



WASHINGTON.



the globe, whose victorious navies covered every ocean and sea, whose morning drum beat, as Webster said, was heard round the world. It was against such a power as this that this handful of patriots had thrown down the gage of rebellion and defiance.

When England Closed In.
When England saw that the contest was fairly opened her great navy closed in upon our ports and landed upon our shores different armies of her veteran soldiers, who had fought in the continental wars, and these were soon supplemented by trained Hessian soldiers, hired and paid by her gold. These armies were greater in numbers than the colonies had to oppose to them. And still, as they had to be transported so far, and to cover so wide a field, they were never very large, and the battles of the revolution were never on a great scale as to numbers. The country was new, there was next to no cavalry and not much artillery, and the engagements were thus mainly with infantry and at close range. There was little chance for tactics or maneuvers. All depended upon pluck, hard fighting and endurance.

A Providential Man.
Washington is known in history as a providential man; that is, a man raised up by Providence to fill a great place and perform a great mission. However this may be, he certainly had great parts and great and peculiar fitness for the most difficult and trying place which he filled in history. He had had experience in the previous Indian and French wars, and had proven himself a wise, competent and heroic officer. He had great personal advantages for command. He was of fine physique and imposing presence, a splendid horseman, carrying with him over the port and air of authority and native majesty—an ideal commander.

Known It Meant Freedom.

So when this noble Virginian appeared before that northern army and drew his sword as their commander under those Cambridge elms his fame had preceded him and he was received with shouts of welcome and of confidence. Then all men knew it was to be a struggle to the death. I have no room



WASHINGTON THE SOLDIER.

here, of course, to recount the particulars of that seven years' conflict. Patiently and steadily organizing and disciplining the raw patriot militia and volunteers into an army, Washington at the same time closely invested the British in Boston and finally drove them to their ships in the harbor, from which they sailed away, while the patriot army marched into the New England capital, which was never again to be trodden by the footsteps of an enemy. Thus was scored a great success at the opening. Then followed the march to New York to meet the enemy, landing in great force on Long Island; the brave but disastrous battle, followed by that masterly retreat which alone would stamp Washington as a great general; the gallant stand at White Plains; the reluctant but stern and heroic winter retreat through the Jerseys ended by the master counter strokes of Trenton and Princeton, by which the great leader saved the cause of the revolution at its lowest ebb. Then the next year the struggle to save Philadelphia, the defeat at the Brandywine, where Lafayette first shed his blood in our cause; the loss of the continental capital and the well planned but accidentally lost battle of

Germantown. Then the gloomy winter quarters at Valley Forge, which tried the souls of patriot men and proved the great soul of George Washington. Who but he could have held that defeated, freezing, starving army together in that terrible winter? And at the same time the country was filled with the praise of Gates, who had conquered Burgoyne at Saratoga.

In the Darkest Hours.

In this dark hour, too, Washington was beset with cabals and conspiracies, in congress and in the army, to depose him from the command which was to be given to the successful Gates. When in the early summer of 1778 the British commander evacuated Philadelphia, and Washington followed him with his little army to give him battle, on the field of Monmouth he met one of these detractors and conspirators, Gen. Lee, his second in command, disobeying his orders and in shameful and unnecessary retreat. It was here that Washington is said to have lost his temper. It is pretty well demonstrated that he did, and if Gen. Lee received upon his miserable head that day an exlosion of titanic wrath it was surely no more than he deserved. Despite this untoward disarrangement of his plans Washington here won a partial success. The battle of Monmouth was his last engagement until the crowning victory of Yorktown, three years later. In the meantime the war was going on in other parts of the great field of operations, battles and skirmishes were being fought and subordinate commanders, like Greene and Wayne and Morgan, were winning some laurels. But the central army was not immediately engaged. It was holding the ground and perfecting its alliance with the French forces, on land and water, which had now come to our assistance. When all was ready came that sudden and rapid march from the Hudson to Virginia and the great final victory at Yorktown.

Had No Personal Ambition.

Even from this briefest outline of Washington's career in the revolution, it will be seen that he had little opportunity for personal distinction as a commander. He was an unlucky general; fortune did not seem to smile upon him and he had more defeats than victories. Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown—all these were defeats; some of them disastrous. Monmouth was little more than a drawn battle, while to offset these, Trenton and Princeton, while brilliant in conception and execution and great in effect, were so small in the numbers engaged that they amounted to little more than successful skirmishes. And besides they were with Hessians and not with British regulars. Yorktown was, indeed, a great and crowning success, but it was won with superior numbers and the honors had to be divided with the French.

Greatest Figure in History.

Hardly a better instance does his history afford of patience under provocation, of dogged determination under difficulties, of unconquerable will and courage, holding on so long and coming out triumphant at last over such mighty opposition. These great qualities, as we have already seen, belonged to the man more than to the soldier. It was indeed the great man behind the soldier, the man with the great patriotic heart, with the wise head, and the lofty, unshaken soul, that brought us through that long and tremendous struggle and gave us our glorious place and opportunity among the nations. No other man on this continent but he could have done it. Greene, among the generals of the revolution, would have come nearest to it, but he would have failed.

But in looking over the whole field and record, in the light of all the facts and history, it will be seen that Washington made no military mistakes, that he improved all his opportunities, that his generalship will stand the test of criticism. He struck whenever he had the chance, his plans were good, and when compelled, his retreats were masterly.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX. FEB. 28—ACTS 8:1-17—DISCIPLES DISPERSED.

Golden Text: "They That Were Scattered Abroad Went Everywhere Preaching the Word"—From Acts, Chapter 8, Verse 4—The Good Samaritans.



In the summer of 37 A. D. the events here related took place. Places, Jerusalem and Samaria. The text of the lesson follows:

1. And Saul was consenting unto his death. And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles. 2. And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him. 3. As for Saul, he made havoc of the church, entering into every house and hailing men and women, committed them to prison. 4. Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word. 5. Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them. 6. And the people with one accord gave heed unto those things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did. 7. For unclean spirits, crying with loud voice, came out of many that were possessed with them; and many taken with palsies, and that were lame, were healed. 8. And there was great joy in that city. 9. But there was a certain man, called Simon, which beforetime in the same city used sorcery and bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that himself was some great one. 10. To whom they all gave heed, from the least to the greatest, saying, This man is the great power of God. 11. And to him they had regard, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. 12. But when they believed Philip preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized, both men and women. 13. Then Simon himself believed also; and when he was baptized, he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done. 14. Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John: 15. Who, when they were come down, prayed for them, that they might receive the Holy Ghost.

HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

The lesson opens with the picture of the persecutor, 1. He was sincere, Saul's fierce and apparently bloodthirsty conduct is set in its true light by such statements as Acts 23, 1; Acts 26, 9, 10; 1 Tim. 1, 12, 13. Such bigots have been seen in every age, honest, but mistaken. Such was the spirit of Dominic, of Calvin against Servetus, of the Puritans in New England. 2. He was intense, because it was his nature to be earnest in everything. Saul, like Paul, could do nothing by halves. What aroused the persecution was the doctrine, launched by Stephen, that Jews and Gentiles were to become one in the Gospel. 3. He was, nevertheless, fighting against conviction. What were "the pricks" against which he was kicking (Acts 9, 5) but a feeling which he could not overcome, that Stephen was right, that Jesus was the Christ, and that the salvation was for all men? The next picture is that of the Church. The time to estimate a church or a character is not when it is prosperous, but when it is in the midst of trial. Notice here the traits of a true Christianity. 1. It has growth-germinating power; it propagates itself. It is a seed which springs up wherever it is dropped, whether in Judea, Samaria, or Antioch; in America or in Japan. 2. It has breadth. Verses 5, 6. It overcomes the prejudices of race and nation, breaks the bonds of sect, and brings Jews and Samaritans into one fellowship. 3. It has power. Verse 7. The physical miracles of the apostolic age pictures of its spiritual working in all ages. Even now the Gospel drives out unclean spirits and gives power to the impotent. It brings joy. Verse 8. Every truly converted soul tastes the joy of salvation, and with it a fountain of happiness. 5. It has discipline. Verses 14-16. The Church was a unit, whether in Judea or Samaria. It recognized the central authority of the apostles, and submitted to it. The last picture is that of Simon the Sorcerer, showing the traits of a false Christianity. We need not waste much time in the profitless inquiry about Simon's powers, which were not unlike those of so-called "mediums" nowadays. 1. Even in the true Church, and in its purest days, there was a false disciple, Simon, among the disciples; and, believing after a fashion, he was not altogether a hypocrite. 2. He was a Christian in form, a baptized member, but not in heart and life. He carried worldly aims and methods into the Church. 3. He supposed that other disciples were on his own plane, and offered money to the apostles to buy the gift of the Holy Spirit. His spirit was that of selfish ambition, seeking power over men, rather than power with God.

Consul Jones and Queen Margherita.

The Washington Post tells this story of Col. Wallace S. Jones, United States consul general at Rome, Italy, now on a visit to this country. Col. Jones is a Floridian, and has been in the consular service in Italy for the last ten years. He is a gentleman of wit, tact and culture, and his ability to make a happy response at the right time brought him into the good graces of Queen Margherita on his first appearance at court. The queen asked him from which state he hailed, and on being told, said that she had often heard Florida described as a very beautiful country. "Yes," your majesty, was the prompt reply. "We call it at home the Italy of America." The neat compliment was not lost on royalty, and the colonel was rewarded with a charming smile from one of the loveliest women in Europe.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY HINTS.

Gloves worn at night too constantly are apt rather to yellow the hands than whiten them. Vaseline yellows the skin.

Glycerin and lemon juice soften and whiten the skin. Mixed in equal proportions it is an excellent remedy for chapped hands.

A good lotion to use for perspiring hands is made of cologne water and belladonna, using about seventy-five grammes of cologne to twelve of belladonna.

THE QUEEN AS AN IDOL.

British Protection Held to Be Divine Power in Thibet.

In addition to being Queen of England and Empress of India, it appears that Her majesty is a goddess. An Englishman named Stuart Majoribanks has recently returned from a five years' sojourn in Thibet and Bengal, and he is the authority for the following remarkable story. When he was journeying in Thibet in 1893, Mr. Majoribanks says that he heard through the natives of a white goddess worshipped by a sect whose place of habitation was in the most mountainous section of that rugged country. With two guides and a native servant, Mr. Majoribanks started for the mountains that had been described to him, and, on reaching them, found that he was the first white man known to have made his way to this spot. The treatment accorded him by the members of the sect for whom he had been searching was amazing. He had been told that he was going to certain death, and that no man's hand could save him. To his surprise he was treated as a most welcome visitor. He was received with profound salaams, and with his escort was assigned quarters in a hut for the night. In response to his request for information he was courteously told that all he wished would be made clear to him in the morning. The villagers kept their word to the letter. After the morning meal the visitor was escorted to the house of the principal official of the town, who is termed the Khan. Two priests appeared by order of the Khan, and conducted Mr. Majoribanks to a building located on the crown of a high hill. Entering, the traveler found himself in a dimly lighted apartment furnished with all the evidences of a barbaric religion. But the most amazing thing of all was that, seated in a delicately carved chair was the figure of a woman, wearing a golden crown, apparently attired in European costume, and looking not unlike a specimen from Mme. Tussaud's. Closer inspection, necessarily of a very respectful nature, disclosed the fact that the figure was intended to be a representation of Queen Victoria. Careful scrutiny showed that the imitation, so far as the clothing was concerned, was very crude indeed, but the likeness of the face to the original was startling in its faithfulness. After leaving the temple, Mr. Majoribanks had another interview with the Khan, and from him learned how the Queen of England came to be the goddess of a heathen tribe. It seems that a few years ago the tribe was sorely beset by enemies, and a deputation was sent from the village to Calcutta to appeal to the English government to interfere and cause the Indian marauders to remain at home. The mission was entirely successful. When the Thibetans returned from Calcutta, one of the men had secured a photograph of Queen Victoria, and apparently out of gratitude, as good an imitation as it was possible for them to construct of the Great White Queen was fashioned, placed in the temple, and worshipped as the chief of all the tribe's gods.

WIDOWS IN WASHINGTON.

Gathering Ground Upon Which Rich Relicts Meet and Scheme.

Especially is it a great place for rich widows with daughters—that peculiar type of American women who, as soon as pater-familias is comfortably tucked away under the sod, fly to Europe, spend years wandering about like so-called Bedouins, then are seized with a romantic form of homesickness, says the Illustrated American. But they can't stand Porkopolis and Kalamazoo and West Jersey after Paris and London and Vienna, and Washington affords a convenient stop-gap. It is American in location, European in habits and, to a degree, in personnel. So they come here, buy a fine house, get in with the diplomatic corps and the thing is done. And Washington, which professes a lofty scorn for trade and ruthlessly shuts the doors of society in the face of all Washington brokers, insurance agents, real estate people, and, in short, trade in every form, except banking, welcomes with open arms the retired trades people from New York, Chicago and anywhere else on the face of the globe. It reserves the right of laughing at them, though, and after faithfully attending all their luncheons goes home to roar over every slip the ambitious host or hostess has made. This habit is undoubtedly an affront to hospitality, but it has one saving virtue—Washington makes use of rich people, but it is not afraid of them.

Her Recommendation.

"I'm really afraid I can't engage you, Miss Hyjee," said the operatic manager. "Your voice is not remarkable and you will pardon me if I say that I fail to see what you rely upon to draw an audience." "My dear sir," replied she. "I have the enviable distinction of never—absolutely never—having sung before Queen Victoria." "Why didn't you say so before?" cried the enraptured manager. "You are the very songstress I have been looking for these many years!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Herald.

A Correction.

"This," said the professor of anatomy, as he exhibited a human jawbone, "is the inferior maxillary."

"I beg your pardon, professor," said one of the married students, "but didn't I understand you to say the skeleton you have before us belonged to a female?"

"I did."

"In that case, then, there is no inferior maxillary."—Washington Times.

If a man sets out to do it, he can win any woman that wants him.

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Blood is what everyone should have at this season. Therefore purify and enrich your blood now with a thorough course of

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

A Dog Story.

Our annual sheep and cattle show has lately been held here. It is the biggest gathering of the kind in New Zealand, and this year a record was established, there being over 20,000 visitors. In this crowd a friend of mine missed his dog, a Scotch collie, named Mike, with whose help some prize sheep from the "Meadowbank" estate had been brought to the show grounds and penned there. Not being able to find the dog, my friend concluded that he had gone to the house where he had been the night before, but upon inquiry found that Mike had not done so. Upon returning to the show grounds he found the dog watching one of the Meadowbank sheep that had jumped out of the pen; he took no notice whatever of other sheep which were being moved about the grounds, but stuck faithfully to the one truant, which he evidently considered under his care, until relieved of his self-imposed charge by the welcome arrival of his master, who, with Mike's help, soon had the wanderer back in the fold again. I afterward heard that some one had tried to help Mike recapture the sheep, but the dog resented his interference and drove the sheep away from the pens in order to show that he took no orders from any one but his own master.—London Spectator.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

A mustard pot which does not require the use of a spoon has been invented in Germany. The mustard is supplied through a little spout by pressure on a spring.

Before the great freeze in Florida the annual orange crop was from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 boxes. The estimate for this season is 70,000 boxes.

True delicacy, that most beautiful heart-leaf of humanity, exhibits itself most significantly in little things.—Mary Howitt.

Love has a long way to go to reach the heart of the modern man up-to-date. When he looks for a wife, he expects a good deal. Probably he expects more than he deserves. He wants good looks, good sense, good nature, good health. They usually go together.

As observing man learns that a woman who is physically weak and nervous and incapable, is likely to be ill-natured too. The sweetest temper is ruined by continual unfitness.

A woman whose nerves are constantly racking and dragged by debilitating drains and inflammation, cannot be a genial companion or happy wife; and she is totally unfit to be a mother.

These troubles prevail almost universally among women largely because of carelessness and neglect. There is no real need of them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive specific for the weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organism.

It cures them radically and completely. It heals, strengthens and purifies. It is the only scientific remedy devised for this special purpose by an educated, skilled physician. It is the only medicine that makes it easy and safe to take.

Miss Loretta M. McLean of New York (P. O. Box 753) writes: "I have been taking the 'Prescription' and will not take any more (at present). Last month I had no pain at all and worked every day without any inconvenience whatever. It was the first time I had not pain during that month. I have not taken 'the Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pills.' I know of a lady who took one bottle of 'Pleasant Prescription' and she says the water did not taste good with her first baby. This was her second baby. She thinks it a grand medicine. So do I."

Dr. Pierce has had a life-time of experience in this particular field. His 100-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains several chapters devoted to woman's special physiology. A paper-bound copy will be sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a cloth-bound copy send 31 stamps.

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