

# HOW UNCLE SAM BEHAVES WHEN HIS BLOOD IS UP

## A History of the Wars in Which This Country Has Been Involved Since It Won Its Independence—Only Once Was War Formally Declared.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

How does a nation declare war? What have been the precedents as to the United States? What causes have been considered necessary to provoke that final appeal, the arbitrament of arms? From the beginning—that is, from the declaration of independence—to the present time our country has engaged in five wars. They were the revolutionary war, the war against the Barbary pirates on the south shore of the Mediterranean sea, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the civil war. Three were waged on our own soil primarily, though our ships had their share of fighting. Two were essentially wars of invasion. That is, we sought the enemy in his own country. These were the war with the Barbary states and the war with Mexico. And in every case the beginning was different. The form of final announcement was in each case practically the same, but as the inciting circumstances are never twice alike, so the preliminary details differ.

The war of 1812 was the only one in which this country really took the initiative, and declared war before a like declaration had been made by the hostile nation. But even in that case war had really existed for years. A condition absolutely necessary to the sense of the American people had prevailed between this country and England practically ever since the close of the revolutionary war. Particularly after the British engaged in the war with France in 1793, the declaration and formal beginning of the conflict in 1812 attacks by British vessels on American vessels, battles between ships of greater or less magnitude, and collisions of forces on land had been of almost continuous occurrence.

**ANNOUNCED BY ENGLAND.**  
Not an American ship left these shores for trading abroad but it must run the gauntlet of England's fleet sent out every where on the high seas watching every port, whether of friend, enemy or neutral. Naturally merchantmen could not carry defensive armament sufficient to protect them from the attacks of English frigates, and scarcely a month went by in all the nine years from 1803 to 1812 when an American ship was not captured. Sometimes the captor went no farther than to board the merchant ship and take from it such of the crew as might be claimed by British subjects, and sometimes it was the case in unnumbered instances—the ship and cargo were claimed as lawful prize of war, and were sent under escort to a port of Great Britain.

The truth is, England did not regard the United States as a very much of a nation. If in this present year of grace a British captain, encountering on the high seas a vessel flying the American flag, should fire a round shot across her bows, go on board and demand a list of the crew, the whole country would flame into anger in a moment. And if a British captain in New York harbor should capture a pilot boat, fire at fishing vessels and challenge the batteries, no administration at Washington could stand for one day unless an explicit demand for satisfaction—swift, ample and complete—were flashed to the court of St. James. And if a British war vessel, meeting an American ship off Hampton Roads, should pour broadsides into her, divide her, board her, then send her adrift—as the Leopard did to the Chesapeake—war would come so quick that not even the yellow journals could keep up with it.

**BECAUSE OF NAPOLEON.**  
Yet such things were of the most common occurrence in the nine years preceding the declaration of war in 1812. One might add that even the conclusion of that war did not see England recede from the claim of the right to repeat the experiments. But she had found America a stronger nation than she had thought, and had thereafter every consideration for a foe that could fight. Also, after that England was not at war with another country, and great reason for fighting a nation which would not fight him was forever gone.

From the beginning England had claimed and exercised dominion over the seas. No other nation was so strong. And because her fighting ships were so numerous and so powerful, her merchant ships could go to the ends of the earth and return unmolested. And through commerce the nation was great. She claimed that her citizens could not expatriate themselves. They were a part of her organism. The sailors were a particularly important part. It was, in English minds, no fair defense that an English sailor had become a citizen of another country, renouncing his allegiance to the King of England. And as the sailors who deserted from the crowded naval and merchant fleets commonly came to America, where they were high where the language was their own, the "right of search" was exercised more frequently against this nation than any other. She claimed her men wherever she found them. She always had done so, and she never failed to force by war or by diplomacy into abandoning that claim.

**COULD ONLY PROTEST.**  
The United States could not then, as it can now, guarantee to its newly naturalized citizens an immunity from capture and return to the mother country. We were not strong enough. We could but protest. And that was not effective. So until, and that was not effective. So until, and that was not effective. So until, and that was not effective.

That was an affront which Americans could not tamely brook. We offered asylum, citizenship, the franchise to men from all other nations. And we suffered keenly when the visible proof was repeatedly advanced that we could not make good our promises. But what was more severe was the fact that while taking their own men from the English too often took men who were Americans by birth. They sometimes returned them after many months—perhaps years—of protest and nego-

tiation. But often while diplomats protested the American sailors were conscripted to serve on an English merchantman or to fight on an English man-of-war. And in numberless instances they were killed in the service of a king to whom they had never for one moment owed allegiance.

**CONFISCATED THE AURORA.**  
The Aurora, an American vessel, brought a cargo of Spanish goods from Havana to Charleston, and anchored there according to law. Three weeks later the goods were loaded and re-shipped, the duty was withdrawn, and 2-1/2 per cent retained on articles exported after importation, and the Aurora cleared for Barcelona, Spain. On the way an English cruiser overhauled her, searched and seized her cargo, and sent her to Newfoundland, where every farthing's worth of the cargo was confiscated by England.

British war vessels hung about the American coast continually. Some lay off Long Island shore. One whole squadron passed within the capes of the Chesapeake Bay and anchored in Hampton Roads. Captain William Love of the Diver, which had been specifically forbidden to enter American waters, sailed boldly into Rebellon Roads and anchored off Fort Johnson. Love was reminded of the proclamation and warned to leave. He had attacked unarmed American boats in the American waters. He could not be accorded any courtesy. Love replied that Jefferson's proclamation was insolent and tyrannical; he would sail when he got ready, and he was prepared to punish any affront to his master's flag. If water were refused him he would take it by force. And he did. Then he sailed and his letter was placed on file in Washington.

Lieutenant John Flintrop of the British armed schooner, Pogre entered Passamaquoddy Bay, boarded and searched the shipping, fired on the town and sailed away. A month later the Aurora, which had been specifically forbidden to enter American waters, sailed boldly into Rebellon Roads and anchored off Fort Johnson. Love was reminded of the proclamation and warned to leave. He had attacked unarmed American boats in the American waters. He could not be accorded any courtesy. Love replied that Jefferson's proclamation was insolent and tyrannical; he would sail when he got ready, and he was prepared to punish any affront to his master's flag. If water were refused him he would take it by force. And he did. Then he sailed and his letter was placed on file in Washington.

**OUTRAGES BY GREAT BRITAIN.**  
The Melampus, off Cape Henry and two miles from shore, made prize of the American sloop Three Brothers, impressed ten of her crew and detained her passengers. Later the Melampus overwhelmed the Mercury, rifled the papers on board, and examined all the papers on board.

Later still, while the Melampus lay at anchor in Hampton Roads, her officers gave an entertainment on board. While the festivities were at their height, five of the crew—American seamen impressed—were for a chance of escape, as was the case usually with the crew on the British ships, went over the side in a small boat and rowed ashore. They are Ware, Martin, Strachan, Little and Wattle. Martin, Ware and Strachan enlisted at Norfolk for the American frigate, Chesapeake. Not one of the three, commodore Barron said was a subject of King George. Strachan and Ware were natives of Maryland and Martin was born in Massachusetts. The commander of the British ships and vessels of the North American station wrote an order directing all officers to watch for the Chesapeake and to report her for deserters.

The order had just reached the British fleet at Lynnhaven when the Chesapeake put to sea on her way to Europe. She was by no means ship shape. Not a gun was mounted, not a chest of arms was in readiness for use, the decks were littered with sails, ropes, stores and casks, and the crew followed her, halled her and sent an officer aboard demanding search. Barron made a pacificatory answer and the Leopard replied with a shot across the bow, and then with a broadside.

**CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.**  
It took Barron twenty minutes to get a gun ready, and the Chesapeake was fired with a live coal brought from the cook's gallery. In twenty more minutes the Chesapeake was riddled with British cannon shot, three men had been killed and eighteen wounded. Barron halted down the mainmast, and the Chesapeake was prize. The British officers came aboard, searched the ship and took Ware, Strachan and Martin and Ratford, who was really a British subject. These four were taken to the Leopard, and the Chesapeake, disabled and without a flag was released. Ratford was sent to Halifax and hanged. The other three were compelled to serve in the British navy against their American brethren.

These acts, taken from hundreds of like instances, all occurred before the United States declared war. They show a national temper quite incomprehensible now. Imagine such provocation being answered with a protest to-day!

Then there was another cause for the war. Since England went to war with Napoleon she made commerce one of her offensive and defensive weapons. Napoleon could not conquer England on the sea. Her merchantmen traded with every port in the world, and he could not drive them from the ocean. So he declared closed every port in Europe. Not only did he forbid English merchantmen from trading there, but he forbade neutrals as well. And as American exports had grown to more than \$150,000,000 in 1806, commerce was affected by the decree. England in retaliation issued orders that prevented Americans trading with France. And between the two the rising prosperity of America was checked.

As England was stronger than France on the sea, American vessels had a sort of gambler's chance to get through. They might take the goods, consign to Copenhagen or to any port in Denmark, and land it in England, pay duty on it, load again and proceed to destination. If no French fleet caught them they might load there and return, breaking cargo again at London or Liverpool, and so come home. The restrictions laid upon American commerce by these two giants—England and France—was all but disastrous to the union.

Congress and the president—Jefferson was then our chief magistrate—tried to punish Europe by refusing to send them any of our tobacco or corn or flour or leather or potash or oil or salt. The "embargo" or "non-intercourse" act of 1807 was the result. They stopped all our products from going to Europe, save such shipments as went out of the country through the hands of smugglers. But, really, Europe got along under the infliction rather better than did the American people. It was an inconvenience rather. It was pretty nearly self-destruction here. Under that triangular prohibition—forbidden by the French to trade with England or any ally of England; forbidden by England to trade with France or any ally of France; forbidden by our own federal authorities to trade with anybody abroad—the grass grew on the wharves of every seaport in America. The exports in 1808 fell to \$22,000,000—a reduction of \$85,000,000 in a year. And the imports fell from \$128,000,000 to \$55,000,000. A good deal was smuggled out of the country, no doubt; but trade cannot flourish that way. And suffering from the injury of trade prohibitions and the insults of search, the American nation waited nine years before declaring war.

**HAD CAPTURED 750 VESSELS.**  
In that time England had captured 750 American vessels, and had impressed some of the best seamen of the country. France had captured more than 200, and held at one time 183 American ships. Some were set at liberty by the captors; some were sold. The cash realized went into the treasury of Napoleon or of Great Britain.

Doubtless we could at any time have improved the material condition by going to war with France, and so securing England as an ally. But such an act, under such coercion as the English empire would have meant, would have been a complete surrender to Great Britain—a renunciation of everything gained in the revolutionary war. And while there were many people, particularly in New England, who would have been glad to see the step taken, the president and the congress suffered and struggled and hoped till forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Then they fought, and the issue fixed the status of the nation. The United States of America rose at once from a third-rate power to one which no European could ignore.

Madison was elected in 1808, and petitions for the repeal of the embargo act came in great numbers from New England, which suffered most severely, and whose people openly denounced the republic. March 15, 1809, the embargo was removed, except as to Great Britain and France.

All through 1809 and 1810 the impressment of the American sailors by England continued. In 1811 the American frigate President and the British sloop of war Little Belt encountered off Cape Charles and fought. The President was victorious. The blame for the collision was laid on the British, since they answered with a round shot. Commodore Rodgers hailed with "What ship is that?"

**BROUGHT ON THE WAR.**  
That was battle, but it was not war, since neither nation would concede its officer was to blame. But it fired the nation's heart as no other event had done. At the time Americans did not expect much from the navy, but counted on making the sea their ally in a war with Great Britain. They hoped to capture Canada. As it turned out the effective battles of the war were all on water.

New England had from the first opposed the war, urged that Great Britain was doing no more than to do, and contending that even the habit of impressing seamen would cease if the United States could but remain patient a little longer. One of the pamphlets of the day was published in Boston under the title: "War Without Hope; Peace Without Dishonor."

The New England federalists were strongly seconded by John Randolph, of Roanoke, who fought on the floor of the house of the United States against the policy of the administration, and all the friends of Jefferson and of Madison. So intense was he in his hostility to the government that one day when crossed in debate by John V. Poyne, a Virginia member of the British fleet at Lynnhaven when the Chesapeake put to sea on her way to Europe. She was by no means ship shape. Not a gun was mounted, not a chest of arms was in readiness for use, the decks were littered with sails, ropes, stores and casks, and the crew followed her, halled her and sent an officer aboard demanding search. Barron made a pacificatory answer and the Leopard replied with a shot across the bow, and then with a broadside.

**NO REDRESS.**  
All through these years a succession of commissioners had been waiting in London in the vain attempt to secure from England an abatement of that odious claim to the right of search and seizure. But premiers rose and fell, new ministers came and went, and they continued to refuse to do anything to gradually lost his hold on reason, and in 1811 was succeeded by the regency of the Prince of Wales. This monarch, who became George IV., on the death of the King in 1820, was perhaps the most profligate nobleman in Europe. He had all the stubbornness of his stout, old father without possessing one of the latter's virtues. He would make no concessions to the American agents. If he at any time permitted his ministers to offer hope to any honest man, it was to follow the act with a crushing disappointment.

Monroe went back to accept the office of secretary of state under Madison, and all the other American diplomats at London and Paris might as well have gone home with him. For not one of them at either court secured in all those nine years from the beginning of the empire to the fall of Napoleon one advantage for the United States.

**DRIFTED INTO WAR.**  
This country rapidly drifted into war as the summer of 1812 advanced. It was time. "All over the country," says McMaster, "the court house doors and the tavern doors were covered with advertisements controlling the commonsense tax on the Jells were not large enough to hold the debtors. A traveler would find that New York looked like a town ravaged by a pestilence. The ships were dismantled, their decks were cleared, their masts were battered down. Not

a box nor a barrel nor a cask nor a bale was to be seen on the wharves, and 1,150 men were confined in jail for debts under \$25, and were clothed by the humane society of any port.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was the minister to England. England had sent no minister to the United States. Pinckney received a batch of orders and instructions in 1811, by which he was directed, in case no minister had been sent from the English court to America, to ask for his passports and come home. No minister had been appointed, and Pinckney wrote for an audience of leave, assigning his reason. Within two days Augustus J. Foster had been named as minister from England to the United States of America. Pinckney did not then need leave; but he felt his dignity as the representative of the American nation had been compromised, and he wrote asking Lord Wellesley what Foster was going to do in America. Was he to seek to restore harmony between the two nations? Was he to announce the repeal of the orders in council? Was he to end the blockade, or settle the Chesapeake affair, or do such other necessary things as might make the two nations friends?

**DECLARATIONS SEVERED.**  
It sounded like an ultimatum, and the king's minister said "No." So Pinckney followed Monroe back to the United States. It was the first and last time in the history of our country where an American minister quitted London in a hostile and threatening manner.

That was in 1811. Henry Clay, speaker of the house, idol of the "young Americans," loved as Blaine was loved later, had much to do with forcing affairs. Madison was carried along on the current of events, and June 1 he sent a long message to congress, reciting the grievances against England since 1803, in which he included the inciting of Indians to attack American settlers and left the whole matter to the two houses.

The house on the very same day adopted a war declaration, and it was sent to the senate. That body was more deliberate, and it was not until June 18, 1812, that the bill went to President Madison. But he signed it the same day, and war was declared.

Of the battles that followed it is not the purpose of the present writer to speak. But the army was generally ineffective. Hull lost Detroit and Harrison did no more than hold his ground. Canada was not captured. The British invaded the very heart of the country, possessed the Chesapeake Bay, ascended the Potomac river, defeated the Americans at Bladensburg and captured Washington City, burning a number of public and many private buildings. Mrs. Madison—the loved "Dolly" Madison of that era—escaped with her servants from the presidential mansion, carrying the precious declaration of independence and keeping it safely until the Americans could return to the capital. A damage of some \$2,000,000 was inflicted on the city and shipping. "Willingly," said an English newspaper of the day—the Statesman—"would we draw a veil of oblivion over our transactions at Washington. The Coscacks spared Paris, but we spared not even the capital of America." But it is not easy to see why the act should be called infamous, as it was. That was war.

The British pushed on toward Baltimore, but were finally repulsed, and Ross, the commander, was killed.

**SUCCESS OF THE NAVY.**  
But the navy won the struggle that began in 1812. Jacob Jones, Isaac Hull, Stephen Decatur, James Lawrence and Oliver H. Perry won fame and national victory. Lawrence, after a splendid career, lost his life with his vessel—the historic Chesapeake—but gave to the world the motto: "Don't give up the ship." Perry drove the British from the lakes, prevented invasion from Canada, and enriched our language with the sentence: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Jackson alone on land accomplished a decisive victory. It was at New Orleans and the pick of Wellington's peninsular army was humbled and routed. But it was after peace had been arranged—though neither he nor Packenham knew it, and its sole effect was a moral one, though that, of course, had its value. The war was ended by the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814. And the United States even then had compelled England to concede not one iota from the ancient claim of right to "search and seize." But the "right" has not since been exercised.

In 1846 the war with Mexico was declared in somewhat different manner. The Americans had advanced into territory long occupied by Mexico. Two battles had been fought, and the United States had won both. We had won James K. Polk, who was then president, was resolved on a war with Mexico, and May 11, 1846, war was formally declared, he alleging that "by the act of the republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that government and the United States."

The "sister republic" was conquered, our troops winning almost every battle, and against odds, but the fruits of victory, that whole priceless territory north of the Rio Grande—including New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and California—was secured to the United States only in consideration of purchase. The sum of \$18,000,000 was paid for it, and the treaty was proclaimed July 4, 1848.

**WITH THE BARBARY POWERS.**  
Going back to the war with the Barbary powers, which preceded the war of 1812, another method is observed. In that case the Bey of Tripoli, being dissatisfied with the fruits of blackmail which he, with the other pirate nations of North Africa, levied against America, June 10, 1801. But after his ships had been sunk and his towns

### WHAT WAXINE ELLIOTT SAYS:

"I am a faithful believer in JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

It improves my appetite and digestion, and gives a healthy color to the skin." *Waxine Elliott*

JUNUS M. HALL, M.D., Inspector, Chicago Board of Health, writes: "I have been acquainted with the great benefits of JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT for some time and have prescribed it frequently with the most successful results." *Dr. Junus M. Hall, Chicago, Ill.*

bombarded and his power humbled by Decatur and Preble and Bainbridge, he sued for peace, and it was declared June 3, 1805. Jefferson was president then, and would not declare war. Congress, not considering the pirate power entitled to a formal declaration, simply authorized the president to send armed vessels to the Mediterranean. And the yankee navy did the rest.

In 1861 there was no declaration of war. The confederate states government was not yet framed, and the north could not declare war against a nation which it had not yet existed. But Jan. 16, 1861, the senate adopted a resolution that "the union should be preserved and the secession put down." But southern forts had already been occupied by forces hostile to the union, and the Star of the West had been fired on at Charleston. And in 1862 there was, of course, no treaty of peace. There was simply a surrender and the resumption of national authority over the region lately in a state of insurrection.

War was declared between France and Germany July 19, 1870, by the former country. Napoleon III.—and indeed, his people generally—were mad for a war with Germany, and when a prince of the house of Hohenzollern was elected to the vacant throne of Spain the Paris government precipitated the conflict, regarding the fact that the German ruler disavowed responsibility for the selection and regardless of the fact that the prince's pretensions were withdrawn.

In this country the initiative always rests with congress, and on its authorization the president may—and must—proclaim war.

It is interesting to observe that the United States has fought five wars in the 122 years since the declaration of the birth of our nation. In each one we have triumphed. In that period England has fought six wars—not including conflicts with savages in India and in Africa. And she has lost two—both to America. France has lost six, and has lost two—one to the allied powers and one to Germany. Prussia in the same period has lost two out of five wars. Austria has lost three out of five. Russia has lost two and has gained two. Spain has lost every war she has undertaken in that period—more than ten years' war with Cuba may be called victorious.

The United States has declared war but once—that instance being in 1812, and after such a series of insults and humiliations, and after the dream of inflicting. But there has never been a day when a declaration of war from another nation has found us unprepared. And every enemy which has first attacked us has been first to sue for peace.

**SENATOR MASON ON HIS KNEES.**  
From the Washington Post.  
A member of the house tells a story on Senator Mason concerning a lady who kept a local boarding house. The senator boarded for a while, as did the representative. The lady belongs to one of the well-known churches here and is very punctual in her attendance on morning services. For this reason she insists that her boarders must be down early for breakfast Sunday morning. The senator was not aware of this regulation, and on his first Sunday in the house came down late.  
"You are not on time this morning, senator," said the lady gently, but rather reprovingly.  
"No, madam. I spent a half hour on my knees this morning."  
"That was very praiseworthy of you," spoke up the boarding mistress.  
"Hunting for a collar button that rolled upon the floor and under the bureau," declared the senator, concluding his sentence.

**In the Winter Months.**  
"Mrs. Lowdell," meekly muttered the hitherto patient boarder, "I can stand each every day without a murmur, but when you put raisins in it and call it mince pie, I draw the line."—Pick-Me-Up.  
**The Proper Time.**  
Mrs. McLubberty—"Murty, when do a couple slybrabte their tin weddin'?"  
McLubberty—"Hear that now! When they have been married tin years, avn' course!"—Puck.

### Free Medical Treatment for Weak Men

Who Are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.

A scientific combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weak Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprietors now announce that they will send it on trial—remedies and appliances—without advance payment—to any honest man. If not all that is claimed—all you wish—send it back—that ends it—pay nothing!

No such offer was ever made in good faith before; we believe no other remedy would stand such a test. This combined treatment cures quickly, thoroughly and forever all effects of early evil habits, later excess, overwork, worry, etc. It creates health, strength, vitality, and a color butters that rolled upon the floor and under the bureau," declared the senator, concluding his sentence.

Any man willing in earnest will receive description, particulars and references in a plain sealed envelope. Professional confidence. No deception or imposition of any nature. A national reputation.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

### New York Society Ladies ENDORSE The Misses Bell's Complexion Tonic

Lovely Complexion Clear, White Skin



Nothing will CURE, CLEAR and WHITEN the SKIN so QUICKLY and PERMANENTLY as The Misses Bell's Complexion Tonic.

Complexion Tonic is not a new, untried remedy, but has been used by the best people for years, and for dissolving and removing freckles, sunburn, moth, freckles, sallowness, blackheads, eczema, pimples, redness, etc., and bleaching, brightening and beautifying the complexion, it has no equal.

THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT.—Its merits are known everywhere. The Misses Bell's Complexion Tonic is used and endorsed by the entire theatrical profession, leading actresses, professional beauties, society ladies and people of refinement everywhere eagerly uniting in its praise. It is absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin, and the marvelous improvement after a few applications will surprise and delight you. For the skin will become as Nature intended it should be—smooth, clear and white—free from every impurity or blemish. It cannot fail, for its action is such that it draws the impurities out of the skin and does not cover up. This is the only thorough and permanent way.

The Misses Bell are the Pioneers in the art of treating the complexion at your homes by means of Complexion Tonic. No unimaging face steaming or operations are necessary; simply the application of Complexion Tonic in plain wrapper, free from observation, to any part of the world on receipt of price. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Ladies can address The Misses Bell on all matters of complexion and hygiene in the strictest confidence, and satisfactory advice will be given promptly without charge. An interesting pamphlet will be sent upon receipt of stamp. Address all communications and all orders to

THE MISSES BELL, or THE BELL TOILET CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York For Sale by LOUIS M. YERS, 329 Penn Avenue, (Second Floor).

### CONRAD'S

On Sale Now at Miller & Stetson Agency.

305 Lacka. Ave.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

### INDAPO

Made a well Man of Me!

Indapo is a great help in removing dirt, and thus it promotes health and increases the ability to pay taxes.

Price 25 cents. Worth a dollar.

### Free Medical Treatment for Weak Men

Who Are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.

A scientific combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weak Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprietors now announce that they will send it on trial—remedies and appliances—without advance payment—to any honest man. If not all that is claimed—all you wish—send it back—that ends it—pay nothing!

No such offer was ever made in good faith before; we believe no other remedy would stand such a test. This combined treatment cures quickly, thoroughly and forever all effects of early evil habits, later excess, overwork, worry, etc. It creates health, strength, vitality, and a color butters that rolled upon the floor and under the bureau," declared the senator, concluding his sentence.

Any man willing in earnest will receive description, particulars and references in a plain sealed envelope. Professional confidence. No deception or imposition of any nature. A national reputation.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

### MORPHINE

LABORUM, ETC., ONLY PERFECT HOME CURE IN THE WORLD. TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. PAINLESS. TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

ST. PAUL ASSOCIATION, 140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

### SANTAL-MIDY

These five Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience all discharges in which Gonorrhoea, Chloasma and Leucorrhoea are concerned.