Memorial Exercises and Monuments to the Memory of General Grant,

INCREASING OBSERVANCE OF HIS BIRTHDAY

The Brooklyn and Philadelphia Statnes and the New York Monument-Recollections of Appointitox by Eye Witnesses-Grant Family,

Monday next, April 27, the anniversary of the birth of General Grant, will be observed more generally than ever before. The most Interesting of the memorial services will be that at Galena, Ill., the home of Grant at the breaking out of the war. The exercises are to be held in Grant park, a tree-shaded, grass-carpeted square in the middle of the pleasant little city's business quarter. In the center of this square stands a sculptured memorial of the hero of Appointation, so that those who listen to the set address may behold his counterfeit presentment before them. This memorial was crected largely through the liberality of H. H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago Times-Herald, who was a Galena boy, and whose action in the matter was prompted by loyalty to Galena, as well as veneration for the general's memory.

The address will this year be delivered by the hundreds. From Manhattan island alone he received fifteen, but he was obliged to decline all these since he

General John C. Black, whose burts received in the civil war were so severe as to warrant his being awarded the highest pension posnible under the general law. He was shot through both arms and both legs and through the lungs, and his wounds still trouble him He is a strong Grand Army man, and though while the struggle was on, he was not often thrown into close personal contact with the hero he is this year to eulogize, he yields to none in loving regard for his mem-

STATUES OF GRANT. was in Leavenworth, Kan., that the first statue was erected in memory of Grant. The next to be set up was at St. Louis, then The fext to be set up was at St. Louis, these came the one at Galena and then the magnificent statue by Rebisso at Chicago, which is one of the finest, most lifelike pieces of sculpture in the country, besides being one of the largest equestrian statues in the world. In Brooklyn an equestrian statue of the hero, modeled by Partridge, is to be unveiled and another, also showing the gen-eral on horseback, is shortly to be set up. This statue will be erected in Fairmount park. It will be the joint work of Daniel C. French, who modeled the figure of Grant. and E. C. Potter, who modeled the figure of the horse. The bronze is now being cast, but it will not be finished before June 1, and it is improbable that the pedestal will be ready before some time in July or perhaps in August.

Both these statues are considered admirable by Colonel Frederick Grant, General Horace Porter, who was present at the surrender of Lee, and others who have seen them. More than that, both statues are very well regarded as pure works of art and may, therefore, be considered true adornments of he cities within whose borders they are lo-Tokio, Japan, also boasts of what passes

Tokio, Japan, also boasts of what passes as a picture of General Grant, in this regard and the statues are, however, projected for erection in Boston, Washington and Bridgeport, Conn., and there is no doubt that most of the considerable cities in the United States and many of the smaller ones will erect Grant memorials before many years have passed by. THE TOMB AT RIVERSIDE.

But although New York has no Grant statue, the dignified and costly structure now in course of erection over his tomb overlooking the Hudson, in the upper part of the city, will, by all odds, be the most magnificent Grant memorial. General Horace Porter, who has charge of the work, says it will be practically completed by January 1, 1897, and that there is no reason to suppose its formal dedication, some time ago set for April 27 of next year, will be delayed beyond that date. Its total cost will be under rather than over \$690,090, the amount collected, but the completed work will represent what could not have been done for less than \$750,000 by private contract. This because all who have had charge of the construction in the large sense have given their services without compensa-But, although New York has no Grant statue, the dignified and costly structure now in course of erection over his tomb have given their services without compensation, and because much of the material has been furnished at practically the cost of

From time to time certain persons have taken occasion to criticise the work of the committee in charge of the structure for al-leged dilatoriness, but a slight examination of the facts show this criticism to be unjust and unwarranted. It is true that much time was consumed in raising the funds, but between the date of the work's actual beginning under General Porter's supervision and its completion, next January, only four years will have elapsed. No other national memorial of anything like such great cost has ever been erected in so brief a period. The Bunker Hill monument was thirty years building, it took forty years to complete the Washington monument and from twelve to fourteen years is required to complete such memorials in European countries. CHARACTER OF THE WORK.

Regarding the progress and character of work General Horace Porter, chairman of the Grant Monument association, recently

The masonty is one of the few specimen of flawless granite. Every stone is rejected which has a dark mark of over one-quarter of an inch in diameter. If the masonry had been rushed up there would have been serious defects in it. A longer time was spent on the foundation, which is twentyseven feet deep, so as to be sure of absolute solidity. Great masses of concrete have been used and put in slowly and allowed time to settle and harden. Then specimens have from time to time been taken and subjected crushing tests by mining school and United States engineer officers.
"When heavy masses of masonry have

been put in as backing, work was always stopped for ninety days to let the masonry settle and harden and be absolutely sure there was no shrinkage, clack, or undue settling which would deflect or crack the granite against it.

There were some delays at the start, such as a strike among the granite cutters. It required seven months to select a proper and open deeper beds, to be sure that the granite used was flawless and could

cut out in sufficiently large blocks.
"In the meantime the unexpended portion of the funds draws 3 per cent interest in the leading trust companies, and the grading around the tomb and the work on the approach will be going on. It has been well demonstrated that the best policy is to make haste slowly on a national memorial of such importance. It is built not for a short period, but for all time."

MULTITUDES OF VISITORS. That the public interest in General Grant is today greater than at any time since his death is shown by the vast crowds which visit the little tomb in which his remains now rest. On Easter Sunday the police of Rivere'de Park estimated that between 18,000 and 20,000 persons crowded during the day around the small tomb. It is very selden that less than 10,000 persons visit on Sunday when the weather is fair, and when the mausoleum is completed it is cerrank in popular interest with the omb of Napoleon at the Invalides, which ost 9,000,000 francs, more than double what completed Grant monument will cost, and the latter promises in every way to be

The interior of the monument will be most interesting. The main part of the structure under the great dome is to be called Me-morial hall, and is to be a most imposing apartment. Around the dome, ninety feet above the main floor of the tomb, stained glass windows will let in a soft light. Directly under this dome, in the middle of Memorial hall, a circular opening eighteen feet in diameter and surrounded by an iron railing will permit the visitor to look down at the coffin as it rests on the sarcophagus

in the middle of the crypt below.

At each of the four corners of the mausoleum will be a square pler, and these piers will be hollow. In the two southern ones spiral stairways will admit visitors to the crypt, where they will walk en-

AMERICA'S GREAT CAPTAIN they around the sarcophagus, which will be raised enough to allow them to read

the inscriptions on it and the coffin.

In the two northern piers will be an exhibition of Grant relica. In these niches will be shown battle flags, swords carried by the general and other souvenirs of Grant. Epiral stairways in the corner piers will allow visitors to climb up to the top of the base or square part of the structure. Here they can walk out on a balcony around the circular part of the monument, from which a fine view of the Hudson and upper part of the city may be had.

The lower part of this round portion is to be of plain smooth blocks of granite, while above that a series of granite columns twenty-seven feet in height will support a second baleony over 120 feet above the ground. Inside this part of the structure a winding stairway will allow violtors to reach the second baleony, and from this point on a clear day one will be able to see twenty-five or thirty miles up the river. The top of the dome is to be 165 feet from the ground and 250 feet above the level of the THE GRANT FAMILY.

Each member of the Grant family, and especially Colonel Frederick D. Grant, who, as the eddest son, may properly be regarded as its hend, feels deeply the significance of the great reverence for the general's memory shown by the people in the erection of statuse and the holding of memorial services every year on his birthday. In a conversation with a representative of the Philadelphia

was obliged to decline all these, since he epted one from Philadelphia months ago I will be present at the services here. He will also attend the unveiling ceremonies in the surrender should have been made to the Brooklyn on the 25th, and will divide the army of the Potomac, and to the first divicing honors of the occasion with General sion of the second corps, which had been in Horace Porter, who was present at the Appointance Porter, and will be the chief speaker in Brooklyn.

Death has not broken into the Grant family circle since the general's career was closed. His widow is in Washington, living at 211 he was with him at Appomattox Court House Massachusetts avenue. The troubles and storms through which she passed in her earlier life have been succeeded by years filled with tranquillity which, it is to be hoped, may never again be disturbed. With hoped, may never again be disturbed. With her is her daughter Nellie Mes Sartoris. her is her daughter Nellie-Mrs. Sartoris-and her daughter, Rosemary, who is attend-ing school at Georgetown. Between this English-born granddaughter and the widow of the general exists the closest companion-ship, and the most charming friendship. Algernon, the son, has nearly finished his university course at Oxford, and the daughter, Vivian—the eldest of the three—is with an aunt in London, where she is attending school. Both Algernon and Vivian will come to America next summer.

Colonel Grant, who, as the business mena-ber of New York's police commission, is one of the busiest men in all that great city, lives at 25 East Sixty-second street. His daughter, Julia, is a clever and charming girl. Naturally, she gives some attention to society, though she will describe the gri. Naturally, she gives some attention to society, though she still devotes almost as much of her time as she did in her school days to study and to painting. Of the latter she is very fond, and though she handles the brush purely as an amateur, her attainments in that direction are extremely credit. able, her portraits being painted with a firmness and breadth not to be expected

firmness and breadth not to be expected from the hand of any but a professional artist. Miss Grant is not musical.

Ulysses S. Grant, third, the Colonel's son, is now hardly 15. He is remarkably well developed, both physically and mentally, bedres about as fall as his father, who is above the westerned, both physically and mentally, be-ing about as tall as his father, who is above the middle height, and standing first in every one of his classes in school. The lad is overstudious in his inclinations, perhaps, but along with his love for books, there is a wholesome devotion to athletic sports that is highly satisfactory to his parents. By and by he will enter West Point, following in the foolsteps of his father and his grand-father in this regard. As he grows older his face is taking on a striking resemblance

pictures of the Grant grandchildren are un-usually good examples of camera work. The engraving of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant and hree of her grandchildren was made from one of a series of photograpus taken at the last reunion of all the members of the fam-

Jessie Grant, the youngest of the general's sons, who was a boy in the white house, spends most of his time in Arizona, where he is interested in silver mining, and is not expected east this year, so that there will probably be no complete reunion until ome time in 1897.

RECOLLECTIONS OF APPOMATTOX. The celebration of the anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox by the Grand Army post of Washington was made memorable by the presence of Generals Ruggles, Howard, Brady, Morgan and other distinguished of-ficers. The story of the surrender, as told y eye witnesses, was specially interesting. 'Appomattox," said General Ruggles, with nuch emphasis, "was Grant." He said he had known Grant for seven years before Ap-pemattox. He was stationed out in Minneota, and among the officers who were our there who had served in Mexico and never tired of talking about the campaigns in that war, were Alf Sully and Fred Steels. They never spoke of Mexico, he continued, with-out speaking of Sam Grant, and when the ccasion came for him to be ordered down t St. Louis they congratulated him upon the trip, and cheered him with the information,

'Now you'll meet Sam Grant.'' On reaching St. Louis, General Ruggles said, he did meet Sam Grant. He had resigned from the army, and a hard fate had overtaken him. He had a little place outside of St. Louis, and he used to bring loads of wood that he cut himself into the city. He remembered him well as he first saw him. He was short, with a stubby beard, dressed in coarse gray clothes and wearing cowhide shees. He was sitting sideways on a load of wood and the hear strong cowhide shees. a load of wood, and the harness that was on the horse attached to the load was tied up with etring and cord." Grant in those days would bring his wood to St. Louis and stand in the market place until it was soid. and then buy some coffee and sugar and

such provisions and take them back out to is humble home. In those days, said General Ruggles, Grant had not 5 cents to buy a newspaper, and seemed to know nothing of the country's affairs. "When we met I would invite him in to take a little refreehment that we sol diers sometime favor, or ask him to have a cigar. But he never accepted the compliment, because he knew that he could not return it in turn. When I used to meet him he would talk of Alf Sully and Fred Steele. Those men and a few words about Mexico were apparently his sole stock of conversation. Shortly after this he moved to Galena, Ill., and on one occasion business took me over there. Grant talked to me took me over there. Grant tall about Alf Sully and Fred Steele.

"I was ordered to Washington from the west. The war had broken out and in course of time I was assigned to duty as the adjutant general of the Army of the Potomac. I went down to City Point, and Grant was there. His cabin was pointed

GRANT AT CITY POINT.

out to me, and I knocked at the door. 'Come in,' said a voice, and I entered to see man sitting at a table with his hands going like lightning. 'Hullo,' he said, putting his hand into his vest and then extending it to me. 'Take a cigar. I am writing some dispatches to Sherman.' I accepted the amoke and I looked at Grant, and I thought to myself that those dispatches would be carefully revised and gone over by the adjutant general before they were sent out. He concluded his writing in a short time, called an orderly, handed him the dispatches, and then commenced to talk about Alf Sully and Fred Steele."

General Ruggies then sketched the advance on the Army of Northern Virginia and the persistence with which Grant hammered away at Lee. He created much enthusiasm by declaring that the famous orders of the by declaring that the famous orders of the 20th of March, 1865, were all in the handwriting of General Grant himself, occupying 300 marks (\$225) a year, and is paid by \$,968. four pages of letter paper, and that there | 523 out of 21,000,000 inhabitants.

was not an interlineation or an elisten in a A GREAT BENEVOLENT ORDER line or a sentence.
Coming down to the day of the surrender,

General Ruggles said that it was a matter of frequent remark that General Meade was not present at the McLean house when General Lee surrendered to General Grant. He said the reason for it was that General Meade was Ill unto the point of death the night before and the morning of the surrender, but that if he and the others had believed that the in he and the others had betteved that the importance of the day was so great they would have carried Meade there in their arms to be present at the culmination of the history of the Army of the Potomac.

"But after the surrender," gaid General uggles, " we insisted that he should mount Ruggles, a horse and show himself to his conquering soldiers. He complained that he could not mit upon a saddle, but we told him we would support him, so, with General Andy Webb on one side and I on the other, General Meade, tottering in his seat, started out to see his troops. As his well-known form appeared a yell went up, and Meade straightened like a man transformed. His figure became erect, his eyes flashed, and with his hand on the rein he led us and the staff

all through the glorious army."
Concerning Appomattox, General Brady said
he was the union officer who received the last letter that General Lee wrote to General Grant on the night before the surrender. He had been ordered, with Major Marlin, take out a few men on the old Richmond stage road, and it was on that road, about 10:30 o'clock, that he met Major Mason of Fitzhugh Lee's staff, who delivered a letter to him for General Grant. Brady gave it to Marlin, who took it to General Miles, whence it was transferred through General Hum-phries to General Grant. He said that Major Mason and himself waited there for some time, when Major Marlin brought a verbal message that General Grant would meet General Lee next day on the other end General Brady declared that

GENERAL MORGAN'S RECOLLECTIONS. General Morgan said he was with Grant as his chief commissary for a long time, and he was with him at Appomattox Court House

in 1864, when the latter wanted to go up into the valley and see Sheridan.
"I went with him," said General Morgan, "and while up there the news came that Hampton had waded in and carried off our beef herd, consisting of 2,600 head of the finest cattle that ever put hoof to grass, for you know those armies were well fed and lived on the best that the market afforded. Well, when that news came Grant ground, and I grouned in sympathy, for, of course, I was his chief commissary. There was a man named Stanton in Washington who occupied the position of Secretary of War, and he was a man of pretty quick action. Stanton telegraphed to Grant, 'Who is responsible for the loss of that beef herd? Grant telegraphed back, 'I am.' That ended it. "Grant's eloquerce," ejaculated General Mor-gan, "consisted of action."

"When we got back to City Point," he continued, "Grant said one day, in the presence of myself and a lot of others, that he that of him or her who receives them. regarded me as the best commissary in the world. I asked how so, and he replied that I not only fed his army, but the enemy's as

General Morgan continuing said that he was at Appomattox and present in the room where the very table was that so many dif-ferent people now have in their possession. Seth Williams had gone into the room with him, and there were a whole lot of union fellows in there, while General Lee was ac-

companied by Colonel Marshall.

"As I went in," said General Morgan, "I greeted General Lee, saying, 'How are you, general?' I had served under Lee at Harper's Ferry in the John Brown raid, and I had also been at West Point when Lee was the commandant there. While the preliminaries were being arranged. I went over to the side of the room and smoked my pipe and now, when I hear so many people indulging in self-congratulation over owning the identical inkstand and the specific per which were used on that occasion, I raise my trusty pipe aloft and proudly exclaim, 'This is the pipe I smoked when Lee sur-rendered to Grant!'

"General Lee, after the surrender, asked General Grant if the latter could feed his army. Grant turned to me and inquired. 'Colonel, can you feed General Lee's army?'

25,000 men, and the thing was done." General Morgan described in a pleasing manner the growth of the fraternal feeling that began immediately after the surrender and spoke of meeting General Heath of the confederate army, who had been a comrade of his in the United States service.

"While we were talking," he said, "another man came in, and said. 'Well, general, we licked yer, didn't we?' That was a pretty uncalled-for remark just then, but Heath said: 'Yes; you licked us.' Then our man said, 'that's all right, no hard feelings; come on, let's take a drink,' and they drank."

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

There is a saltpeter cave in Barton county Georgia, literally alive with bats. The first watch ever made by machinery in he United States was made at Roxbury,

In the London directory for 1895 the Smith family occupy upwards of twenty closely printed pages.

One of L'verpool's leading citizens, a milonsire manufacturer, Isbors under the halucination that he is a steam boiler just about

Peter Bales, a celebrated caligrapher of the time of Queen Elizabeth, wrote the whole of the bible on a piece of velium which was so small that it could be hidden in the shell of a hen's egg.

Those who think the Barnum white ele phant story of a few years ago a fake may find a record in the New York custom house, where the Hon. P. T. swore that the animal was worth \$200,000,

William Dyson is a negro bootblack of San Francisco with a bullet-proof skull. In a s reet fight the other day another colored boo black fired three shots from a revolver at Dyson. One bullet struck Dyson squarely the forehead and passed around his skull under the skin, lodging under the right ear. The wound was slight and after the surgeons had removed the bullet Dyson was all righ again.

A 15-year-old English girl has mitral murmur of the heart so strong that it can be heard twelve feet away when she has her clothes on. If she is placed with chest exposed three feet from a closed door, the clothes on. ound can be heard by a person standing at the same distance from the other side of the door. The Lancet says the heart is not en-larged or dilated, and the only inconvenience fell by the patient is that she easily gets out

A Michigan woman was convicted of cruel A Michigan woman was convicted of cruel and inhuman treatment of her grandchildren and being found guilty was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Part of her system was feeding the children on noxious food mixed with kerosene, setting them in the open until their wet garments froze upon them. Two children brought into court testified to such treatment, and even then the woman found a lawyer to make the plea for her that she only inflicted such punishment as she had a right as a parent to ment as she had a right as a parent to

Krupp of Essen is the richest subject in Prussia, having been taxed on an income of 7,140,000 marks (\$1,785,000) for the current year, his tax being \$71,250. A Rothschild omes next with 6,115,000 marks (\$1.528,750) The third richest man is Count Hutten Czapski in the Cassel district, who is a cap tain in the Fourteenth Hussars, with 3,085,000 marks a year. The richest Berliner comes fourth with 2,995,000 marks. The fifth, sixth and seventh places are taken by three rich men of the Oppelu district, with 2,680,000 marks, 2,675,000 marks, and 2.170,000 marks, respectively. Two country gentlemen, one in the Brealau district, with gentlemen, one in the Brealau district, with 2,089,000 marks, the other in the Trier district with 2,085,000 marks, the other in the Trier district with 2,065,000 marks, complete the list of men with over 2,000,000 marks (\$400,000) a year. There are thirteen with between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 marks; 1,591 taxpayers

Anniversary of the Birth of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HISTORY OF ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS

Three Millions a Year for Benevolent Purposes_Founder of the Three Links.

The 26th of April, 1896, is the seventyseventh anniversary of the founding of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, There are nearly 1,000,000 members of the order, and in thousands of instances lodges or individuals will formally or otherwise recognize the occasion. The mere fact that more than 800,000 adult males, about one-sixteenth of the entire voting population of the country, are keenly interested in something which vitally affects the public welfare, is enough to attract general attention. Strange as it may seem, both you and I, as mere onlookers, are interested in what is represented by an anniversary of the birth of American Odd Fellowship. The letters I. O. O. F., accompanied some-

times by "three links," are familiar. They are frequently seen high up on buildings where Odd Fellows are wont to hold their meetings. We all recall three-link gold emblems on vests or coat-lapels, indicating that the wearers are members of the order, and it is they who, today, are to celebrate in thought or in fact the seventy-seven years of vigorous life of the oldest and largest secret mutual aid society in the United States, whose members are systematically assessed for the creation of a fund from which to relieve sick or distressed mem ers, their widows and orphans.

No higher tribute can be paid the institu-

tion than to point out that it is the pioneer among secret, charitable and benevoient ocieties, which seek to relieve the necessities of their members and families of their members by the creation of a fund for that purpose by means of regular assessments. This point is, perhaps, to be fully set forth for the first time in a forthcoming "Cyclopaedia of Fraternities;" a history of secret societies in the United States (copy-righted), by Albert Clark Stevens, from a portion of the manuscript of which this arti-

cle has been drawn. There are several different kinds of secret societies, the mother, of course, being the Fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. That stands unique. Its benevo-lence and practical charities are not based on prearranged or agreed plan to assess its members systematically, or to pay out sums for relief as per statute in such case made and provided. They are extended when needed, and no record knows them, save

But there remains a wide field to be filled -one in which the secret society may well play a part with the spirit of fraternalism, supplemented by something which approxi-mates closely to the modern Mutual Assessment Insurance society. Here Odd Fellow



THOMAS WILDEY, FOUNDER OF AMERI

isfortune, and looks to the welfare of th widow and orphan.

What better testimony can be offered its work, the example it has set, than the following in its footsteps, in this respect, by such societies as the Knights of Pythias Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of the Maccabees, the Improved Order of Red Men, Order of Foresters of America Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Ar-canum, Knights of Honor and more than 100 other mutual assessment, charitable and benevolent secret societies which, with on exception, are the children of the last half of the present century?

These organizations pay annually not less than \$10,000,000 in sick, death, funeral, famly relief and educational benefits, and of that sum the Independent Order of Odd Fellows expends one-third.

The question may properly be asked, whence came the society which can and does pay out more than \$3,000,000 annually for such purposes? This takes us back 157 years, to 1739. Fourteen years prior to that date Free Masonry in England had been re-vived and reorganized with a grand lodge as the governing body. The next ten or twenty years were marked by an active propagands and that ancient fraternity became prominen of only in London, but throughout Eng-and. It was taken into most of the coninental countries, to America and the Brit sh colonies. It excited antagonisms, was "exposed," ridiculed and suffered from secsasion, though the highest socially hose of lowly estate, were enrolled among its

Tradition (which lacks proof) says that umber of Free Masons had a difference with their lodge and organized another society with the title of Odd Fellows. The simi-larity of some of the titles of officials in odd Fellows' lodges to those of officials in Masonic lodges, of the signs, methods of salutation, and particularly of the symbols of the special control of the second of the second of those capable of judging that Free Masons were engaged at the building of the temple f the Odd Fellowship.
The first recorded Odd Fellows lodge was

Aristarcus No. 9, London, 1745, and there would appear to have been predecessors for five or six years prior to that time. Until 1756 Odd Fellows lodges were more or less ndependent one of the other, though holding fraternal relations. Sometimes one lodge would visit another in a body and contribute to the latter's treasury that needed relief might be forthcoming. A union of lodges naturally followed and for twenty years the united body was known as the Ancient and Honorable Loyal Order of Oid Fellows. Convivality at and after lodge meetings during the eighteenth century, as in other organizations, was a feature. Some detached odges became united as the Patriotic Order of Odd Fellows, and in the latter part of the century the two organizations came together under the title of the Union or United Order of Odd Fellows. , Schism showed itself in 1800, but did not last long. The bone of contention was the dominance of the convivial over the charitable. There was an other secession in 1812 which did not amount to much, but in 1813 there was a decided split, the seceders taking the name of th Independent Order, Manchester Unity. Thi body grew rapidly, and has prospered be-yond comparison in England, having more than three-quarters of all the members of the (today) twenty-six Odd Fellows societies in

and other benefit funds of \$35,000,000 Early in this century, among other emi-grants to the United States, there were nat urally some who had been made Odd Fel-lows in England. Among them, in 1817, at the age of 35, was Thomas Wildey, who is and ever will be, regarded with veneration by all members of the order, as the founder of American Odd Fellowship. He got what education he had at a parish school, and became a skilled blacksmith. He joined the United (mother) Order of Odd Fellows in London and took an active interest in the society. Shortly after his arrival in Balti-more, he, with John Welch, a brother Odd Fellow, published a call for a meeting of Thos. Slater on page 11 of the paper.

such members of the order as the notice might reach, and, on April 13, 1819, John Duncan, John Cheathan and Richard Rushworth remonded. On April 26, tollowing, at the Seven Stars tavern, Second street, Balti-more, the five English Old Fellows met more, the five English Old Fellows met again, and, according to "ancient usage," organized and constituted Washington lodge No. 1, of Old Fellows, Thomas Wildey taking the obligation in the presence of the others, after which "he administered the obligation to them." It is evident that although the English Independent order was then only six years old, it appealed to the founders of American Old Fellowship more strongly than the mother society, the United Order, for the new American lodge was chartered by Duke of York lodge, Preston, England, a subordinate lodge of the Manchester Unity. A grand lodge was formed here, by English authority, in 1821, and Thomas Wildey became the first "grand master." Little progress was made for several years. By 1825 there were only four grand lodges, those of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, and only nine subordinate Massachusetts, and only nine subordinate lodges, with a grand total membership of only about 500. The growth of the order was naturally delayed between 1827 and 1835, by the antagonism excited against all secret societies, consequent on the Anti-Masonic agitation, yet it remains to be added that the first Odd Fellows' hall erected and dedi-cated to the exclusive use of the order, was in Baltimore in 1831.

It does not require an over-stimulated im-agination to read between the lines in the statement that at the height of the Anti-Masonic excitement "educated men from every honorable profession and business" sought admission into the order, nor is one surprised to learn that at that time conviviality was practically eliminated from meetings and that the moral and beneficial features were strengthened. When it is added that in 1835 the ritual was revised, and, in fact altered particularly that of the enin fact, altered, particularly that of the encampment degrees, the significance of the foregoing is increased to those in position to understand. In 1842 the break came between the Ameri-

can branch, (until that date) of the English ndependent order, the Grand Lodge of the United States declaring all intercouse at an end, and proclaiming the Grand Lodge of the United States the sole authority. Since 1843 the American organization has been actually, as well as nominally, independent. The cause of the rupture has been a subject of dispute. One version is that the English body "abandoned the ancient work and landmarks"—which recalls the Eng-lish Masonic schism in the middle of the last century—and another is that the American society wished to be relieved from grantng assistance to numerous needy English odd Fellow immigrants. A third alleged motive, perhaps as good as any, was an excusable desire to be independent in fact as well as in name.

The progress of the order during the '40s

was rapid and, though hindered and im-peded in its noble and glorious growth during the war period, development since that time has been phenomenal. In 1843 Ameri-can Odd Fellowship invaded Canada, in 1846 the Sandwich islands and in 1868 Australia. Englishmen have apparently preferred some me of the numerous English orders of Odd Fellowship, for while the American organization planted a few lodges in the United Kingdom, they did not survive long. In 1870 the Sovereign Grand lodge (formerly the Grand lodge) of the United States carried its banners into Germany, in 1872 into Bel-glum and Peru, in 1874 into Chili and in 1876 into Denmark. Within the past fifteen years Odd Fellows lodges chartered by the Sovereign Grand lodges of the United States have been established abroad as follows In Mexico in 1882, Cuba in 1883, Japan in 1891, France in 1892, and in New Found-land, Holland and Italy in 1894. The so-ciety abroad has progressed favorably, but the total foreign membership is not more than 3 per cent of the total.

Sire James P. Sanders, for forty years a member of the Sovereign grand lodge, it is learned that ex-Presidents Grant, Hayes, Gar-field and Harrison, ex-Vice President Colfax, Senator John Sherman, the late Senator Oliver P. Morton and Anson Jones, second president of the republic of Texas, all reeived the degree of Odd Fellowship.

The supreme governing body of American Odd Fellowship is the sovereign grand lodge, composed of presiding officers and representa tives of (state or colonial) grand lodges and encampments which, in turn are composed of presiding officers and representatives of sub-

ordinate lodges and encampments. The original American Odd Fellow's lodge nferred three degrees, to which two were added in 1820, but in 1880 the ritual was revised and the work now consists of the initlatory and three degrees. There are fire three degrees conferred in encampments, which lodge members may apply for and

receive if elected to receive that honor. Encampment degrees (two of them) were acquired from floating material during the period 1821-26, but were then conferred in odges. The "encampment," as a separate body for conferring "the superior degrees, appeared in 1827, and in time the grand encampment. By 1870 the uniformed rank of the encampment was projected, the idea apparently being an opportunity to gratify the very human desire to make a creditable display in public. This branch was reganized in 1885 as the Patriarchs Militant.

The Rebekah degree, originally conferred only on wemen relatives of and on Odd Fellows, is now open to women other than re-latives. The ritual of this degree was written by Schuyler Colfax in 1851, and adopted by the sovereign grand lodge. Its popularity may be inferred when it is known that it numbers 108,600 brethren (Odd Fellows) and 93,810 sisters. Of the well known degree, the Tall Cedars

of Lebanon, of the ignored but existing Daughters Milliant, of the Extinct Patriarchal circles and of the Imperial Order of Muscovites, to which only Odd Fellows are eligible (modeled, apparently, after the Ancient Arable Order of Nobles of the Mysic Shrine), all discussed at length in the 'Cyclopedia of Fraternities,'"' there is not pace to go into detail.

Suffice to say that April 26, 1896, is full of meaning to 1,100,000 members of twenty-six English orders of Odd Fellowship, as well as to the more than 900,000 members f the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. United States of America—not to mention colored Odd Fellows in America, 107,000 of them, second cousins of the Independent or here the legitimate child of the grandmother of the American Independent order. the Grand United, or mother order of all Odd Fellows societies ALBERT C. STEVENS.

UNSHAKEN.

Albert B. Payne in Harper's Weekly,

The mocnlight loves the placid sea, Yet pours its heart out silently. The voiceless sunflowers, one by one, Uplift their faces to the sun.

The scented south wind comes and goes in wordless worship of the rose. And thus, dear heart, I love you, though I'd die before I'd tell you so.

Among the presents recently received by the empress of Germany which she prizes highly is a relic given her by the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in Berlin. It is a diamond buckle, which was one of the principal ornaments of the gala hat of Na-poleon I., and was found in the imperial baggage captured by a Prussian regiment at the battle of Waterloo. There is also a tradition that it was worn by Napoleon at his cornation in Notre Dame on December 21, 1804.

Every man should read the advertisement

C. A. Weinberg & Co.



Waists . . .

We have them in all the new materials with detachable col-lar and cuffs or attached collars and cuffs, at

\$49c, 73c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75,

All our Spring Capes One-third Off Including our imported Pattern Capes—also every Silk Cape in stock. 331 per cent off the regular price.

Our Special Offer for Monday.

With every Ladies' Dress Skirt sold on Monday we will give a HANDSOME PERSIAN WAIST FREE. SKIRTS at \$2.50 \$3.85, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.50, \$10, \$12 00 and \$13.50, WITH A PERSIAN WAIST FREE OF CHARGE. THIS OFFER IS

FOR MONDAY ONLY. C. A. WEINBERG & CO., Y. M. C. A. Building. Cloaks and Suits.

The WHEEL

That help up 16 men at one

ECLIPSE

time, a total weight of Strongest, Finest, the Best. Strictly High Grade. Wolfe Electrical Co. Agents. Opp. new postoffice. 1614 Capital Ave.. Omaha, Neb.

THE KYMOGRAPHION.

Recording Emotional Phenomena

ciety abroad has progressed favorably, but the total foreign membership is not more than 3 per cent of the total.

The society owns more than 3,800 halls used by it for lodge meetings and other purposes, their total value being more than \$16,000,000. It also owns twenty-four homes, asylums and orphanages, which, with the land, are valued at \$1,000,000. It publishes forty-nine papers and periodicals (forty-three in the United States) in half a dozen languages, and there are more than a dozen mutual aid, insurance and accident societies in the country to which Odd Fellows only are eligible. Total revenues of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, United States of America, were \$8,427,000 in 1895, and \$3,323,000 was paid out in that year to relieve the sick and distressed, or to aid the widow and educate the orphan. The total membership was 70,795, to which must be added 108,632 women members of the Rebekah degree. In 1838 the total relief paid was only \$5,000. The one lodge of 1819 has increased to nearly 11,000, and the 500 members of 1825, within seventy years have increased 1,800 times.

It has been difficult to gather information respecting the long list of distinguished citizens who have been or are members of the order, but from those recalled by Past Grand Sire James P. Sanders, for forty years a member of the Sovereign grand lodge, it is member of the Sovereign grand lodge, it is member of the Sovereign grand lodge, it is slightest mark of the indicator. The method of use is to pin around the chest of the subject a slik ribbon, each end of which attaches to a fine sensitive rubber diaphragm stretched over the end of a metallic cylinder, from which there runs a small rubber tube, which terminates in another rubber diaphragm called the tambour. Within the cylinder, the tube and the tambour within the subject, the tube and the tambour bour is a vacuum, so that the tension of the three diaphragms is exceedingly sensitive to the slightest movement of the thorax. In contact with the tambour diaphragm is a multiplying lever, which moves the siender needle-like indicator, which is put in touch with the smoke-blackened cylinder. When the subject is in readiness for the experiment the cylinder is set in motion, re-

touch with the smoke-blackened cylinder. When the subject is in readiness for the experiment the cylinder is set in motion, revolving once in two minutes, and the needle, vibrating up and down, marks responsively to the action of the thorax a sharp, white line on the sooty surface of the paper. Those who are skeptical as to the practical work of the kymographion would be surprised to note the variations in the waves resulting from different states of the mind. For instance, Dr. McDonald experimented before his audience with a bright young boy. Being excited, the nodules of the normal or regular wave shown were deep, frequent and sharp. Giving him a book to read, the nodules became longer, shallower and more quiet and pacific in character. Told to listen to the music of a mandolin, the boy showed far less excitability, and the wave mark again swept along on the cylinder in long nodules, different, however, from those produced when he was reading. Experiments were made on other subjects during the evening, with

along on the cylinder in long nodules, different, however, from those produced when he was reading. Experiments were made on other subjects during the evening, with interesting and varied results.

Speaking of the necessity of experimentation in all directions of scientific inquiry. Dr. McDonald said:

"Philosophy in the old sense is almost impossible. No one man can have sufficient insight into the different sciences to understand their relations and make judgment of their content. Specialism may narrow a man, but it deepens his knowledge. Knowledge is so dovetailed tigether that a specialty studied thoroughly necessitates the investigation of the nearest lying branches. Generalism is liable to be superficial. The habit of studying one thing thoroughly is the method of specialism, and is directly practical. The desire to include the universe may be called generalism. Facts about the nervous system of man are as important as facts about stones, plants and animals, yet there is perhaps the least defirite kin wiedge about man. The scientific study of man in an experimental way is just in its beginning. A man should investigate fifty times as much as he writes, and not vice versa."

Experiments with the kymographion, said Dr. McDonald, the preumograph and the

just in its beginning. A man should investigate fifty times as much as he writes, and not vice versa."

Experiments with the kymographon, said Dr. McDomald, the preumograph and the Cambridge tambour on both children and adults seem to indicate that concentration of mind or emotion lessens breathing. The effect between pathetic and lively muste is noticeable; the former lessens the breathing the latter increases it. In a somewhat extended experiment on a reporter with his newly constructed plethysmograph, Dr. McDonald found that by applying the algometer (pain measurer) to the temporal muscle there was a decrease of flow of blood in the arm; and by passing a galvanic current through the brain, cauring a Dain like the prick of a min, the effect was a decrease of flow of blood in the arm. It is probable (not certain) that this means an increase of blood in the brain.

By experiments on two w men and two men with Mosso's ergograph the results of Dr. Lombard were confirmed that the recovery of the power of the finger after faiting owes its periodicity to fatigue. After the finger is tired of pulling a weight that it can hardly move, the almost immediate recuperation of the finger, making it able to nutritive changes in the muscle, nor to variations in the strength of will power, but, as before said is a result of fatigue. Similar phenomena are the "second who?" in the precision. The hearing of a ticking of a watch varies perhalcally; it sounds fluures on in filowing a long columns of figures or in filowing a long argument the mind at periods refuses to work, and then resumes.

Dr. McDonald illustrated with instruments of his own and these of these quantitative.

the mind at periods refuses to work, and then resumes.

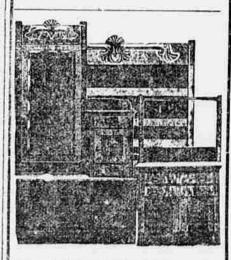
Dr. McDonald illustrated with instruments of his own and these of others quantitative measurements of sensib lites of smell, heat, locality, pain and muscular judgments.

At the close of the lecture an experiment was made with the entire audience in registering spontaneous concepts of the mind, the results being written on slips of paper and kept by Dr. McDona'd for class'incation and analysis, with a view to a consideration

DEWEY & STONE

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Special Prices on Chamber Suits This Week.



This Chamber Suit, solid oak, antique finish, 18x40 Bevel Mirror-

This sale includes over 200 designs in price from \$10.00 to \$1,000.00 each,

> All Offered at Cost.

of them before the society at some future

The example of W. W. Brewer, esq., justice of the peace and a prominet citizen of Mt. Jewett, Pa. is worthy of emulation. He says: "I never leave home without a bottle says: "I never leave home without a biar-of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and siways recommend it to my friends. It is the best I ever used, and never fails to give immediate relief." Fo sale by druggists.

A Few Hints to Employes.

B on time at your post of duty. B respectful to your employers. B mum about all matters passing through B mum about all matters passing through your hands.

B silent about all office business, let others do the telling.

B sure and attend strictly to your own work; let others do theirs.

B kind to those around you.

B agreeable and accommodating at all times.

times.
B at your desk during business hours.
B sensible and keep away from the desks

B sensible and keep and,
of others.
B near about your work.
B smbitious to improve.
B humble rather than arrogant.
B studious, that you may learn the intricacies of the business in which you are engaged.

tricacies of the business in which you are engaged.

Byrimpt in getting out your work. "proceastination is the thief of time."

Borderly about your deck.

Borderly about your fellow clerks.

Borderly about pour suite in some surroundings that while with them you will be loved, and when gone you will be regretted as a faithful friend and conscientious employs.