



MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

# The Growth of Patriotic Societies

By Mrs. Donald McLean

Order of Cincinnati Founded by Revolutionary Officers—Crop of Societies the Result of Centennial in 1876—Refusal of "Sons of Revolution" to Accept "Daughters"—"Daughters" Soon Greatly Outnumber "Sons"—Eligibility Rules for Both Are Democratic—"Colonial Dames" and Other Organizations.

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(Mrs. Donald McLean's name is known very widely not only as that of the head of the New York city chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but as that of a writer and speaker of ability on topics of especial interest to women. Mrs. McLean is a prominent member of a number of organizations of a social and patriotic character.)

The centennial celebration of 1876 gave an impetus to patriotic impulse as directed toward organization which had lain dormant in a large measure since the years immediately succeeding the war of the revolution.

As all the world knows, the Order of the Cincinnati was formed immediately upon the cessation of that war and just before the disbanding of the continental army. It was composed of the officers who served through the struggle, Washington being the president of the society. It is the only organization in this country promoting the rights of primogeniture, and it is said that Washington hesitated ere granting his approval to such an organization or becoming its president because of the fear that an aristocratic sentiment would be unduly fostered in a democratic country.

However, Washington did consent to take the office, and the organization exists to this day, commanding the respect of all men and not conflicting with the best American spirit. Membership in this society descends from the eldest son to the eldest son (women are barred), and the insignia, which is a golden eagle, cut clear, descends with the membership. In lieu of direct descendants the title and insignia pass to the eldest son of the nearest branch of the family. The portraits and miniatures of many of the revolutionary officers display this badge of the Order of the Cincinnati as their proudest decoration.

This, of course, was the father, so to speak, of all patriotic organizations. It is not, perhaps, widely known that a society was formed directly after the formation of the Cincinnati purporting to represent the very principles of which Washington was such a warm supporter—that is, the democratic as opposed to the aristocratic spirit in the country. This second society was known as the "Veteran Corps of Artillery." It, too, was composed largely of officers of the revolution and men who had made good records in that struggle.

It never grew to such proportions or prominence as the Order of the Cincinnati, though always highly regarded by those who understood it. It now lives in combination with the society formed of the descendants of the heroes of 1812, the title being the "Veteran Corps of Artillery and War of 1812." Therefore, this dual-named organization has a membership composed of men descended from ancestors who fought in the two wars of 1776 and 1812. In a few instances the same ancestors fought in both. This was possible if the patriot engaged in the revolutionary war in extreme youth and lived to hardy manhood to fight in 1812.

With the exception, however, of these two societies, formed in the early period of the country's history, all desire for such patriotic organizations seemed to die, until, as has been said, the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence animated the seed of patriotic growth which has since flowered at this end of the new century into full and luxuriant bloom. Within the last few years well-nigh a countless number of organizations, bearing titles significant of historic association, have sprung into being.

Of these "The Sons" and "Daughters of the American Revolution" are the most prominent and numerous in

membership. In connecting the title "Sons and Daughters" the writer does that which the "Sons" themselves declined to do, the latter thus exhibiting a lack of that "seeing vision" which Du Maurier proclaims a priceless gift. In other words, the "Sons" did not foresee that a declaration to receive the feminine descendants of revolutionary sires would deprive the society of the American Revolution of an able, ardent and achieving element. Therefore it came about that the society Sons of the American Revolution, organized in 1889, exists as one organization and the Daughters of the American Revolution as another.

With the true, clinging nature of women's hearts, the feminine descendants of the revolutionary patriots appealed to the Sons of the American Revolution to be taken within the protecting fold of the masculine society. The latter, however, displayed no embracing inclination and threw the women back upon their own pride and their own resources.

The result was that in October, 1890, there was organized the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The growth and activity of the latter body would seem almost incomprehensible were it not to be remembered that the spirits of the men who "made and preserved a nation" inspire the souls of their descendants; and woman's enthusiasm, when awakened, outstrips all other and reaches, on flying feet, the goal of high endeavor. The Sons of the American Revolution number several thousand—probably under 10,000. The Daughters of the American Revolution over 30,000.

These revolutionary daughters, having made clear to erring man his mistake in refusing their gentle companionship, now entertain the most amiable feeling toward their brother society. The latter apparently reciprocates, and the two organizations being in perfect harmony, although under separate governments, have become a haven of patriotism for the entire country. They are represented in every state, city and hamlet. All institutions of learning know them, from the public schools to the universities. All rostrums have welcomed them, from the old-time town meeting to the great assemblages in fashionable halls. Historic spots no longer lie neglected, but are crowned with lasting granite and immutable bronze. The heroes who spilled their blood upon the soil, then consecrated by their red libation, no longer sleep in unknown or forgotten graves. Their children rise up and call them blessed, and their country is rejuvenated by the proud memories of their marvelous prowess.

Eligibility in either of the above-mentioned organizations rests upon lineal descent from one who served his or her country during the revolution, whether in the army or on the high seas or in giving "material aid" to the infant government. Descent from an officer does not necessarily figure in either society. Descent from a private, unknown save by his name and a record of unflinching service to his country, entitles one to the same regard as though descended from captain, colonel or brigadier general. Thus a truly American spirit is conserved.

Besides the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, there is a society of the Sons of the Revolution and one of the Daughters of the Revolution. The former claim to have been formed prior to the Sons of the American Revolution. It is a mooted question. It is a fact, however, that the Daughters of the Revolution are an offshoot from the parent society, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In addition to the societies already named there exist a multitude of organizations of a patriotic nature, each having as an incentive the same lofty purposes toward its native land. Those best known are the masculine society Founders and Patriots and a feminine society of the same name. To be eligible to membership in either of these one must be descended from ancestors who assisted in founding the country during its colonial period and were indubitably loyal to our own government during the revolution.

The two well-known organizations of colonial dames—one the Colonial Dames of America, the other the National Society of Colonial Dames—differ from the organizations just mentioned in that eligibility to membership consists in a descent from one who was prominent in the colonial

period, but who was not of necessity, though it is presumed preferably, a patriot during the revolution. A society closely akin to this, whose membership consists entirely of men, is known as the Society of Colonial Wars. Eligibility consists in descent from one who served in the wars during the colonial period of the country, such as the French and Indian war.

The United States Daughters of 1812 is a society founded upon descent from ancestors, prominent in the country from 1783 and from those who served in the war of 1812.

This brief account of the birth and growth of patriotic societies barely touches upon their excellent achievement; but this is manifestly true: The spirit of devotion to the nation, developed by such organizations, is the "outward, visible sign" which undoubtedly follows such "inward spiritual grace" and causes the existence of such organizations to be a matter of felicitation to the entire country, and the United States is surely proud of its sons and daughters and they in turn are ready to lay their best abilities, whether in peace or war, upon the altar of their country's liberty.

### THE WAY OF LOVE.

And Nothing Mattered So Long as They Were United.

Once upon a time there was a man who fell in love with a woman. And they were married.

After a while the bills came in and the man sat around and thought about them. Then he went to his wife and said: "Dearie, can't you go a little slow?"

And his wife replied: "Alas! I never learned how. I fear that I am naturally extravagant. I don't mean to be, but I am. Tell me that you love me."

"I love you," replied the man.

After a while the stock paid a friendly visit. When the excitement was over and things quieted down, the man took note of certain things that were happening. The servants wouldn't stay. The baby was either overfed or underfed. The spirit of Harmony had slipped out. And the man sat around and thought about it some more. Then he went to his wife and said: "Dearie, there's something wrong with our domestic economy. Things ought to be different. The house isn't run right. Things are not done calmly or systematically. Can't you—"

His wife shook her head. "I don't know how," she replied. "I never had much order. I can't help it, but—do you love me?"

"I love you more and more," replied the man.

And after another while the woman grew to be an invalid. She refused to take care of herself, and became moose, irritable and incapable of doing much of anything.

And one day, as the man sat and thought, she came to him and said: "Dearest, I have been a failure. I'm thoroughly incompetent. I haven't done what I should have done. I have been lamentably weak. Aren't you, honestly now, sorry that you married me?"

"No," said the man. "But I am a failure. You ought to be sorry. Why aren't you sorry?"

And the man smiled as he replied: "Because, sweetheart, if I hadn't married you I never could have loved you as much as I do now."—The Reader.

### Source of His Supply.

Mrs. Donald McLean, who has been re-elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said of ancestry at a dinner in New York: "I think we would all, if we had our choice, prefer to be well born. Good children are more apt to come from good than from bad parents. Then, besides, good birth is a recommendation. In everything we consider the source. It is like the story of the school teacher. There was a teacher, teaching in a very poor neighborhood, who received daily gifts of flowers from one of her pupils, a ragged little boy. The flowers were of all sorts, sometimes costly hothouse blooms, sometimes simple, old-fashioned garden flowers. As a rule, they were somewhat faded. One day the boy brought the teacher a great bouquet of mauve orchids. To be sure they were much wilted, but none the less it could be seen that they had once cost a great deal of money. The puzzled teacher, as she took them, said: 'Jimmy, where do you get all these flowers that you give me? You don't steal them, I hope.' 'Oh, no, ma'am, the youngest-answered, 'father's an ash man.'"

### Revolution in China.

It is reported that the revolutionary movement in China is gaining strength and that secret organizations are increasing in number, especially in the Yangtze valley. Chinese officials say that thousands of revolutionists are concealed in the foreign quarters of the cities, thus placing themselves outside the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts. The revolutionary agitation recently was carried into the army. Murderous plots against the Manchus continue to be discovered in Peking.

### Scotsmen Wanted.

Scotsmen are immigrants of the finest quality, and they bring abundant cash in the pockets as well as begin to accumulate cash as soon as they arrive. This is the type of immigrant Australasia needs, and as both New Zealand and Australia can offer vastly more than Canada, we ought, sooner or later, to see a stream of canny Scotsmen with the hardy bodies, shrewd brains and the well-lined pockets of their race setting in our direction.—Melbourne Life.

### La Belle Sauvage.

We may educate and dress a woman as we will, but the instinct of savagery will cling to her still. If lovely woman can adorn herself with anything in the nature of scalps, or set herself a-jingling with beads, and thinking gew-gaws, she never loses her opportunity. She is now decking her self forth with jeweled imitations of creeping things innumerable.—London World.

### Misfortune by Contraries.

"That fellow is at a standstill." "How did he come so?" "Because he's too fast."

# HEADS AND HORNS IN AMERICA



Head of Siberian Argali.

Efforts are now being made in this country to form a national collection of heads and horns, and Dr. W. T. Hornaday has given impetus to the movement by presenting his private collection of over 100 rare specimens as a nucleus. Besides Dr. Hornaday, who represents the Camp Fire club in the movement to establish the collection, the other immediate promoters of the enterprise are Mr. Madison Grant for the Boone and Crockett club and Mr. John M. Phillips for the Lewis and Clark club. Circular letters have been addressed to all the sportsmen and travelers of America and others likely to be interested in the matter calling attention to the scheme and thereby giving them an opportunity of obtaining niches for all time in the Temple of Nimrod.

The collection will be under the direction of members of the big-game hunting clubs, as well as of sportsmen at large, and the committee, selected from them to acquire specimens and to pass judgment on gifts, will maintain a high standard as to the test for admission.

The New York Zoological society will maintain the collection temporarily in the picture gallery of its administration building in Bronx park, New York city, when completed, and it is expected that in the course of time, a separate building in the park may be provided by the city for its housing. "Sportsmen and scientists and all nature-lovers are showing the keenest interest in the project," declares Dr. Hornaday. "Indeed, valuable gifts are

deed, is the imagination which cannot foresee the intense interest which would attach to certain groups, such, for example, as the Cervidae (antlered ruminants), when it is possible for the eye to comprehend at one sweep the long line of forms related to the Altai wapiti. Imagine, also the distribution of the genus Ovis (mountain sheep) from western Mongolia southward to India, westward to Sardinia and Mo-



White Mountain Goat.

rocco and northeastward by the grand loop to Kamchatka, Alaska and Mexico. Then a second series will display the ungulate resources of the continents. It will be made of great zoological value by maps illustrating the geographical distribution of families, of genera and of species.

One of the features of the collection just begun is a pair of elephant tusks that is said to be the largest known. The left tusk measures on the curve 11 feet 5 1/2 inches and the other 11 feet. The net weight of the two being 293 pounds. They are, in fact, so large that one who first sees them is prone to believe that they have survived from some mammoth long extinct. They were once the property of King Menelik of Abyssinia, who gave them to a European officer. In the course of time they were brought to the London Ivory market, where they were purchased by Mr. Rowland Ward, from whom they were bought by Mr. Charles T. Barney, chairman of the executive committee of the board of managers of the New York Zoological society. Two other especially remarkable heads are, one of a Rocky Mountain bighorn, the other of a white mountain goat, which were obtained from the northwestern wilds of America. To stalk either of these animals, the sheep in particular, is work that exercises all the hunter's qualities, physical and mental. The sheep, inhabitants of the mountains, at home among terrifying crags and precipices, perched on appallingly precarious heights, and leaping across bottomless depths, issue one of the noblest challenges to man's hunting instinct, and the mounted head of one makes an effective monument to the prowess of his conqueror. One pair of horns in the collection is from the great Siberian argali, the largest mountain sheep in the world, and wielder of the largest horns of his species, a picture of which is shown in our large illustration. They are nearly five feet in length, and measure in circumference at their base a little less than two feet. They were obtained by Dr. Hornaday in the Altai mountain, in Mongolia, by the agents of Mr. Carl Hagenbeck during the expedition he sent out to secure specimens of the Prjevalski horse.

### The Real Question.

Broker—Say, Flush, could you lend me a hundred?  
Flush—That's not the point, don't you know—that I lend it—but could I get it back?

### INFLUENCE OF DIET ON SLEEP.

Effect of Certain Foods Largely Imaginary, Says Physician.

Diet has little influence on sleep, except in so far as it may produce disturbances of digestion and through these of the general balance of health. The hypnotic effects of certain foods, such as onions, lettuce, milk, etc., are chiefly imaginary. Even the time of the last meal of the day is of relatively little importance, except that it is well to let this be at least two or three hours before retiring. But even this rule has many exceptions, as many healthy laboring men habitually fall asleep over their pipes directly after supper, and children, after poking the spoon into their little eyes, nod off over the tea table, with the bread and butter still clutched in their chubby fists.

The processes of digestion probably go on more slowly during sleep, but they are perfectly carried out, as is illustrated by the almost invariable habit among animals of going to sleep shortly after a meal.

# PROPER THING IN DRESS



MUSHROOM BRIMMED HAT OF BLUE FELT  
THE VOGUE OF STRIPES



HAT OF "EVEQUE" FELT

Much of our interest is now centered in frills, and here I find myself again conceitedly exulting in my successful knack of prophecy. You may be deceived in the coat of a coat and skirt, but the frills are of a more tell-tale disposition, and the eyes of the least expert can detect at once which are made of fine muslin or batiste, and which of mercerized lawn or any of the cheaper sort of fabrics which can be called upon to do such service.

A very superior specimen has a hand-embroidered center plait, flanked on either side with a lace frill; and a very attractive model has an insertion of lace down the center of the front, a plaited lawn frill on either side being edged with lace, while the collar band is of transparent lace, and the base of this is finished with a narrow black tie.

Doubtless we shall suffer considerably from the machinations of the inexperienced or willfully wicked washerwoman, and those who are going to indulge themselves in frills of fine quality had best set about it at once to find a successful clear starcher. And having discovered her, teach her how not to starch.

It seems quite right and proper that these dainty-laced decorations of tuckers and ruffings should accompany the beaver and panne hats, trimmed with feathers and well allied to velvet gowns, they may pass for what we should have called in the early days of the century "brave array."

I confess myself much in love with the notion of the plain dress which looks simple, with an elaborate shirt and frillings and ruffles, and crowded with a very expensive hat with beautiful feathers upon it. And, talking of beautiful feathers, I would refer once more to those new elaborations of the ostrich feather.

The manufacturers have contrived now to extend the length of their fronds, so that they have a shaggy appearance, and they are as delightfully attractive as novel. Indeed, by the side of them the ordinary ostrich feather, even if it be of very good quality, seems quite uninteresting.

Sometimes these feathers are shaded, two dark colors being most successfully used, such as peacock blue and brown, and two tones of one color will also do good service.

There is a great rage for the satin hat, and this shares favor with the hat of silks. An excellent model which is enjoying much favor having the brim of white silk, bound with brown velvet, and the crown very full and large and made entirely of brown velvet; innocent of any trimming whatsoever, and somewhat in the old beef-eater shape, is this crown.

### FOREST NOT ALWAYS SILENT.

Prof. Garner Authority for Assertion That Wild Animals Converse.

The chatter of monkeys is a real chatter and conversation, some folks say. Prof. R. L. Garner, who has spent the greater part of several years in the forests of Africa studying the languages of monkeys and other animals, says silence is not an absolute element in the safety of wild animal life. Wild animals are more taciturn than domestic animals, as also are the wild tribes of human beings. This he attributes to lack of social intimacies and nomadic habits. The carnivora, the only natural enemies which other animals have any cause to fear through the sound of their voices, depend almost entirely upon the sense of smell in pursuing their game, every species having its peculiar odor. Also the carnivora generally hunt at night, seizing their prey while asleep. The animals which have the fewest reasons to fear betrayal by their voices are by nature the most silent. During Prof. Garner's three years' residence in the jungle he found that the chim-

panzee frequently breaks the silence of the forest by answering the cries of the various other animals. The gorilla is less loquacious, but there are times when he ignores all danger of betrayal and gives vent to a deluge of speech. Other monkey species are persistent talkers, and can be heard at almost any hour. The trumpeting of the elephant is common at night, and the bellowing of the hippopotamus by day or night. The antelopes cry at night when the leopard is on the hunt for them, the latter also grunting.

### A CHARMING DRESS

One would have to search far to find a dress more tasty or elegant than the one pictured here. The material of which it is made is of the palest sky blue satin, cut in a sort of combination of the pinafore frock of our summer's affections and the new princess dress which is draped across the figure and opens all down the skirt slightly at one side. The under-vest is of fine white tulle illusion, encrusted with large flower motifs,



which are embellished with little empire wreaths in blue ribbon work. To increase the princess effect the entire dress is bordered with a fine pale blue passementerie, which outlines the bretelles of the bodice, descends along the opening on one side of the skirt and borders the hem. Our artist gives a little sketch of the pretty way the fullness of the bodice is held by the stitched bands rising back and front, centered by an oval embroidered motif in the shape of a buckle. The sleeves are of net, like the vest, and are finished with a twist of blue satin ribbon and founces of valenciennes.

The heaviest stag which has been killed this season in Scotland was a royal, which scaled 371 pounds. This immense beast was shot in Arran deer forest by one of lord and lady Graham's guests at Brodick castle. The stags in Arran are remarkable both for size and quality, and the forest carries a heavy stock of red deer, and affords first-rate sport. The shooting lodge on the west side of the island, where the best stalking is obtained during the first month of the season, is covered outside with over 200 pairs of deer horns.