

## WHERE SOLDIERS FELL.

### THE GOVERNMENT'S THREE GREAT MILITARY PARKS.

How the Battlefields of Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh Will Look to the Coming Generations—Some of the Characteristic Monuments Erected.

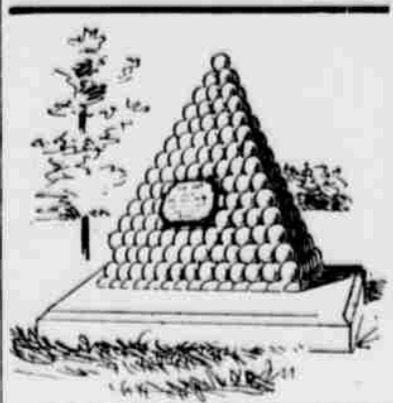
The Government has created three elaborate National military parks on the three greatest battlefields of the Civil War—Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh. It is intended that they shall serve as permanent object lessons of American courage and valor, and each of them will be constructed on a scale of magnificence not to be seen elsewhere in the whole world.

None of these parks will be merely ornamental pleasure grounds. The prime idea is to restore those historic fields to substantially the condition they were in at the times of the battles, and, in harmony with that idea, the parks to be created on their sites will be devoted strictly to the illustration of the supreme struggles which rendered them famous for the benefit of future generations rather than of surviving participants. In these parks every incident of the battles will be treated from the impartial standpoint of history, without sectional animosity or bias, and in all the markings and monuments rigid justice will be shown alike to the vanquished and victors. Chickamauga and Shiloh were the most memorable contests of the war in the West, and Gettysburg was the most momentous conflict in the East, and in all three the most distinguished Generals, Union and Confederate, commanded, and troops from typical sections fought, so that by securing and preserving those fields intact as representative examples of the greatest battles of the Civil War the Government will be able to perpetuate their history in a concrete physical form for all time to come.

Each of those three battles, however, was in a measure representative of the whole country. Twenty-nine of the thirty-three States east of the Rocky Mountains, which comprised the Union at the outbreak of the war, had troops in the Chickamauga and Chat-

Mountain, Orchard Knob, Wauhatchie and Brown's Ferry—are set forth upon historical tablets within the park.

These tablets, numbering about 2000 in all, are cast iron plates, four feet by three feet, with embossed letters.



ONE OF THE RIGHT SMOKE MONUMENTS MARKING SPOTS WHERE BRIGADE COMMANDERS WERE KILLED, CHICKAMAUGA.

After casting, the plates were glazed black and the embossed letters whitened, making the inscriptions distinct at a distance. Each plate contains from 200 to 400 words of historical text, and is fastened to an iron post, set in concrete. They mark the positions of army headquarters, corps, divisions and brigades, both Union and Confederate, and the parts taken by each organization are concisely stated.

It is left to the States having troops in the battles to erect monuments to regiments and batteries, and to the military societies and the larger organizations, such as corps, divisions and brigades, to erect their own monuments. Nine handsome granite monuments, all different, to the United States regulars, have been set up by the Government, at a cost of \$1500 each. Eight pyramidal monuments, each ten feet high, constructed of eight-inch shells, have been erected to mark the spots where brigade commanders on each side were killed. Each battery engaged is to be marked in its most important fighting position by guns and carriages of the patterns used in the battle. There are thirty-

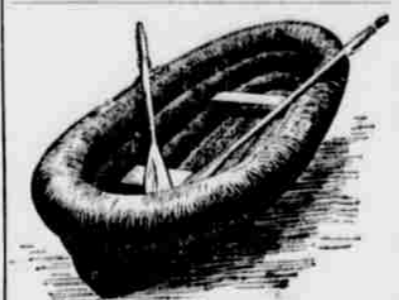
6 and 7, 1862), and in the National cemetery are 3000 Union dead. A commission like those of Chickamauga and Gettysburg has located the battle lines and sites for tablets and monuments for the 258 organizations engaged in the battle. The arrangement of roads and brigade sections has been placed under the supervision of the best landscape architects procurable by the War Department. The regulations as to tablets and monuments will be uniform for all three parks—Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh.

### A PNEUMATIC BOAT.

Constructed of Rubber and Inflated by Means of Air Tubes.

Boats and pneumatic tires are now manufactured on the same principle. The latest craft of this sort constructed can be deflated and packed in one corner of a trunk, together with the jointed oars used to propel it. It is capable of carrying comfortably from two to six persons. It is durable and absolutely safe, being non-capsizable. If filled with water it would still float several hundred pounds.

These rubber boats are totally unlike anything ever before constructed, except that rubber has in the past been used for pontoons. There are two kinds. One is of rubber cloth, with a



THE PNEUMATIC BOAT.

continuous air chamber around the top, which is made in two separate compartments. On each side the oarlocks are buckled. The oars slip in and out of these little rowlocks, but are not fastened by thole pins. There is also an air tube running lengthwise under the centre of the boat. This serves as a keel and also as a bumper. The other style is, perhaps, the most notable. It is given full form and rigidity in inflated tubes running lengthwise. The oarlocks are buckled on to the sides of the top roll. When being transported these boats are placed in a small case, something like a valise, and can be either carried in that form, or, as stated, in a trunk. Both boats are made in four separate compartments, and are fitted with either pneumatic seats or seats of plank, as may be desired.

It is not only in calm waters that the boat has been tested, but it has been given an ample trial in New York harbor, well down toward Sandy Hook, on several occasions when a rather heavy sea was running. The result has been to show that the craft possesses any amount of buoyancy, and rides either a heavy swell or a considerable sea and ships very little water. One boat of this description, with six persons aboard, made the journey to Perth Amboy on a day when it was almost hazardous for small sailboats in the open without meeting disaster of any sort and hardly wetting the clothes of its passengers.

The method of inflating or deflating the craft differs with the size. The arrangement for holding the air is such that it is hard to conceive an accident that would disable it so that the air would escape. While it is not an uncommon matter for the tire of a bicycle to be punctured, the material of the rubber boat is so much heavier and so carefully prepared to resist the impact of even a sharp pointed instrument that the danger of a puncture is hardly among the possibilities. In any event, it would withstand a much heavier shock than the ordinary boat, and for that reason alone promises to be of value.—New York Herald.

### A Clock Garden.

A clock garden, whose flowers will tell the time of day, is being planned by Instructor H. A. Ouisterhout of the Botanical Division of the University at Berkeley, Cal. He proposes to cultivate such a garden on the University grounds, arranging the plants in dial form. The hours and half hours are to be indicated by the successive opening and closing of buds.

"The flowers will be arranged like a clock," said Mr. Ouisterhout, "and in the early morning they would begin to bloom—the different varieties at different periods, according to the light and heat. Gradually the opening of flowers would extend around the circle, until at night the circle would be all in bloom. The first garden of the kind was at Upsala, Sweden, by the Botanist Linnaeus. There is also one in Paris, and efforts have been made to cultivate them in the Eastern States, but, owing to the elements, they have not been very successful. I think the California climate is suitable for such an experiment."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

### Nailed the Bike Thief.

We note the pretty story of the biter bit which comes from Fasis: A few days ago a bicycle was stolen from the front of a cafe on the boulevards. Prompted by a happy inspiration, the owner put an advertisement in the Gaulois, stating that he desired to purchase a machine, and describing pretty accurately the one he had just lost. The plan was perfectly successful, for next day the thief appeared wanting to sell the advertiser's bicycle, and was promptly handed over to the police.—London Globe.

There are thirty-seven newspapers and periodicals published in Guatemala, according to a recent consular report. Of this number seven are dailies, fourteen weeklies and twelve are issued once a month.

## A NOVELTY IN SEASON.

### LATEST INNOVATION IN THE REALM OF FEMINE FASHIONS.

It Consists of an Exquisite Costume of Mauve Color Crepe-de-Chine, and is Adapted to Light Summer Fabrics—A Waist Which Gives a Youthful Look.

A youthful appearance is given to this charming waist by the slight blouse effect that droops gracefully over the deep satin girdle. The stylish combination consists of Royal-blue canvas with



LADIES' FANCY WAIST.

a woven figure in silk, plain blue canvas and narrow black satin ribbon. Although somewhat elaborate in design, the construction is extremely simple and very effective in black and white or other combinations. Glove-fitted linings close in centre-front and support the full fronts and back, the pretty pointed revers extending to form epaulettes over the sleeve puffs. The pointed yoke in back and front is of plain blue canvas and closes with

and six and three-fourths yards for the foundation skirt.

### Grass Lawn.

Grass lawn seems to have taken a new lease of life and bids fair to become a greater favorite even than it proved last summer. It appears in so many beautiful effects that it is certainly hard to pass by in making a selection of summer textiles. Fine sheer grass lawn is to be worn over daintily colored glace silks, many of which are first accordion-pleated.

### Stylish Girls' Costume.

Figured batiste in ecru showing leaf-green and violet is here stylishly united with ecru insertion and taffeta ribbon. The full waist is arranged over body linings that are simply fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams; the shallow round yoke portions being covered with plain material, and the closing is made invisibly at the center-back. Gathers adjust the fullness at upper and lower edges of the waist, and the pattern provides for a high or low neck. The pretty bertha collar is outlined with insertion and a full quilting of ribbon, double square tabs falling deeply over each shoulder with pointed outline on front and back. Short puffs are arranged over close-fitting sleeves, the choice of which is also given to long or short sleeves, perforating lines outlining the depth of short sleeves, or the tight-fitting sleeves may be discarded entirely and only the puffs used, in which case the fullness at the lower edge can be confined by a narrow band of insertion. The neck finishes with a band of insertion. Ribbon in a pretty shade of violet is deftly arranged in chic bows at shoulder and at front of waist, finishing on the left side with long ends.

The full round skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of the body lining, and is trimmed with a single row of insertion. Cotton wash fabrics will make up stylishly by this pattern in batiste, dimity, percale,



COSTUME OF MAUVE COLOR CREPE-DE-CHINE.

the standing collar at the left shoulder. A puff of mousseline stands out over the collar and the full fronts are similarly disposed at the shoulders. The two-seamed sleeves are fitted closely to the arm with a slight puff above. The wrists have triple rows of satin ribbon and are finished with frills of lace. The mode will develop prettily in grenadine, barege, mousseline, silk, etamine, nun's veiling, challies, etc., and can be decorated with either ribbon, lace or passementerie.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of twenty-two-inch material.

### Latest Innovation in Costumes.

The exquisite costume depicted in the large illustration is composed of mauve color crepe-de-Chine over violet taffeta silk. May Manton says it portrays the latest innovation in the realm of fashion, as the entire garment is arranged in sun-plaits. The design is particularly adapted to sheer and light summer fabrics, such as barege, organdy, crepe-de-Chine, Swiss, gauze, grenadine, mousseline, China, India and glace silks, and is invariably made over colored linings, that may be either of silk, percaline, muslin or lawn. A black organdy sun-plaited costume is frequently worn over a lining of white organdy.

The advantage of this costume is that once the sun-plaiting is made the garment is in reality completed as the finishing requires but little time and skill, and the expense of plaiting is far less than the work of a competent dressmaker or seamstress.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require six yards of twenty-two-inch material, for a skirt sixteen yards of the same width goods,

etc., with embroidery employed as decoration. For best wear, silk in glace, India, taffeta or peau-de-soie, with lace, ribbon, or plaited mousseline outlining the bertha would be exceedingly dressy.

### To make this dress for a child of



GOWN OF FIGURED BATISTE IN ECRU.

sight yards will require three and one-half yards of forty-four-inch wide material.

## THE MODERN STABLE.

Extreme Simplicity Should Mark This Attachment to a Country Residence.

The great vogue of the bicycle, the extension of trolley railroads, and the introductions of the Auto Mobile cabs; have called out many dismal predictions. The public has been told times

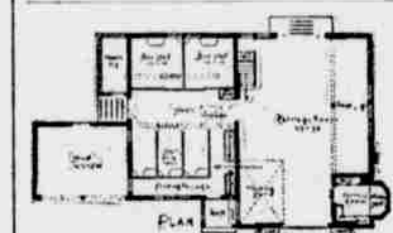


COOP BUILDING PLAN ASSES ARCHITECTS N.Y.

without number that the reign of the horse is forever over. In illustration of this statement the unprecedentedly low prices at which horses have lately been sold are quoted, and there come gruesome stories from the West of the shooting of entire herds of horses on the ranges, in order to save the pasture for the more valuable beef creatures. As a supplement to these tales, it is even said that canning factories have been established where horseflesh is put up in potted form for our use or unsuspecting foreigners. The paragraphs and cartoonists have had their fling at the subject, and if one should take the signs of the times, everything would seem to point to the virtual extinction of the equine species in the not remote future. But those who love man's best friend and servant among the dumb beasts, and who do not care to surrender him for studs of steel or naphtha fed cans, need not be unduly alarmed. In fact, horseflesh would seem to be an excellent investment at this very moment. With the fall in prices, that was due to a variety of reasons, horse-breeding has been giving adequate returns for the past few years, and more brood mares have come upon the market than ever before in an equal space of time. Comparatively few foals have been born, and prices are bound to rise before long.

Aside from all questions of value, few people who live in suburban places care to be without horses, and the question of housing them suitably has to be met by a large proportion of builders.

The carriage house and stable must be influenced more or less by the nature of the grounds and the relative position of the house to which it belongs. The general rule, of course, is that it must be inconspicuous, or if it is where it must be seen, it should not suffer in comparison with the finished villa. At the same time its subordinate character must be borne in mind, so that it may not detract from the dignity of the dwelling. Even if the general style of the house is followed in the matter of architecture, the ornamentation must be far less profuse and ornate. Extreme simplicity, com-



PLAN

bined with strong and artistic lines, always gives the best results.

The accompanying plan shows a stable that would grace any suburban place, and yet it is not very expensive or pretentious. The general plan is capable of many modifications. As originally drawn, it provides for all of the newest improvements, single and box stalls, carriage room, washing stand and harness room, all on the first floor; on the second floor provision is made for the hay loft and the quarters for the coachman. The foundation is of stone, the exterior rough clapboards and shingles, upon which if we use red and green stain the effect is admirable.—Copyright, 1897.

### Decorating a Bald Head.

Artistic Wife (to bald husband)—"Let me paint a spider on your head, darling, so that the flies won't come to trouble you while you are having your little nap."—Tit-Bits.

### How to Get Served Quickly and Well.



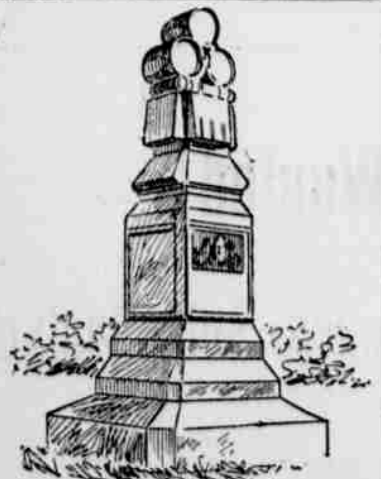
Diplomatic Stranger—"Tell me, miss, is there anything else worth seeing in this town beside your pretty self?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

A forty-pound turkey was served at an Allentown (Penn.) feast.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD FROM SUMMIT OF LITTLE ROUND TOP. SEMINARY RIDGE IN THE DISTANCE.

tanoga campaigns, and five of those States—Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia and Maryland—had troops on both sides. Nearly every Northern State, and likewise nearly every Southern, was engaged at Gettysburg, and at Shiloh were troops from twenty different States, North and South. The Battle of Chickamauga (September 19 and 20, 1863), is regarded by military experts as the best demonstration of the pluck, endurance, prowess and strategy of the American soldier ever given. Measured by percentages of losses and the duration of the fighting, it was the deadliest battle of modern times. Its sequel and companion piece, Chattanooga (November 24 and 25, 1863), is considered the grandest spectacular engagement. So Gettysburg (July 1, 2 and 3, 1863), corresponding with Chickamauga for Eastern operations, and surpassing it in world-wide renown, registered the highwater mark of American courage and achievements in arms, and stands to-day as the pre-eminent battlefield of the Western Continent. As to Shiloh, it furnished an admirable example of the peculiar characteristics of the American soldier and his adaptability in sudden and unexpected emergencies.



SPECIMEN UNION MONUMENT, GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

and constitutes a fitting third in the trio of our greatest battlefields.

When completed the park will be the most comprehensive and extended military object lesson in the world. It contains 7600 acres, and the central driveway, passing through and overlooking all the heavy fighting ground, is twenty miles long. The old roads of the battles have been reopened and new roads closed. Over forty miles of the main roads of the field have been rebuilt in a substantial manner. The details of the six battles—Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout