

BOSTON FILLED WITH VETERANS

Twenty-Five Thousand of the Swiftly Diminishing Band Meet in Annual Reunion.

THROUGH WITNESSES PROCESSION

Three Hours Required for Old Warriors to Pass a Given Point--Some Fall Out.

Boston, Aug. 16. — Today dawned clear and fairly cool for the great parade of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in honor of the occasion the day was generally observed as a holiday by all classes of business. During the night many trains came in with posts and delegations, and early in the day when the crowded specials from points within 100 miles of Boston began to arrive, traffic at both the big terminals became choked. The people jammed the train sheds and then, spreading out, began to fill the sidewalk space along the line of march. There was a prospect of warmer weather conditions, but the clear skies and bright sunshine cheered alike the hearts of veterans and spectators.

Early in the forenoon arrived the last division of the invading Grand Army. At 10 o'clock, the hour set for the parade to move, 25,000 men were in line. Along the line of march at every available point viewing stands had been built, and these began to fill early. Arrangements had been made for veterans who were physically unable to engage in the parade, or who did not care to do so, to view the procession from a stand in Winthrop square. During the night the final decorative touches were placed and today the center of the city was one mammoth display of flags, bunting and streamers of red, white and blue.

In the formation of the parade Edward H. Kinsley post of Boston was given the post of honor, that of escort to General John C. Black, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Charles N. McConnell was chief of staff.

Forty-two states and two territories were represented in the column, besides the Potomac division, made up of the old guards of Washington, D. C. Each state comprised a division with the exception of Massachusetts, which had two divisions, there being 135 posts in line from this state. New England posts numbered about 7,000 men. New York had two battalions. California was represented by two posts and Oregon by one. It was estimated that the column would require about three hours to pass one point.

The parade moved from Arlington street to Beacon street, up Beacon Hill, past the state house, where it was reviewed by Governor Bates and the state officials. At the city hall the parade was reviewed by Mayor Collins and the city council. At the junction of Temple Place and Tremont street the veterans met the most spectacular and picturesque feature of the entire route in the form of a "living flag," composed of 2,000 school children. Alternating ranks of girls wearing red and white dresses represented the stripes, while a square of blue-gowned ones formed a field in which 45, carrying white stars, were placed in a way to give the effect of resting on the base of azure. As the line passed the children sang patriotic hymns.

Along Tremont street to Boylston street, where one continuous stand had been erected on the Common, 15,000 people viewed the parade, for the most part delegates to the Grand Army of the Republic and affiliated organizations and their friends. The applause for the soldiers, which had been spontaneous and loud along the line of march, became a tempest as the veterans moved past the continuous mass of people. At Boylston street, near Park square, Commander-in-Chief Black left his place at the head of the procession and from a stand nearby reviewed the line.

MIMIC WAR IS GOOD.

Reproduction of Battle One of Best Thing at the Fair.

"The management of the St. Louis fair expect a large attendance from this section when the weather gets cooler," said H. C. Eggleston, the St. Louis traveling man, who makes Montana his headquarters and who has just returned from spending two weeks at the fair.

"I put in two weeks, but did not see anywhere near all," continued Mr. Eggleston. "It would take four months to do justice to it. It is a great exposition and no mistake, probably the greatest we will ever see. The most interesting thing there to my notion is the Boer war. In a

great amphitheater erected on the fair grounds, which is capable of seating 25,000 people, two performances are given daily, in the afternoon and evening, to tremendous crowds. It is an exhibition of what war is that just now proves a drawing card. There is a regiment or more of Boers, men who faced English bullets in the late South African war not a few of whom are the heroes of that struggle. They have cavalry, infantry and artillery and they do some shooting, firing as heavy as eight-inch guns. It is very realistic and holds the audience spell-bound.

"The horses are well trained. They dash along, their riders falling off as though wounded. Sometimes the animals lie down to escape the supposed fire. After a battle the field is strewn with bodies. Red Cross ambulances hurry on the scene with nurses, surgeons and attendants. They pick up the wounded and hurry them to the hospital while the supposed dead are carried away. It must cost a great deal to reproduce this entertainment as there is a regular army of men and heroes.

"I saw some Montana people at St. Louis but it is expected the bulk of the visitors from this section will attend the fair during September, October and November."

How the Mussel Travels.

Of all the absurd forms of locomotion practiced by the creatures of the deep the most preposterous is that of the mussel. Squids will startle you by darting backward, crabs hustle off sideways at a lively gait, but nothing save the dull brain of "some kind of clam critter," pondering over the transportation problem in those remote epochs when time was no object, could have evolved so slow and cumbersome a method.

You may often see mussels climb up the pile of a wharf toward the high water mark. Notice the black threads attached to the clam. They do the business. The mussel shoots out a spray of gelatinous stuff in the direction he wants to go and this hardens into those black threads. He lets go the old ones and climbs up by the new. You can trace his progress up the pile by the bunches of old threads, which he leaves behind at intervals. It has never been figured out whether he could go a mile in less than a year, but it would be safe to back the mussel in the animals' "slow race."—Country Life in America.

French and English.

The celebrated Mrs. Tichonnesse undertook to construct a French dictionary to construct a French, yet no Frenchman should be able to read it, while an illiterate Englishman should decipher it with ease, and wrote the following:

"Pre, dire sistre, comme & se us, & passe the de here if yeux canne, & chat tu mi dame; dine here, & yeux mai go to the faire if yeux please; yeux mai have fische, mutin, pore, buter, foule, hair, fruit, pigeon, olives, sallette for ure dinner, & excellent te, cafe, port vin, & liqueurs; & tel ure bette & polli tu comme; He go tu the faire & visite the baron. But if yeux dont comme to us, He go tu ure house & se oncle, & se house he does; for mi dame ses he beant il. But doux comme, mi dire; yeux canne li here, yeux nos—if yeux louve musique, yeux mai have the harp, lutte, or viol here. Adieu, mi dire sistre."—London Globe.

The Real Unicorn.

Early in the last century the unicorn of ancient myth came within the realm of scientific knowledge in the form of the white rhinoceros, the largest, next to the elephant, of modern quadrupeds. For long years the unicorn's only known habitat was on a coat of arms. Ancient writers who had told of it were discredited until a one horned rhinoceros, found by Marco Polo in Sumatra, received this name. And early in the last century Burchell also discovered in South Africa, between the Orange and Zambesi rivers, the huge white pachyderm. It had, in truth, two horns, but one was so small as to be scarcely perceptible, while the other, tufted with bristles at the base, was so many as four feet long, curved and tapering to a hard, sharp point.

It Is Good to Laugh.

Health, an English publication, says: "It is good to laugh. There is probably not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the body that does not feel some wavellet from the great convulsion produced by hearty laughter shaking the central man. The blood moves more rapidly. Probably its chemical, electric or vital condition is distinctly modified. It conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing from what it does at other times. The time may come when physicians shall prescribe to a torpid patient so many peals of laughter to be undergone at such and such a time."

Easy Stairs.

The very acme of ease is reached in stairs that have treads twelve to fifteen inches broad and risers five to seven inches high. The run or distance in most houses is too short to allow of this, but they should come as near it as the architect of the house will permit. It is so easy to climb such stairs that one hardly is aware of any effort. Numbers of incurably broken down women owe their bad health to the steep stairs which they have been obliged to climb daily.

WE DON'T Claim Everything

But we do claim to sell better goods for less money than any other house in Central Montana. Now don't take our word for it—we want you to come in and be convinced.

PANTS

PANTS

PANTS

We've a hundred pair of MEN'S PANTS in plains, checks and stripes in latest styles, just received. They are the \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 kind, but while they last (which won't be long) take your choice at only

\$2.50

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Have you ever paid a visit to our Carpet Department, or didn't you know we had one? If you have never been through it, it's worth your while to allow one of our obliging salesmen to show you through. We have

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE

of Ingrains, Brussels, Matting, Linoleums and Oil Cloths in Central Montana. Come in and tell us what you want; we have it, and the price will fit your pocket, too. Our limited space will not permit giving detailed prices, but we'll make you this offer: For the next 30 days we will make and lay and furnish the carpet paper *Free of Charge* with every carpet sold from this busy department. Now, just come in and let us show you the goods and prices, then if you have not the floor to put the carpet on you'll borrow your neighbor's, for you cannot possibly afford to let this chance slip.

JUST RECEIVED

Most complete line of shirts ever shown in Fergus county. When we began to receive them we thought the factory was moving in, there were so many. We were wrong, but the way the shirts are going we'll have to get the factory soon.

White shirts, fancy shirts, checked and striped, and from \$1.00 up.

See Them in Our Windows

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Trimmed Hats 50c to \$5.00. Entire Stock Must be Cleared to make room for fall stock which will arrive soon.

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A Pioneer Patentee.

It is rather remarkable that the first patent taken out in America should have been secured by an Englishman. It was in the middle of the seventeenth century that an Englishman named Jenk secured a monopoly in America for the sale of a hand machine for extinguishing fires which he had invented in England some years previously, but did not test its practical working until he migrated to America. The monopoly only lasted for fourteen years, but Jenk made a very ample fortune out of his sales of the apparatus.—London Tatler.

A Costly Ton of Coal.

On Jan. 10, 1789, thirteen men brought a wagon with a ton of coal from Loughborough, in Leicestershire, to London as a present to the then Prince of Wales. When the coal was emptied into the cellar of the clerk of the cellars gave them 4 guineas, and as soon as the prince was informed of it his highness sent them 20 guineas and ordered them a pot of beer each man. They performed their journey, which is 111 miles, in eleven days and drew the coal all the way without any relief.—London Tit-Bits.

Infinitesimal Webs.

Mexico, the land of Montezuma, prickly pears, sand, volcanoes, etc., has many sub-tropical wonders both in vegetable and animal life. Among these latter is a species of spider so minute that its legs cannot be seen without a glass. This little arandela weaves a web so wonderfully minute that it takes 400 of them to equal a common hair in magnitude.

Keeping Score.

Mrs. Honeymoon (to husband, in railway train)—Do you love me? Old Party (confidentially from other seat to bridegroom)—She's asked you forty-seven times already. I get out here, but I'll leave the score with this gentleman by the window.

An Early Answer.

Mistress—Why don't you put off your letter writing until after breakfast? Maid—Please, ma'am, when me cousin wrote to me he said he wanted me to write him an answer as early as possible.

Euphony.

"Why did you ever name your daughter Clytemnestra?" "Oh, I dunno, except that my wife seemed to think it would go well with Sniggs."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Telephone Shocks.

She—Is it possible to receive a shock through the telephone? He—Sure. But the shock usually depends upon who is at the other end of the line.—Cincinnati

A Legal Puzzler.

Curious comments by a judge, even in the presence of the prisoner, though extremely rare, are not unprecedented. Mr. Justice Maule once addressed a phenomenon of innocence in a smock frock in the following words: "Prisoner at the bar, your counsel thinks you innocent; the counsel for the prosecution thinks you innocent; I think you innocent. But a jury of your own countrymen, in the exercise of such common sense as they possess, which does not seem to be much, have found you guilty, and it remains that I shall pass upon you the sentence of the law. That sentence is that you be kept in imprisonment for one day, and as that day was yesterday you may now go about your business."

The unfortunate rustic, rather scared, went about his business, but thought law was an uncommonly puzzling business.—London Tit-Bits.

The Yankee as Europe Knows Him.

"I was greatly amused," said a merchant who has lately made a visit abroad, "to notice how the term Yankee widens in application as one gets further away from the habitat of the real thing."

"I met a very intelligent hotel keeper at Berne, in Switzerland, and in the course of conversation he remarked that he had an extremely agreeable countryman of mine staying at his house the previous season."

"As you are both Yankees, you may by chance know him," he said.

"Where does he live?" I asked.

"In Buenos Ayres," replied the hotel keeper."—New York Press.

Willing, but Hampered.

Rich Caller (who is making the round of the tenement districts)—Well, I must go now. Is there anything I can do for you, my good woman?

The Other (of the submerged)—No, thank you, mem. Ye mustn't mind it, mem, if I don't return the call. I haven't any time to go slummin' meself.—Chicago Tribune.

Prompter.

Mrs. Prunes—When do you actors at the theater draw your pay?

Boarder—I am not an actor at the theater, madam. I'm prompter there.

Mrs. Prunes—Well, you'll have to be prompter here, too, or find another boarding house.—Kansas City Journal.

A Bungler.

Alice—Herbert says he is a self made man. Kitty—How he must suffer from remorse.—Harper's Bazar.

Always think before you speak. Before you write, think a long time.—Somerville Journal.

Prisons in Japan.

Prisons in Japan resemble large country houses with many outbuildings and do not, either in the solidity or details of their construction, wear a penitentiary aspect. The prisoners get food in proportion to their conduct and industry. Those who do not behave will get a cake of rice, which must last them seven days. For the deserving it is the ration for but four days, and they get with it also a little horse meat and potato or pea saues. The labor is compulsory, but not severe, and the prisoner gets part of his earnings, though it amounts to little. The discipline is military, and serving a term in prison does not impose an indelible stigma. Systematic efforts are made to improve the prisoners. All the youths under nineteen years pass two hours each day in school. Even when their term of sentence is over they cannot be released till a surety is found for their subsequent good behavior. Till this is provided they must remain in prison and may do so for indefinite periods.

Merry Divorce.

Recently a worthy couple of Zurich, who had been married for several years, decided to get a divorce, and no sooner had the court annulled their marriage than they proceeded to show their friends how rejoiced they were at the news. The two principals went arm in arm to a leading hotel, where they ordered a supper for several guests, and a few hours later a merry party assembled there and did not break up until after midnight.

Those present say that the gentleman who had just been freed from his wife and who, by the way, paid for the supper was wonderfully gallant to her during the entire evening, paying her more attention than any other woman, and that she, too, seemed just as happy as though she had just been married.

Quaint Story of Victor Hugo.

In the diary of Sir Mont Stuart Grant Duff the following story is told regarding Victor Hugo: An ardent admirer once said to Hugo: "The nation has never treated you quite properly; no street has been called after you; there ought to be a Rue Victor Hugo." "That will come, my children; that will come," said the master. Then another disciple took up the running and said: "A street! That indeed would be nothing; a whole quarter of the city should be called after you." "That will come, my children; that will come," said the master. Thereupon a third disciple joined in: "Paris should cease to be Paris, and be renamed City of Victor Hugo." "That will come, my children; that will come," said Hugo serenely.

Which Eye Is Stronger?

Here is a little test for your eyes that will soon show you which of them is the stronger. Place an object about two inches in diameter on a level with your eyes and move back from it about ten feet. Then point to it and take sight along the top of your pointing finger until the object and the tip of your finger are exactly in a line with the eye from which you are sighting. Next open the other eye and see if the object seems to have moved from the straight line. If it has not moved to one side apparently, the eye with which you first looked is the stronger, as the addition of the other's vision does not change the focus. If the object seems to have moved, it proves that the other eye is the stronger, the difference being measured by the distance that the object appears to have moved.

Try sighting with both eyes open first. Then look with first one eye and then the other and see how far out of line each makes the object appear. The one that is farthest out of line is the weaker eye.—Chicago Journal.

Bumps on the Head.

The lump raised by a blow on the head is due to the resistance offered by the hard skull and its close connection with the movable elastic scalp by many circumscribed bands of connective tissue.

The result of a blow, when the scalp is not cut, is the bruising and laceration of many of the small blood vessels or capillaries. Blood or its fluid constituent, serum, is poured into the meshes of the surrounding connective tissue, which is delicate, spongy, distensible and cellular, and the well known lump or bump is quickly formed. This cannot push inward at all and naturally takes the line of least resistance. Similar lumps may be formed on the shin in exactly the same way, for the shin bone also is covered only by skin and subcutaneous connective tissue.

The Largest Cities of Antiquity.

The greatest cities of ancient times were Babylon and Rome. The former is said to have had an area of 100 to 200 square miles. Its houses were three or four stories high, but palaces and gardens occupied much of the vast area, so that the population was not what these figures would seem to indicate. In fact, it is said by one historian that nine-tenths of this area was taken up by gardens and orchards. The total population of the city under Nebuchadnezzar and his son Evil Merodach is estimated at upward of 2,000,000. Rome reached its greatest size during the fourth century of our era, and its population was then about 2,500,000.