloves, having webs between the fingers like those on the feet of a water lowl, so that on spreading out the fingers during the propelling stroke in swimming, a comparatively large stroke in swimming, a comparatively large surface will be presented to the water, and consequently the propelling action will be greatly increased. Apparatus heretofore devised as aids to swimming have in most cases been of a cumbrous, heavy character, fatiguing to use, and very subject to become defective. The inventor claims that his apparatus is exceedingly simple, besides being portable and reliable and easy to use, affording a firm and sure hold on the water, and enabling the swimmer not only to keep enabling the awimmer not only to keep himself above the water, but also to perform

rapid evolutions with facility.

Another method of facilitating swimming is reported from England, in the shape of an invention of a swimming boot. The boots consist of canvas tops and wooden soles, attached to which are two blades of mahogany (some are made of steel) which close with the forward motion of the legs and open with the backward strokes. The surface measurement of the two blades on each shoe is about 144 square inches, while the total weight of a single complete shoe is about three pounds, it being loaded with lead to prevent too much buoyancy. A public competition of swimmers provided with this device and those without it is said to have resulted very much in favor of the former.

Saving Gold.

A Californian has just patented a goldsaving apparatus, the main feature of which consists in the novel concentrating of goldcatching surface. A frame or table is made, over the surface of which are secured the scales of the cones of the coniferae order. For some work—as, for instance, for coarser material—the scales of the larger cones, such as are borne by the "digger" and the sugar pine, are preferred. For lighter work, how-exer, the scales of smaller cones, such as those of the spruce, the fir and the hemlock, are preferable. These scales are closely set over the surface of the frame or table, somewhat after the manner of shingles, but over lapping each other in such a way as to fully cover the table. They may be secured on

plane surface, or on a surface formed with melines.

The Same Great Company that has Tickled all the Big Cities. one, and in this fact lies, to a great extent, its utility for the purpose intended, as the heavier particles are caught in the interstices or spaces between the scales, which thus form riffies, while the lighter particles are washed off, it being understood that the table or frame is a washing table, and water is to be used in connection with the ore. The water and ore flow over the surface against the raised or free ends of the scales The scales may be stripped from the table and washed, and then by burning them, all material which clings to them after the washing may be saved. The scales will last several months of constant use, and when destroyed for the purpose of saving the precious material which they have caught, others may be readily substituted.

Rust and Bardening Tools. A mechanic says that in order to keep machinery from rusting he takes one ounce of camphor and dissolves it in a pound of melted lard, taking off the soum, and mixing in as much fine black lead as will give it color. The machinery is then cleaned and smeared with this mixture. After 24 hours the machinery is rubbed clean with soft linen cloth, and it will keep clean with soft linen cloth, and it will keep clean for mouths. The same artisan gives the follow-ing method of hardening tools. Forge the tool into shape, then melt in a dish suffi-cient Babbitt metal to cover the end of the individual cases, as well as in the whole class, and as to mental training it roused the indolent mind by giving it something definite and tangible to think about and do, and excited a tasta for the metal and tool as far as it is wished to harden it. Thrust the tool into the metal and let it cool. This method makes the tool much harder than cooling in oil or tempering by any other process.

Destruction of Garbage. A garbage cremator has been bought by the city of Tamps, Fls., and will at once be put into active use. An official test of the apparatus was recently made. In about seven hours' actual running time the furnace destroyed 20 cubic yards of night soil and garbage, much of the latter being com-pletely saturated with water and containing a large quantity of melons and melon rinds. The fuel used was light wood, of which about one-quarter of a cord was burned and three-quarters of a cord of slabs and waste

Cotton Statk Bagging. The manufacture of bagging from the stalk, which was commenced not long ago, is rapidly on the increase. Expert cott men declare the product to be fully equal to any other bagging material, being quite as strong as jute, less inflammable, and only a shade darker. The cotton stalks have here-tofore been a troublesome incumbrance of the gleaned fields. They had to be beaten down and burned or plowed in for the succeeding crop. They are now, however, worth \$2 a ton to the manufacturer, and so constitute a very handsome source of revenue.

Higdon & Higdon, patents, 127 Fourth ave., Pittsburg, and LeDroit building, Washington, D. C., report these patents just granted: S. J. Adams, pipe-ball, molds, etc.; Mildred Blakey, welding seams of pipes; Peter Grabler, valve for airbrakes; C. F. Hadley, manufacturing gas; T. J. Hogan, airbrake; Edwin Rund, stuffing-box; W. S. Sims, speed regulator for pulleys; S. R. Smythe, regenerative furnace; G. L. Wiley & E. G. Acheson, joint for electric conductors; Baldwin & Graham, trade mark; all of Pittsburg and Allegheny.

Allegheny. \$900-UPRIGHT PIANO-\$225.

Square Pinne, \$150. A first-class rosewood upright piano, A first-class resewood upright plane, or excellent tone and handsomely finished case, used but a short time, worth \$300, for \$200; also a \$400 upright, good as new, for \$225, and a \$350 aquare plane, in good condition, for \$150. For a splendid bargain, go to the music store of J. M. Hoffmann & Co., 537 Smithfield street.

De You Paintf

We take pleasure in announcing to the public who have been imposed upon by the purchase of adulterated mixed paint, that we are daily putting up in cans of all sizes our own home-made paints at prices below any in the market: ½ pint, 13c; pints, 25c. We guarantee it the only strictly pure white lead and linseed oil paint sold. G. G. O'Brien's paint store, 292 Fifth ave. 3 O'Brien's paint store, 292 Fifth ave., 3 squares from Court House.

Greatest Hoslery Sale on Record. 100 dozen ladies' fine cotton and lisle

15c, formerly 25c and 35c. 25c, formerly 50c and 75c. 35c, formerly 75c and \$1. Biggest bargains ever offered in this A. G. CAMPBELL & Sons, 27 Fifth ave.

Echols, Mellorray & Co. Upright pianos, \$75, \$150, \$290, \$250. Square pianos, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$125. Organs and melodians, \$10, \$20, \$40, \$60, 123 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

Mr. Roberts states that their purchases have been made on a most extensive scale, and that during the fall and holiday season they will display a stock of rare statuary, porcelain and articles de vertu of unequaled magnificence. Large shipments will arrive in September in time to be displayed in the exhibit the firm will make at the Exposition.

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS

Europens Bayer

Will arrive on Monday's steamer, after

having spent over two months in the principal cities of the Old World, making selec-

tions for the firm's art department.

Mr. Roberts left for New York Saturday, and will welcome their buyer on his arrival.

Mr. Roberts states that their purchases

SICK READACHE_Carter's Little Lyler Pills SICK HEADACHE_Carter's Little Liver Pills,

SICK HEADACHE_Carter's Little Liver Pills, SICK HEADACHE_Carter's Little Liver Pills



Three Nights and Saturday Matinee

Under the Direction of R. M. GULICK & Co

THURSDAY, AUG. 14.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

CLEVELAND'S MAGNIFICENT

SWEATNAM!

The Originator of the Monologue BILLY RICE The Man Who Makes You Laugh,

The Castillian Palace,

The March of the Lohengrin Knights.

BIJOU PRICES:

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

HARRY WILLIAMS'

ACADEMY Opens for the Season

refuse lumber. The operation of the furnace showed that it would destroy at least 40 cubic yards of material in 12 hours, and would require about three-quarters of a cord of light wood during that time.

MELVILLE'S

TRANS-CONTINENTAL

A TANK INSPECTOR'S SUFFERING He Was Almost Crazy From the Agonizing Pains in His Head, Caused by Catarrh, and Feels Very Grateful to Dr. Byers for the



Mr. H. A. Thompson, 186 Bidwell Street, Alle

gheny.

Mr. Thompson says: "I have been troubled for over seven years with, what I now know, was catarth. I had a duil, heavy feeling over my forehead; my eyes were very painful, had roaring in ears, dry nostrils, frequently blowing pieces of thick mucus from them, throat parched and raw, had taste in mouth in morning, slokness at stomach and frequently vomiting of meals and also a heavy feeling over my heart. My work is that of a tank inspector at the Fort Wayne shops, Allegheny, and lately these troubles became so severs I had to knock off work, for when I would stoop down to look under a car I would get so diray I would fall over, and I had such agonizing pains in my head I thought I would go crazy. My throat became so raw and my voice so husky I could scarpely talk. Night sweats set in, and while I slept soundly. I would get up in the morning more sired than when I wont to bed, and my legs ached 80 I could hardly drag one after the other.
"I was induced to consult Dr. Rvers, as he

ached so I could hardly diagonal cother.

"I was induced to consult Dr. Byers, as he had so much success in cases like mine, and the third day after my first i reatment the agonising pains were relieved, and in two weeks I was at work again. I haven't a vestige of pain left, and I can eat and enjoy my meals as well as ever I could. Naturally I feel very grateful to Dr. Byers for the great change he has worked in me."

IN FAVOR OF HOME TREATMENT. A patient from New Cumberland, W. Va., writes: "Since you started to treat me my appetite is very good, my back does not pain me near so much, and, in fact, I am beginning to feel like a new man. The dizzy spells do not come balf so often as they did. I am very much pleased to find so much relief in so short a time."

TREATMENT #5 A MONTH, MEDICINE Office of Dr. Byers, No. 421 Penn avenue Established 1835. Specialties, catarra, all nerv ous, skin and blood diseases; all chronic dis cases.

OPENING OF THE SEASON

W. S.

MINSTRELS!

Banks Winter, J. H. Mack, Harry Leighton, J. P. O'Keefe, Messrs, Ronalds, Randall & Girard, Augustus Hernig, and nearly half a hundred leaders of minstrelsy,

First Part, Produced at a cost of over \$25,000

Sugimoto's Imperial Court Japs in their mar-velous acrobatic eccentricities.

Reserved Seats, 75c, 50c, 25c,

August 18-"One of the Bravest." au 10-49

MONDAY, AUGUST 18.

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NOVELTY CO. Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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