MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

The Growth of Patriotic Societies

By Mrs. Donald McLean

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The two well-known organizations of colonial dames—one the Colonial Dames of America, the other the National Society of Colonial Dames—differ from the organizations just mentioned in that eligibility to membership consists in a descent from one who was prominent in the colonial period, but who was not of necessity, though it is presumed preferably, a patriot during the revolution.

A society closely akin to this, whose membership consists entirely of men, is known as the Society of Colonial Wars. Eligibility consists in descent from one who served in the wars during the colonial period of the country, such as the French and Indian war.

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

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

THE WAY OF LOVE.

And Nothing Mattered So Long as They Were United.

Once upon a time there was a man who fell in love with a woman.

And they were married.

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

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

"I love you," replied the man.

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

His wife shook her head.

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

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

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

And one day, as the man sat and thought, she came to him and said:

"Dearest, I have been a failure. I'm thoroughly incompetent. I haven't done what I should have done. I have been lamentably weak. Aren't you, honestly now, sorry that you married me?"

"No," said the man.

"But I am a failure. You ought to be sorry. Why aren't you sorry?"

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

Source of His Supply.

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

Revolution in China.

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

Scotsmen Wanted.

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

La Belle Sauvage.

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

Misfortune by Contraries.

"That fellow is at a standstill."

"How did he come so?"

"Because he's too fast."

TRICK THE FOOLISH

SCHEMES OF PREMIUM MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

STUFF IS OF LITTLE VALUE

Cheapest Kind of Goods Handled by These Concerns, and They Are Sold at the Highest Market Prices.

There are dozens of premium-giving mail order houses operating in different cities of the country. These houses reach out for trade in all parts of the country, and do not overlook the largest cities. They gain for their aids and their agents men, women and children, wives of lawyers, merchants, church workers and any class that they can. Some of them make a business catering to the Epworth Leagues, the Sunday schools, the churches, and have plans by which the people are humbugged and loaded down with inferior goods, and the League, the Sunday school or the church gets a little cheap furniture, some dinky-dinky thing almost worthless for all the trouble gone to.

These premium concerns that put out baking powder, cheap coffees, groceries of every kind and description, generally put out the cheapest kinds of stuff. Recently samples of the goods that have been received from them have been sent to the chemists of the pure food departments in a number of cites, and universally the goods were found to be of the rankest kind. The coffee the cheapest Santos, and doctored up with roasted cereals and chickory; the baking powders were an abomination of cheap acids and other materials; the extracts were wholly synthetic, produced from coal-tar products, and so adulteration was carried to the extreme. These goods were sold at the highest prices and were of such class that no respectable grocer in any city or hamlet would have them in his stock. These are the classes that the good women, perhaps well-meaning, but not up to snuff, palm off upon their neighbors when they become the secretary of "the club," and the kind of dope they innocently give to their husbands and children, and when the little ones become sickened by partaking of the stuff, the dear little woman gladly pays some doctor four times the amount the abominable goods cost.

There will be something dropping pretty quick among a certain class of these big "companies." Their business is of the fraudulent kind and there is a likelihood that at no distant period the government officers will secure such evidence as will put many of the concerns out of business.

Catalogue Houses Busy.

Thousands of dollars are being spent with the big catalogue houses of the east by the residents of the small towns in southern Utah, according to reports brought to Salt Lake by Orson Hewlett, president of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association, and Lorenzo Jenkins, secretary and manager of the Retail Merchants' association of the state.

Messrs. Hewlett and Jenkins spent nearly a week in Sanpete county and vicinity, calling merchants and farmers together to urge greater patronage of home industries. Ephraim, Moroni, Fairview, Spring City, Mount Pleasant, Fountain Green, Manti and Chester were visited and in each place the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by merchants over the campaign recently inaugurated by commercial bodies of the state for a more extensive patronage of home industries.

Meetings were called and ways and means discussed by which the practice of patronizing the mail order houses can be done away with. This practice has reached alarming proportions in the southern part of the state, according to Messrs. Hewlett and Jenkins. One small town alone last month received goods to the value of $1,200 from a big eastern mail order concern.—Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

Lava Put to Good Use.

Residents of the district round Vesuvius have put to practical use the lava which has flowed from the volcano in the past and recent eruptions. Naples and its vicinity appear to be a world of lava. The streets are paved with it. There are lava staircases and statues, drinking troughs, bric-a-brac and even jewelry. The guides make a profit out of it by pressing coins or other objects on partially cooled fragments and selling these to visitors. On the ashy sides of the mountain there is enough lava to build a large city. In appearance it resembles a shoreless frozen sea of dull black that shimmers strangely purple in some lights.

Calls for Energetic Action.

There is but one way for the country merchant to combat mail order evil and that is to organize and systematically fight and the battle must be carried on energetically if it is to win. This has been done in some sections of the country and can be done in others. Where a few years since the larger portion of the people have spent the major portion of their earnings with the mail order houses, today they do their purchasing at home, but this has only been accomplished by hard work by a thoroughly organized body.—New Iberia Enterprise-Leader.

Broke Statue in Spite.

Mr. Kitamura Naojira, sculptor of the marble statue of a female, priced at 13,000 yen, which is exhibited in the Fine Arts building of the Tokio exposition, proceeded to the exposition on June 11, at 7 a. m., and deliberately knocked down the statue and destroyed the head and arms with an iron hammer, which he had originally used in carving the figure. The reason for this violent proceeding is that he considered that the commissioners of the Tokio exposition had shown bias in their awards, and were prone to confine their testimonials to artists of their own clique.—Japan Advertiser.

MUST BUILD UP BUSINESS.

Country Merchant Can Use the Local Press to Advantage.

The sentiment exhibited in the numerous articles now printed in country newspapers for the purpose of inducing people to trade at home instead of sending their money to mail order houses is good and noble, but we doubt if it appeals to the multitude who patronize these mail order houses.

The best way in which the merchants in the towns and smaller cities can fight the mail order houses is to advertise. They know most of their patrons personally, can show them the goods before they buy them, have many other advantages over the mail order houses and in almost every instance can sell just as cheap, if not cheaper.

If the home merchant lacks foresight and is too penurious to properly advertise his goods, why should the publisher exert himself to keep the trade at home for him? If solicitations on the part of the publisher fail to educate the merchant to the fact that he must advertise if he wants to keep up with the procession, then nothing is left to the merchant but to learn in the school of experience, and if the teachings of that renowned school are of no effect on him, then there is no place for him and eventually his place in the commercial world will be taken up by some more enterprising competitor.—Buckeye Informer.

Catch-Penny Schemes.

Those who make a habit of answering advertisements in the cheap mail order papers are sure to bite at the "bait" held out to them sooner or later. One of the common grafts is advertising for men to "distribute circulars" and offering from three dollars to five dollars a day for the services. These concerns generally charge a fee of from two dollars to five dollars for "registering," and in return send a number of printed blanks and names of companies who want advertising matter circulated. After some dollars' worth of postage stamps is wasted in writing to the names supplied, the person anxious for a job concludes that he is out of pocket.

A common form of fraud is the advertising for men to become detectives. There are few of these rank humbugs doing business, and in a way so shrewdly devised that the authorities cannot deny them the use of the mails. In a few cases fraud orders have been issued against them, but a change was quickly made to another city, and the same old graft put in operation. In these cases a fee is charged for commission and badge and instructions. The bit of nickeled brass sent out as a badge is familiar in nearly every police court as a source of trouble for green young men who think that its possession gives them official authority.

Business men should be on the lookout for a new game which has been played in a number of parts of the country of late. A stranger enters a store, buys a small bill of goods, not exceeding ten or fifteen dollars, says that he will call for them later, and gives a check for $50 or more on a bank, receiving no change in return. He remains away for a few days, then calls for the goods. He is told that the check is no good. After roundly "cussing" the bank he pays for the goods, takes the check and goes. In a few days more the check comes to the merchant, paid at the bank, because it had the merchant's endorsement on it. This was the end to be obtained. Be on the lookout for this game

Fake Spices Sold to Public.

It has been found that more than 80 per cent. of the groceries sold by traveling agents who sell direct to consumers are of the adulterated classes. Examinations made of coffees sold by such concerns proved that there was 50 per cent. adulteration. The cheapest kind of Santos is used for a base, and with this ground cocoanut shells, burnt corn and chicory are combined. Such concoctions are dangerous, and a rank imposition upon the people. The spices that are sold by many of the alleged pure food concerns that have agents working among the people in small towns are dangerous to health. Many classes consist of ground bark, nut shells and other materials and flavored with artificial flavors that are coal tar products. It is unsafe to buy from the concerns that gain their business through canvassers, or who do an exclusive mail order business.

Nuisance in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg is troubled with the iron ore dust nuisance as well as with smoke, and the former is proving the harder to eradicate. Members of certain residential districts brought action against one company owning furnaces valued at $5,000,000 in 1904. Since that time the company has spent $500,000 in the effort to prevent the emission of the dust and has been unsuccessful. The Pennsylvania supreme court has decided that the owners of the mills must cease to operate if they cannot abate the nuisance. Capital amounting to nearly $100,000,000 is affected by the decree.—Springfield Republican.

Scheme for Health Restoring.

In the large German towns, and also those of German Switzerland, visitors will be struck with the frequent recurrence of the words "Licht-Luftbad Anstalt," advertised on buildings. Investigation will show that the building on which this sign is placed is surrounded by a high fence, inside of which numbers of men and women will be found disporting themselves in the open air. These people are clothed sufficiently, but the clothing they wear is light to a degree, and it admits all of the air and sun possible. These air baths are a new scheme to restore health by returning to nature.

Dogs in Paris.

In Paris dogs are treated as well as human beings are. They wear automobile togs when they go motoring, they have a hospital, and they even have a good-sized cemetery, with monuments and headstones and inscriptions and mortuary wreaths.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 194 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

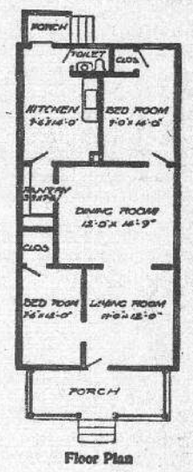
All the essentials of a home are embodied in this little cottage. "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home" applies with especial force to a neat little cottage that is built for comfort and surrounded by well-kept grounds. A cottage house well kept looks a great deal better and it generally contains a great deal more comfort than a larger house that is in a measure neglected.

In building a small house it is customary with some builders to slight the work in certain directions, because it is only a cheap affair, anyhow, but this is a mistake. It does not pay, for instance, to use outside doors that are less than one and three-quarter inches in thickness. You can put on cheaper ones and dress them up so they look all right for awhile, but after a time the panels split and the doors warp until it is an aggravation to open or shut one. Then repairs are necessary and you put more expense on the job than would be necessary to do it right in the first place.

If you are building a house to sell, sometimes you can skin it in places and get out from under, but it is a poor way to do business. If you want to drink from a sieve you must drink quick. Sometimes a house built for sale don't sell right away. If it is well built it may be rented to advantage until a purchaser comes along, but you must not rent a poorly built house unless you are looking for trouble.

The cheapest way to build a house is to put up a box like this and put a straight roof over it. It makes all straight work, stock sizes of everything work in without waste, and cheap labor may be used to advantage in putting it together. Everything for the house may be purchased, ready to go together, at the building supply dealers'.

Years ago it was considered necessary to put up some fancy design in order to have it look right when finished, but this was a mistake. Nothing looks better than a plain house if the proportions are right. Of course you must have a relief of some kind. In this case you get it in the veranda,



Floor Plan

which reaches clear across the front. It is not a large veranda and not expensive, but it makes a finish for the front of the little house and it provides a very comfortable open-air sitting-room in summer and it is a protection from snow and other storms in winter. The money that this veranda costs is money well spent. No matter how cheap the house, you don't want the front door to look bare and unprotected, and you can't protect it in any other way quite so well as by building a solid looking, comfortable veranda.

In size, the plan is 20 by 40 feet and in this space the architect has planned and laid out five rooms, large enough to hold the necessary furniture. To save expense in the cost the house is set on cedar posts instead of having a cellar. This is done because there are men who can afford to build a cottage house costing $1,200 or $1,400 when it would be impossible for them to raise money for a house costing $2,000. It is better to build in this way than a cellar under the house than to keep on paying rent year with the expectation of just as you want to in years' time, because the years slip away quickly and in no better position than you are now.

A little determination was in making a start for a home. Of course, a little money is necessary, but the amount paid out for rent each month would soon pay for a $1,200 cottage and leave the owner in position to go ahead on something larger if he needs it. Sometimes people get so attached to a little home that is comfortable and convenient that they are in no hurry to leave it. My advice has always been to make a start and make it modest enough so you are not embarrassed to make your payments, and I believe it is a great deal better to go a good deal too slow than to go a little bit too fast.

I like to see good houses, and when a person can afford it I like to see them living in an expensive house, but I don't like to see young fellows start in with a property a good deal larger and more expensive than they need when they haven't the means to pay for it, because I know it means many months and years of hard work and a good many nights of worry, all of which may be avoided by making the proper start. A little house may be buried in vines partially hidden by shade trees and beautified by a yard full of flowers until the house is forgotten and the cozy home only is remembered.

AROUSED FEARS OF FARMER.

Thought He Was a Member of the Standard Oil Company.

They told me of a farmer two miles away from the Connecticut farmhouse where I was stopping who had a cider mill and was making a few barrels of the sweet, and one day I took a walk over to the place. The farmer had made only two barrels of cider and was through grinding. I asked him about the apple crop, the price of cider, and so on, but found him disinclined to talk. In fact, it was plain that he distrusted me. I told him how I used to walk five miles to a cider mill in my boyhood days, and did my best to chew cider, but the most that I could get out of him was that he intended to sell one barrel and keep the other for himself. He was evidently much relieved when I took my departure, and I could not make him out at all. Two days later I ran across him in the village, just as he was unloading one of the barrels at a grocery. He tried to dodge me, but I hailed him, and he came forward and said:

"I couldn't get but three dollars for it."

"But that's a fair price, isn't it?"

"It's tolerably fair, and I hope you are not going to freeze me out."

"I don't exactly understand you," I said.

"Why, hain't you from the Standard Oil company?"

"Of course not."

"And you hain't run cider up to five dollars a barrel and threatened to freeze out any one that sold it for less?"

"My friend, you are away off."

"Honest Injun?"

"I have nothing whatever to do with the corporation you name."

"Gee-whizz! but I took you for the boss of it himself, and I've been shaking in my boots ever since you showed your nose in the mill!"—N. Y. Times.

HAIRPINS AND THEIR USES.

Many Popular Services Performed by Little Instrument.

It is recorded that Zola, on being asked what impressed him most when in England, replied: "The sight of so many hairpins strewn along the paths." He probably, with most people, did not realize to what varied and serviceable uses this little article is put. It is an excellent substitute for a paper cutter; it will pierce a cigar or clean a pipe; as a buttonhook it is for boots or gloves [illegible] extremities [illegible] pick [illegible] wh[illegible]