MEMORABLE SAYINGS OF NAVAL HEROES

Phrases That Have Become Part of American History.

UTTERANCES OF BARRY, DECATUR, LAWRENCE, PERRY AND HULL. "REMEMBER THE ALAMO" OF SAM HOUSTON, WHO WAS NOT A SEA HERO - FARRAGUTS AND CHAV-EN'S WORDS-TATNALL'S "BLOOD 18 THICKER THAN WATER."

From the New York Sun.

During the 132 years of the existence of the nation the commodores, captains and other officers of the navy have made a magnificent contribution of patriotic phrases to literature. As the terse embodiment of popular sentiment in trying situations and emergencies, they are not surpassed by expressions of a like character in any language.

The sea fighters started in this line at the very beginning of the Revolution, in fact, before that tremendous struggle with the mother country was begun. Captain Whipple, of Providence, R. I., for instance, when notified in 1775 by Sir James Wallace of the British frigate Rose that he would be strung up at the yardarm for having burned his majesty's ship Gaspee, nent the laconic reply to Sir James:

Always catch a man before you hang

The Hon-hearted Whipple, who, in the preceding war with France in his privateer Gamecock captured in a single year twenty-three French prizes, voiced in that defiant answer the sentiments of all the rebels in the colonies that catching them was an essential preliminary to the hanging business.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

Who first raised the American flag on a ship of war is one of the disputed questions of history, John Adams claimed the honor for Captain John Manly, a New Englander. Paul Jones asserted that "my hand first hoisted the American flag." He was then a Beutenant on the frigate Alfred. There were several American flags at the time and Paul Jones does not describe his particular one. Some historians think was the pine tree and rattlesnake flag with the motto, "An appeal to God; don't trend on me." Others assert that it was a flag consising of thirteen stripes, with the motto, "Don't tread on me," and a rattlesnake stretched diagonally across them.

"I have not yet begun to fight," was one of Paul Jones's famous replies to a British captain with whom he had been fiercely engaged for over an hour and who desired to know if he had surrendered. It was not Paul Jones who surrendered when the battle came to an end. That was the celebrated engagement between the Scrapis and the Bonhomme Richard. The captain of the Scrapis having been knighted for his gallantry on that occasion by George III., Paul Jones, when he heard of the promotion, characteristically remark-

"Never mind; if I meet him again I'll make a lord of him."

COMMODORE BARRY.

The first commodore of the young American navy was Captain John Barry. In the spring of 1781 he was hailed by a British ship on his way Hull if he should give the order to fire.

"Not yet," replied Hull.

The United States ship Alliance, Saucy Jack Barry, half Irishman, half

Yankee. Who are you?" "Not the value nor the command of the whole British fleet could tempt me from the American cause," was the reply of Barry to Lord Howe, in 1776, when the latter offered him 15,000 guineas and a commission in the English navy to join the royal cause Equally patriotic was the reply of the captive American sailor, Nathan Coffin, when asked to enter the king's service "Hang me, if you will, to the yard

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Stephen Decatur was one of the bravest men that ever walked the quarter deck. His famous toast at a pullie dinner in Norfolk, Va., in 1816, "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right, but our country, right or wrong," would, if he had never said or done anything else, have won him a place in the memory of his countrymen. The destruction by him of the frigate Philadelphia in the barbor of Tripoli was declared by Lord Nelson. be "the most bo, "nd daring act of the age."

Decatur was as generous as he was brave. "I cannot," said he to Captain Carden of the Macedonian, as the latter offered to surrender his sword, take the sword of a man who has so bravely defended his ship, but I'll thank you for that hat."

This was in the 1812 war, and the reference to the hat was a reminder of a bet between the two officers, made previous to the breaking out of hostilities, in regard to the fighting powers of their ships. At the first fire the Macedonian lost her mizzenmast. Hearing a sailor remark to one of his mates that "they had made a brig of her," Decatur added:

Take good aim, my lads, at the mainmast, and we'll make a sloop of

To the hail of a squadron of Algerine pirates, while cruising in the Mediterranean, of "Dove andate?" (Where are you going?) Decatur from his lone answered back, "Dove mi place, (Where I please), and they let him go Toward the close of the Algerine war one of their captains sought for delay in order to gain some advantage.

a threat to capture a pirate squadron if his terms were not complied with

Toward the close of the 1812 war, Decatur, in command of the President, was chased by a large squadron, all of which, with one exception, the Endymion, he outsailed. In the emergency he conceived the daring design of capturing that ship before her sisters could come to her assistance, and, having scuttled his own vessel which was injured at the time, sailing into port on his anticipated prize. His speech to his crew on that occasion is unique.

"My lads," said he, "that ship is coming up with us. As our own ship won't sail, we'll go on board of them, every man and boy of us, and carry her into New York. All I ask of you is to follow me. This is a favorite ship of the country. If we allow her to be taken by the enemy, we shall be deserted by our wives and sweethearts. What, lose such a ship as this for nothing? "Twould break the heart of every pretty girl in New York."

The President at once headed for the Endymion, and the engagement began. During the action Decatur was wounded and the Endymion dis-mantled. Before the President had time to repair damages the Tenedos and Pomona came up, and Decatur was forced to strike his flag.

LAWRENCE AND PERRY.

"Don't give up the ship," the dying words of Lawrence, the heroic commander of the Chesapeake, are among the noblest ever uttered. The gallant Perry flew that signal at his masthead in the memorable battle of Lake Eric at the glorious close of which he had the inspiration to pen that famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." It was written on his stiff hat in lieu of a table, on the half of an old letter, and the additional information in it gave the size and number of the enemy, namely, "two ships, brigs, one schooner, and one

Perry was a hero in peace as well as In war. During a winter storm, while lying in the harbor of Newport, he heard that a morehant vessel had been driven on a reef six miles distant. He at once manned his barge and said to

the crew: "Come, my boys, we are going to the relief of shipwrecked seamen. Pull

That act was applauded by the country almost as much as was the battle on Lake Erie. During the Mexican war General Scott requested the loan of some guns from the fleet, to be used on shore. Perry complied, but on one condition, that 'wherever the guns go the officers and men must go also."

COMMODORE PORTER. Commodore Porter, father of Admira Porter happily phrased the sentiment of the country in the morto which he New on his flag in the war of 1812, "Free trade and sailors' rights," In those days it became the text for many a patriotic song and thousands of political speeches, A British captain meeting Porter, flung out an answering signal to this offert; "God and the country, British sailors' best rights, Trait-ors offend both." The belief in England at the time was that the crews of the American ships were all British deserters. Porter answere I his enemy next day with a fresh signal flag, "God or country, and liberty. Tyrants of-

When the Constitution, under command of Commodere Hull, engaged the French frighte Cherriers, g dramatic scene was witnessed on the deck of Old Ironsidor. As the Frenchman's guns began to thunder out. Lieutenant Morris, second in command, asked

"Not yet," replied Hull, Nearer and nearer car ships. Again Morris asked for the or der, and again the answer, "Not yet. A few minutes later, high above the roar of the guns, as the Constitution completely covered her enemy, Hull's voice rang out: "Now boys, pour I into them."

The Guerrierre was literally forn to pieces, "the blood of the killed running out of her scuppers," says a naval his-

PIEBLE.

The dashing Preble, during a cruise arm, but do not ask me to become a in the Mediterranean, ran across antraitor to my country." ther ship. It was night, and he could get ne reply to his hall. This colloquy

followed: Proble-I now hail you for the last time; if you don't answer I'll fire a shot into you.

Stranger-If you do I'll return a Preble-I should like to eatch you at that. I now hall for an answer. What ship is that?

Stranger-This is his Britannic Majesty's 84-gun ship of the line Donegal, Sir Richard Strachan. Send a boat on board.

1 roble-This is the United States 44gun ship Constitution, Captain Edward Proble, and I'll be damned if I send a boat on board any ship. Blow your watches, boys.

The two nations were at purce at the time, and the two captains suapected that each other was a They lay to during the night. Explanations followed in the morning, when the British ship proved to be not the formidable Donegal, but the 32-gun

frigate Maldstone. Commodore Macdonough sighted the enemy on Lake Champlain on a Sunday morning. He ran up the signal for divine service, and, kneeling on the deck among his men, offered appropriate prayers. During the engagement a British shot struck the hencoop on the Saratoga, and released the game cock, which flew into the rigging and crowed lustily all through the fight, the men loudly cheering. Macdonough's victory aroused the enthusiasm of the

SAM HOUSTON.

A war cry that suggested the present "Remember the Maine" was that which General Sam Houston gave to his corps at the battle of San Jacinto-the bat "Not a minute," replied Decatur, with | tie which gave freedom and independ-

Sunday School Lesson for May 22.

The Day of Judgement.

Matt. XXIV, 31-46.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

seeding His crucifixion was an eventful lay in the life of Christ. The earlier part of it was passed in Jerusalem in the temole where He was engaged in teaching, a portion of one of His discourses forming our lesson for the 5th Inst. Leaving the temple He predicted its overthrow, Re-tiring to the Mount of Olives. He explained several matters to His disciples and exhorted them to watchfulness, about which we studied hast Sunday. Afterward, the hely city still in a the evening shades coming on. He untold ed to His followers the scenes of the Judgment Day about which we are now to study. It is a singular fact that we are indebted to Matthew alone for what Jesus said on that occasion, the other three historians having passed by the oc-currence in profound silence. This fact has caused some to infer, without good reason, that, as Matthew wrote his Gos-pel for Jewish Christians, the Judgmen here described referred only to the de truction of that nation. The error will readily appear as we examine the nar-rative and see that a wider application clone makes it intelligible.

say that this shall be at one time, at though the general line of thought would so indicate. Indeed, any other inference ore gives finality to the whole account daces it at a distant future time, when aman history will be complete, for in no other way would such assembly be possible (Rev. xx, 12). The place of this assemblage is not stated, but it is presumed to be on the carth, for it will be D. That coming which will be in grea glory, was anticipated by the prophe (Zech xiv. 5), and frequently mentioned by the apostles (I Thes. iv. 16), as an event of utmest importance (Rev. 1, 7). This assembly will be for judgment (Key xiv, 10), for that is the purpose of Christ second coming (H Cor. v, 10), when ever hese of other dispensations shall be nuged (Jude 6). We are then to picture to our minds a vast corcourse of people, gathered out of all lands, summoned be-fore our Lord, for the purpose of answer-

ng for the deeds of this life. He who

ASSEMBLY .- All nations shall be gath:

red before Jesus (verse 32). It does no

nce came to save will then sit to judge. SEPARATION.-Throughout this life nen mingle on terms of listimacy without regard to character (Matt. xiii, 20). They centract alliances of various kinds, so-cial, domestic and political, and form socal, domestic and pointed, and form se-cieties regardless of their relation to God and His cause. But in the great day of judgment markind will be divided into two well-defined classes (Ezek, xxiv, 17). This description cannot be reconciled with the thought that the other world will be one simply of development, into which all men will enter at the stage of progress reached here, to pass by a proas of education into the next higher here may be grades of character and ondition in each. And there will be a sparation between these classes (verses and 30, the one being placed on the right hand, the other on the left hand (Heb. i. 5). These classes will bear difterent names, styled here the sheep and the goats. Thus two communities will be formed, the righteous and the wicked. smbled intelligences of all the ages.

INVITATION.-The separation being completed. Christ, as judge, will give the sentence, fixing the destiny of the two classes (verses 34 to 35). Those on nd will be with Him (John xvii, 23), as members of the kingdom prepared for them from the foundation of the world (Rom. viii. 17), an inheritance, incorrupt-

ommand of about 185 Texas soldiers in

the fort called the Alamo at Bexar.

On the morning of March 6, 1836, the

on the pledge of the Mexican general

that their lives would be spared. Not-

withstanding this pledge, Colonel Tra-

vis and his entire force were massacred

as soon as they had surrendered. Their

huge pile of wood was heaped upon

them, and they were burned to ashes.

This act of parbarity stirred the Tex-

their breasts a fleree thirst for venge

ance. On April 19, 1836, General Hous-

San Jacinto to Santa Anna, with near-

Houston's little force swept the Mexi-

cans like chaff before the wind. It was

nore a slaughter than a battle. Just

before the assault of the Texans was

made on the army of Santa Anna, Hous-

ferful effect. Every soldier in the lit-

he words "The Alamo" until the words

became a cry for revenge that struck

error to the souls of the Mexicans.

When the battle was over it was found

killed, while 620 Mexicans were left

The answer of Commodore Stockton

o the Mexican governor of California

when we took possession of that coun-

"If you march upon the town (Los

"Tell the governor," said Stockton,

to have the bells ready to toll at 8

clock in the morning. I shall be there

Commodore Tatnall's "Blood is thick-

er than water" won grateful recogni-tion in England in 1859. Seeing the

tight place under the fire of Chinese

rescue. In so doing he was guilty of a

breach of neutrality, but his answer,

"Blood is thicker than water," had the

effect of condoning his offence. Farra-

gut's "Damn the torpedoes!" in Mo-

bile Bay, and Craven's "After you, pi-

lot," when his ship was sinking in that same bay by a torpedo, are two sayings

of heroes of the late war that will last

with those of earlier wars. Perhaps

we shall increase our list in this war

An Achievement.

"I've sold that poem on spring at last,"

he shouted. "I made one slight change and it was purchased immediately."

"That shows what a subtle thing art is," said the friend. "The slightest touch

may make or mar a masterpiece. How

did you change your poem?"
"Fixed up the last line so as to work in

the name of a patent medicine."-Wash-

threatened the governor,

lead on the field.

at that time."

with Spain.

ry is worth recalling.

that only seventy Texans had been

tator, Santa Anna.

INTRODUCTION .- The Tuesday pre- | Here is an information that from the be- | sustained? To the great maps He was ginning of human history it was de-termined to establish at the end of the dispensations a company or congregation of the Lord (Heb. ii. 10). The reason for that invitation is given in two particu-lars, both descriptive of the persons addressed. They had been blessed of the service to the dilewers of Jesus, and Father—they had received His spirit that was taken as a slight to Jesus Him (Gal. iv. 6), making them children. As the result of the spirit's influence they had wrought good deeds which the judge chearsed. They had furnished Him with food, drink, clothing, and companion-nip n trouble. Here are the two elements of a true Christian life, accepted at the judgment, neither of which is valuable or even possible without the other, an in-terior, regenerating influence, the bicssing of God (Phil. ii, E), and the fruitage, the outward result in conduct (Matt. xii, 23), praiseworthy and beautiful.

EXPLANATION.-The text represents

(verses 37 to 29) that those thus addressed were surprised, not because of the invi-tation (that they must have expected). but because of its terms. They could not remember any occasion when that had rendered such service to Jesus, and with one voice they enquire when it oc-curred. The question was a further indicutred. The question was a further indi-cation of their character, as revealing an unwillingness to accept praise to which they were entitled, a mark of becoming himfility, or, it may be, that they expect-ed some further disclosure of Divine justice and wisdom. Inasmuch as this is the time of closing up accounts, and an-nouncing the final decisions, it was natural that they should derire to under-stand the method and basis of reckoning. The explanation was quickly given (verse 40). What they had done to the follow-ers of Jesus was accounted as done to Him (Prov. xiv. 31). The principle in elsewhere stated (Mark. ix, 41), and was an nounced at the conversion of Paul (Acts ix, 4), and made the basis of final adjudication (Heb. vi, 10). It was worth while to bring our this principle at the judgment day, to set forth the unity of the people of God and their oneness with Him (John xvii, 21).

REJECTION.—This explanation ap-pears to have satisfied the millions of the righteous, and the judge turns to those on the left hand. One word fixes their doom, "Depart," spoken by one who with infinite tenderness once said, "Comc. Their destination is announced, "int everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels" (verse 40). Three items are here—separation from Christ, in comren ere-separation from the midst of fire. The first and second will occasion no question. He who rejects Christ ought to be rejected by Him. He who follows Satan ought to be with him. But that word, everlasting fire, has shocked many Let it represent a guilty conscience and all difficulty is removed (Mark ix, 44). Whatever the meaning we must remember that Jesus employed the term more than once (Matt. xiii, 42), and that John, the beloved, also used it (Rev. xix, 20). The ground for rejection in this case is the opposite of that which led to the in vitation (verses 42 and 49. These who were driven away lacked both the in-ward and outward conditions of acceptability. They had not done to the king acts of charity and kindness, and they are called cursed. That means, not only that they deserved such malediction (John III, 18). They were destitute of Christ-like character and hence of Christ-

like conduct. INTERPRETATION.-This sentence of than the other. The rejected multitudes had no reason to hope for any welcome or invitation, aftr their separation and the word spoken to the others. But on

mere historic character. How then could they have rejected Him in poverty and trouble? (verse 40. The answer to their inquiry was plain, based upon the same principle as the previous answer (vers 46). These had tailed to render kindly service to the followers of Jesus, and self (Zech. lit, 8). Her two great truths are recognized-first, the unity of Christ and His people, brought out in the other case; second, the absence of good deeds a proof of a bad heart, as the presence of good deeds is proof of a good heart (Matt. vii. 16). It is well to keep this second truth in mind. A negative man, one who merely refrains from evil, is not accepted. If there is any goodness in us It will come out in action (James II, 15-15). The people of God all have one unfait-ing mark (John xy, 8), the absence of which in any classifies them.

FINALITY.-There has been a disposition on the part of many to tone down the teaching of Christ up to this point and thrust in human speculation. The humanitarian spirit of the time has led men to think that a good God could not thus separtae men and assign them to eternal punishment. That there might be a temporary sentence they admit, but that in case of repentance in the coming ages any might be restored, they believe lience we have heard much of eternal hope of restoration, and of ulti-mate salvation. The closing sen-tence of the lesson (verse 45) conveys to the Enblish reader, the idea of finality. The great body of the church has so understood it as declaring that the awards of the judgment, as already described, will never be reversed, the one class going away into punishment, the other class into life. To avoid this evident sense some expositors call attention to the fact that the Greck word ranslated everlasting is sometimes used to denote only a period of time. This is not denied by any one. But on the other hand it is the same word that is applied to punishment of the wicked and the re-ward of the righteous. If, therefore, it has a limited sense in one case, so must it have in the other, and the force of the verse is destroyed.

REFLECTIONS .- It is generally beeved that the righteous enter upon their eward at death. Jesus promised that he thief on the cross should meet Him in Paradise (Luke xviii, 43), and in the parale of the rich man and Lazarus the latter is represented as passing directly into Abrahams bosom (Luke xvi, 23). Faul desired to depart and be with Christ (Phil. i, 23). But, if men are judged at death why should there be a general judgment? The first judgment is personal, fixing the destiny of individual. The last judgment is administrational, declaring the principles of government and the method and spirit of the Divine stimate of men. At a time yet distant when the course of human history is run, when the last of the posterity of Adam shall have been born, when the existing order of things is to be closed and a new order opened-then, the Redeemer, who was also the Creator (John 1, 3), will sit in judgment and will explain who are worthy and who are unworthy. And this will be published as the measure of the ideal man-one whose inward life, be gotten by the Spirit of God, produces an outward life of good deeds. He who is estitue of such a life is cursed and lost that will be the final utterance from the brone of the universe, the Supreme giving verdict upon humanity. Honor and station, pleasure and pride, learning and ealth, and the the

tions of this mortal life, will be forgotey. The one emphatic word, the lesson of the centuries of earth, the watch-word of the cycles of eternity will be-The one emphatic word, the lesson de, eternal in heaven (II Tim, Iv. 8). what ground could such an accusation be | RIGHTEOUSNESS.

nce to Texas. Colonel Travis was in MERCURY FOR THE NAVY. The Steam Yacht Ellide Can Run Over a Mile in a Minute.

There he was surrounded by a greatly superior force under the Mexican dic-From Brooklyn Citizen.

Now that the speed with which a essel can be driven through the water ittle garrison of the Alamo capitulated has become so important a factor in the intercepting of a hostile fleet, it is ot to be wondered at that public interest should be centered in the swift marine beauty Ellide, which has been placed at the disposal of the United dead bodies were gathered together, a States government by its owner, E. Hargess Warren of Philadelphia, The Ellide is at present being fitted out as torpedo boat and dispatch courier. ans to intense wrath, and implanted in she will be of the most "aluable service to the navy. She is to be equiped with small rapid-firing guns, her ton, with about 700 men, gave battle at decks strengthened and the handsome salcons given up to the storage of amly three times the number of Mexicans, monition and in spite of the disparity of numbers

The Ellide is the fastest steam yacht ifloat. She has actually travelled at the rate of a mile in one minute and thirty-five seconds, and on occasions has even made better time than that. With this speed the usefulness of the ton addressed his soldiers in a fervid Ellide in war times can scarcely be speech, closing with these words: "Re-member the Alamo." These words fell upon the ears of the Texans with wonoverestimated. She could travel from Key West to Havana in less than two nours; could distance any hostile ship that floats and sound an alarm along the coast hours ahead of the arrival of a hostile ship that the Ellide has tle army at the same instant repeated sighted at sea. She could show a clean pair of heels to a vessel to be feared and overhaul any unarmed boat belonging to an enemy's marine, no matter how speedy the craft unlucky

enough to come in her way. Now, while you are thinking about the speed of the Ellide, take these facts into consideration. She is 80 feet long and \$ feet 4 inches deep. Her mean anything like it, it would simply be a draft is 3 feet 6 inches. Here is a matter of the first shot. One big shell point that is not to be forgotten as well. The Ellide's planking is of that only the debris of the struck ship float-'you will find it the grave of your finest material for a boat, double-skin | ing on the surface of the water. mahogany. She is a combination of at the engine. It is a quadruple expansion affair, with nine cylinders, 9x15x15x24 inches by a 10-inch stroke. val battle on the Yalu got to each other. The Eliide's boller is water tubed in was a trifle under two miles, and what polished brass casing. There are two steam drums, and conceted to-Pritish admiral, Sir James Hope, in a gether by a great number of solid drawn steel tubes, so arranged that forts, Tatnall gallantly went to his the gases pass twice the length of the

> ing the stack, thus practicaly absorbing all the heat from the gases of combustion. A guest of the Ellide's owner, who was on board at the time she made her of all was that in spite of her treno wake. It was a remarkable fact to see a boat cut through the water at the rate of speed at which she was moving and hardly disturb the element at all. There was actually no waves from her passage through the water.

boiler among the tubes before enter-

Those who were abourd of her and sat by the open windows, well forward, occasionally got dashes of spray in their faces, but no solid water. took far less time to travel from the start to the finish of the test mile than it takes to tell how it was done. Before we fairly realized we had started

the test was over, and the record had been broken. I am firmly convinced that but for one thing the Ellide would have beaten a minute and thirty seconds. The incident that brought this about was the misunderstanding by the engineer of Pilot Packard's orders, which were transmitted to him by means of bell pulls. His error lay in stopping the boat before she had finished the mile, and she went the last one hundred yards of the course simply by means of the momentum gained through her previous speed."

A mile in a minute and thirty-five seconds does not seem remarkable until it is figured out what that means by the hour. In this instance it means 38 miles, and is the swiftest time ever made by any craft affoat.

SHIP'S RANGE IN ACTION. At Two Miles Tremendous Damage Will Be Done. From the Washington Star.

"The pictures in some of the burntorange newspapers of battleships in action are about as funny as the Japanese idea of perspective," said a naval officer. "These pictures represent the opposing ships blazing away at each other with thirteen-inch rifles at a range of about 100 feet, and the artists certainly work up the thing to make it look terrific enough, in all conscience. It's a wonder to me that they don't represent the crews of the opposing ships in the act of using grappling irons, as they did in engagements at close quarters in the days of the old seventy-gun frigates. As a matter of fact, if either battleship in an engage-ment between vessels of today goes within such a range of another, or delivered at such a range would leave

"Modern ships of war are not devised other in action. The nearest that any of the opposing ships in the great nawas a trifle under two miles, and what one battleship can do to another at that range is something beyond calculation. The naval engagement of this era is very largely a matter of manoeuvring of presenting the smallest possible target to the guns of the enemy's ships. and of forcing the enemy to present their biggest hull to the rangefinders. When the commander of a ship in the coming engagements can contrive to get in his work on the enemy's yestrial trip, thus describes her remark- sel while only pointing with his nose ble speed: "The most curious fact in their direction-leaving them practically only a razor's edge target-he is mendous velocity she seemed to leave liable to eat them up. But while there no wake. It was a remarkable fact is still a drill in the United States navy called 'repelling boarders,' the drill is only retained in the manual for the sake of exercising the men, and the only boarding that will be done in the coming fights will be done by prize crews, taking possession of beaten ships, after the latter have struck their colors."

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THE DISCOVERY THE AGE

A WOMAN WAS THE INVENTOR.



Thousands have tried from time im-Thousands have tried from time immemorial to discover some efficacious remedy for wrinkles and other imperfections of the complexion, but none had yet succeeded until the Misses Bell, the now famous complexion Specialists, of 78 Fifth Avenue, New York City, offered the public their wonderful Complexion Tonic. The reason so many failed to make this discovery before is plain, because they have not followed the right principle. Balms, Creams, Lotious, etc., never have a tonic effect upon the skip, never have a tonic effect upon the skip. sever have a tonic effect upon the skin,

hence the failures.

The Misses Bell's Complexion Tonic has a most exhibitating effect upon the cuticle, absorbing and carrying off all impurities which the blood by its natural action is constantly forcing to the surface of the skin. It is to the skin what a vializing tonic is to the blood and nerves, a kind of new life that immediately exhibitanters and strengthens wherever applied. Its tonic effect is felt almost immediately, and it speedily bankins, forever from the skin, freckies, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, writakies, liver spots, roughness, offiness, cruptions, and discolorations of any kind.

In order that all may be benefited by their Great Discovery, the Misses Bell will, during the present month, give to all piled. Its tonic effect is felt almost immediately, and it speedily bankshes, forever from the skin, freckles, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, wrinkies, liver spots, roughness, ollness, cruptions, and discolorations of any kind.

In order that all may be benefited by their Great Discovery, the Misses Boll will, during the present month, give to all

callers at their parlors one trial bottle of their Complexion Tonic absolutey free; and in order that those who cannot call or who live away from New York may be benefited, they will send one bottle to any address all charges presaid, on the receipt of 25 cents estamps or silvers to cover cost of packing and delivering. The price of this wonderful tonic is 31,00 per bottle, and this liberal offer should be

price of this wonderful tonic is \$1.00 per bottle, and this liberal offer should be embraced by all.

The Misses Bell have just published their new book, "Secrets of Brauty." This valuable work is free to all desiring it. The book treats exhaustively of the importance of a good complexion, told how a woman may acquire beauty and keep it. Special chapters on the care of the back that he was the second chapters on the care of the back teacher.

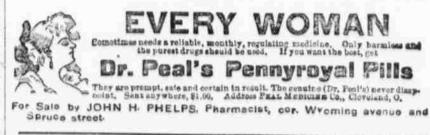
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