IN MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Leading New York Clergymen Advise the Use of Paine's Celery Compound.

New York, March 17.—Says a writer in the World:

There is no body of men, taken as a class, who devote greater attention to matters of public interest than the preachers of New York city, no matter of what denomination. Brought into contact with almost every phase of life and witnessing scenes of varied character, there are few matters of importance which escape their attention. So constant and untiring are their labors that very few are the preachers who do not suffer from overwork, nervous troubles and other ailments that arise from too much brain work, care and anxiety. The newspapers have recently had much to say about this overworking of our city ministers, which has caused the retirement of several prominent clergymen. With a view to discovering the truth of these statements a reporter called on some well-known pastors and interviewed them concerning the matter.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. DeCosta, pastor of the Anglo-American church, was seen at his residence, 132 West 12th street. "Yes," he said in reply to a question, "I have been a great sufferer from nervousness that resulted from overwork, the past few months having been exceptionally trying ones for me. I have, however, been greatly relieved by the use of Paine's celery compound, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe it to be a most excellent remedy for any one troubled with nervousness or suffering from too close application to daily duties. I am sure that it is unsurpassed as a means of toning up the system."

Rev. A. K. Sanford, pastor of the 35th Street M. E. church, was out when the reporter called at his residence, 343 West 22d street, but Mrs Sanford made the following statement in her husband's behalf: "During the past year Mr. Sanford has had a vast amount of extra work to do. The regular labors of his church are severe enough, but he was so anxious to accomplish a great deal that he undertook to do more than he was really able to do. The natural consequence was that he at last found himself in a poor state of health, his nerves overwrought and his sleep much disturbed. He felt completely run down. He rarely takes any medicine, but the merits of Paine's celery compound were so well known to him that he decided to use it as a means of restoring his health. It certainly did do that, and I have heard him speak very often of how much good he received from using it. We feel very grateful that such a remedy was at hand and shall ever praise it.

Rev. H. L. Granlienard, pastor of the French Presbyterian church, who lives at 143 West 16th street, was leaving his house when the reporter called. He said, however, "I have frequently been relieved of nervous affections by the use of Paine's celery compound. I think it a most reliable remedy and shall recommend it wherever I have an opportunity."

Rev. R. D. Winn, pastor of the Abyssinian Church, who was seen at his residence, No. 263 West 16th street, said: "My career as a minister of the Gospel has been hampered by the fact that for years I have suffered from nervousness. Three years ago I had an attack of nervous prostration that was so severe that I had to take an extended vacation and undergo rigid treatment in an endeavor to regain my health. I consulted several specialists, who treated my case for months, but I must say that during the past few weeks I have received more benefit from one bottle of Paine's celery compound than from all the other medicines taken. After taking it for a few days I could notice the improvement in my condition. My head did not trouble me as before, my nerves were stronger, and my digestion, which had been very poor before, began to improve. I consider the compound to be a very fine remedy, and will spread among my congregation and other friends the report of my experience with it."

The words of these gentlemen should be of the greatest value to all our readers. They show that even with the great and wearing strains of life health and strength can be preserved by a constant use of the right aid. The great nerve food above named has done more to bring about this state of things than anything before known, and its popularity is only natural.

What the New York clergymen say today has been said time and again by equally as prominent men elsewhere. The case of Rev. C. J. Budlong of Rhode Island, who was recently entirely cured of insomnia by the use of Paine's celery compound, is fresh in the minds of newspaper readers, and the following letter from Rev. J. G. Laird of London, Ont., whose portrait is given above, is of special interest:

"Having received great benefit from the use of Paine's celery compound, it affords pleasure to give my testimony in favor of its beneficial effects. Six years ago, this spring, I was prostrated with nervous debility. I was then closing my 38th year in the active work of the ministry in the Methodist Church. Until then I had been a strong, vigorous man, and an earnest worker in church work. Suddenly I became so prostrated that I was forced to resign my charge. I could not sleep, was afraid to be left alone, and could not refrain from shedding tears when speaking to any person. My kidneys, liver and stomach became very much weakened, so that I was a helpless invalid.

"For about two years I tried everything I covld hear of, such as magnetism, electricity, Clifton Springs, etc.; and applied to several physicians, but obtained no permanent relief. About four years ago a friend brought me a bottle of Paine's celery compound; I experienced some benefit from its use; I got some more and soon realized great benefit from it. Soon I slept well, my organs and nervous system became greatly restored, and my dread of being alone was removed.

"I still continue to use it. If I go from home, to guard against sleeplessness, I take a supply with me. I do not expect to be made young again, as I am now in my 69th year, but I am a very different man compared with what I was four or five years ago. Had I known of this remedy when first afflicted with nervousness, my conviction is that, with the Divine blessing, I would not yet be on the list of retired ministers."

For the relief and cure of a cold in the head there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints, Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh and hay fever after all other treatments have proved of no avail.

President Cleveland, according to the statements of his friends, proposes to stand by the Income Tax bill to the bitter end. It will be remembered that he did the same thing in the Hawaiian business, and that the end was so bitter that quinine has tasted sweet to him ever since.

The marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the corner stone of absolute merit. Take Hood's throughout the spring months.

South Carolina's net profits from the sale of liquor under the State dispensary system during the quarter ending February 1st, amounted to more than $41,000. At this rate of development the whiskey traffic will soon become one of South Carolina's most prosperous industries.

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Hon. George F. Edmunds continues to be the terror of evil doers, although he is now a private citizen, as evidenced by the recent Mormon experiences and the law which Coxey's Commonwealers will run up against when they march to the capitol.

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There should be no surprise over the scheme to amend the bill to repeal the tax on State bank issues by a free coinage rider. The two projects for bad money go naturally together.

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The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by C. D. Gibson.

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Dead in his ninetieth year, 24 hours after his return from a pleasure tour in Europe, in seemingly robust health, David Dudley Field was up to the very close of his career, a striking illustration of mental and bodily vigor.

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A Mugwump is a voter who dislikes our New England business methods and who believes that our working people dress and live beyond their natnral condition.—Haverhill Gazette.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

All that Harper's Weekly, that independent "journal of civilization," can see in the Republican tidal wave is "reduced Democratic majorities." Here is bat-blind partisanship for you, which would do no discredit to a cross roads Democratic sheet in South Carolina or Arkansas.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE SOUTH IN WINTER.—XII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14th, 1894.

The old city gate of St. Augustine, at which we left your readers in our last, is the only conspicuous relic of the elaborate system of fortifications once defending the town. St. Augustine being on a narrow pennisula running south, an enemy could approach by land only from the north. Across this northern boundary ran a line of fortifications from water to water, effective barriers, also a moat, crossed at the city gates by a draw bridge. The gates were closed at night and guards were stationed in the sentry boxes. Just within the gate was a guardhouse with a detachment of troops. The towers are very old, the material coquina, 20 feet in height to the mouldings, and 10 feet deep, flanked by walls 30 feet in length, with a roadway between the pillars of 12 feet.

Next to the fort, the city gates are the chief memorials of Old St. Augustine, and like the fort, have shared in the ruthless demolition at vandal hands, yet are well preserved.

We leave them regretfully and follow St. George street south, passing its shops containing for the most part, curios. No less than 22 shops in the town claim to have the only simon pure curio, and one does well to halt before purchasing. Many a deluded mortal has burdened himself with *ancient* relics, manufactured in a back room from trees cut within a week, or shells from *Indian* mounds, picked up on the beach less than three hours before. St. George is the narrow, business street, although not as narrow as Treasury street. The name Treasury street was given it from the fact that the treasurer lived upon or near it, the treasures being kept within the fort. Following St. George street to the centre of the town, we reach the Plaza, a pleasing bit of greensward. It is a public park of shrubbery and shade trees, with monuments and fountains. It contains a building, an open structure, pointed out as the "old slave pen," or "slave market," and built by the Spaniards. The truth is, however, it never was a slave pen or market, nor had the Spaniards anything to do with it, for twenty years before it was built they had left the country. It was built in 1840, for the sale of meat and other food supplies. It furnishes lounging places for idlers. The name was given it by an enterprising photographer, since retired with a full pocketbook, secured from sensation-hungry, gullible strangers.

The park takes its name from the monument erected here by the Spaniards in 1813. It is a pyramid of coquina, stuccoed and white-washed, rising from a stone pedestal, and surmounted by a cannon ball. The second monument commemorates the volunteers from St. Augustine, who lost their lives in the Confederate service. The shaft is of coquina and bears the enscription: "Our Dead. Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of St. Augustine, Fla., A. D., 1872." "In Memoriam, Our loved ones, who gave their lives in the service of the Confederate States." "They died far from the home that gave them birth." "They have crossed the river, and rest under the shade of the trees."

The square was used as late as 1865 as a parade ground by the United States troops, and has always been used as a place of public assemblage. Fronting the Plaza on the north stands St. Joseph's Cathedral, completed in 1791, which contains a bell bearing date 1682, claimed as the oldest on the continent, antedating by these years the famous bell in the Dutch church at Tarrytown, N. Y., which bears the date 1685. The St. Francis Barracks are situated at the south end of the sea wall facing the Mantanzas. They are occupied by United States troops. The outdoor concerts given by the military band, the dress parades and the guard mount at sunset on the parade in front of the barracks are among the attractions of the town. The barracks take their name from the Franciscan convent, whose former site they occupy. Just south of the barracks is the military cemetery. It contains three low pyramids of masonry forming the tombs of officers and men who died in the Seminole war. The memorial shaft, "Dade's Monument," within the enclosure, records the fact that of 110 men, under command of Major Dade, in August, 1835, surprised by lurking Seminoles, 109 fell dead and mortally wounded. More than 100 of Maj. Dade's command are interred here.

The convent above referred to was abandoned when Florida was ceded to Great Britain in 1763. When Spain again resumed possession of the town in 1783, it was used as barracks for the troops of the Spanish governor. Its brick, brought from the banks of the Hudson, still remain, although soon after its completion, the building was destroyed by fire. The harbor and several beaches within easy reach afford much pleasure to visitors. On Anastasia Island, the South beach extends for miles and at a low tide, after a heavy storm at sea, may be gathered shells and weed, and the view is fine. Mitchell here took his "runs" and exercise, the house he occupied being only a few rods from the beach. A railroad runs nearly the length of the island, connecting with a ferry to St. Augustine hourly. The fort looks much more formidable from the island, and no one should miss the view.

North Beach is reached by half hour sail, and from the Pavilion, one can see in every direction as far as eye can reach. Porpoises are seen in large numbers in the harbor, and fishing is fine. Sail boats are to be had in large numbers and at 50 cents to $1 per hour, skippers will give one an exciting sail and display more than the average amount of skill. They are generally manned by darkies.

Leaving the harbor, we pass through the Plaza, to the west, and find ourselves fronting the Ponce de Leon, Florida's pride, as also the Alcazar and the Cordova, all facing a large park, lighted at night by electricity. To Mr. H. M. Flagler, St. Augustine owes her present and future prosperity. From an obscure, ancient town, she to-day takes rank among the first, in our estimation, of the cities of Florida. We shall not endeavot to sketch a hotel costing over three million dollars, or more than call attention to her lesser, but no less notable inns, Cordova and Alcazar, all owned by Mr. Flagler, and that they are to him expensive luxuries is conceded, but that any man, even with an annual income of some six millions, should see best to expend the sums necessary to build and maintain these and other improvements, shows him to be public spirited, to say the least. The Memorial Presbyterian church, erected in 1889, in memory of Miss Flagler, surpasses in exterior decoration any in St. Augustine. Something of its interior may be judged from its pews, made from solid mahogany, the material alone costing sixty thousand dollars, and that of the altar and choir thirty-two thousand more. Like the hotels, the church is of coquina and sandstone and brick. The concrete streets in the town were built through the same agency, as well as the many et ceteras of the town.

An idea of the size of the Hotel Ponce may be had from its parlor, 104x53 feet, and the dining hall, 90x150 feet, seating 800 guests. The hotel has 450 rooms, and measures 380x520 feet on the ground. The towers rise 165 feet. The inner court, with its tropical verdure and pretty fountain, all lighted by colored electric lights, form a fairy scene long remembered. We could extend our stay for days and find ample to enjoy. We approached it anticipatingly and leave regretfully. All throughout the State, visitors ask of each other: "Have you been to St. Augustine," and unless one includes it in their list, Florida cannot have been seen. The recipe adopted by the lady in sweetening pieplant pie would be well to use in case one anticipates a Florida trip, but money considerations aside, we believe the State furnishes as much, if not more, to attract the tourist, than any in the galaxy. Her climate alone would be enough, added to this the tropical growth with all it implies, the fruit, flowers, birds and reptiles, and no matter what one's taste may be, it can be satisfied in a measure at least.

Leaving St. Augustine at 1.15 p. m., an hour and a quarter's ride and we are again in Jacksonville, which looks not quite so forlorn and desolate as on our first visit, as we have become hide bound and the sand does not appal us as on our first arrival. After a short stop, we began our homeward trip and in due season arrived at the National Capitol in time to hear David B. Hill score his party in general and Grover in particular. A week or more here, and we take up the thread of our long journey, ending at Arlington. The trip has given us great pleasure and we trust it may have in a measure been interesting to your readers. Would we could bring with us the scenes visited, and particularly the climate. Should be glad to distribute it throughout Vermont that it might be enjoyed by all. If we can be of any use to your readers by answering questions as to the sunny South, and particularly Florida, to do so at any time would give pleasure to

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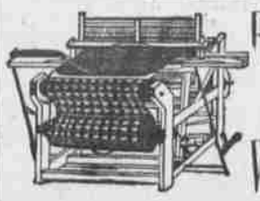

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