Thousands of Dollars Spent in Assisting Nature to Beautify the Grounds\_Figures on the Expense.

Omaha has eight parks which comprise about 560 acres. Three of them were located largely with a view to the future, and have not been extensively improved. The others have been artistically laid out and successfully beautified, and even now they compare very favorably with those of other western cities. The work has been done so gradually that few people outside of those any idea of the amount of money and labor that has been expended to bring this about. Since the present Board of Park Commissioners was authorized in 1889 the city has improvement of its parks and in laying out what will some day be one of the finest system of boulevards of which any city can boast. Of this amount \$490,000 was raised by the sale of bonds in 1892 and was expended in the purchase of additional park territory. The remainder has been raised by tax levies and has been expended solely for improvement and maintenance.

To Jefferson Square belongs the distinction of being the first piece of parked ground in the city. It is all that is left of the original dedication, as platted in 1854, and in spite of various efforts to divert it to other purposes it is likely to remain a park for all Its most narrow escape from sacri-was in 1893, when the city council provided by ordinance that it should be used as a site for the market house, for the con-struction of which bonds had been voted. A. P. Tukey, who was then, as now, president of the park board, applied to the courts for an injunction to restraio the city from diverting the park to this purpose and hung the matter up until a couple of weeks ago, when the case was finally decided in this favor by the supreme court of Nebraska. This decision promises to end all effects to deprive the commission of this property and it will remain to con-tribute to the comfort of hundreds of people SOME FIGURES ON COST.

Hanscom park, which has since become the during the next six years, and that the sur-rounding streets should be improved and maintained at the expense of the city. This latter provision has since developed into an

board expended nearly \$50,000 during the first year in laying out drives and walks, completing what grading was necessary and constructing the two lakes. In the following year the erection of the greenhouse was begun and completed in 1893. It cost \$3,151.88 and since then \$4,495.95 has been spent in maintenance. Last year a new greenhouse for tropical plants and a cellar for winter storage were added at a cost of \$8,336.56. During the first two years it produced \$6,478.30 worth of plants and flowers and nearly as much more since. Superintendent Adams estimates the value of the shows the amounts received in the premium received on the boads, which amounted to \$26,728, was covered into the maintenance fund. The following table shows the amounts received from the shows the amounts received from the shows the amounts received and expended nearly \$350,000, in addition to the \$400,000 in bonds. The premium received and expended nearly \$350,000, in addition to the \$400,000 in bonds. stock now on hand at \$0.002.55, so the green-house has paid for itself at least twice during five years. The surplus products have been distributed through the various parks and thousands of dollars worth of handsome plants have been added to the natural peauties of the city at comparatively no ex-

The pavilion which now stands at the cast side of the park was built in 1893 to replace the one destroyed by fire about the ginning of the year. It cost \$14,028.77,

CROWTH OF PARK SYSTEM in other parks to provide drives and walks and the natural topography of the ground was such that more was accomplished for the amount expended than in any other park in the city. This is the only improved park in which the plans were drawn in Omaha, Superintendent Adams having made gles of the Civil War. all plans as well as superintended the work SEVEN OF THE EIGHT PARKS ARE IMPROVED During the present year an additional strip of land on the north has been condemned and appropriated and a very respectable collection of animals of species peculiar to Nebraska ged the Rocky mountains has been added to the attractions. A very pretty lake has been constructed with the assist ance of an artesian well and with the ex-tension of the street rallway system it is expected that Riverview will now rival Hanscom park for public favor. The total cost of the improvements up to 1898 has been less than \$30,000.

The only remaining park in which any extensive improvements have been undertaken is Elmwood, where the board has expended over \$45,000 since 1889. The original park was donated by Lyman Richardson, John T. Bell and others, and came under the control Bell and others, and came under the control of the control is 1890. In 1891, nearly \$20,000 of the board in 1890. In 1891 nearly \$20,000 was expended in improvements, the principal so gradually that few people outside of those expenditure previous to the enlargement be-who have made the parks their hobby have ing for roadways and three iron bridges, the cost of which aggregated about \$25,000. In 1894 two miles of additional roadway were built, a sewerage system was put in, and grass was sown and a large number of addisioners was authorized in 1889 the city has tional trees planted. Since then only enough expended about \$750,000 in the purchase and has been expended to keep the park in condition, with the exception of the boring of an

artesian well in 1896. As Miller and Fontenelle parks were pur-chased largely with a view of the anticipated growth of the city, no extensive improve-ments have been undertaken. During the first year the board expended \$2,500 in sur-veys of Fontenelle park, and in plans for its development, and in 1894 nearly 7,000 trees were planted at a cost of \$837. Since then the park has been rented out as a pasture and it will probably be several years before the work of permanent improvement is

provement of Miller park, but it has been largely of a preliminary character. In 1893 face sowed with grass seed. Since then no money has been expended beyond the small amount necessary to retain what has already been accomplished.

# PLANS OF BOULEVARDS.

The board also has about three acres at the intersection of Forty-seventh and De-catur streets, which is known as Himebaugh park. cept a few dollars in surveys, etc., but when of beautifying this block of ground hea been \$11,500. It has been improved with neatly graveled walks, handsome shade trees and a luxurious turf and on warm suppose the state of the city becomes more closely built up the plot is capable of development into a very pleasant breathing place. The board has also expended about \$10,000 in the partial development of what luxurious turf and on warm summer even-lugs it is invariably crowded with people, to Of these the Florence boulevard is the only Of these the Florence boulevard is the only one that has been brought to perfection and for some time past it has been the favorite route to the north for wheelmen and vehicles. The Southeast boulevard, which leads belonged to the regular brigade commanded on the morning of the 19th. General Rose-crans headquarters were at the Wildow Cles. The Southeast boulevard, which leads belonged to the regular brigade commanded of Glenn's house in the rear of the left of Critwhom it affords a welcome relief from the one that has been brought to perfection and smothering atmosphere of the surrounding for some time past it has been the favor to from Seventh and Bancroft streets south to most popular out-of-doors resort in the city, was the first of the large packs to be dedicated to the public. This tract of fifty-seven and one-half acres was donated to the city by A. J. Hanse-m and Joseph G. McGcath in 1872, on condition that a certain amount of money should be expended in improvements to Fontenelle. Fontenelle to Elimwood and the large packs to be dedicated to the public. This tract of fifty-seven way which contemplate a Central boulevard, which will run from Bemis to Hanse pack and thence east to Riverview. Plans have also been prepared for boulevards from Miller to Fontenelle. Fontenelle to Elimwood and Elimwood to Hanse much the contemplate a Central boulevard, way which contemplat Riverview park, has also been made a very to Fontenelle, Fontenelle to Elmwood and Elmwood to Hanseam, but these form a par-

during the next six years, and that the surrounding streets should be improved and
maintained at the expense of the city. This
letter provision has since developed into an
expensive experiment, but the city has the
park, which it might not have had if it had
been compelled to acquire the property in
another way.

When the Board of Park Commissioners
came into existence the only beauty of the
Miller, president; George W.
Lininger, vice president; Augustus Pratt.
Judge George B. Lake and Alfred Millard.
Judge George B. Lake and Alfred Millard.
Judge George B. Lake and Alfred Millard.

Judge George B. Lake and Alfred Millard.

Judge George B. Lake and Alfred Millard.

Judge George B. Lake and Alfred Millard. when the Board of Fark Commissioners came into existence the only beauty of the park consisted in its fairly diversified topography and the growth of bandsome trees that still remain its chief ornament. The many consisted to park interests and enthusiastic despite to park interests and enthusiastic despite to park interests. much of the success of the board was due. He was succeeded by A. P. Tukey in 1894. Among other well known citizens who have served as members of the board are Thomas Kilpatrick, M. H. Redfield, Charles E. Bates E. J. Cornish, John C. Wharton and Cap-tain H. E. Palmer.

FIGURES FOR CONSIDERATION.

During the period that the board has ex stock now on hand at \$5.692.83, so the green- shows the amounts received from taxation

1		" " 148	\$314,840 51	\$347,556
1	1897		49,629 67	38,201
١	1895 1896	**************	17,889 54	26,109 15,938
I	1894		37.087 25	50,936
١	1893		38,365 65	69,927
١	1892		45,732 73	38,564
1	1891		29,457 87	44.045
١	1890		27,000 22	33,310
i	1889		\$ 55.962 34	Expender \$ 30,413
I	expe	ended for improve	ments and n	

and the band stand which was erected two									\$314,	\$314,840 51		\$347,556 5		
	ollowing Hans-	IR	ws the a		E	m- hvood		ed each Bemis.	Je	ar on ea fferson quare.	Capito Ave.	1	e parke Fon- tenell	
1889-90 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896	\$ 47,006 21,734 18,190 27,312 11,296 6,675 3,799 4,974	84 87 12 72 46	478 50 13,048 84 9,079 36 499 00 6,229 64	3,779 42 1,538 37 437 40		2,733 20 18,525 98 3,691 96 4,448,04 6,357 63 1,851 91 6,185 30 1,450 81		133 74 3,283 82 9,722 68 1,776 46 524 69 305 70 1,161 34		5,567 96 £05 46 354 06 2,464 68 839 83 916 74 192 70 618 75	\$ 907 223 376 921 999 163 105 150	92 76 70 65 96	\$ 378 2,080 837 18 33	02 63
Totals	\$ 141,019	20 1	29,335 34	\$ 15,184 05		45,244 82	\$	16,957 85	\$	11,560 03	8 3,857	97	8 3,347	78

years before represents an investment of \$1.572.60 The driveways in Hunscom park are composed of a macadam of cinders and gravel and the walks are built of cinders covered with a surface dressing of limestone acreenings. The park as it now stands represents a total investment of \$244.012.20 in improvements.

EXTENDING THE SYSTEM. The only other park which existed prior to 1889 was the original Bemis park, which then consisted of six and one-half acres of the ravine which extended from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-seventh streets just north of Cuming street. As the property then atood it was scarcely available for park purational it was accessary to fill the ravine poses. It was necessary to fill the ravine at a cost of \$40,000 or acquire the lots which separated it from Cuming street. The latter policy was decided on and in 1893 the council increased the park to a little than ten acres at a cost of \$30,000.

inter policy was decided on and in 1893 the city council increased the park to a little of the council increased the park to a little of the city carried some park and a cost of \$10,000. Walks after the plan followed in Haussom park and a very pretty lake was formed in the center of the ravine. A considerable amount of trees and shrubbery has been planted, the total cost of improvement to date being about \$17,000.

The bulk of the park property now owned by the city was acquired in 1893 when the process of \$40,000 in tonds were applied to the enlargement of the park system. The purchase was not accompilable without a decided class of opinions between the city council and the park board and some vizor or trecent orders of magnitude from the purchase of the eighty acres now known as Miler park for \$75,000; For the purchase of a park in the southeast part of the city for which the board decided to the park shallow. This left balance of about \$70,000 for the purchase of a park in the southeast part of the city for which the board had been unable to agree on a location. Some time after the board decided to a park in the southeast part of the city for which the board had been unable to make a park of sity-seven acres, by co-demantion proceedings. This was accompilable still the appraisar's reports at lowed the property owners \$90,552. Only making the total coat of the park about \$78,000.

A POPULAR RESORT.

Of the new parks, Riverview has since become the most popular, largely by reason of its comparative occasibility, and during the last two or three populars are property and the most popular, largely by reason of its comparative occasibility, and during the last two or three property and the property owners \$80,552. Only making the total coat of the park about \$78,000.

A POPULAR RESORT.

# LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

A Muskegon, Mich., house recently shipped furniture to the sultan of Turkey Russia has ordered (wenty more locomo-tives from the Baldwin works, in addition to other large orders in other lines lately placed in this country.

Two international unions that have re-cently affiliated with the American Federa-tion of Labor are the Brotherhood of Book-bindens and the International Building La-borers' Protective association.

Pathetle and Heroic Incidents and Thrilling Experiences Witnessed by a Participant, Now a Resident of Omaha.

The selection of the battlefield of Chickamauga, now a national cemetery and park, as a concentration camp for United States and his reminiscences of the bloody contest read before the Men's Clan of Trinky Math-odist Episcopal church recently. It is a morning of the 13th of September, when thrilling narrative of personal experiences and incidents witnessed, and reads as fol-

and woof of our being, and we can no more

mni that these were outward manifestations shown in the physical organism?

Incidents might be multiplied, but these show we may be partakets the events which become a very part of us, and which are my excuse for joiting these recollections after a period of nearly thirty-five years.

The battle of Chickamauga was fought September 19 and 20, 1863. While not one of the decisive, yet it was one of the hardest being the mountain pass back to Chattanooga. This supposition proved correct, for when the fight commenced on the 19th it was on our extreme left flank. The intense anxiety of the general commanding may be imagined, when for the past four days he would almost expect the annihilation of the union army if a battle were commenced by the confederates. This could no longer be delayed, or the reunited union forces would the decisive, yet it was one of the hardest September 19 and 20, 1863. While not one of Nothing has been expended on it, exanged few dollars in surveys, etc., but when section of the city becomes more closely up the plot is capable of development a very pleasant breathing place. The lost in the two days' fight 16,170, as follows:

I has also expended about \$10,000 in the all development of what will eventually me an extensive system of boulevards. The confederates, under the control of the city becomes more closely army, commanded by Major General Rose, crans, had an effective force of 62,000, and lost in the two days' fight 16,170, as follows:

Killed and wounded, 11,413; captured and missing, 4,757. The confederates, under the control of the city becomes the content of the control of the control of the control of the decisive, yet it was one of the hardest be in the pass at Rossville, where an attack would be hopeless of success.

The Chickamauga country was broken and wooded and filled with undergrowth, so you could hardly see fifty paces in front, except where there had been clearings, which has reinforcements.

SLEEPY SONG

BY ELEANOR COBB.

Copyright, 1898, by Eleanor Cobb.

Every day at the noontide high,

VER the road to sleepy town,

Go brother and I together.

All the way to sleepy town.

All in the summer weather,

Past where the glowing swallows sweep, Past where the sunbeams gently creep,

'Neath clouds that float in the azure sky,

So hush-a-bye My baby fair,

Just close your eyes, And we'll soon be there.

Hush-a-bye-a-bye.

CHICKAMAUGA by Brigadier General John H. King. We were in Bairdia division of Thomas' corps, and were the left wing of the army. Our loss was the heaviest per cent of any brigade in the army. We went into the battle with an effective fogo, of 1,513, and came out with 609, a loss of 50 per cent. We lost 319 priscoers; dross of these, comprising all but 67 of the First batten, Sixteenth United States infantry, where captured in a body on the evening of the 20th when the army was ordered to fail-back.

The denden's corps. About 9 o'clock a. m. a cannon who twas heard away to the left. General Garfield, chief of staff, went to the door; then there was another and unother shot, until fifty cannon throsts were belching in the fray. Turning to Urneral Reservable of the second of the

ordered to fall back. PREPARATORY MOVEMENTS. Without going into detail as to the move-ments of the army previous to the battle, allow me to state: While General Crittendors, a corps confimander, had his troops in part among the mountains on the opposite side of the Tendessee river, and was making a demonstration against Chattanooga, General Thomas' corps crossed the river thirty miles below, and General McCook's corps still thirty-five miles below Thomas, each crossing at the nearest place where there was a gap in the mountains that would enable them to reach the rear of the confederates. When the mountains were federates. When the mountains were crossed, Chattanooga was evacuated and entered by troops from Crittonden's corps. It

they were found ready for battle opposite General Thomas. When this was discovered, instead of his crossing the Chickamauga, as There are events which burn themselves as if with red-hot iron into the very warp and woof of our being, and we can no more and woof of our being, and we can no more get away from them then to get away from ourselves. Such an event is participation in a great battle.

James A. Garfield, chief of staff of the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland in the battle of Chickantauga, and when prompting the commanding general of the Army of the commanding general and who promulgated all the orders for that For some knexplicable reason-probable be-battle except the disastrous one, and who cause reinforcements were arriving-General afterward, as president of the United States, Bragg postponed the attack from day to day, was shot down by the assassin's bullet on the 2d day of July, 1881, lingered for more than two and a half months, dying on its anniversary.

Base positions the attack from day, until the more in the 19th. General Method the day before. General Crittenden was now the left of our army and Themas the center. The cight of the 18th, anniversary.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, signers of the Declaration of Independence, after a lapse of fifty years each died on the plans were prepared and some grading and treat building accomplished at a cost of over \$7,000. In 1894 the lake, with the bridge, dam and spillway, were constructed. To you say that these are simply coincidences? Or rather, that these events had so much to do with the laws governing the so much to do with the laws governing the the mountain pass back to Chattanooga. This supposition proved correct, for when the

our left. We soon became engaged with the enemy and drove them, with heavy loss on both sides, for probably two miles. During this time I was in my place as a sergeant and six or eight feet to my right was Ser-gerat John Kumler, who was my bunk-mate. He was a very estimable young man. mate. He was a very estimable young man, probably five years my senior, and we were what would now be called "chums." A couple of months before enlisting he graduated at the United Brethren university at Westerville, O. He was not only a good soldier, but a true Christizu. About 10 o'clock a. m., as we were advancing and heavily engaged, he was shot. The bullet passed through his body and through his canteen. When he fell I stepped over to him; he was unable to epeak and I could see he was mortally wounded. To me, almost as a brother, how I would like to have remained with him in those last moments, but my duty as a soldier was in my place in the company in the fight, leaving him for the ministration of those whose duty it was to follow after and care for the wounded.

A half hour later a captain, who had been

A half hour later a captain, who had been drinking something stronger than water, was walking back and forth with a tin plate it his hand, trying to find a man who thought he needed it. Some time previously, being short of rations, foraging trains would bring in corn in the ear, which was issued to the men. Some would parch it; others would weights would drive the bottoms full of holes invert them, and use them as graters to con vert their corn into meal. Consequently, tir plates had become an object of interest. The of anything now manifested itself, and despite the occasion, having found the plate was now trying to find the man. A bullet hit him and he was carried from the field. If the appetite for strong drink had only oozed out as the blood did from the wound, so when the wound healed the appetite would have been a thing of the past, it might have proved a blessing in disguise, but that it didn't I will show you if you will permit a slight digression; six months afterward, the captain, having returned to the command, it was called out on picket duty; his conditio just then being such as disqualified him for Just then being such as disqualified him for the front, he was left in charge of the camp, consisting of the tents, the company cooks and the camp guards. Company cooks who were so inclined sometimes then took advantage of the occasion, and indulged their appetites. The cook of company E, having got so full that common whisky wasn't good enough, went to the sutler and purchased a bottle of cherry brandy full of therries. About the time he brandy full of therries. About the time he got back to his tent the captain was around on a tour of inspection. The brain of each was in about the same befuddled condition The cook asked the captain to take a drink with tilm, exhibiting at the same time the brandy and cherries. Inside the tent they went and drank the brandy and ate the cher

ries, having a general good time, when the captain, suddenly remembering his dignity, stepped outside, called the sergeant of the guard, and sent the cook to the guardhou for "disrespect to an officer." RETREAT AND CHARGE. Coming back to the battlefield. I men

ticned "we had driven the enemy probably two miles." It was now 12 o'clock; we were balted, and the enemy being reported in great force on our right, we were changing direction of our front in the woods whe the enemy suddenly charged our line as it rising up out of the ground, so dense was the forest. They captured here, as before menticoed, 205 officers and men of the Fical battery Sixteenth infantry. They also cap-tured our battery, the Fifth United States artillery, and drove us back in confusion for 300 or 400 yards. There we reformed in rear of another line, which, charging the enemy, recaptured our battery. When the charge was made by the enemy our battalion, which was in the rear line, had been marching in column, and on account of the change of fruit was almost outside of any protection. To attempt to form a line of battle would have meant the capture of the entire brigade. To show the discipline we were then under, I don't think the brigade lost a man in this confusion by skulking or trying to escape to the rear, but when the line was re-formed every man was in his place. We had been in the service two years; had been in the battles of Shiloh and Stone River, beside skirmishes and sudden surprises; but this was the nearest a break or stampede I ever knew the battalion to make. The remainder of the afternoon the fight-

ing in our front consisted only of skirmishing, the battle in its force rolling to our right. It was not entirely confined to Thomas' corps, yet the brunt of it was upon his troops, with the divisions and brigades of the other corps, which were detached and sent to him for re-enforcements. Before the sent to him for re-enforcements. Before the battle commenced the commanding general and chief of staff prophesied the attack would be made on Thomas and decided his position was vital and must be held if he required for re-enforcements the other two corpe. General Brannan, with his division, was detached from our left and sent to the right of General Thomas' troops. About 5 p. m. the tide of battle rolled again to the left and we were hotly engaged for about an hour, when the enemy, having been repulsed, darkness brought to an end the fighting for the day. Pickets were then stationed along the front.

Never did troops need rest more. We had

Never did troops need rest more. We had marched all night the night before and had had nothing to eat since 5 o'clock in the morping. Soon small fires were started and water was boiling in our cups for coffee. These cups consisted of tin fruit cans with improvised wire balls, so we could hold them on sticks over the fire to boil the water. In the other hand was another stick, the end of which ran through a piece of fat bacon held over the fire, being fried. The act of cooking was displayed if you could so hold the sticks as to boil the water and fry the bacon without burning them off and losing your meal. Only a part of each com-pany was allowed to leave the ranks at a time, going five or six paces to the rear, to

prepare their supper. A RESTLESS NIGHT.

Never did a supper at Delmonico's taste better than this cup of strong black coffee and the fried bacon and hardtack. Then the men lying down in the line of battle, wrapped in their blankets, with haversacks and canseens for pillows, were soon fast asleep, forgetting for awhile even their comrades who were lying so thick over the battlefield even stiller than they "in the sleep that knows

This repose would have been sweet in-deed had it not been that in a short time we were aroused to change position. Lines had to be shortened, and new positions thosen, and most of the remainder of the night was spent in marching and counter-marching, starting and halting; moving maybe only 100 yards to the right or left, or fitty feet to the front or rear. You can imag-ine what it would be, when the entire army, five or six miles in length, was changing position in the night and in the woods and over unknown ground. A change in any part was like throwing a pebble in the stream; when the effect reaches you you are moved with it, like the water, to another place. So

the night was one of restless rest.

Well did the commanding general know the coming of day would renew the conflict. But now all preparations had been completed. The lines had been shortened; the men had built all the breastworks possible by gather-ing together logs and stones, and there was nothing left now but to secure all the rest and sleep we could and await the morning

The morning was foggy and the sun shone through the fog and the smoke of the day before "like a red disc of blood" an omen of what the day would disclose. We were still the left flank of Thomas' line. He had asked for and been promised another division of troops to extend his left (General Negley's), one brigade of which came—General Restly's—and was placed in position eral Beatty's—and was placed in position just before 8 a. m.

eral Beatty's—and was placed in position just before 8 a. m.

The fighting commenced at 8 o'clock in our front, as it did the day before, with this difference; we remained behild the temporary breastworks we had thrown up awaiting the assault of the enemy. They charged our line again and again, but were always repulsed. Beatty's brigade on our left was compelled to fall back, exposing our rear; we fought the enemy in both directions until reinforcements from Palmer's division drove them from behind us. Fighting was kept works and fire the other way until there were nearly as many men on one side of the breatway until there were nearly as many men on one side of the breatway until there were nearly as many men on one side of the breatway until there were nearly as many men on one side of the breatway of the other. The firing was so hot we couldn't load them; but this was no particular disadvantuage, for there were so many dead and wounded that we could secure another the weight of years, he has full possession of all his faculties. The weekly religious meeting of the Unitarian young poople is held at his home every Sunday afternoon, and he takes an active interest them from behind us. Fighting was kept the other. The firing was so hot we couldn't load them; but this was no particular at a disadvantuage, for there were so many dead and wounded that we could secure another the weight of the weight of years, he has full possession of all his faculties. The weekly religious meeting of the Unitarian young people is held at his home every Sunday afternoon, and he takes an active interest in the services.



Is to rely upon local applications, such as soaps, lotions, salves, etc., which can not possibly go below the surface. This treatment is very much like attempting to boil water by applying the heat to the top of the vessel containing it. Everybody knows what a crude and unsatisfactory process it would be, and no one would think of employing such a method. Yet it is a very common thing for those afflicted with Eczema to expect to be cured by treatment which does not touch the disease. Eczema is not a skin disease, as so many people think, although it produces flery and burning itching that becomes almost unbearable. Zinc ointments, and other applications containing minerals, should be avoided, as they are very injurious to the skin. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, and only a real blood remedy, like Swift's Specific, which goes down to the very foundation and forces out all impurity, can ever have any permanent effect upon it,



I had Eczema on my foot for twenty years, and notwithstanding constant treat-ment it continued to spread and grow worse. I used salves and lotions innumerable, and also used several blood remedies, but none had any effect. The disease finally extended from my toes to my knee, and the pain and itching were almost unbearable. On account of my age (which is 70) the physicians said a cure was impossible. One dozen bot-tles of S. S. S. cured me completely, and now only the scars remain to show the awful struggle I have endured.

MRS. SARAH PIKE, 477 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

I have been a sufferer for eight years with that horrible disease, Eczema, and no person can describe the burning and itching I had to endure. I was treated by the best of physicians with no success, and tried all the patent medicines recommended for Eczema without any good results. I went to several celebrated medical resorts, but the disease soon returned. I then tried S. S. S. and after a short while the burning and itching subsided and I continued to improve steadily until I was well—entirely cured.

WM. Armstrong.



Those who are content with only temporary relief from Eczema can continue the use of local applications, but all who would have every trace of the irritating, burning disease thorcughly eliminated and the system rid of it forever, will find the only cure in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). Being a real blood remedy, it never fails to cure the most obstinate, deep-seated cases, which are beyond the reach of other remedies. S. S. S. is the best blood remedy, because it is PURELY VEGETABLE and is the only one guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or any other mineral. Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any

address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

up in our front for about three hours, but n the meantime the battle kept rolling to

the right. A FATAL ERROR. In the first day's fight General Reynold's division was the right of Thomas' corps and Brannan the left; in the change for the acc-Brancan the left; in the change for the second day's fight Brancan was the right of Thomas' corps, his left joining Reynolds and his right joining General Woods of Crittenden's corps. When Brancan took his position between Reynolds and Woods he formed this line in the rear her formed this line in the rear largest continuation to the

General Woods withdrew his division from

tory as "The Rock of Chickamauga." His lines were driven back and drawn in until they were nearly in a horseshoe shape, across the road leading to Rossville. His left was the pivot on which his lines were left was the pivot on which his lin swinging round; that position having to be maintained wasn't changed during the after-

Commencing about 1 o'clock, there were repeated charges of the enemy for more than repeated charges of the enemy for more than an hour before they sullenly withdrew to take breath, which an army does as well as an individual. During this lull of a half-hour's duration, our battalion was withdrawn from the line of battle and advanced to take position behind about the same kind of a line of breastworks, of about a foot of a line of breastworks, of about a foot in height that we had in our main line, and running nearly at right angles with it, starting nearly fifty feet in front, and extending out from fifty to seventy-five yards on a crest of ground that it was a question whether it was best to try to hold or not. This position gave us the first fire on the This position give us the first fire on the advancing enemy, yet it didn't prevent the main line from firing as soon as they came nearer; but it did place us in a direct cross-fire from the enemy, making no difference which was our front. Men would fire in one direction and the bullets would come so thick from the other that, expecting intent death, they would lean over the breast. stant death, they would leap over the breast-works and fire the other way until there

main line. Expecting another charge soon a ccetain number of men from each company were allowed to leave the line during the ecupied and carry in logs therefrom and throw on our own to strengthen them. I among the others. I had just brought in quite a log and thrown it down on our works in front of a men by the name of King. He was the best looking man and the finest penman in the company. Before enlisting he was a bookkeeper in Pittsburg, Pa., now of what was a direct continuation to the lets, or rather advanced couriers, from the of what was a direct continuation of the ground. About this whistle around, and as I threw down the of conformation of the ground. About this time, 11 a. m., on aide riding in front of Reynolds' line and on to the right, struck General Woods' left, failing to see the division of Brannan that was in line just back of the crest. There was hard fighting on Thomas' left, and an aide from Thomas was at headquarters asking for re-enforcements; General Gaffeld, chief of staff, was busy with him. Just then the aide who had been at the front galloped up from Woods' division and reported to Rosecrans a gap in the line from Woods' left to Reynolds' right. Without waiting to consult Garfield, Rosecrans wrote out this order:

"Brigadier General Woods: The general commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him."

General Woods withdrew his division from Reynolds as fast as possible and support him."

General Woods withdrew his division from line of battle, marching in rear of Brannan, to support Reyvolds. The tide of battle, which was rolling to the right, then struck Reynolds and Brannan, and before other troops could fill the gap made by fresh troops, the attack was renewed. This Woods' withdrawal, General Longstreet, who was just then advancing with 17,000 fresh confederate troops, was inside the amy was retreating to Rossville. We could union lines, brushing away what little resistance he met with, and almost capturing Rossecrans with his chief of staff at their headquarters.

The corps of McCook and Crittenden had the works, were captured, I among the rest. WITHIN THE REBEL LINES. Rosecrans with his chief of siaff at their headquarters.

The corps of McCook and Crittenden had been much weakened to strengthen Thomas, and soon our right flank was an utter rout. General Rosecrans, after vainly striving to reform the troops, started for Chattanooga, fourteen miles away, to make preparations to receive them when they fell back, while Garfield started for Thomas to notify him of the disaster to the center and right and to turn over to him the command of the army in the field.

GARFIELD'S FAMOUS RIDE.

During this time the enemy had advanced finside the union lines so far that the ride of Garfield to Thomas was almost as far as of Rosecrans to Chatanooga. He started with the aid from General Thomas and two orderlies. Both orderlies were killed, the aid wounded, and when Garfield reached Thomas his noble steed, having been shot twice, dropped dead. The union army, and Thomas descends into history as "The Rock of Chickamauga." His lines were driven back and drawn in until

showed the enemy were about as badly used up as we were, as they couldn't press our retreating lines with any vigor. 'Tis true the pass gave us a splendid chance to retreat without case. By 9 o'clock a. m. we were in Chattanooga and working away like beavers on introchments. We were soon surrounded by confederates, their left on Lookout mountain, with its precipitous rocky sides reaching down to the river and their line etxending along Missionary Ridge, a natural fortification of great strength, until their right reached the river above Chatta-

not whipped; that Chattanooga was the ob-jective point of the campaign, and we gained it. Maybe we were not. At least I know that if escape wes cut off, and I had to be permed up, I would sooner it would be, as it was, in Chattanooga than Andersonville. Bucklen's Arnica Sarve.

Bucklen's Arabica Saive.

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Land has been purchased by Lippards & Barrier and work will be begun at once in Concord, N. C., on a new cotton mill. The company is capitalised for \$50,000.

Notwithstanding the disturbed condition in Cuba. United States bicycle manufactur-



We are soothed by melody fair. A wee little song comes trooping along Or gently floats in the air. There's "Tommy Tucker" and "Girls in Blue," Or sometimes "Douglass, Tender and True," All the way to sleepy town.

Chorus.



Over the road to sleepy town, In the land of slumberville, Through the mystical valley green, Over the wonderful hill, Post the magical palace of dreams, Into the realm of sleep serene, We softly, gently, drowsily glide, 'Till we get down to sleepy town.

