CHICAGO LETTER.

of the thirty-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic commenced to make plans for the big gathering here, it not only had in view the interests of sightseers, but at the same time planned to avoid congesting any one district, such as has been the result during other big functions in this city. During the fall festival a year ago State street business interests were almost stagnated by the erection of a court of honor and arches from Randolph to Van Buren streets. drawing such immense crowds to that for business men to be reached by buyers.

Consequently the selection of Michigan avenue over other downtown ment arches and court of honor was interests will not suffier; the propornot be dwarfed by high buildings; and the green of the trees, the grass of the park and the effect of the lake area all lend beauty to the architectural result. The material used in the work on the exterior of the columns and arches represents marble in effect. The openings of the arches, through which the marching columns of the G. A. R. will pass, are twenty feet wide and thirty

feet high. The arches have been decorated with statuary and relief panels in plaster, symbolizing appropriately the different branches of the army and navy. Richard W. Boch, sculptor, executed the sculptural part of the work. The frieze of the arches contain in relief the names of some of the great generals of the army and noted admir-

als of the navy. The columns con- | night at dusk and for several hours | can be done in the way of street deco-When the local committee in charge | necting the arches are pure Corinthian | shafts, decorated with shields clasping a group of flags and containing a large fac-simile of the different army and navy corps badges. The reviewing stand is flanked on either side with large four-column pylons decorated on the top with a large American eagle in plaster, resting on an illuminated ball. The president's box and the balustrade guarding the space reserved for distinguished guests is decorated with staff in rich design.

The illumination of the court of bonor is a feature in itself. The lights thoroughfare that it was impossible are placed in such a way that they simply high-light the statuary and architectural feaures of the arches and give them an added artistic effect. Search lights are to be placed on top streets for the Grand Army encamp- of the arches at each end of the colon-

a particularly happy one. Business In the Lake Front park, just east of the court of honor, will be centered tions of the arches and columns will the main effort at illumination. Here no high buildings to cut off the sky there will be a special illumination with displays of fireworks. A boat

G.A.R.

MEMORIAL

DECORATION OF MICHIGAN AVENUE,

thereafter the water will be a blaze of ration. light. Set pieces to portray the various generals of the civil war, President Lincoln and his cabinet and the heroes of the later struggle will be interspersed through the program to give the old soldiers an opportunity for their heartily enjoyed cheer. Band | cial staff, will be located at these headconcerts will be given each night in connection with the fireworks display in Lake Front park. The band stands have been erected in the neighborhood of the reviewing stand so that the seats thus furnished may be used for the nightly celebrations. The military bands of Chicago and visiting posts will occupy the music stands for short

Michigan avenue is broad and clean and well paved; it has the park on one side and the row of well-kept homes on the other. There is no crowding of houses along the thoroughfare and on each night of the encampment line. Moreover, it is not a busy street and it is not deluged with traffic at all times of the day and night. The vewill be sent out into the lake every hicles that are allowed on the avenue

periods throughout the day and even-

QUARTERS FOR STATES. During the encampment each of the various state departments will occupy separate headquarters in the large down-town hotels. The department commander of each state, with his offiquarters to receive and entertain visitors. The list of headquarters, as issued by the committee on entertainment, is as follows:

Alabama-Room 54 Sherman house. Arkansas-Hotel Grace.

California and Nevada-Rooms 66 and 67 Leland hotel. Colorado and Wyoming-Room 242

Palmer house. Connecticut-Auditorium.

Delaware Continental hotel. Florida-McCoy's hotel. Georgia-McCoy's hotel. Idaho-Auditorium. Illinois-Memorial hall.

Indiana-Sherman house. Indian Territory-Room 242 Palmer

Iowa-Parlor L Tremont house, Kansas-21, 23, 24 Leland hotel, Kentucky-McCoy's hotel.

Louisiana and Mississippi- Room 375 Palmer house." Maine-Room 12 Leland hotel.

Maryland-Room 253 Palmer house, Massachusetts-Room 246 Palmer

Michigan-Parlor A Tremont house Minnesota-Parlor M Palmer house. Missouri-Room 228 Palmer house. Montana-Parlors Windsor hotel. Nebraska-Leland hotel. New Hampshire-Parlor 100 Palmer

New Jersey-Room 250 Palmer house

New Mexico-Hotel Grace, New York-Palmer house. North Dakota-Hotel Norwood. Ohio-Rooms D and E Palmer house Oklahoma-Room 342 Palmer house. Rhode Island-Room 110 Palmer

house. South Dakota-Parlor 608 McCoy's hotel.

Tennessee-Room 53 Leland hotel. Texas-Morrison hotel. Vermont-Parlor I Auditorium An

Washington and Alaska-Room 430 Palmer house.

West Virgina-Parlors B and C Wyoming hotel. Wisconsin - Parlor N Sherman

yond the curbing to clutter up the street. The court is long enough to give a good perspective and yet not There are 420 species of flowers of too long for convenience. Everyone

pleasant perfume which are used in will be pleased with it and that it will open the eyes of visitors as to what making scents and soaps.

Consul John Fotuler.

at Chefoo, China, was a consul at Ninko before he was given his present post in 1896. He began his career as a clerk in the navy yard at Washington, and later served as ship's writer on the Tallapogsa until the wreck of that vessel in 1885. Thereafter he served as a petty officer on a warship until 1888, when he went to Boston, and engaged in business. In 1889 Mr. Fowler applied for the post of minister to Korea, but owing to lack of influence failed to secure his appointment. His merits, however,



JOHN FOWLER Since 1896 he has served as a consul

Mrs. Laura A. Alderman owns the largest orchard in South Dakota, According to W. N. Irwin, chief of the division of pomology of the department of agriculture in Washington, she has near Harley, Turner county, 150 acres, in which are 8,000 trees, two acres being given over to plums. Besides the trees there are 1,000 currant bushes, 1,000 gooseberry bushes, 500 grapevines and three acres of straw-

lyn sculptor, will be awarded the gold medal of honor for his exhibit at the Paris exposition, which consists of seven pieces-the historic "Bacchante." "Sir Henry Vane," "Shakespeare," "Venus and Adonis," two groups of horses and a marine and an army group.

HE IS WONDER.

LEGLESS POLICEMAN TERROR TO EVIL DOERS.

Kingua, Pennsylvania, Has a Guardian of Whom the People Are Justly Proud-Very Few Criminals Get Away from

Bereft of his feet, Charles C. Dalrymple has for sixteen years past acted as an officer of the law in New York state and Pennsylvania. During this time he has made a remarkable record that many more fortunate officers would be proud to possess. He has arrested the boldest kind of criminals, and has never allowed one to escape the penalty of the law by gaining their freedom. Bert Hare, a Pennsylvania hotel man, arrested on the charge of selling intoxicating liquors to minors, was the only man who ever got away from the footless officer for any length of time. Have was given an opportunity to secure bondsmen, and ran away. For three weeks Officer



CHARLES DALRYMPLE.

Dalrymple searched for the missing hotel man, finally rearresting him.

As yet the plucky officer has never confronted a man too strong or quick to prevent his handcuffing him. Mr. Dalrymple possesses extraordinary strength, and might justly be called a second Sandow. He is a good fighter, a trained wrestler, and has never met defeat in a catch-as-catch can match. During his sixteen years of service Mr. Dalrymple acted as Constable of Frewsburg, a large town near Jamestown, N. Y. About six years ago he left there and went to Kinzua, a small town in Warren county, Pa. He was holds the office.

Mr. Dalrymple lost his feet Nov. 17, 1865, while trying to dismount from a rapidly moving train at Franklin, Pa. One limb was amputated fourteen inches. Since then he has moved about on his knees with an ease and rapidity that is no less than remarkable. The accompanying cut shows Mr. Dalrymple in a standing attitude, just as he appears every day on the streets. Mr. Dalrymple is a good horseman, and spends some of his time in agricultural pursuits. He can dismount from a carriage or a wagon with as much ease apparently as an ordinary person.

Previous to the unfortunate accident at Franklin Mr. Dairympie was a soldier. From 1863 to 1865 he drove a team for the United States government. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862, and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn. July 6, 1865. He draws a small pension. As a citizen Mr. Dalrymple is also a great credit to any town. He is honest and upright, and owns considerable real estate. He has a wife and two children, a son, Smith, and a daughter, Lizzie, and has also cared for two adopted children, George Mack and Ina Dalrymple.

American Men Wanted.

A great Mexican doctor said to me the other day, says a writer in the Boston Herald: "Why don't more young Americans come here, live among us, and take the daughters of the land in marriage? There are plenty of girls with small, and often large, fortunes, and the blend of American and Mexican blood commends itself to all physicians here. We favor crossing the race with a vigorous stock like the Americans. We need fresh blood, and my experience shows that Americans and Mexicans marrying have fine children, with the sweetness and ease of the Latin and the sound sense and push of the North- ped down to Salem, to Baston, now to

There are some instances of this blending of the two races, and as time | Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, New goes on it will be more frequent, to Orleans and Galveston. Trade is findthe benefit of Mexico, and serving as ing its level, as the waters of the couna guarantee of peace and concord.

Mexican girls like young Americans; as husbands they are reputed to be kind and not jealous.

Engineering Problem.

An interesting engineering problem is being discussed in Pittsburg, where it is proposed to move the Carnegie library, a structure weighing about languages-heads the list with the 58,000 tons, a distance of 1,000 feet. The library is a steel and stone building, 392 feet in length by 148 feet in width and three stories in height. The director of public works of the city | ish, with 20,000.

believes that it could be raised on jacks and placed on car trucks which would run on rails. In the trip to the new site a ravine 100 feet in depth and 200 feet in width must be crossed. and this would either have to be filled or a timber falsework erected.

GREENLAND'S EAST COAST.

Lieut. Androp Will Try to Outline the Unknown Part of It. There is a part of the east coast of

southern Greenland that has not yet ben visited by any explorer. Quite a number of Arctic investigators have been north and others south of it, but the region between 69 degrees and 67 degrees 22 minutes north latitude, a distance of about 100 miles, is as yet entirely unknown. A year ago this unrevealed part of the coast was a good deal longer than it now is, but Lieut. Andrup explored a part of it last year and now he will return to complete the work. Andrup is an officer in the Danish royal navy. The work he was detailed to do last year was very succesafully carried out. He mapped the east coast from 65 degrees 45 minutes to 67 degrees 22 minutes north latitude. He will leave Copenhagen this month on the steamer Antarctic with three companions and his intention is to go ashore near the sixty-ninth parallel, and will then travel south between the island and the coast ice. His destination is Angmagsalik (65 degrees 45 minutes), the only settlement in east Greenland. During this journey he will pass all along the unexplored coast. While he is on this mission a party of five naturalists on the Antarctic will travel north to the entrance to Scoresby sound for the purpose of studying natural history and exploring the northern flords if the condition of the ice permits. At the end of August the Antarctic will go to iceland to take on a supply of coal, and then will proceed to Angmagsalik to meet Lieut. Andrup. It may be that the ice will prevent Andrup fromreaching that station this fall. In this case he will have to camp where winter overtakes him and will resume his route toward the south next year. Arctic ice experts are very much afraid that the ice conditions will not be favorable this season, and some of them predict that Andrup will not be able to go as far south as Angmagsalik, but that he will be compelled, like Lieut. Ryder in 1891, to winter on the bleak coast .- New York Sun.

BIG SUNDAY CLASS.

The Sunday School connected with St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church Chicago, is considered one of the most flourishing church institutions in the United States. The only other to bear comparison with it in perfection of working organization is that of Mr. Wanamaker at Philadelphia. The prosperous Sunday school found its beginning in the wedding of two small schools. One of these was held at the Kenwood M. E. Church and the other at the Washington Park M. E. Church. elected constable of the town during The small schools were having a the first year of his residence, and still struggle owing to their too close proximity. It was finally resolved to unite the two. The result has proved the wisdom of the step, for the present Sunday school has now a regular enrollment of 1,221. This number ininches below the knee, the other seven | cludes the cradle roll and the home department. The school is divided into departments named cradle, roll, home, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, senior and musical. Each of the departments carries on its work independently of the other, but a certain harmony is maintained throughout. The fact that the primary department has a picnic is no proof that the kindergarten will have one, but the one usually brings the other. For each department the superintendents vie with each other in making his or her portion of the work as nearly perfect as possible. The social spirit is encouraged to exist with the progress along spiritual and mental lines, and



REV. ROBERT McINTYRE. are given at stated intervals. Rev. Dr. Robert McIntyre is pastor of the church and the capable head of the Sunday school is Wilbur R. Davis, who has an efficient corps of assistants who have helped to build up the school.

Coast Trade linds Level. Quebec, Canada, was originally the natural port of the Atlantic. It drop-New York, and already New York business men are complaining of Norfolk, try debouch to the south. From wide areas east and west, and starting almost from the British-American line, the mighty Mississippi gathers trade

as she flows to the gulf. The English Vocabulary.

The English language-according to a German statistician who has made a study of the comparative wealth of enormous vocabulary of 260,000 words. German comes next with 80,000 words; then Italian, with 75,000; French, with 30,000; Turkish, with 22,500; and Span-

Max Nordau, Zionist. most conspicuous figure in the meeting of Zionists held in London last week. He is likewise one of the following spontaneous and cordial utablest adepts among the Jews in the defense of his race, and is possessed, at the same time, of one of the most brilliant thinds in Europe. Nordau is best known by his work, "Degeneration," which was published in 1893, and which at once attracted international attention. His "Conventional Lies," published in 1883, prepared the way for his supreme conclusions in psycho-physiological science, which were exploited in "Degeneration." He



MAX NORDAU

holds in that book that all modern tendencies in art, letters and life are proofs positive of physical, mental and moral degeneracy. Dr. Nordau is a sity there, and set himself up in the from the city by race prejudices. He then settled in Paris as a physician.

Friendly With Germany. In the rapid movement of events connected with the Chinese crisis Americans should not overlook the pleasing significance of the recent interchange of meesages between Kaiser Wilhelm and President McKinley. This is something more than a mere polite exchange of diplomatic platitudas. Nothing could more thorough-ly monstrate the complete passing away of the momentary irritation of two years ago arising out of the actions of a German admiral at Manila. The United States was among the the noise of cities. The electric motor

first of the powers to accept the nomi-Dr. Max Nordau was by far the nation of Count Waldersee as generalissimo of the allied forces in China. This fact promptly called forth the terance from the German emperor:

G.A.R.

HONOR

Homburg Schloss, Aug. 11.-His Excellency the President of the United States: I received with pleasure the decision of the United States that the American and German soldiers shall fight together for the common cause of civilization under one commander-in-chief. The brave army of your country, which has shown of late so many warlike qualities, united with Europe's, will be irresistible. Field Marshall Count von Waldersee, who will have the bonor of leading your forces, is not a lils wife is stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence the United States places in the leadership of Count Waldersee WILHELM IL

To this message President McKinley was able to reply in the same cordial

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1900,—His Imperial Majesty, Wilhelm II., Homburg Schloss, Germany: I am gratified to receive your majesty's message of good will in relation to the selection of Count Waldersee, and, like you. I see in our common efforts to discharge a common duty of humanity an additional recognition of the kindly ties and mutual interests that exist between this country and Germany. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Electricity and Noise.

Many of the noises of the cities today are due to electricity. There is the street car, with its whir and clanging gong, and the "anvil chorus" as it passes along the unevenly joined rails. Yet Charles W. Price, the editor of the Electrical World, asserts that the city of the future will be noiseless and the credit will be due to Hungarian Jew, born at Budapest in electricity. The chief quieting infin-1849. He was educated at the univer- ence as noted by him will be the substitution of the automobile for the vepractice of medicine, but was driven hicles drawn by horses. "The awful and constant volume of sound of unnumbered thousands of iron-shod feet hammering resounding pavements will disappear forever, and with it 90 per cent of the noise and filth and odors of the street. With the passing of the horse also will go the stone pavements," he says. The automobile as yet, however, hardly comes up to this glowing picture. Its whir can be distinctly heard by the persons seeking sleep on a warm night. Its chief advantage as yet is perhaps its rubber tires, and it is strange that the makers of horse-propelled vehicles do not more largely avail themselves of this feature. It would do much to lessen

is quieter than steam, but its chief advantage is its cleapliness.

AT THE NORTH END OF THE

COURT OF HONOR.

are of an ornamental character, and

they will add rather than detract from

the court. The decorations give the

broadest possible effect to the roadway

and there is nothing standing out be-

A Suggestion.

The Haberdasher has discovered that if all letters were business letters, and if all business letters were typewritten, the use of "My dear sir" and "Yours very truly" would cost the world \$3,350,000 each year in typewriters' wages alone,

If they meant anything at all, if they softened any asperities, or created any more cordial relations between mercantile houses, these phrases might be excused, or even commended. But, as a matter of practice, the Haberdasher remarks, they are attached to "duns," to reproofs, to complaints, to every form of communication, "and they are as thoroughly worthless as a campaign button on a cigar store In-

This reformer would like one or two business houses with voluminous correspondence to come out squarely against these superfluities and abolish them. And it would not be one year before there would be a general revolt against this time-squandering, foolish, old fogy formalism, and all hands would be benefited."

Here are some of the titles which officially belong to Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey: The beloved sultan of sultans, emperor of emperors, the shadow of God upon earth, brother of the sun, dispenser of crowns to those who sit upon thrones, sovereign of Constantinople and the great city of Brousa, as well as of Damascus, which is the scent of paradise; king of kings, whose army is the asylum of victory, at the foot of whose throne is justice and the refuge of the world.

Daniel Howell of the New York city postoffice, has resigned after an unbroken service of forty-seven years. The principle that few die and none resign, is partially kept in countenance, however, by two officials in the same department, one of whom has been there fifty and the other fiftyfive years.

The memory of Miss Mary Kingsley, the African traveler, is to be commemorated by a Mary Kingsley memorial hospital. It is to be used primarily for the treatment of disease peculiar to the tropics, and it will probably be erected in Liverpool.

John Fowler, United States consul won him a small consulship in China.



at Chefoo, and is regarded as one of the ablest men in the service.

Frederick MacMonnies, the Brook