THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

ORIGIN, GROWTH AND HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION.

The Germ of the Society That Finally Spread Over the Continent-The Principles of the Order-The National Encampments, the Commanders-in-Chief and the Membership of the Remarkable Society.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The idea of organizing every element of the army which had united to save the union into one grand organization, with the officers and men on equal footing, all governed by the same rules and regulations, is credited to Chaplain W. J. Rutledge, of the Fourteenth Illinois infantry. The honor of its practical development belongs to Major B. F. Stephenson, of the same regiment. Stephenson and Rutledge were soldier "partners"-that is, tent mates and cronies in the war. It was during the Meridian expedition, under Sherman, at the beginning of 1864, that the conception of cementing the friendship of the old soldiers after the war was over by organizing a grand society occurred to the mind of Chaplain Rutledge. It was natural that the idea should be discussed with his bosom companion, Major Stephen-Both were soon confident of its feasibility, and both were earnestly in favor of setting the project on foot as soon as the favorable moment arrived.

After the war was over and the final parting came, Stephenson and Rutledge, residents of different quarters of Illinois and somewhat remote from each other, never losing sight of their idea, corresponded together on the sub-ject. Meanwhile Dr. Stephenson had already opened up the question and submitted rough notes of a proposed ritual for such an organization to several interested persons in Springfield, Ill., where the late Chaplain Rutledge met him in the month of March, 1866, It was during this conference between the two, and others who had been consulted and become interested, that the germ of the Grand Army of the Republic as we see it today sprang into consistent form. This preliminary work at Springfield was participated in by hardly more than a dozen men. Besides the original projectors, Rutledge and Stephenson, they were alded by Colonels Martin Flood, Daniel Grass, Edward Prince, John M. Snyder, Majors R. M. Woods and Robert Allen, Captains John S. Phelps, B. F. Smith, Dr. James Hamilton and two or three

The ritual for the organization was the work of Major Stephenson and Captain Phelos. The latter had risen from the ranks in the Thirty-second Illinois infantry. Some secrecy was al was placed in the hands of Phelps, who took it to another town-to the office of the Decatur (III.) Tribune, whose proprietors and all their em-ployes were ex-soldiers. While detained at Decatur attending to this cessful was Phelos that the Spring-field people were outstripped in the tered in on April 6, 1866, by Dr. Stephenson, who was accompanied to Doby a number of interested Springfield friends to take part in the ceremonles. It was called Post No. 1. and was, in fact, the birth of the Grand Army of the Republic. But previously the promoters of the project had gone ough the form of organizing the "Department of Illinois" of the Grand Army, though in fact it had no membership except the baker's dozen of local soldiers engaged in the preliminary steps of the movement. The Decatm post was the first formal, actual step.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER. Firs). The preservation of these kind arms of many buttles, sieges and

Second. To make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor and material aid to those in need of assistance Third, To make provision, where it

is not already done, for the support, care and education of soldiers' orphans. and for the maintenance of widows of deceased soldiers.

Fourth. For the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age or

Fifth. For the establishment and deence of the late soldlery of the United States, morally, socially and politically with a view to inculcate a proper view of their services to the country, and to a recognition of such services and laims by the American people, (The Encampment of 1868 added: "But this association does not design to make iominations for office or to use its influence as a secret organization for

partisan purposes.") Afterwards the Encampment for 866 also adopted the following from the constitution of the Loyal Legion:

Sixth. The maintenance of true alle-glance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to the national Constitution and laws, manifested by the discountenancing of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, together with a defence of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

In the fall of 1886 the members of Springfield Post, No. 2, presented a gold headed cane to Dr. Stephenson, bearing this inscription: "From the sons of the G. A. R. to the father," General Orders, No. 1, Department of Illinois, of date April 6, 1866, appointed the following staff to the Department Commander: Colonel Jules C. Weber, Chief of Staff Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant General; Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster General; Captain John M. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant John S. Phelps, Alde-de-Camp, All hands together immediately started in vigorously to arouse the attention of the disbanded soldiers of Illinois to the advantages of the organization. July 13 was the date fixed for holding a State Convention to formally organize the Department of Illinois, which was set on foot by a formal call signed by prominent veterans of the war in all parts of the Commonwealth.

GROWTH OF G. A. R. The idea presented by Chaplain Rutledge and formulated by Dr. Stephenson had taken root and was spreading By the date of the State Convention thirty-nine posts had been chartered in Illinois, and the convention was very largely attended. The department of Illinois was firmly established, as comprehensive declaration of principles adopted and a deserved tribute paid to Dr. Stephenson, to whom was mainly due the success of the undertaking. Major General John M. Palmer, afterwards governor of Illinois and United States senator, was formally chosen as the first Department Commander, to succeed Stephenson, whose tenure was wholly informal, and Major General John Cook assistant commander.

The good work which began in the Praire State was taken up all over the country. As early as the fall of 1866 departments had already been organized for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota. They were many posts in Ohio, Kentucky. Missouri, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, Soon every state in the Union which had contripreserved, and the printing of the ritu- | buted troops to put down the rebeilion was represented by thriving posts of the G. A. R., and most of them were departments.

Dr. (Major) Stephenson, though never elected by a Grand Encampment, was on sufferance Commander-induty Captain Phelps began proselyting | Chief. In October, 1866, he issued a call arousing among the old soldiers a great | meet at Indianapolis November 20, 1866. enthusiasm for the scheme. So sucrepresentative for every 100 members in good work, and the Decatur veterans on credentials reported the following organized the first post of the Grand lists of delegates: Illinois, 34; Indiana, 148; Iowa, 6; Wisconsin, 7; Missouri Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 3; New York, Ohio, 15; Pennsylvania, 3; District of Columbia, 1. Total, 228. At this Indianapolis meeting, which invigorated the movement and gave national scope. a number of changes were made in the onstitution and ritual. The title of the hole was changed to "Rules and Regulations." It was resolved that national encampments in future were to be emposed of one representative at large from each department and one representative for every 1,000 members therein. The chief department officers to be ex-officio members. The principles embodied in the declaration printed above were endorsed in stirring and fraternal feelings which have resolutions, and the President and othbound together with the strong cords ers in authority were called upon to of love and affection the comrades in provide positions, if available, for maimed soldiers. The G. A. R. was now launched as a national organiza-

FIRST PHILADELPHIA ENCAMP-

MENT. The second Encampment met in Philadelphia, January 15, 1868, lAt this Encampment twenty-one departments were represented. In addition to those represented at Indianapolis in 1866. there were delegates present from the state departments of all New England -Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusette, Rhode Island, Connec

Sunday-School Lesson for September 10.

Encouraging the Builders. HAG 11: 1-9.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

THE WRITER.-The Jews returned, tacle of a half-finished temple was disfrom captivity by authority of Cyrus, in & B. C., led by Zerubbabel, as governor, and Joshua, as high priest (Ezra-11:2). In last lesson we learned of the attempt to rebuild the temple at Jerualem, begun two years later, and of the pposition of the Assyric-Israelites, which hindered and discouraged them. As a result the temple lay in ruins for many years. Work was forbidden by Artax-erxes (Ezra, iv:22-24). In the year 530 two prophets appeared. Zachariah and Haggai. The former was a revivalist, seeking to awaken the religious zeal of the people. His ministry continued about two years. His contemporary was greatly concerned for the house of God, anxious that it should be restored and that Divine worship should be again established there. Haggai flourished only a few months, all in the second year of Darius who had become favorable to the Jews (Ezra, vi:1). In four different dis-courses, which form the book before us, he exhorted his people to build the tem-ple. Our lesson is his second discourse.

THE WORD (Verses I and 2).-Haggat feelares that the word of the Lord came to him. This is the usual form by which the prophets announced a Divine com-munication (Zeph., I:1). Sometimes this approach of God was called a burden approach of God was called a burden (Nahum, i:l), and at other times a vision (Oba., i:l). These expressions all indicate substantially the same thing, that the prophet is charged with a message from the Almighty. It is impossible for us fully to explain how these men of God became convinced that they were the appointed bearers of heavenly tidings but there seemed to be no doubt ones. ings, but there seemed to be no doubt on the subject in their minds or in the minds of their contemporaries. In this instance Haggai was directed to speak to the governor, to the high priest, and to the great body of the people. The commis-sion was so broad as to elevate him for the time being into unusual importance, making him the mouth-piece of God to all the returned captives, from those in high station to those of the humblest class. What he was charged to say is recorded in the seven verses following.

THE HOUSE (verse 3) .- The first part of the message called the people to contemplate the condition of the temple. Some work had been done upon it, the beginning in building the walls. These were standing bare and neglected, but they indicated the size and character of the structure, as well as its general plan when completed. The old men, those who had been in Jerusalem, prior to its overthrow* (Ezra. iii:12), and had seen the house in all of its primitive glory, were especially urged to consider the present temple. Of course the contract between the two would every grepat. A beautiful edifice erected by King Solomon with all the wealth supplied by his illustrious father (I Chron., xxii:6), was in the memory of these venerable men who saw now only rude walls, in the midst of a general desolation. The effect of the comparison is easily understood. The latter house seemed mean and worthless. Good would ie out of such reflection

THE PRESENCE (verse 4) .- The spec-

heartening, good reason for weeping (Ezra., Hi 12). If, after sixteen years had passed since the return, this was all that could be shown, who could hope for the completion of the task that had been as-signed them? (Ezra., i.3). The fathers, eighty-six years distant from the capture of Nebuchadnerzar, probably then at least five score years old, were ready to go the way or all the earth, and the young men had less reason than they to believe the undertaking possible, in view of all the discouragements. Some word of comfort must be spoken and Haggai was appointed to be the spokes-man. "I am with you," was Ged's mes-sage through him to the dopressed people. What more did they need to know? The presence that had guided the Israelites in their wanderings, protected them against evil, and led them to the land of promise (Ex., lii:14), was with these, the fragment of the nation, gathered in Jerusalem, and on that account leaders and people were bidden to be strong and

THE PROMISE (verse 5) .- The presence of God with His people is always a source of joy and strength. So the Hebrew children felt in the fiery furnace (Dan., iii:25). David desired nothing more than to know that God was near (Psalm xxxviii:2D. It was this that sustained the apostles as they went forth to preach the gospel (Matt., xxviii:20). But in this ase God reminded the returned Jews that His presence was occording to prom ise (Ex., xxix:45), made at the opening of the history of these people a thous-and years before. It was one of the items in the covenant or agreement into which at that time He entered when He took Israel out of Egypt to make them His own chosen nation, separate from all other nations. This was a most comforting statement. The spirit that had been given to the prophets and all the holy men in centuries gone by still lingered. Neh., ix:20). No one, however dark the outlook, need to suppose that the covenant was annulled, or that God had departed. Wherefore "fear not" was the

THE PURPOSE (verses 6 and 7) .- Why this faithfulness of God to His promise? Why does He hold to this company of the posterity of Abraham numbering only a few thousands? (Ezra., 11:64). end has He in view? The purpose is made known by the prophet. He intends through these restored people to bring in the desire of all nations. Without ques-tion that was the Messiah, the Shiloh whom Jacob foresaw in the line of Ju-dah (Gen., xllx:10), of whom all the prophets wrote (Mat., llf:1). Indeed, the evenant with Abraham had respondent this Wonderful Person (Gen., xvii:7), and all the institutions established under Moses were intended to educate a people to receive Him and prepare the world for Him. The Lord declares that His advent is not far distant in point of time, that the convulsions which shall occur in the earth, political and religious, are all preparatory and necessary (Ezek., xxi:27). People ought not to com-plain if trouble prepares for the coming of Christ.

mees guarantees it. And yet these people are poor and weak. They have little with which to conduct any great enterprise, and they are still subject to a heathen king, who may change his policy and course, as his predecessors did. After all it is not easy for the faith of man to rest upon God ulone. It is natural for all to look for earthly means with which to accomplish great results. This may have been the case with these poor lisappointed and unfortunate Jews. God informed them that the treasure re-further message therefore was needed. quired in building temples, in establishing governments, in successfully conducting any worldly business, the gold and the silver, were His. No matter if His people did not then possess it—no matter if they regarded themselves as poor yet at the proper time this precious met-al would be obtained. THE GLORY (verse 9) .- Now comes the desing statement of the prophet's dis-

THE TREASURE (verse 5) .- These

words must have been full of comfort to those who heard them. The purpose for

which the Israelitish nation was estab

lished should be realized. God's word is pledged to this. His own spiritual pres-

course, for which every mind had been prepared by what preceded. The house then in process of construction should be more glorious than the former house. Does this mean that the temple of Zerubbabel should exceed in splendor and ostliness that of Solomon? That is hard-probable. Prideaux values the gold with which the Holy of Holies alone was overlaid at twenty millions of dollars, and the entire building was probably the most expensive as it was the most beautiful the world has ever seen (I Chron., xx:5), a proper representation of the wealth and grandeur of the empire in its golden period. It must be that the reference is o the fact that Messiah should come inte this temple, which was really the same temple in the time of Jesus, only repaired and embelished by Herod (Mai., iii:1). The sense will be best expressed if the ninth verse is made to follow the sev enth. The glory of the house is through the glory of Messiah.

THE TRUTHS.—Men do well to re-member that God has a purpose in the affairs of this world. He suffers the largest liberty in human actions, but at times He thrusts in His own power to direct the course of events after the counsels of His own will. Moreover, He has a plan, conceived in infinite wisdom and executed by almighty power. Noth-ing of all His doing is hap-hazard, all is systematic and orderly, designed to reach the end which He foresaw in the beginning. That end centers in Christ. turies prior to Him all went forward o His advent. The centuries since His time are passing rapidly forward to His universal reign. There have been dark days when men could not see what God was doing, but afterward all has been made plain. The duty of all is to build with brave hearts and strong hands these structures in which shall be displayed the glory of the Christ. All may be coworkers, some in one sphere, some in another, to hasten His advent and His benign reign over the hearts of men.

room of the Society of Sudden Death grew louder and yet more loud. "Treachery?" exclaimed Hermann what do you mean, Rudolph? have drawn the chance we all so eagerly desired, and now you complain

sung Franz, who had been drinking neavylly ever since the meeting opened. White with rage, Rudolph darted round the table and grasped the Frenchman by the throat. "You have sold me, you villain," cried he, "but I which his brisk little American will have your life."

Doubtless he could have executed his | Chicago Record.

threat, for Duval was no match for REFERENCE GUIDE his muscular opponent, but at that moment the door was flung open and a posse of police rushed in. "Rudolph von Vogelsheimer," said the leader, laying his hand upon the president's Scranton shoulder, "I arrest you for holding an

illegal meeting and for endeavoring by

conspiracy to compass the death of

Resistance was useless, and Rudolph

was led away, leaving M. Duval very

much the worse for the viselike grip of

Baron Max von Kirschofen."

stem. And he

had not made the fullest inquiries.

seconds.

imprisonment.

Death.

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ART MATERIAL, FRAMING AND PHOthose powerful hands, though they had TO SUPPLIES. only been round his neck for a few The Griffin Art Studio, 209 Wyoming. BANKS. The police had long had their eye

Scranton Savings Bank, 122 Wyoming. Merchants' & Mechanics'-Bank, 420 Lack. Third National Bank, 118 Wyoming. West Side Bank, 109 N. Main. Lack, Trust & Safe Dep. Co., 404 Lacks. Traders' Nat. Bank, Wyom. & Spruce. Dime. Dis. and Dep., Wyom. & Spruce upon Rudolph, and the discovery of the false will among his papers gaye additional weight to the gravity of the charge against him, which resulted in his being sentenced to a long term of

BOOTS AND SHOES-WHOLESALE. Eel-like, M. Duval slipped through Goldsmith Bros., 30t Lackawanna the meshes of the law, being accepted CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAMas principal evidence against Von-WHOLESALE, Vogelshimer, and received the reward promised by the general, It did not Williams, J. D. & Bro., 312 Lackawanna. do him much good, however, for it all FRUITS-WHOLESALE. went into the croupler's hands at dif-Wegman Fruit Co., 11 Lackawanna.

ferent tables where he tried his infal-GROCERS-WHOLESALE. Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna. tute as he was when he became a member of the Society of Sudden HARDWARE AND MINE SUPPLIES Hunt & Connell Co., 45t Luckawanna. Before the summer had passed away HEATING AND PLUMBING. Max was united to Elsie Catherlow

Howley, P. F. & M. T., 231 Wyoming. having previous to the nuptials given her the most solemn assurance that BARNESS AND TRUNKS. he would join no club or society into Fritz, G. W., 410 Lackswanna. BUILDERS' HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC. Lackawanna Hardware Co., 221 Lacka. BEDDING, SPRINGS, ETC.

The Scranton Bedding Co., 600 Lacks. HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC. Leonard, Thos. F., Lackawanna ave. BAND INSTRUMENTS AND PIANOS. Finn & Phillips, 138 Wyoming. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Protheroe & Co., 124 Washington,

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Simrell, V. A., 515 Linden PAPER AND BUTCHER SUPPLIES. Uthman Paper Co., 225 Spruce BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

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SALE Levy, N. B. & Bro., Traders' Bidg. BUTTER, EGGS, FLOUR, HAY, ETC Easterle & Co., 131 Franklin, Babcock, H. F., & Co., 116 Franklin, DEWELERS AND WATCH MATERIAL. Phillips, Geo. & Co., Coal Exchange.

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ware, Michigan, Tennessee and Louisiana. The Philadelphia Encampment of thirty-one years ago proved the organization, then less than two years old, to be already national in its ramifications. This Encampment abolished the district organizations, which had not taken root to any considerable extent, thus bringing the posts into direct connection with the State departments. It was after a heated discussion that the resolution declaring the organization would not make nominations for office, etc., quoted above, was adopted. General John A. Logan was elected commander-in-chief at this Encampment. It was Logan' order of May 5, 1868, designating May 30 as a day of "strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defence of their country,"

which gave origin to what is known

officially as "Decoration Day."

The third Encampment was held at Cincinnati, May 12, 1869. A change of the rules and regulations here adopted had the effect to reduce the membership from about 250,000 to less than 25, 000. It was some time before the order recovered from the blow of this ill advised change. The fourth Grand Encampment met in Washington, May 11 1870; the fifth at Boston, May 10, 1871; the sixth at Cleveland, May 8, 1872; the seventh at New Haven, in 1873; the eighth at Harrisburg, May 13, 1874; the ninth at Chicago, May 12, 1875; the tenth again at Chicago May 12, 1875; the tenth again at Philadelphia, June 30, 1876, the centennial year; the eleventh at Providence, June 26, 1877; the twelfth at Springfield, Mass., June 1. 1878; the thirteenth at Albany, June 17, 1879; the fourteenth at Dayton, Ohio, June 8, 1880; the fifteenth at Indianapolis, June 15, 1881; the sixteenth at Baltimore, June 21, 1882; the seventeenth at Denver, Col., June 25, 1883; the eighteenth at Minneapolis, July 23, 1884; the nineteenth at Portland, Me., June 24, 1885; they twentieth at San Francisco, August 1, 1886; the twentyfirst at St. Louis, September 28, 1887; the twenty-second at Columbus, Ohio. September 12, 1888; the twenty-third at Milwaukee, August 28, 1889; the twenty-fourth at Boston, August 12. 1892; the twenty-fifth at Detroit, August 3, 1891; the twenty-sixth at Washington, September 19, 1892; the twentyseventh at Indianapolis, in 1893; twenty-eighth at Pittsburg, in 1894; the twenty-ninth at Louisville, September 10, 1895; the thirtieth at St. Paul, in 1896; the thirty-first at Buffalo. in 1897; the thirty-second at Cincinnati. in 1898, and the thirty-third again at Philadelphia, the third time the Grand Army of the Republic has gathered in this city. Each Encampment decides for itself where the next meeting shall

THE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF. In the thirty-three years of its existence the society of the G. A. R. has had twenty-five Commanders-in-Chief. In its earlier days there was the disposition on the part of the "boys," doubtless engendered by their military discipline, to choose some of their distinguished generals for the office; and, not only that, but to reelect them to a second term. General Logan was the only three termer. Generals Burnside, Devens, Hartranft and John C. Robinson each served two terms. But with the close of General Robinsons second term, in 1868, the tendency became more democratic, and cocommander-in-chief has since been honored with a re-election nor has any leading general of the war since been chosen to the office. For the first twelve years of its existence Generals Hurlburt, Logan, Burnside, Devens, Hartranft and Robinson, in their order commanded the organization. Since

ticut-New Jersey. Maryland, Dela- 1879 the commanders-in-chief have been as follows: William Earnshaw, Ohio; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania; George S Merrill Massachusetts: Paul Van der Voort, Nebraska: Robert S. Beath, Pennsylvania; John S. Kountz, Ohio; S. S. Burdette, Washington State; Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; Rea, Minnesota; William Warner Missouri; Russell A. Alger. Michigan W. G. Veazey, Vermont: John Palmer

New York; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin; J. G. B. Adams, Illinois; Thomas G. Lawler, Indiana: Ivan N. Walker, Massachusetts: Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Nebraska: John P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania: James A. Sexton, Illinois who died before his term expired. It is a strange fact, however, that hardly a third of the soldiers who participated in the Rebellion on the Unior side are or even have been members of the Society of the G. A. R. In 1897

the number reported on the rolls was 319,456. There was then 7106 posts of THE SOCIETY

OF SUDDEN DEATH

[Concluded from Page 16.]

I am willing to second your proposi-

Max was about to make some remonstrance, but he felt his foot pressed under the table and, looking around, saw the eyes of Etlenne Duva fixed on his with a warning expression

The vote was, therefore, unanimous y agreed to, and the president, taking a few cards from a drawer, again addressed the meeting. "My friends, said he, "I hold in my hand six cards the number of the members present Five of these are marked with plain figures 1 to 5, the other is blank and is the passport of freedom to the lucky member who shall draw it. I propose that Etienne Duval, one junior member, shall hold the cards. Each mem er shall draw one and place it facdownward upon the table without looking at it, and upon a given signal each shall reverse his card and show whether he has been fortunate enough to win the desired boon or is still com pelled to drag on a miserable existence

mon this earth. "Agreed" shouted all. "Hurrah for he game of death?

Etienne Duval took the cards, shufled them for a few seconds, and then, with a meaning glance at the president, offered him the little packet to draw from. Rudolph took one, and in accordance with the arrangements placed it face downward upon the able. The others followed his example and Max felt a cold shudder convulse his frame as his fingers touched the pasteboard which might prove his

sentence of death. "Now," cried Duval, in a loud voice Turn up the cards and see what fate reversed his card and showed the figure 3 upon it, the others did the same and it was with a feeling of intense relief that Max saw that his bore th number 1. Before, however, he had time to congratulate himself, a fierce oath from Rudolph called attention to the president, who was sitting gazing at his eard, which was the fatal blank "Treachery!" he gasped, turning flercely upon Duval. "Dog, this is flercely upon Duval.

your doing! "Get out of this as quickly as you can," whispered the Frenchman in the ear of Max. "Morbleu, do you not understand me," he added, as the lat-

Have you turned coward?"

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Every caller at this department will be given this unique bookiet FREE. It scotting all those little secrets of the torict so dear to every woman's heart. We give below a list of some of Madame Ruppert's Tollet Requisites.

Ruppert's	Our Price.	Ruppert's	
Mme. Ruppert's Golden Hair Tonic gives new life to and stops falling hair\$1.00	83c	Mme. Ruppert's Almond Oil Complexion Soap; a per- fect soap, a combination of	Price
Mmc. Ruppert's Wonder- ful Depilatory removes su- perfluous bair without in- jury to skin in 3 minutes. 1.00	83c	almond oil and wax not a boiled scap and cectains no lye	18
Mme. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorative is not a dye but returns gray hair to its natural color	\$2.19	Mmc. Ruppert's World Reneward Face Bleach, large bottle, clears the skin of any Miscoloration and beautifies the complexion	\$1.68
Mme. Ruppert's Pearl Enamet causes the skin to assume a girlish loveliness, mainly for evening use 1.00	83c	Mme. Ruppert's Egyps	91.00
Mme. Ruppert's White Rose Pace Powder, an ex- quisite powder	430	tion fialm, a valuable skin food, and used in connec- tion with the Bleach re- utives wrinkles	830
Remembe	12 (0.7)	ill sell a bettle of	
MME. RUPPERT'S FAC	E BLE	ACH at	\$1.65

understand me," he added, as the latter hesitated; "the police will be here directly.

Max took the hint and slipped away unperceived as the tumult in the club-