HER NEW YEAR GIFTS.

She tossed them over with eager hands,
Boxes, packages, large and small;
And then 'mid her treasures forlorn she stands
And whispers, sighing, "Can this be all?
What are these baubles and toys and rings
When the heart is hungry for dearer things?

"So poor, so poor! If he only knew
How I hate my wealth, what a weight it seems!
He might have sent me a flower or two,
But of course, dear fellow, he never dreams
Of the pangs and heartache I feel the while
I pass him by with a nod and smile.

Yet somehow I thought the bright New Year
Would bring me a message or friendly sign—
Longed so for some little token, dear,
To keep for ever and ever mine!"
Then breathless, blushing, she sees, half hid,
A sealed white letter her gifts amid.

She kissed it thrice ere she smiling read:
"Love, what can I lay before your feet?
Only my faithful heart," he said,
"Must I seal and send to your keeping, sweet."
"Only your heart? But your heart," said she,
"Is the dearest gift in the world to me!"

—*M. S. Bridges, in Judge.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BY W. H. CLINE.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina March 15, 1767. His father died in his infancy, and his mother, although extremely poor, resolved to educate young Andrew for the ministry; but his belligerent nature defeated her design, and at the age of thirteen he entered the American army. In the summer of 1780 he participated in the battle of Hanging Rock, and was taken prisoner. His captors maltreated him and left him to die with the smallpox, but his mother came to his relief, obtained his release and nursed him back to health.

At the close of the Revolution he studied law, and, at the age of twenty-one, emigrated to Tennessee and settled in Nashville. Here a combination had been formed by certain parties who had for their attorney a lawyer named Dickinson, who was a noted duelist. The idea of this clique was to either buy or intimidate every lawyer who might be retained against them, and thus carry everything their own way. It was not long before Jackson was retained in a case against one of the combination. The attempt was made to buy him off, but he soon gave them to understand that they did not have money enough to purchase him. The next attempt was to intimidate him, but in this they failed still more signally. A challenge to mortal combat passed between Jackson and Dickinson. In the duel which followed, both men were shot. Dickinson died of his wound and Jackson recovered. He afterward became judge of the district court, and was elected to congress when Tennessee was admitted into the Union. After serving awhile in the lower house, he was promoted to the United States senate and served one year, when he resigned.

At the breaking out of the Creek war, Jackson was appointed major general, and led his army into the Indian country. The first conflict with the Indians occurred in October at Tallushatchie. The Indians were routed with a loss of more than 200. On the 8th of November Jackson attacked the Indian army at Talladega and killed 300 of them. In the latter part of November he again routed them at Autosse.

During the winter which followed, provisions being scarce, Jackson's men mutinied and prepared to start home. Jackson rode out in front of the line and said, 'By the Eternal, I will shoot the first man who dares to move a step without orders!' and not a man stirred.

On the 22d of January, 1814, he fought the Indians at Emucfau, and again defeated them. Although the Indians had been so often defeated by Jackson, they resolved to make one final effort, and assembled nearly all their warriors at Tohopeka, or Horseshoe Bend, and fortified their position. Jackson sent General Coffee across the river to surround the bend, and then, with the main body of his army, on the 27th of March assaulted the Indians' breastworks. The Indians were soon driven from their works, and, attempting to cross the river, were driven back by Coffee's men, and fought until they were nearly all killed. One thousand warriors perished in this battle, and the power of the Creeks was destroyed.

After making peace with the Indians, Jackson marched with his army to Mobile. Hearing that the Spaniards, who then held Florida, were permitting the British to occupy Pensacola as an outfitting point while they were preparing an expedition against Fort Boyer, Jackson marched against Pensacola and drove the British out. Soon after, hearing that the British were preparing to attack New Orleans, he hastened there with his army and took the most energetic measures to defend the place against them.

On the 22d of December the British army, consisting of 12 000 of Wellington's veterans under Sir Edward Packenham, Wellington's brother-in-law and favorite general, arrived in the vicinity of New Orleans. On the night of the 23d, Jackson attacked the advanced division of the British army with his army of 2000 men, and killed and wounded 600 of them. He did this for the purpose of gaining time for his reinforcements to arrive, as well as to fortify his position. The British, supposing from his boldness that he was much stronger than he really was, waited for all their forces and heavy artillery to arrive. The British historian, Knight, says of this that "it was evident that the Americans were commanded by a general of no ordinary ability." A few days after this first battle, Jackson received a reinforcement of 4000 men, thus increasing his army to 6000. With this force, increased by 2000 New Orleans troops, he faced Packenham with his 12,000 British veterans.

After several partial engagements, Packenham resolved on a general attack. On the morning of January 8, 1815, the British army marched out of camp in beautiful order to assault the American breastworks, which were of earth and cotton. As they approached, the American artillery thinned their ranks with solid shot and grape, and when they came within reach of the American rifles they were mowed down so rapidly that they broke and fled in confusion. The battle lasted only a little more than an hour, and the British lost in that time over 700 killed, including Generals Packenham and Gibbs, 1400 wounded and 500 prisoners, while Jackson lost only 8 killed and 14 wounded.

This was the last battle of the war of 1812, and demonstrated the ability of the Western men, when led by a military genius, to meet and defeat the best of the British veterans.

In 1817, after some unsuccessful attempts to conquer the Seminole Indians, General Jackson was sent against them. He, with his usual promptitude and ability, struck at the very root of the trouble. Finding that the Indians were incited to hostility by the Spaniards and by British emissaries, he marched at once and captured a Spanish fort, and finding two British emissaries, Ambrister and Ambruster by name, he tried them by court martial and hung them. For this he was violently censured by some of the American people, but was sustained by the president and congress. He soon successfully ended the Seminole war.

In 1824 General Jackson was brought forward by his friends for the presidency, and although he received the largest popular and electoral vote of any of the candidates, he was defeated in the house of representatives by a combination of the friends of Adams and Clay.

In 1828 he was again a candidate, and this time he was triumphantly elected, receiving 178 electoral votes to Adams' 83. He was re-elected in 1832 by a large majority, and thus was president eight years. His measures were bitterly opposed by the politicians of the old school, but were popular with the people. He was a man of the people and was fearless in the discharge of his duties, and his measures were nearly all in the interest of the common people.

General Jackson was a great man. Although uneducated in military science or Statecraft, he manifested signal ability in each. As a general he had few equals if any superiors in the nation. In the Creek and Seminole wars he displayed qualities that put him ahead of all the Indian fighters America has produced, and at New Orleans, by meeting and conquering an army of the best troops England ever sent into the field, with an inferior force of undisciplined men poorly equipped, he proved his capacity in civilized warfare.

Had Jackson been trained to war from his youth and been furnished a field of operations like Napoleon, he might have equaled him in ability. He had all the qualities of a great general. He was cool and yet impetuous. He was firm with his men, and yet had their complete confidence and esteem. When he ordered a movement his men obeyed with all the confidence of victory. No danger was great enough to cause him a single tremor; no responsibility caused him to hesitate a single moment. Whether leading the charge over the Indian breastworks at Horseshoe Bend, standing alone in the face of his mutinous troops with his pistol in his hand, or riding along his lines at New Orleans with the British bullets flying around him like hail, he was the same fearless, cool, determined man. And when he heard of Ambrister's and Ambruster's movements he did not hesitate because the responsibility was great in doing the right thing.

General Jackson married, in 1794, Mrs. Rachel Robards. He retired to his home at the Hermitage, in Tennessee, at the close of his presidential term, and resided there, enjoying the love and respect of his countrymen, until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

The Farmers' Alliance.

A RESUME OF THE CONVENTION AT OCALA. NOT A VOICE IN FAVOR OF THE LOTTERY.

President Adams of the Louisiana Farmers' Alliance arrived in the city yesterday morning from Florida, where he had been to attend to the National Farmers' Alliance convention at Ocala. When seen by a New Delta reporter he stated that he had just left the party at Dufton Fla., and that after the convention some 250 in number had made a tour of the State. Starting from Ocala they went to Tampa, where a banquet was spread for their entertainment under the historic grove of trees known as the Seminole Council Grove. From there they went to Titusville and made a trip down the Indian river to Rockledge, thence to St. Augustine via Palatka, and wound up their trip at St. Augustine and Jacksonville and at the latter place they boarded a steamer and took a trip down the St. Johns river to the jetties.

President Adams speaks in terms of the highest praise of the hospitable treatment which the delegates received at the hands

OF THE FLORIDIANS,

and thinks that apart from the political purposes of the convention, it has had a beneficial effect in bringing closer together the white farmers of the Northwest and South. Thirty States were represented, and notably among these was the good State of Kansas, who, besides her eight delegates, had between forty and fifty sympathizers and friends on hand to see the sights and learn to know the people of the South. He is convinced that these people will return to their homes thoroughly impressed with the belief that the white people of the South and those of the Northwest have the same interests at stake.

When asked for his views in reference to the

THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT,

he said: "I am opposed to any movement which will break up the white party of the South, and you can say that there will not be such a movement unless the Democratic party South refuse us (the alliance men) the recognition to which we are entitled. We will oppose it as long as we have a leg to stand on, and I think our Northern friends see now that it is a necessity that the white man should govern in this country, and to do so we must vote as one party as long as the negro has the right of suffrage.

"The Northern delegates urged the third party mainly on the ground that by organizing as such we would be able to control our own caucus movement and because they fear political trickery in the ranks of either of the other two parties.

"To carry out the measures desired by the Farmers' Alliance, it is absolutely necessary that they should not be governed by parties representing the city districts, whose interests are not entirely in accord with theirs.

"I wish to disabuse your mind of the idea that the

SUB-TREASURY PLAN

had anything to do with the organization of the third party movement.

"Many of the Western delegates think that the use of the two party names is abused by politicians for the purpose of holding a tenure of office and should be stopped.

"I told them that in Louisiana anything like the organization of a party outside of the Democratic ranks would be impossible as it would only bring on a return of the old black rule."

"Mr. Adams, among the many delegates and others whom you met, did you find any man who was not opposed to the existence of the lottery in Louisiana?" asked the reporter.

"Not one. Every man in the convention and all of those we met outside of it were of one voice in saying that it would be an outrage to permit the rechartering of that institution."

"Why the moment the resolution asking congress to submit an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the chartering of lotteries by any State was presented, it was adopted by a unanimous rising vote amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

"What impressed the delegates from Louisiana most in this respect was the surprise evinced by the delegates from other States that the lottery should have even a fighting chance."

President Adams has been traveling for several days and felt keenly the need of rest, and as he had a large amount of business to transact in connection with the Farmers' Alliance in the State, the reporter took his departure.—*New Delta*

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle.

There's no man who does not expect his Maker to be more merciful to him than he is to his fellows.

There never was a remedy that gave so good satisfaction always as Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. Physicians recommend them.

"I don't mind going to Sunday school," said Horry, "and I rather enjoy comin' home from it. What I don't like is stayin' there."

WHY YOUR TEETH ACHE.

A DENTIST DIAGNOSES THE PAIN AND GIVES REMEDIES.

How Simple Toothache Is Caused—Warm Water Will Cure It—The Aid of a Dentist Is Required for Most Aches. Danger of Disease from Unsound Teeth.

Perhaps there is nothing within the sphere of dentistry about which the people know so little as toothache.

To the question, "What is a toothache?" I shall now give a reply which will be comprehensive, and, I hope useful, in that it shall divest the subject of much of the mystery in which it is now enveloped, at least for the layman.

What is health? To reply in a brief dogmatism we may say, "a man enjoys health when he is not unpleasantly conscious of any special part of his body." Therefore a perfectly healthy, sound tooth never aches. But a tooth may be healthy and yet not sound, and thus we come to appreciate the simplest kind of toothache. Your little girl says, "Whenever I eat a caramel my tooth aches." You take her to the dentist and he tells you that the teeth are all healthy. Why, then, the ache?

We allow our children to do with their teeth what we will not permit our servants to do with our china; yet the enamel is almost as friable as porcelain. Hot chocolate after ice cream, hot coffee after iced watermelon, hot rolls and iced milk—all such extremes of temperature result in cracking or checking the enamel. Cracking nuts, hard candy balls, ice, etc., may produce the same result. By capillary attraction these tiny crevices, which lead down to the sensitive dentine, are filled with the fluids of the mouth.

Now eat caramels, and the sugar dissolving enters the crevices also and soon ferments, forming acids which irritate the dentine and produce this kind of toothache. It is more common with children, because the enamel of the temporary set is more easily cracked. The best course is to avoid such use or abuse of the teeth, but with the ache present the remedy is simple. Fill the mouth with warm water, and in a moment the pain will pass away, the fluid washing away the irritant and the heat acting as a soothing agent.

WHAT TO DO FOR TOOTHACHE.

Next we have toothache proper, that kind which arouses us from slumber. The pulp (or, as it is erroneously called, the "nerve") is jumping. Decay has advanced until it has reached the pulp, whereupon, exactly as in the first condition, the acid results of fermentation irritate the sensitive organ and produce pain. The jumping is the passage of the blood through engorged vessels, forcing the walls of the capillaries against the nerve filaments, so that with each pulsation of the heart there is a responsive throb. Some dentists attempt to save such pulps alive, and it is possible to do so, but it is a hazardous undertaking, and rarely successful if the disturbance has continued for any length of time.

The best procedure is to destroy the pulp, remove it and fill the root canal. This, of course, forces the patient to a dentist, and great care should be taken to choose a skillful man, because there is no one thing in dentistry more often bungled than this apparently simple killing of a pulp and subsequent filling of the roots and crown. If, however, the pain is excessive and occurs at night, or when a dentist is not readily accessible, a drop of any essential oil on a pledget of cotton placed in the cavity will give temporary relief.

Use oil of cloves, peppermint, sassafras, camphor, turpentine, but do not use creosote or carbolic acid. Either of these latter may be employed by the dentist, but in the hands of a patient the usual result is that an excess is placed on the cotton and the gums are more or less badly burned. The least part of a drop is all sufficient. Cover with a second piece of cotton. This kind of toothache is the only sort that can be relieved by "toothache drops" or other medicament to be applied in the cavity of decay.

THE WORST KIND.

Next we have what the dentist knows as pericementitis. This is an inflammation of the pericementum, which is the soft tissue that surrounds the root. It may occur in a tooth which has a cavity or in one which has been filled, but in any case it never occurs in a tooth having a pulp that is alive. Pericementitis is the dentist's bete noire, because it so frequently is difficult to control. The tooth is sore to the touch, is felt first on closing the teeth together, that is, it has elongated by rising from its socket, and the pain is a dull ache more or less severe, worse at night and continuous.

If the tooth has been filled the chances are that the root has not been thoroughly cleansed of septic matter. In this case immediate relief may sometimes be obtained by removal of the filling, allowing the escape of gases from the root. If it is an unfilled tooth then there is dead pulp ly all such cases appropriate treatment will save the tooth and restore it to normal health.

This usually necessitates several treatments with disinfectants and the pain may continue for several days. If a dentist is not accessible apply iodine to the gum over the root, take twenty grains of bromide of potassium, or ten grains each of bromide of potassium and of bromide of sodium; a hot mustard footbath frequently does good, but everything is temporary except thorough cleansing and medication of the root.

If this condition is neglected, or if a dead pulp is left in a tooth for any length of time, the inevitable result is alveolar abscess. This disturbance varies from a small opening in the gum through which a constant discharge of pus goes on, without pain, to a sudden swelling about the root which must be finally lanced to evacuate a quantity of pus. The pain may be excessive. There may be an anchylosis of the jaw, and in the lower jaw the pus sometimes burrows downward, discharging outside under the jaw bone. In alveolar abscess it is frequently good practice to extract.

Too many such teeth are kept in the mouth, the patients constantly swallowing pus with their food, producing blood poisoning and a condition sometimes mistaken for malaria. Occasionally, however, a radical cure may be effected by a skillful dental surgeon. The treatment consists of thoroughly disinfecting the canal and extirpating the sac from the end of the root. It may be necessary to amputate the end of the root, cutting off the part which is diseased and removing it through the gum. When extraction is decided on it should be done without delay. The idea that the operation must be postponed until abatement of the swelling is absurd.—A Dentist in New York Herald.

Malice Aforethought.

He—Everybody raves over her.

She—Yes; she'd make a splendid impression at a lunatic asylum.—Judge.

I never was strong and I married a delicate little lady. We traveled much in search of health, but we remained invalids until we began a use of Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. We both are now in better health and feel stronger.—*R. A. Mathews, Harrisburg, Pa.*

M. A. Dauphin, president of the Louisiana State lotttery company, died at his home in New Orleans, of pneumonia, December 28th.

Half the fines levied in the mayor's court in Monroe, Louisiana, are devoted to public school purposes. A good public school in a growing young city, conducted on a liberal plan, is the best inducement the city can offer to home seekers.

SOUTHERN HOMES

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Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty, of Beatty's Celebrated Organs and Pianos, Washington, New Jersey, has returned home from an extended tour of the world. Read his advertisement in this paper and send for catalogue.

BEATTY

EX-MAYOR DANIEL F. BEATTY. From a Photograph taken in London, England, 1889.

Dear Sir—We returned home April 9, 1890, from a tour around the world, visiting Europe, Asia, (Holy land), India, Ceylon, Africa (Egypt), Oceanica, (island of the Seas,) and Western America. Yet in all our great journey of 25,976 miles, we do not remember of hearing a piano or an organ sweeter in tone than Beatty's. For we believe we have the sweetest toned instruments made at any price. Now to prove to you that this statement is absolutely true, we would like for any reader of this paper to order one of our matchless organs or pianos, and we will offer you a great bargain. Particulars Free.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED or money promptly refunded at any time within three (3) years, with interest at 6 per cent. on either Piano or Organ, fully warranted ten years. 1870 we left home a penniless plowboy; to-day we have nearly one hundred thousand of Beatty's organs and pianos in use all over the world. If they were not good, we could not have sold so many. Could we? No, certainly not. Each and every instrument is fully warranted for ten years, to be manufactured from the best material market affords, or ready money can buy.

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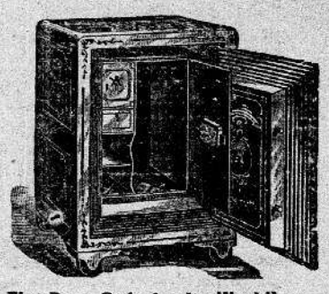

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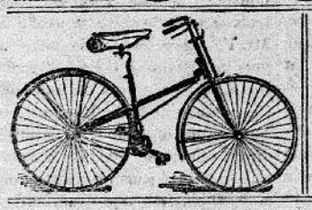

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