# Andrew Jackson As Myth and Man.

Some Views Concerning His Alleged Ignorance, with Biographical Details.

From the Philadelphia Ledger,

country a man who rendered the ser- the money paid some troublesome bills vice of a boy soldier during the revolution, who taught school in his 'teens, who became a lawyer while very young, who sat in both houses of conons, who passed six years on the bench, who conducted a large mercan- for North Carolina that he became tile business, who managed an extensive plantation, who was netive in the militia of his state, who held a major feetive, his grammatical knowledge imgeneralship in the regular army, who again became a United States senator, and who was eight years in the white house. The man of whom all this can was born after his father's death, lost his mother in his boyhood, and owed nothing to inherited wealth or family influence. Pedants call him ignorant Before the war New Engschoolmasters carped at the giant who defeated Adams, and the Southern fire-enters succeed at the warrior who trampled on Calhoun. Since the war new heroes have filled the foreground, and the shade of Jackson has not been invoked by rising politicians. If Englishmen scour the famous white horse, it is equally fitting that Americans should rub off the moss and the mildew and show the grandeur of the rugged frame, Common sense will show that no one could have passed through such experiences as fell to Jackson's lot and remained

Every day we meet two great types of intellect, the Greek and the modern The modern type is studious. It pores ever books, compares authorities and makes notes for standard editions. The Greek type of intellect led the Atheniens to absorb knowledge from debaters, from tragedians, from historians who recited their productions. encyclopaedias and digests to the modern intellect. The Greek mind shows itself in the man who, after winning renown in the Oxford boat and the delates of his college, starts for India to find business in governing a province and pleasure in hunting a tiger. Andrew Jackson was one of the raighty Greeks. He read few books, though a share of his youth was given to Blackstone and hours of his age to the study of the Bible. He enjoyed becoming while good speeches were read. He watched men, he saw their weaknesses, he imbibed their strength made of himself a consummate poltician without opening Macchiavelli and a master of warfare without entering West Point. Outside of the Rible, several commentaries, a few legal text books and sundry public documents, it is hard to prove that he ever read any book except the "Vicar of Wakefield," but to have enjoyed the "Vicar" indicates that he possessed at least some degree of lit-

#### A MISCHIEVOUS CHILD.

An aged negress told Parton that Andrew Jackson was the most mischievous child she ever saw. He was restless and combative, with no father to restrain him. The Revolutionary war deprived him of his mother and his two As a captive he was brutally treated, and the small-nex left him weak and sickly for years. Nevertheless the school of war taught a bright pupil valuable lessons. Jackson saw what invasion means and how it roust be met. He saw undisciplined Americans charge a British force, obtain a partial victory and then sink into a drunken revel, which ended in their overthrow. From his prison he beheld the raw soldiers of his country driven in hopeless rout before the regulars of Great Britain. In his prison house and on his sick bed he pondered on war's terrible lesson that no patriotic arder can supply the place of discipline. At a later day when fools said that military subordination was inconsistent with republican's simplicity and demagogues used their commissions to beg votes from their regiments, Jackson compelled order and obedience Considerate, even affectionate to the deserving soldiers, he was a terror to evil-doers. The story of his boyish hardships, agony and loneliness is one of the most pathetic in our history. When poverty cramped his youth, and weakness interfered with labor and study, his memory would turn to Brother Hugh, who died in the ranks; to Brother Robert, who fell a victim to Pritish crucity, and to the mother who sacrificed her life as a nurse on board the prison ships. Whenever the next war might come he was prepared it. No trial could be heavier than what he had already borne,

# YOUTHFUL FOLLIES.

It does not appear that Jackson had nore than the average of youthful foly, and he certainly received very little assistance. There was no strong affeedon between him and his nearest of kin. Inckson was headstrong, and his relatives were Puritanical. They probably deemed him too fond of play. and he may have thought exercise needful for his health. Heavas not a model by any means, but neither was he an idler. When his strength permitted he worked in a suddler's shop. He made acquaintances with plenty of mency and paucity of brains, and these youths led him into dissipations which offended his kinsfolk and lightened his purse. Racing, cock fighting and drinking did not improve his health or raise his reputation. The mother who had hoped to see her boy an ornament of the Presbyterian ministry, would not have been proud of Andrew at the age of 17. After months of reck-

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The housewife's duties are harder than men

realize. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her

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work of cleaning she can have done for her, if she

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a valuable herse against \$200. The Once upon a time there lived in this dice happened to be in his favor, and Jackson had sense enough to reflect on his wild folly, and, though he was for sporting man, his perilous wager partly sobered him. It does not speak highly schoolmaster, but it seems to be proven that he did so. His spelling was deperfect, he was not a shining example for youth, and still there must have been something about him that won confidence. It would be the grossest injustice to conclude that he was an exceptionally unfit pedagogue for his time. Long after he left the schoolindeed, after he conquered at New Orleans, drunken schoolmasters were not rare in country districts. Bad pelling was not counted as a disqualification by school trustees, whose own standard was below that of the wouldbe perlagegues. In out-of-the-way districts one may still find teachers who believe that the earth is flat. Jacksen's self-respect would save him from gross misconduct in school hours, and there is no doubt that his pupils obeyed him. Even the most devout worshipper of Jackson will not claim that as an educator he ranked with Pestalezzi and Arnold of Rugby

#### STUDYING LAW

Before reaching 18 young Jackson be gan to study law. He applied to Colonel Wrightstill Avery, a lawyer of high rank, whose library was famous for its day and locality, but could not find a COULD boarding place in the sparsely settled neighborhood. He then entered the office of Spruce McCay, afterwards an honored member of the North Carolina bench. It is evident that the youth had sense enough to choose worthy instructors. Enemies have tried to prov that he ignored his studies, and merely passed from frolic to frolic. The evidence rather goes to show that he was a bright young fellow, anxious to be admitted to the bar, useful in the office and reveling in out-of-door pastimes Leaving McCay's office, Jackson studied under Colonel John Stokes,a Revolutionary veteran. Before he was 20 Jackson was entitled to practice in the courts. If we make allowance for the desultory youth of Burke, because he delivered the speech on American taxation; if we forgive Scott's fondness for rambling with minstrels, because he told us the story of "Redgauntlet." we may have some charity for the outdoor sports that perhaps fitted Jack son's constitution to endure the Seminole War and the New Orleans campaign. Burke and Scott had fathers who understood the parental art of lecturing. Jackson had no father to guide him at the time when a guide is of most importance.

#### MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Of all callings then open to Amerian youth the bar was best calculated to tempt a stripling of Jackson's flery ambition. Many old attorneys had become unpopular because of their Toryism during the revolution. As these practitioners fell into the background tyros pushed themselves forward. Jackson, according to a probable story, assed some time in a country store. but it is difficult to trace his movements for nearly a year. Then came the news that his friend, John Mc-Nairy, had been made a judge for the western district of North Carolina-the Tennessee of later years. Jackson was appointed public prosecutor for the ame district. Few lawyers wanted the position and no timid man would have accepted it. Of the inhabitants of the district many were Indians or white men of desperate character. A public prosecutor who did his duty was likely to be shot in the back. Jackson and his friends reached the Western district in safety, narrowly escaping an Indian massacre. For seven years the young lawyer was never free from peril. He rode long circuits through forests where savages lurked, and he had numerous hand-to-hand fights with eriminals. As a public official he stood his ground, and the true friend of those days was as ready to help his chum in a fight as the true friend in our time to help tide over a financial difficulty. Peter Cartwright could not have been the hero of frontier Methodism had he not been ready to withstand any ruffian who made trouble at a camp meeting. Jackson needed the same courage and promptitude that make up the model policeman in a lawless neighborhood. He had what he needed. The belief he would never abandon a client's cause, though a hired mob should tear down the courtouse, won for him a large practice. He developed the physical calmness of one who is always watching for a bludgeon or a bullet, and the mental quickness of one who can plan out his argument while deciding whether a distant object is a tree stump or an Indian. Jackson's fees were mainly paid in land, and his mind, never obtuse, was sharpened by extensive real estate transactions,

IN POLITICS. When it became evident that the fn Andrew Jackson. Western district was to become Tenssee. Andrew Jackson served as a delegate to the Constitutional conven-tion. The state was entitled to one representative in congress, and Jackson was chosen. While in congress he made the acquaintance of Jefferson, afterwards his bitter enemy; of Aaron Burr, a dangerous and expensive friend in later life, and of Edward Livingston, the most cultured and perhaps lessness, he lost all his money and bet the most valuable friend he ever made.

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As a speaker on topics peculiarly Tennesseean, he showed force and intelligence. He was a useful member, common sense. The extreme Demo-crats of that day generally opposed a navy as a scheme of Federalist aristocrats, but Jackson, unaffected by this nonsense, voted in favor of completing the frigates United States, Constellation and Constitution. He also voted against paying tribute to Algiers, well knowing that a discontinuance of tribute would necessitate a larger navy, as the only means of humbling the angry Dey. It is worthy of notice that Jackson named his favorite race horse Truxton, after Commodore Truxton, the brave sailor who took L'Insurgente, who forced La Vengeance to flee, and who left the navy because Jefferson publicly insulted him. After a short period of service in the United States enate, Jackson resigned and became a judge of the Supreme court of Ten-

ON THE BENCH. The first judges in regions where hand-to-hand strife is common, where the sharp knife and the blazing torch menace every home, are not chosen for their learning, but for their power to execute justice with the strong hand The great Angle-Saxon judges were men who could drive Scandinavian pirates from the English coast. Rome's early judges were warriors of deternined courage. Long before the birth of Rome, Israel harassed Judge Ehud, whose dagger killed a tyrant, and Judge Samson, whose brawny arm burst the withes of his enemies. It is with such judges that Andrew Jackson must be compared. A state, torn by the white man from the Indian, needed a judge who could sleep in the woods and rise for a battle at 2 o'clock in the morning. Jackson could never have done the work of Lord Mansfield or John Marshall, nor could they have arrested the desperadoes who qualled efore Jackson's eye. Six years of ser vice on the bench gained for Jackson a high reputation for good sense and

#### COUNTRY MERCHANT.

Judge Jackson was also a storekeep r, and the failure of an eastern mer chant involved him in difficulties. In 1864 he retired from the Bench, sold large tracts of land, paid his debts and and devoted himself to his merchandise and plantation. He was a capita planter, but not so efficient as a busiers man. He was tee fond of his lantation, too much interested in his ajor generalship of militia, and too sartial to the race course and cock pit become a merchant prince. Firmly Burr's e took the Burr side of the dispute. and brought down on himself the enimity of the Jefferson administration, The language Jackson used with retard to Jefferson was such as few met have overlooked. Jackson tried to block Madison's path to the white house, and that he was the known admirer of Livingston, who was was ag a terrific legal battle with Jefferson, and it is evident that the Tennesseean could not expect any political favors. Difficulties over some land involved Jackson in a law suit which fragged through twelve years. The duel in which he killed Dickinsor made for him a host of bitter enemies. He managed to get into another row with the Madison administration, and his prospects, financial and political vere far from bright when the war of 1812 gave him an opportunity he was quick to seize.

#### AS A WARRIOR.

Like Cromwell and Blake, Jackson ined his martial renown after 40. He had trouble with the war department but there is no doubt that he was it the right. The war department wished him to disband his troops 500 miles from home, without pay, provisions or neans of transportation. Jackson refused obedience and carried his troops back to Tennessee, the government finally justifying his action. Wagons were scarce and Jackson and his officers gave up their horses to the sick, marching along with the privates. In less than a month the homeward journey was accomplished, and the spring of 1813 saw Jackson more popular in Tennessee than he had ever been. Then came the war with the Seminoles and the defence of New Orleans. Under serious disadvantages, suffering from wounds, racked by painful disease, now fighting with rascally contractors and quelling a mutiny, Jackson rushed the Indians, and then baffled the invaders of our Southern coast. Every step of his campaign shows the veteran soldier. The boy of the revolution was an overmatch for the fleet and army of Great Britain. His courage was equaled by his caution. Reckess spirits wished to chase the retreating British into the swamps, but Jackson's prudence decided to let well en ough alone. Though he had taught raw recruits to fight like heroes behind entrenchments, his terrible exerience had shown him that in a field battle the odds are always in fafor of the disciplined host. By maintaining martial law until the last possibility of danger had vanished, Jackson gave offence to many citizens; but we can now see that he was right. The British soldiers and sailors were brave and stubborn. Even the 8th of January did not crush their spirits, and they might renew the attack. So Jackson reasoned, and a prominent lawyer has recently defended his course in a paper of surprising interest. Rarely do the extreme of personal bravery and the refinement of caution meet in one person, but they certainly blended

#### FIGHTING SAVAGES,

The course pursued by Jackson in Florida was stern and arbitrary. It caused a fierce debate in congress; it gave birth to endless documents; it breatened a third war with Great Britain. Yet no one who has any knowledge of savage outrages will blame the man who suppressed them in a way the dercest Indian and the most treacherous Spaniard could not fail to under-Red scoundrels had burned abins and murdered little children. Spanish officials had encouraged them. British subjects had abetted their crimes' and then pleaded foreign citizenship as a protection. Jackson dealt with the criminals as a naval com- fares. The favorite means of trans mander would have dealt with a gang f pirates. The hanging of British subects or any other subjects was a mere | thousands, and they will carry two perncident in his plans. He remembered the day when no girl in Tennessee dared go to pick blackberries without male escort armed with a deadly ifle. The friends of his youth had lost elatives in Indian massacres. He had nearly perished the night his quick ear heard the savages hooting like owls in calling each other to the war path. After a great deal of talk Jackson's course was upheld by our own government, and John Bull settled down in the belief that the men who encourage savage warfare must take the consequences.

## AS PRESIDENT.

son brought with him an experience when the temperature is between 70 more varied, perhaps, than that of any and 80 degrees, although I saw one fur IF P

other president before or since. proved himself a thinker as well as a fighter. Not a particle of jingo bluster and, thought a radical Democrat, sunk disgraced his state papers. If he spoke partisanship when it clashed with sharply to France, France paid the money she had long owed. His vigor-ous patriotism was behind the brave sailors who humbled the pirates of Quallah Battor, No personal grievance or national prejudice blinded him to the fact that our relations with Great Britain ought to be peaceful. Recognizing his own lack of early scholastic training, Jackson hit on the golden mean. He used the graceful pen massive force was behind the phrases of the polished lawyer. Jackson was no figurehead, who trusts everything to a secretary. Highly as he valued Livingston, he used him as Washington had used Hamilton, or as Sir William Temple had used Jonathan Swift. Keenly as he felt his deficiencies, Jackson never forgot his strength. The cry that Jackson was ignorant is never repeated by any one who has read his letter to Dr. Colman, and the letter is evidently Jackson's own. classic of protection; the ablest, the most lucid, the most condensed argument that has ever been put forth on that side of the question. On the whole, we may conclude that the soldier who Wellington's veterans had studied the art of war, and that no nan could pass seven years as a prosecutor and six years on the bench without gaining some insight into laws. The politician who rose in spite of Madison and Jefferson, who swept beore him Clay and Adams, who overmatched Webster and Calhoun, who held the friendship of Livingston and won back the regard of Benton must have learned something of public life. Andrew Jackson was not an ignoramus. He lacked the official training hanan, but, as Burke says, "When the high roads are broken up and the scene is opened, and the file affords no precedent, then it is that a greater

#### HAVANA AS IT IS TODAY.

its pupils for the broken high roads

and the rushing waters.

Things Seen and Heard There by a Mount on the Prado -- Costumes of

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The one predominating element in Havana at the present time is the solwith uniformed men and youth. The iveraged Spanish officers or soldiers would not impress an American favorably. As a rule they are not well set up and they are generally undersized. They all lack the West Point cut which s so much admired by Americans. They may understand the theory and practice of war, but the true martial arder does not seem to reach down into their backbone and legs. None of the officers would ever be accused of wearin the military service are. The uniform of officers and men seems to be of the same material-a fine green and white stripe gingham or some similar fabric for both coat and trousers. The officers wear a few gilt stars on their coat sleeves and a white canvas cap tie enlisted men a Panama straw hat, with one side folded up and fastened

### SPANISH SOLDIERS.

The volunteers, corresponding to our National Guard, are doing duty in the city as an adjunct to the police. They have an inspection and guard mount every morning on the Prado, I twice aw this ceremony performed and never saw anything so slovenly done before. There was no sizing up of the men; a boy of 5 feet 2 inches would be between men six or eight inches taller. Talking in the ranks seemed to be allowed at all times. At the inspection the man became immovable only when the officer approached him and relaxed into sociability immediately after the officer had passed. Some had leggings, many had not. were a job lot of misfits, assorted sizes and colors, from 15 to 40. The regulars are having a hard time of it. In summer about 50 per cent, sicken and die. At the present time some of them are begging on the streets, not having received their pay for more than six months. This refers to the enlisted men. The officers are paid and, apparently, enjoy themselves. They seemed to have just war enough or their hands and no desire to increase the volume of that kind of business. Although their bullets might have as much penetration, they are no match for the American soldier in intellig-

### NO DOGS.

One might (magine that everybody in Havana was rich, as there is an utter absence of dogs, which cannot be ac counted for by lack of poverty. Without asking for an explanation, one may conclude that they have gone with the reconcentrados. The bicycle fad doesn't seem to have taken hold of the Havanese. I saw but two bicycles on the streets and those were on the outskirts of the city, where there was a little patch of concrete payement. There are very few streets in Havana where it would be a pleasure to ride a wheel The business portion is paved with block granite in very good condition. The roads in the suburbs are execra ble. The favorite drive is on the beach road, but there is very little pelasure in driving-the road is so full of ruts and depressions that carriage springs are severely tested. The condition of the streets and the almost entire ab sence of country roads is probably the excuse for not indulging in bicycling.

There are a few lines of street cars with mules for motive power. charge is ten cents, and travel by this method is naturally somewhat restricted. When the war is over there ought to be a grand opportunity for enterprising Americans to put in a first-class trolley system with 5-cent portation in the city is by their onehorse victorias, of which there are sons from one point to another within the city limits for a pesta, or 20 cents of their money, equal in value to 14 cents United States currency. This is about the only cheap article in Havana

### WOMEN'S COSTUMES.

A casual observer would say there was very little difference between the gowns and costumes of the Havanese ladies and those seen in the large cities of the United States or Europe. They catch on to the prevailing fashions without much delay and adopt them to the extent of their purses. One does not see seal cloaks or other furs on On entering the White House Jack- the streets even in the winter months,

cape for sale in one of the shops. If a sale of them ever occurs, the purchaser is undoubtedly one who contemplates a trip North. Most of the women who appear on the streets in the daytime hood their faces with black lace scarfs and use fans to protect their faces from the sun. Fre quently you see young women walking together dressed exactly alike. This is so frequent as to be noticeable to strangers. On a Sunday afternoon noticed in front of a fashionable restdence five women, probably members of the same family, all gowned preof Edward Livingston, but his own cisely alike, in a heliotrope colorefabric. It was suggested that the head of the family was pleased with the goods and bought a whole piece. Very few of the women are pretty, accord ing to the American standard of beauty. They age early and rapidly, and resort to cosmetles and powders to continue their youthful looks long after their beauty, if they ever had any, has passed away.

The Hotel Inglaterra is considered a walters cannot understand the Engthe bedroom. It is very roomy and at blinds open out on an iron balcony Iron bars perpendicularly placed make access to your room from the ble and the walls are covered with of John Quincy Adams and James Bu- a heavy dark paper of Moorish design. A half circle of colored glasses over your window makes a very beauwaters out, when a new and troubled tiful rainbow effect on the marble floor when the sun shines into the room. The beds are a pretty picture to look knowledge of mankind and a far more at. The bedsteads are brass, with a extensive comprehension of things is symmetrically curved mosquito canopy tastefully draped to protect the sleeper office can ever give." Jackson has from those musical pests, which do studied in the hard school which trains business every month in the year. The picture is somewhat dispelled when Traveller from the States .- Guard reaches only eight or nine feet from but, having an insurance policy, insur-

### soundly to sleep without fear.

It seems to a stranger in Havana that one-half of the population are engaged in selling lottery tickets. They are offered you by all classes, ages, and sexes. They are rung on hooks in elevators, and the boy or man in charge of the lift suggests that you invest.

#### A HAVANA HOTEL.

ine hotel for Cuba. You would not be satisfied with the cooking and general onduct of the dining room if in the Inited States. There is scarcely any variation of the menu from meal to meal and day to day. It is printed in ooth Spanish and English, but as the 'sh part of it, you are hopelessly lost f you undertake to give them an order. But I started to tell you about least twenty feet high. Broad wooden outside impossible. The floor is maryou discover there is nothing between ably they sell on commission, but it you and a very flexible wire mattress must take a great deal of confidence except one thin quilt and a sheet. The effect is something like getting into a hammock. Another peculiarity of the room is that the partition which separates you from the adjoining room the floor, and by standing on a chair, if inclined, you can look in on your neighbors. We distinctly heard the voices of two feminines in liquid Spanish from the other side of the partition, liery. The streets are literally filled ing against all accidents, we went

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DOWN, DISCOURAGED. Men who suf-

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# A Minister's Trials.

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We are living too fast. "Fast as light-ning," expresses it, for we talk by elec-tricity, cook by electricity, travel by electricity and so on.

Its a hurry, hurry, hurry from the cradle to the grave.

to the grave.

We crowd too much; crowd our work, crowd our eating, crowd our pleasure, crowd our sleeping.

A "breaking down of the nervous system" is the way of expressing the result. It means a depleting of the nervois induced by prolonged strain; overtaxing of the nervous system; a product of over-hurry and bustle.

It affects all people in all walks of life. It baffles physicians of all schools.

No one knows the horrors of such a condition better than Rev. J. N. Mc-Cready, of Elkton, Mich. For years he labored faithfully and well. He was progressive and aggressive; a leader among gressive and aggressive; a leader among men, a deep thinker and a hard worker. In his zeal, he overworked; overtaxed

his mental and physical strength.

The outlook was dark, with health shattered and recovery apparently hopeless. Many means for a cure were tried, with-

out receiving benefit.
Finally he took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and was restored to health.

He says:

"In April, 1896, the physicians said I must stop preaching or die.

"I had overtaxed myself and was suffering from a complete breaking down of my nervous system and a persistent stom-ach trouble-

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the money to start in business. Prob

to trust them on the streets with so

much valuable (?) property.

There is a considerable absence of

drunkenness in Havana. I saw but one

person intoxicated and he was hanging

assistance. He was an American,

am ashamed to say. His story was

that he had been stranded here, and,

being an American sailor, had been

abused by the Spanish, to prove which

he showed n.e the cuts on his head

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"Go!" said she, imperiously. "Here is

our money. I never wish to see your ice again!"
"Indeed!" said he, sneeringly. "I will

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go, but I will return again. Mark my words, girl."

And in a month he did, for he was the

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"These attacks would throw me into

"I could eat neither meat or vegetables.
"If my bare feet touched the floor I was immediately seized with cramps.
"I was used up; helpless, hopeless.
"I commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. One box was consumed and I felt no better. This discouraged me.

couraged me.
"My wife urged me to try the pills some more, feeling that my life depended

upon the result.

"I continued to take them.

"Since then, and it has been several months, I have enjoyed life.

"Have preached all summer and held revival meetings for lifteen weeks.
"I have had no muscular exercise for years, but recently, have done considerable

hard work in my garden, my muscles standing this test remarkably well.

"Every Sabbath I preach three times and now think I am good for another twenty years, if the Lord wills."

To add weight to his words, Rev. Mc-Cready made affidavit before J. D. Brookes, Nature Public.

Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People exert a powerful influence in restoring wasted nerve power and in purifying and enriching the blood. Druggists consider them the most effective remedy which

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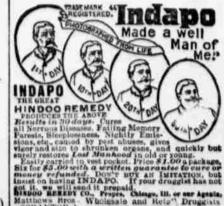
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