The Kind You Have

Always Bought

You Have

Always Bought.

Bears the

Signature

JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS ACTOR AND MAN

INTERESTING CAREER OF A FAMOUS ENTERTAINER.

It Was an Evolution from Humble Beginnings, and Success Did Not by allured by something great just Come Until It Had Been Won by the Hardest Kind of Hard Work and Sacrifice-The Inception of the Role of Rip Van Winkle.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

It does not run within the memory of the ordinary oldest inhabitant when the name of Jefferson did not appear somewhere on the American playbill. The present bearer of the Illustrious name was born in the year 1829, which is in the very long ago, but at that time his-grandfather was just retiring from a career of unbroken popularity, and his father was in the midst of a fitful Philadelphia season which was sometimes up and sometimes down. His mother was a favorite in her day, and so all along the line, and by all the rules of heredity, the son was destined to be a theatrical man of some kind. He was born on the 20th day of February, which according to astrology is a good day, and according to all the facts at hand, and the memory of Mr. Jefferson himself, his public career began very shortly after that incident. The back entry way of the flat building in Washington, into which the famfly moved, opened on the stage door of a rickety old theater which stood just across the alley. He and such other children as he was inclined to favor had the entree, Mr. Jefferson saying in his autobiography that his earliest recollections cluster about the conventional Pay of Naples, with Vesuvius smoking, which hung against the back wall of this theater, and the section of the Roman forum and papier mache Corinthian columns which were of great service in the homely game of hide and seek.

HIS DEBUT.

There is a little controversy, largely due to the variations in the traditions as related by various members of the family, and to Mr. Jefferson's own recollections, just when he made his debut. There is almost a prependerance of evidence that he went upon the arms of one of the merry villagers, but at that time his role was considerably less even than a walking part. His next appearance, being then 3 or 4 years old, was in a child's part, a captive on the shoulder of the dashing Rolla, who was fleeing over a shaky bridge amidst sh ; and shells from everybody on the tage. The din and confusion was ne to the young actor, and in his desire to hold fast to something he seized with both hands Rolla's false scalp and clung to it. It eventually came off, and forthwith the most tragic melodrama was turned in a howling comedy, since Rolla unmade was a very bad man. A less ambitious baby was secured for the next night, and Mr. Jefferson made no more appearances that are recorded until about 1833, when T. D. Rice floated into Washington to do a burnt cork act under the title of "Jim Crow." The act not only caught the town, but young Joseph, being a little more than of the Jim Crow dance at once. Rico was amazed and amused, and very soon the baby's face was blackened, and, borne to the footlights in a sack, young Joseph Jefferson was emptied out head first, dressed to do his imitation min-

This pickinings pet notted him about \$34 in coin thrown from the boxes and pit. Mr. Jefterson humorously writes that his good father, who never had inclination to sigh or sob, always claimed he had put the \$34 in some bank-name not recorded-and that it was to be the beginning of his fortune. There was nothing in the family outlook at that time which seemed to warrant the prediction that even so large a start would ever grow to the proportions suggested, but without any figures from Mr. Jefferson himself the public is now glad to insist that his estate is worth at least \$2,000,000.

BOYHOOD TROUBLES.

Mr. Jefferson's ability to make money did not appear very early in his life, although as a boy he was constantly feigning great pain in order to squeeze a bit or salve in the shape of a penny from the thin parental wallet. His brother. Charlie, seems to have been the real financier of the boyhood days, when they lived for a time in Baltimore. Joseph had received from some large-souled philanthropist a sixpence so badly worn that he could not pass it. Joseph tried several times to make a dicker with the sixpence, but each time he was unsuccessful. He told Charlie about it, with great concern, and Charlie at once rose to be a Napoleon of finance. He, like some of the brokers of this day, had a way in which Joseph might double his money let alone bringing back the erased lettering on the coin. With great mystery he told Joseph to go back into the back yard and bury the piece about six inches under the ground. He was then to mark the spot very plainly, keep the investment a perfect secret. and wait for developments, being assured that when he should die up the treasure it would be at least a shilling -possibly two. Joseph followed the brokers' advice to the letter. When his father get. He joined a barnthe time had expired in which the money was to double Itself he started to dig for it, and then a great light seemed to come into his soul. It suddenly dawned upon his mind how it had happened that Charlie had been

rich in knick-knacks for several days when it was supposed he was bank-rupt. Charles only smiled at poor Joseph and said he feared some of the neighbor's boys were not quite as honest as their parents thought they were.

MOVING WEST.

The Jeffersons lived in New York and other eastern cities wherever there was acting and managing to be done until 1839. That year the father, perpetualabout to happen, decided to try the west. An uncle of Joseph's had previously located in Chicago. The village was just then taking upon itself

city airs, and among them was a new theater. The uncle wrote a glowing letter on the great prospect of Chirago, and urged the elder Jefferson to bring his family and all he owned into the new settlement and share with him the management of the new playhouse. Jefferson, pere, wanted to start the same day the letter reached him. Joseph was then 10 years old. There was great hurrying and greater hope, as the whole household and the members of the company, who had not been paid any salary for some time, began to dispose of little treasures in order to be able to get fare for the canal boats and lake boats and stages. was necessary to do a few one-night stands along the route in order to keep on the route, but after many vicissitudes and trials the players landed in the new town of about 2,500 inhabitants. Mr. Jefferson says all the company was delighted with the arrangements of the new house, the stage being fitted with appliances and traps so convenient that the dead Ophelia

ould walk from her grave to the dressing room with but a few steps, "After a short season of varying sucis the best Mr. Jefferson can say of his father's company's first engage-ment in Chicago. Joseph Jefferson drew \$15,000 in one week, and that after "Rip Van Winkle" had been seen in Chicago for sixteen previous seasons.

FIRST APPEARANCE. This man appeared so long ago in

Chicago that it is not likely there is a man in town who saw him when he made his debut in the first old wooden building. It goes back to the time when people traveled in ox carts, and the Jefferson Dramatic company, with Jeseph a big boy, started for Galena, overland. There were not enough settlements to make one-night stands, which would have been considered a blessing in those days. The elder Jefferson rode in front with the scenery, and Mrs. Jefferson and Joseph and the the stage first as a p erty baby in rest of the troupe rode in the last wagon with the trunks. They were all happy, because it is the Jefferson nature to be happy always. It seemed nothing could turn them back, and when one sleigh which carried the settings went through the ice of the Mississippl while they were crossing from Galena to Dubuque, the father thought he was the lucklest man on earth because the accident had happened over a sandbar. A lot of men were sent to rescue it, and in a short time the company was at its regular repertory, having dried and repainted the classic shields, uniforms and make-ups. Dubuque proved a good town, and the company went on through the new eastern circuit-into Springfield and the friendship of Abraham Lincoln. The friendship lasted after Lincoln became president and Joseph Jefferson became a star.

Springfield was about to open a legislative season, and the Jeffersons decided to build a board theater and set-6, decided it was the best thing he had the Gown for the winter. The playever Jeen. The glimpse he had of Rice house was a plain box some 96 feet at a rehearsal was enough for him, long and 40 feet wide, but the novelty his quick wit grasping the intricacies of it made the opening night a record brenker It seemed good fortune was about to be realized when a sweeping religious revival arese in Springfield and its influence reached far enough to influence the council to pass a prohibitive license against "the evil call-This closed the doors of the playhouse, and they would have re-mained permanently closed had not the long, lank, country lawyer stepped in and argued the question before the council. Mr. Lincoln got no fee, but as he was just beginning he was satisned with winning the case. The theater was reopened to increased busi-

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Joseph Jeffersons paints quite as well as he acts-but only for his own amusement and the delight of his close associates. He found he had a tact for this art while helping his father paint signs in Memphis. The theater he had managed there had not done well and it was necessary to shift from doing stage scenes to the immediately renumerative job of writing numbers on the drays and public carts of the city. Joseph became the chief assistant in doing this work, having in reality secured the contract under an ordinance for his father. This kept the wolf from his vacation he was remly to put it the door for about a month and then on in Washington at Carusi's ball, uncame a mighty struggle to get to Mobile for a season. There was but little money in the family purse, so the company sailed down the river as steerage passengers in a very slow boat. This was in October, 1842. The yellow fever plague was raging. The father was stricken in less than a month, and without him there seemed to be no help for the children and sorrowing mother. Joseph and his sister were engaged to do a dance at \$6 a week, but Mrs. Jefferson could not resume her work. The death broke her heart, and she tried other way of making a livelihood. Her friends saw that they were successful.

BARNSTORMING. It was necessary for the young boy at this point to start out and take the knocks which he had been seeing storming company that followed Tay lor's army into Mexico, and did all manner of work assigned to a comedian in the plays which were then the rage. He returned to Philadelphia af-

ter the war, marrying Miss Lockyer DISHES Gold Dust does it. Morning, noon and night. Makes all dull things bright. Housework's Washing

rives to an humble home or a palace the cleansing touch that both alike require. It's woman's best friend and dirt's worst enemy. THE R. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philada. Sunday School Lesson for December 25.

A Christmas Lesson.

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

PARLIER MESSAGE -Attention called first to the revelations made to men during the centuries prior to Christ (v:1). This is done under four heads. First, the approach was to the fathers, de-riving value through the men who received the truths. There had been in all parts of the cast a peculiar veneration for ancestors (Ex. xx:12). What came from them was prized. Second, the disclosures were made at sundry times, even through the centuries, no age being left without its Divine testimony (Luke 1/30). An ac-cumulated and varied, even progressive and somewhat imperfect, revelation re-Third, it was done "in divers s" (Num. xii:0), sometimes by dimanners" ect speech, sometimes by vision or from or by sign. This variety of meth-d was an adaptation by buman infirmity, ger influence of the Spirit, so that submission (Rev. Iv.8), due from the creating they said was us if God said it (II ture to the Creator.

FINAL MESSAGE .- Our author next evelation (Verse 2). First, it was delivered presents four items concerning the new tevelation (Verse 2). First, it was delivered "unto us." the men now living, a present instead of an ancient disclosure of the Divine will. Second, it was spoken in these "ast days." or in the closing dispensation, which had been mentioned and anticipated (Deut. 1929), forming the final approach of God to man—there would be no other. Third, it was made by God, the same God who made the other, therefore of equal if not greater value, because it could not contradict the other (Matt. v.18), but must be a continuation or expansion. Fourth, it was spoken by the (18), but must be a continuation or ex-pension. Fourth, it was spoken by the Son of God (Psalm ii:7). Who the prophets predicted would come, and whose words would have greater weight than of any who had preceded Him (Matt. xvii:5). Each of these particulars was circulated and intended to make the Hebrew Christians feel that the Gospel should take the place of Judaism, and therefore their upport was due.

THOM OFFICE-Having thus Introduced the Son as the head of a new dis-pensation the remainder of our lesson is

has thrived because of his popularity

on this belief, having himself esti-

times to the total gross receipts of

\$5,000,000. There is nothing in the his-

tory of the profession with a record approaching this, barring, possibly, "The

RIP'S INCEPTION.

his family at a queer old Dutch farm-house in Paradise Valley, at the foot

of Pocono Mountain, Pennsylvania, Hu

studied and rehearsed the crude story

In the rustic barn, and at the end of

der the management of John T. Ray-

mond. This was in 1859. It is still

The story of his professional caree

makes a great book-leaving out the

home, social and personal sides. His

seasons during recent years have been

short, and the balance of the time he

has been devoting to the best that life

gives art. literature, painting, read-

ing and healthy recreation. He has an

estate in Louisiana and another at Buz-

zard's Bay, and there isn't anything that he wants that he don't have, and

the people-the great thousands who

wish that he may nive long and pros-

the probabilities are that he will.

From the Philadelphia Times.

per, as he has told most of them, and

ARMY ELEPHANTS.

Difficulty of Transportation the Only

Drawback of Their Use.

One of the most interesting features

of the English army life that is pre-

ented to the layman in India is fur-

nished by the remarkable efficiency of

the elephant brigade, most highly de-

veloped through the skill of the Bur-

mees in handling the giant animals. Pheir usefulness in India can be scarce-

y imagined by one not familiar with

the amount and variety of work which

hey accomplish, but it would be a serius mistake to imagine that this degree of usefulness is attained through

any aptitude of the unwieldy animals

or natural tendency toward it. It is

due solely and entirely to the wonder-

ful ability of the natives in training

the huge animals and overcoming their

natural inclinations. This cannot be too highly praised. Neither must it be

imagined that the use of elephants in

army life is not attended by great dis-

dvantages, not the least of which is

the difficulty with which they are

Naturally the clephant is not an intelligent animal. He can be taught

remarkable things, in which his

strength and endurance play an im-

portant part. He can never, however,

perform these feats without continual

transported.

him-are glad of it. It is their

Mr. Jefferson first decided to play

while spending a summer with

Old Homestead."

soon after his mother's death in 1849. attendance and direction. Abstractly, He had worked hard and rather con- his power of work is unappreciable:

gels (Matt. xxvi:53).

brother. Charles Burke, was also a witnessed recently the leading and demember of the company. This prob- training of a lot of elephants on the success, nithough it aute-dates "Rip able processes. In loading a rope is ered to a raft beside the ship and al Van Winkle," which is the real vehicle | fastened to his foreleg and a lot of upon which Mr. Jefferson rode to the natives hard and pull at it to induce the water easily and are excellent door of the temple of fame. He has the animal to take the first steps into taken several side excursions on other the car. This is only accomplished. vehicles, but he has always to come however, by admonishing him in the back to the old cart. This may not haunch by means of a rush. The first mark him the great artist-as the critstep taken is rapidly followed by the ics sometimes declare-but there are others until he stands safely on the

This portion of the task is accomrules for the stage. And Mr. Jefferson plished comparatively easily, however, when compared with the next. first he is timid and slightly frightmated that he played the part 5,000 ened, but when the car starts his fear, though it is much more pronounced the car has again come to a standstill.

> are necessary to hold them. are made completely of iron, with huge iron bars rising to a height of ten or twelve feet above the platform. Of-

throne is forever and ever.' RIGHTEOUS KING .- Thus far nothing

has been said by the writer of this epistic concerning the character of the Son. One who bears such titles and tills such office might be assumed to be good, but on reaching the subejet of sovereignty it is necessary to make positive statement. The Eternal King is distinguished from every finite king by three considerations; First, His laws and administration, represented by scepter (verse 8), would be altobether righteous, and so adapted to pre-mote righteousness in the earth, thereby ushering in the foretold blossings to men were all created. None of them entered into that endearing intimacy in which one recognized sonship and the other particularly prompted by the good dispositional control of the control o untary, prompted by the good disposi-tion of the king, His love for righteous-ness and His hatrea for iniquity (Psalm xxxii:5). Third, this righteous adminisexercise of authority under such condi-tions brings gladness to the ruler (Verse 9), and secures also an effusion of the rther Son rior state of the King.

spheres, being the Son of God, worshiped by angels after His humiliation, appoint-ed eternal king. He reigns and shall ever reign in rightcourness and gladness, prompted by the principle of love, so that all who acknowledge Him shall dwe" peace and safety, and through P', the world will be filled with rightcourness (Ps. xcvi:E). Surely, the nations may joyously celebrate the advent of such a Being. Bring forth the instruments of Unite the hearts of believers in might have at pleasure legions of angels (Matt, xxvi:53).

ETERNAL KING.—Another and more Ecep a merry Christmas!

The best dressing for black leatner is orange luke. Take a slice or quarter of an orange and rub it thoroughly all over the shoe or boot and allow it to dry. Then though it is much more pronounced when he takes his initial ride after, say, two months' acquaintance with venient dressing for tan shoes is the incivilization. He rends the all with side of a banana skin. This is runbed wild trumpetings, endeavors fruitlessly well and eventually all over the slate, to escape and only ceases his efforts and removing all spots and art as well as giving a fine polish which last is brought out by using a flannel cloth for wiping dry and another clean flamed for polish-fra. A slice of temor is also used as a They tan beather dressing. Patent leather must never be blacked or polished with anything but an oil. They are the hardest kind of shoes to keep in good order. twelve feet above the platform. Of-ten these cars are rendered useless by clean them from all dirt before applying It may then be rubbed dry at

the difficulties are almost as great. They are raised by means of a canvas

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similating the Food and Regula-

ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

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Worms Convulsions Feverish-

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ness and LOSS OF SLEEP

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Thousands have tried from time immemorial to discover some efficacions 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 vondertut Complexion Tonke. The reason so many falled to make this discovery before is plain, because they have not followed the right principle. Baims, Creams, Lotions, etc., never have a tonic effect upon the skin, hence the failures.

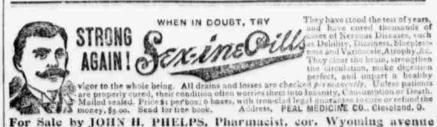
The Misses Belli's Complexion to be the first upon the cutiele, absorbing and carrying off ail imparities which the blood by its natural action is constantly forcing to the surface of the skin. It is to the skin what a vibrilizing tonic is to the blood and neeves, a kind of esw life that immediately exhibitates and strengthens wherever applied. Its tonic effect is fell almost finmediately, and it speedily bambhes, foreary from the skin freekles, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, wrinkles, fiver spots, roughness, odiness, cauptions, and discolorations of any kind.

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> MARTHA R. SCHIMPFF, 317 Lackawanna Avenue





Heb. 1, 1-11. BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

INTRODUCTION.—The author of the epistle to the Hebrews is unknown. It has been generally ascribed to Paul, but has been in the sacrifices are treated as symbols of the eigening of the literature of Alexandrian Christianity found in the Bible. Hence, some think it was written by Apollos. The object of the cepistle is to strengthen the faith of the epistle is to strengthen the faith of the proposal of the control of the control of the control of the control of the proposal of the control of the control of the control of the proposal of the

EXCELLENT NAME.-Through all the EXCELLENT KAMES.—Inrough all the centuries from Arius down, many, including a highly respectable class in our day, although impressed by the expressions of the last paragraph, have been reluctant to admit what the general church has claimed, the true divinity of Jesus Christ, They have taken refuge in the idea that he was some exalted being of the spir-itual world. As if anticipating this view our author has exposed and condemned it, urging that Jesus was above the an-gels (Verses 4-5), having received a bet-ter name or title. None of them was ever colled "my son," none of them was ever declared to be begotten Gohn Hitle). They od was an adaptation by human infirmity, and it necessarily fell far short of permanence and universality. Fourth, God permanence and universality. Fourth, God spake by prophets. They were men, subject to the frailities common to other men, but elevated, nevertheless, by the larger influence of the Spirit, so that

> ENJOINED WORSHIP.-Still further to set forth the superiority of the Son our writer declares that the angels were (John 1:14), then the word went forth that this worship should be continued, lest the impression might be made that He had wholly laid by His Divine nature, Even as Son of Man, walking the earth, subjected to the tounts of men, suffering subjected to the tanks of men, suffering wenciness and hirror, tempted and buffered He is above all the angels. This was recognized by Jesus Himself in that He assorted that for His defence life might have at pleasure legions of an-

scientiously for a few of the latter when directed by intelligent hands, years, and gradually he was making however, it is remarkable. a name. He easily got an engagement | The transportation facilities which struggling to escape and rending the with Chanfrau's National Theater in are provided for the sole use of the nir with cries. Once aboard ship they New York in 1850, where his hait- elephant are quite as remarkable. I are easily managed, the motion not aldy, was the real beginning of his Madras rallway. Both were remark- Unloading them is easy. They are low-

many thousands, possibly several millions, who think he has made all the

In transporting the elephant by ser sling from the wharf to the ship, affecting them, because they do not see the moving panorama before them. lowed to swim ashore. They take to swimmers, being able to swim eight or ten miles at a stretch without tiring The size of the Indian elephant is usually about eight feet in height and ten feet in length. The male is

little larger, perhaps eleven feet, and weighing about 5,000 pounds. Fruit Dressings for Shoes.

ten these cars are rendered used.

the twisting of the bars due to the the oil. It may then be runned are applications of the occupant's remark-applications of the occupant's remark-which will not scratch the patent finish.

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The Right Reverend ARTHUR SWEATMAN, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Toronto, Canada, contractad cold in the head in a serious and aggravating form-so much so that there were present all the symptoms of acute Catarra and he was threatened with the incapacitating agonies of this relentless disease demon. He pinned his faith to what had cured others, procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and over his own signature writes of the almost miraculous relief he had in 10 minutes after the

While the pulpit has chronicled many wonderful healings from Catarrh by this wonderful remedy, the press presents its quota of equally marvellous and credible cures. CHAS. C. BROWN, manager of the Independent Press Bureau of Duluth, Minn., suffered from throat and nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, says he spent a small fortune in trying to rid himself of what he terms "the disgusting malady," and to use his own words, "without relief until I tried your incomparable remedy, and I want to add my mite to the sum total of general approval." Fifteen minutes after the first application of Dr. Agnew's Catarchal Powder he got relief, and three bottles have completely eradicated the whole Catarrh taint from his system and left him a permanently cured man, and he courts correspondence regarding his case.

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