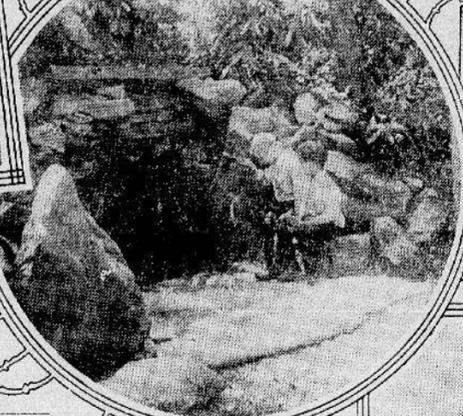


PUBLIC GARDENS for the PEOPLE

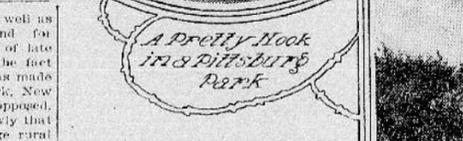
By Katherine L. Smith



Lake and Drive in Druid Hill Park Baltimore



A California Beauty Spot



A Pretty Hook in Pittsburg Park



Washington Monument Central Park Richmond Va



A Park Scene in Minneapolis, Minn.

IT IS little wonder that people in crowded districts, shut in by brick and mortar, deprived of flowers, with none of the privileges of country life, should thirst for substitutes, for woods and fields and the glimpses of rural landscapes that parks afford. Parks for cities are a demand born of necessity. The health and happiness of the public demand that open spaces should be provided for public use. President Roosevelt was the first to suggest that solutions of municipal problems might be obtained through congress having direct control of the city government at Washington and making it a model municipality. If this were feasible one of the first movements would be toward the establishment of a park system, for open places and public playgrounds are necessary for the development of wholesome citizenship.

Though the park movement has grown wonderfully in the past few years, so that approximately there are being spent annually in the towns and cities of the United States \$1,000,000 for park improvement and maintenance, and 75,000 acres of land, apart from the United States government reservations, have been dedicated to public use, most of the large parks have been located on the outskirts of the city, away from the crowded districts which need them. This has arisen from the failure of those who lay out cities to set aside land for public use, from the desire to obtain land at reasonable cost and from the fact that much of the land has been acquired by gift.

If the city fathers, in planning a town, would more often consider the desirability of parks, the question of location would be settled while land is cheap and many breathing places could be located in the business portion of the city. When a city is built the problem has to be solved in the best way, expense, location and available land being taken into consideration.

The park idea is the result of a gradual growth of taste, and civic pride for open spaces are a delight in

the educated and well-to-do as well as to the poor. That the demand for beauty in cities has increased of late years may be gathered from the fact that when, in 1853, an effort was made to secure land for Central park, New York, it was most bitterly opposed, and the movement grew so slowly that in 1858 there were only 20 large rural parks in the United States. Today the whole attitude has changed. One firm of landscape artists alone direct park work in nearly 50 cities at an expenditure of \$50,000,000, positive proof, if one were needed, that parks and public open places in a town are now demanded as a necessity.

The chief difficulty in the older cities lies in obtaining good locations, for aside from expense, sanitation and art are to be taken into account. The small, new village can overcome obstacles by planning when lots are laid out. Other places are attempting to provide breathing places by choosing sites on the outskirts and connecting them by boulevards, thus creating a chain system, which, in some cases, encloses the town. This is also solution of the park question. Others are a large number of small, scattered spaces, about a quarter of a mile square or a smaller number of large parks. The first system has been adopted by Chicago and Boston.

Many other cities, New York in particular, are considering the advisability of adopting, as in Paris, little spaces in the central part of the city, on the theory that these numerous, small areas draw many people to the French city in search of a pleasant abode.

New York is also starting to connect some of her 164 parks by a series of boulevards which will join the different park areas into one long whole. This was done in the case of several parks and parkways, and the effect has added much to the viewpoint of

the city's beauty. The Palisade park, intended to preserve the famous palisades of the Hudson, will form a portion of a greater New York system, which will not only serve the purpose of beauty, but will broaden the feeling of personal interest in the outdoor possibilities and serve as an incentive for requests for park grounds.

Interesting as these New York park plans are, Boston may be called the most striking exemplar of the outer park system, for this place has one of the most conspicuous park organizations in the United States. If not in the world, in 1832 the metropolitan park commission was organized with the idea of buying Boston and all the surrounding towns of the large metropolitan outskirts into one continuous park chain. Since then the metropolitan park commission has collected about 40 municipal corporations and expended \$1,500,000, three-fifths of which went for land. It has 75 miles of parkway which serves as a connecting link. With the park holdings of Boston and other towns in the metropolitan district there are about 16,000 acres of parks. Its seashore recreation aggregates eight miles of ocean front. It has three river valleys and two highlands. The whole system is complete in districts as well as a whole and continuous work. What was at first considered an Utopian dream, the making of forest, lake, river, stream and meadows into one chain, is now one of the most beautiful park systems.

In Chicago, somewhat of the same idea has been adopted, with success, and seven large parks, three on the lake front and others in different quarters of the city, are connected by broad boulevards or drives, containing here and there magnificent detached dwellings. The whole, the wide park-

ways and handsome boulevards, make a beautiful center of drive. Chicago is placing new parks, each to contain a building where physical and mental recreation can be had for nothing or assembly halls, and for the enjoyment of the people. Kansas City and Minneapolis have a system based on the chain principle, and many miles of completed parkways and an ample park acreage has helped to make these cities beautiful. Other cities, among them Louisville, Portland and Seattle, are planning extensive links.

Cleveland has not only become inspired with the idea of connecting one lake shore park with another, thus encircling the city, but is working on a court of honor, a group plan which will compose a public library, chamber of commerce, city hall, postoffice and a court house, all overlooking the PEACER-TWO beautiful lake front. The whole, with mail and esplanades ought to form an approach to a modern city. It is fortunate that a few American cities are fortunate in possessing this. It is a change from the early years of park improvement when Central park in New York and Fairmount park in Philadelphia were the only ones considered worthy of notice.

Parks, like public libraries and art museums, ought to be the result of high ideals and should meet the needs of the public. Sometimes this is attained by such organizations as one

in Philadelphia, which, founded 40 years ago, is composed of men, women and children who contribute to a fund from which to purchase art for the adornment of the park. At other times it is attained by the philanthropy of individuals. The citizens of St. Louis have cause to be thankful for Tower Grove park and Shaw's gardens, the gift of a citizen who not only provided parks with complete maintenance for their support, but with statues, botanical gardens and a school of botany.

Two factors are now entering into the choice of a site for city parks: the elevation of the land and the desire to make use of a waterfront. These are two phases of natural scenery that suggest nature working in a generous and spontaneous manner. They are equally desirable whether in an outer system or in a public open space near the center of the town. These features are often hard to obtain, but whatever the selection it is desirable when a city grows and the surrounding country becomes more and more remote to have open spaces scattered through the town. These may take the place of an outer chain system in small places that are not connected with the outlying towns. The size of the town and the financial condition must always be taken into account for the cost of maintenance must be met annually. An outer waste land which, if uncared

for would become an eyesore, forms a location for a picturesque park, and the spot becomes a beauty instead of a menace to public health. In other cases the landscape artist can advise what is the best method of treatment, whether to use artificial adornment, to employ trees and shrubs, and how to frame the picture. The modern method is to reserve formalism for small areas or to protect some place of historic or local interest and to depend on natural features for large tracts, and many a monotonous level surface has been changed by border plants and fringes of trees and shrubs. In some locations a playground may be demanded with accommodations for athletic and field sports. The park on Harriet Island, St. Paul, contains all these, and is furnished with elaborate and practical bathhouses. Scranton, Pa., has a park with a commodious kitchen for the use of picnickers, as well as many summer shelter tents. Playgrounds in parks are always a demand. A park may be more beautiful if people are expected to walk in defined districts, but it will not be as useful and enjoyable as the one where a part is given to the playground and the people. If persons are allowed to roam at will over the grass, the green may die, but every park should contain an area where the enjoyment of the people, young and old, is the first consideration. The necessity of cultivated fresh air and the advisability of zoological and botanical gardens are also factors to be considered.

Our cities do not lack illustrations of fine treatment of parks, and the number in process of establishment bespeaks an added value to real estate and a soothing influence to the weary body. The spread of the movement shows that the entire nation is ready to extend park development from the esthetic, business and hygienic point of view. Whether the outer chain system or the embellishment of inner sections is attempted must depend on the size of the city and the use to which the parks will be put. Though we are woefully behind Europe in our civic art, our cities have in some instances better park systems. It is true that the large suburban parks of Paris are near enough to the city to be thronged on holidays, but they were really royal preserves. Windsor park, in London, though a large one, is also a royal domain and somewhat hard of access. Much of the beauty in foreign cities lies in the wide streets rather than in the parks.

In any mental picture of a beautiful city there is no doubt but parks take the first place, but they are useless

unless they can be reached by the people and are convenient for the poor. Many of the elegant parkways, form magnificent carriage drives, but are of little good to the man who, with difficulty pays street car fare. If any system of parks, chain or otherwise, is to be of benefit, it must be accessible and become an integral part of a city's throbbing life. Sky, fresh air, trees, shrubs, flowers—these are the possession of the people by birthright. Parks must provide these and become a necessary as well as an esthetic phase of the many urban blessings.

CARE OF FALSE HAIR.

Every woman realizes that her own hair should be cared for, but few know that false hair needs attending to if it is to last. In the first place it should be kept as free from dust and dirt as one's own hair. To accomplish this it should be brushed every night. When not in use false hair should never be left exposed to the sun and air, else its dressing will be absorbed by these elements. Puffs and switches may be cleaned by rubbing combs through them and then dusting out the comb with a stiff-bristled brush. A little oil applied to the false piece several times a year will do much to make them retain their luster, but care must be exercised not to use too much oil. The oil must be rubbed in with the palms of the hand and evenly distributed over the entire switch. Care must be taken to avoid even the slightest appearance of grease on the switch after the application is finished.

No Need of Suffering From Rheumatism.

It is a mistake to allow anyone to suffer from rheumatism, as the pain can always be relieved, and in most cases a cure effected by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes sleep and rest possible. Even in cases of long standing this liniment should be used on account of the relief which it affords. Do not be discouraged until you have given it a trial. For sale by all druggists.

HOME-MADE ELASTIC BELTS.

Very little expense is incurred in the making of belts. A pair of gentlemen's suspenders can be purchased. The pattern to be designed and colored preferred, and from these you can make a belt resembling one of the most expensive.

S.S.S. CURES BLOOD POISON

Removing the symptoms is not all that is necessary to cure Contagious Blood Poison. The virulent germs which produce these outward manifestations must be completely driven from the blood before a real cure can be effected. The least taint left in the circulation will, sooner or later, cause a fresh outbreak of the trouble, with all the hideous symptoms of ulcerated mouth and throat, copper colored splotches, falling hair, sores and ulcers, etc.

Contagious Blood Poison is the most treacherous of all diseases. It has its victims in its power almost before they realize its presence, because its first symptom is usually a little sore or pimple so insignificant that it does not excite suspicion. But the insidious poison is at work on the blood and in a short while the patient finds he is more or less affected from head to foot.

Contagious Blood Poison is too dangerous to trifle with. No time should be lost in ridding the blood of this destructive poison, and in no disease is it more important to have the proper remedy. Medicines which merely check the symptoms for a time and leave the real cause smoldering in the system have brought misery and disappointment to thousands. Faithfully the sufferers took such treatment, usually of mineral nature, and when all symptoms had disappeared and the treatment was left off, found the virus had only been shut up in the system awaiting a favorable opportunity to return, with every symptom intensified.

S. S. S. cures Contagious Blood Poison and cures it permanently. It goes down into the blood and removes every particle of the poison, makes the circulation pure and healthy, and does not leave the slightest trace of the disease for future outbreaks. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, all of which are healing and cleansing in their nature. It does not contain a particle of mineral in any form to injure the delicate parts of the system. S. S. S. will also drive out any lingering remains of mineral poison that may be in the blood from the former treatment. If you are suffering with Contagious Blood Poison S. S. S. will cure you, because it will purify your blood. Home treatment book and any medical advice free to all who write.

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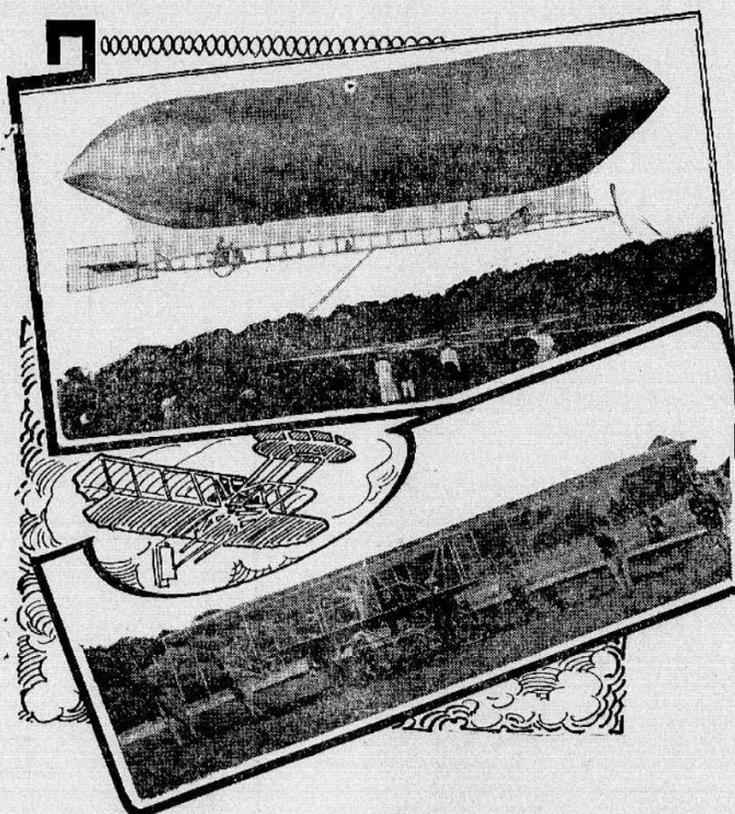
CURED SOUND AND WELL.
Dear Sirs—I didn't find out that I had contracted Contagious Blood Poison until I had made considerable headway, and fortunately for me the friend that I first consulted had had some experience with the disease, and advised me to take S. S. S. I didn't feel with any doctors, but began at once the use of your medicine, taking it as directed. My friend told me to stick to it, and that was what I did and got along splendidly from the very first, and my recovery was a matter of a few days. I feel as well and as strong as ever. When I began S. S. S. my face was so full of sores and eruptions that I could not shave, and now there is not a blotch or pimple on my body. There is nothing in the world that can beat S. S. S. for Blood Poison, and I always recommend it for such cases. A friend of mine is taking it now, and is getting along nicely.
WALTER WEBER,
20 Oakley St., Evansville, Ind.

COVERED WITH SORES.
I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow pale and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.
H. L. MEYERS,
55 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J.

THE USUAL SYMPTOMS.
Having used S. S. S. quite extensively, I am in position to know its virtues. As the result of a serious blood disorder my blood became poisoned and I suffered severely with rheumatism and other symptoms not necessary to mention. A friend told me he had been cured of my trouble by S. S. S., and upon his recommendation I began its use. After using it for some time my blood was thoroughly cleansed of all poisons and made pure and strong again.

I wish also to speak of its tonic properties. It built up my general health, but more importantly, gave me increased strength, and I felt better in every way. I am a great believer in S. S. S., and with pleasure recommend it to all who need a good blood medicine.
ROBERT M. ZWITZIG,
370 Chestnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.

MILITARY TESTS OF AIRSHIPS



Dirigible No. 1 at top, which has just been purchased from Captain Baldwin by the government. Wright brothers' monoplane below.

Fort Myer, June 23.—Preparations are actively in progress here for the trials of the various air crafts which are to be exhibited and tested during the month of June. The aeroplanes invented by A. M. Herring, for which the war department has contracted for \$20,000, is proving a great success

in its preliminary flights. The Wright brothers' aeroplanes is to be delivered on or before June 28, before which time satisfactory tests have to be made. The contract price of the latter is \$25,000. The test of the Wright brothers' aeroplanes, it is thought, can be easily compared with, for they have duplicated the test many times abroad,

so that the sole is practically a foregone conclusion. As soon as the two aeroplanes have been proven satisfactory and accepted by the government, the inventors will begin the task of teaching Lieutenant Lahn and Lieutenant Fricke of the signal corps how to operate these aerial crafts. These two officers, Uncle Sam's foremost ex-

ports in military aeronautics, will, in turn, teach their brother officers. Meanwhile experiments continue here and at the other balloon station at Fort Omaha, Neb. The work at both points is embracing flights in the new dirigible No. 1, purchased from Captain Baldwin a few months ago, and excursions in free balloons of the ordinary spherical type. One of the main objects is to familiarize the enlisted men of the balloon corps with the inflation and handling of gas bags of all kinds.

It is most unfortunate that through the lack of confidence on the part of government officials in the ability of the Wright brothers this remarkable invention, with its exclusive rights, has gone to another government. Even if the United States purchases one of the airships it will not have the use of the Wright brothers' patents or other airships from this source. Germany has secured these. Thus the two Dayton "cranks" who, in the generosity of their American citizenship, offered the exclusive rights, ownership and future developments of their airship to the United States government a few years ago, were forced to go abroad for foreign courts and the United States lost the opportunity of placing itself years in advance of any other nation in the world in aerial navigation.

This is not by any means the first valuable invention to be brought out by American genius only to be lost to the American government. The Hotchkiss gun, Hiram Maxim, now Sir Hiram, and his wonderful Maxim gun were driven to England from this country. When Maxim offered the United States his rapid firing gun he was scoffed at and ignored. No one would take up his idea seriously, although the Maine Yankee was known to be an inventor of remarkable ability. The Holland submarine is another case in which American invention has gone to a foreign power.

The dirigible No. 1, now owned by the government, is propelled by a 20-horsepower motor, and has a bag of 30,000 cubic feet. It is 56 feet long and capable of carrying considerable weight in addition to the two operators.

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If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment. I will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P., South Bend, Ind.