TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

January 14.

1205—Beginning of a cold spell of remarkable severity in England.
1610—Death of Edward Lord Bruce, famous in Irish history.
1643—Death of Dr. John Boyse, most noted among the translators of the Bible into English; born 1561.
1730—William Whipple, "signer" for New Hampshire, soldier and jurist, born in Kittery, Me.; died 1785.
1784—American congress ratified the Paris treaty of peace with Great Britain.
1836—Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, Union cavalry general and diplomatist, born near Deckertown, N. J.; died 1881.
1858—Attempt of Orsini, Pierri, Rudio and Gomez to blow up the Emperor Louis Napoleon with bombs.
1892—Prince Albert Victor, duke of Clarendon and Avondale, died in London; born 1864. Randolph Rogers, American sculptor, died in Rome; born 1825. Cardinal Henry Edward Manning, distinguished English prelate, died in London; born 1808. Cardinal Simeoni, secretary to the pope, died in Rome.

January 15.

ABBY FOSTER.

1716—Philip Livingston, "signer" for New York, born in Albany; died 1778.
1747—Sir Samuel Parr, eccentric scholar and clergyman, born.
1763—Talma, great French tragedian, born; died 1826.
1798—Thomas Crofton Croker born.
1811—Abby Kelly Foster, abolitionist and radical, born in Pelham, Mass.; died 1887.
1865—Edward Everett, Massachusetts, orator and statesman, a colleague of Daniel Webster, died in Boston; born 1794.
1893—General Rufus Ingalls, Union veteran of the civil war, died in Washington; born 1820.

January 16.

1599—Edmund Spenser, English poet of the Elizabethan era, died; born 1553.
1622—Jean Baptiste Poquelin Moliere, noted French humorous writer, born; died 1743.
1697—Richard Savage, the "Unhappy Poet," born; died 1743.
1794—Edward Gibbon, historian, author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," died; born 1737.
1807—Charles Henry Davis, rear admiral U. S. N., born in Boston; died 1877; commanded the Mississippi fleet which captured Memphis.
1809—Battle of Corunna, Spain, and death of Sir John More.
1815—General Henry Wager Halleck, soldier, born in Westernville, Oneida county, N. Y.; died 1872.
1865—Explosion of the powder magazine at Fort Fisher, N. C.; 200 Union soldiers killed, 100 injured.
1878—Samuel Bowles, noted New England journalist, editor of the Springfield Republican, died in Springfield, Mass.
1887—William Babcock Hazen, an able general of the western Union army, military writer and meteorologist, died in Washington; born 1830.
1893—Frances Anne Kemble-Butler (Fanny Kemble) died in London; born 1811.
1893—Revolution in Hawaii; Queen Liliuokalani deposed.

January 17.

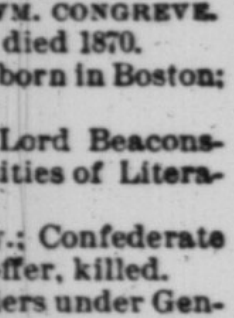
C. B. BROWN.

356—St. Anthony, patriarch of monks, died in the desert of Egypt; born 251.
1706—Benjamin Franklin born in Boston; died 1790.
1771—Charles Brockden Brown, noted early American novelist, born in Philadelphia; died 1810.
1781—Battle of Cowpens, S. C., and disastrous defeat of the British under Tarleton, by General Morgan.
1800—Caleb Cushing, American statesman, born; died 1879.
1863—Horace Vernet, French painter, died; born 1789.
1890—The Duke of Aosta, who had been briefly king of Spain, died; born 1847.
1891—George Bancroft, historian, died at Washington; born 1801.
1893—General Rutherford Birchard Hayes, ex-president of the United States, died at Fremont, O.; born 1822.

January 18.

1701—Frederick I proclaimed king of Prussia.
1713—Archangelo Corelli, founder of the Italian school of violinists, died.
1782—Daniel Webster born at Salisbury, N. H.; died 1852.
1818—Richard Yates, war governor of Illinois and senator therefrom, born in Warsaw, Ky.; died 1873.
1835—Diving Mouse, wife of a famous Michiga[illegible] and Canadian chief, died in London [illegible]
[illegible] owned em-
[illegible] Lytton, orator,
[illegible] rn 1807.
[illegible] French painter,
[illegible] opera singer of note in
[illegible] rope, died in Munich; born

January 19.


WM. CONGREVE.

1473—Birth of Copernicus, the astronomer.
1729—William Congreve, dramatist, died in London; born in 1670.
1736—James Watt, inventor of steam engine, born at Greenock, Scotland; died 1819.
1807—Robert Edward Lee, general, born in Stratford, Westmoreland county, Va.; died 1870.
1809—Edgar Allen Poe, author, born in Boston; died 1849.
1848—Isaac Disraeli, father of Lord Beaconsfield and author of "Curiosities of Literature," died; born 1766.
1862—Battle of Mill Spring, Ky.; Confederate commander, General Zollicoffer, killed.
1871—Grand sortie of 100,000 soldiers under General Trochu, from Paris; the sortie a failure and 6,000 killed and wounded.
1878—Adrianople, stronghold of the Turks, occupied by the Russians.
1883—The Hamburg-American line steamer Cimbria sunk by collision in the North sea; 353 drowned out of 420 on board.
1889—Emin Pasha defeated the mahdi's forces on the White Nile.

January 20.

1265—First regular English parliament met at Westminster.
1612—Death of Rudolph II, German emperor; born 1552.
1716—Birth of Jean Jacques Barthelemy, French author; died 1795.
1732—Richard Henry Lee, statesman, born; died 1794.
1734—Robert Morris, financier and "signer," born in Liverpool; died 1806.
1745—The German emperor, Charles VII, originally Charles of Bavaria, died; born 1697.
1750—Sir James Ferguson, Scotch astronomer, died; born 1710.
1770—Lord Chancellor Charles Yorke died; born 1722.
1779—David Garrick, famous actor and friend of Burke and other statesmen, died; born 1716.
1790—John Howard, philanthropist and prison reformer, died; born 1726.
1806—Nathaniel Parker Willis, poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Portland, Me.; died on same date in 1867.
1814—David Wilmot, congressman, and author of the "Wilmot Proviso," born; died 1868.
1838—Coldest day ever known in England; thermometer 17 degrees below zero at 2:30 p. m.
1841—Hong-Kong ceded to Great Britain by China and $6,000,000 war indemnity guaranteed.

Hancock's Democratic Opponent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Today's Patriot says that it can be authoritatively stated that the movement to name a second Democratic candidate for congressman-at large will take definite shape on Friday morning, when nomination papers in behalf of Senator Arthur D. Markley, of Montgomery county, will be circulated and signed in Philadelphia.

Suppressing Sicilian Rioters.

PALERMO, Jan. 11.—The government measures have succeeded in breaking up the organization of the Fasci dei Lavoratori branches. The society referred to is said to have been suppressed everywhere in Sicily; and all the persons implicated in the recent rioting are, as far as possible, being arrested.

Hancock Named by Acclamation.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—The Democratic convention nominated James Denton Hancock, of Venango county, for congressman-at-large. The nomination was made by acclamation, there being no other name presented. The platform cordially endorses President Cleveland's administration.

Accident to a Famous Baseballist.

WELLSVILLE, Kan., Jan. 11.—Charles Bennett, the famous catcher of the Boston baseball club, was run over by a Santa Fe passenger train at this place last night and had both legs cut off. He is in the Santa Fe hospital here, suffering intense agony.

A Miner's Fatal Smoke.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 11.—Patrick Ruane, a miner employed at Johnson's mine, while smoking a pipe in his chamber dropped a spark into a keg of blasting powder. The explosion which followed mangled Ruane's body in a terrible manner.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 14.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. iii, 1-15—Memory Verses, 13-15—Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 22—Commentary

1. "Now, the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" In the first two chapters all is perfect, and God walks with man, and man communes with God. Now comes the wicked one in the guise of a serpent—full of hatred of God and man. See his aliases in Rev. xii, 9; xx, 2, and his end in Rev. xx, 10. He begins his work by insinuating that God does not love his children or He would not keep anything from them.

2. "And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden." We cannot blame the woman for talking with him, for she probably had not heard of him who spoke to her through the serpent. We know him and deserve to suffer if we hold any parley with him. See Eph. vi, 11; Jas. iv, 7; I Pet. v, 8, 9.

3. "But of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die." She both added to and diminished what God had said. Compare carefully chapters ii, 17, and let us give good heed to Deut. iv, 2; xii, 32; Jer. xxvi, 2. Our part is to be simply obedient and trustful and shun every insinuation and doubt.

4. "And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." What a deliberate lie! When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar and the father of it (John viii, 44). All liars shall have their portion with him (Rev. xxi, 8). One would think that such an attack upon God would have shown the woman that she was dealing with an enemy of God. But what shall we say of professed friends of God who today teach that there is no hell and not even a devil?

5. "For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." This seems to have been his own ambition (see Isa. xiv, 14), and he will yet find a man willing to be filled with it (II Thess. ii, 3, 4). We know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, and then shall we know even as we are known (I John iii, 2; I Cor. xiii, 12), but this is to be reached by death to self, trust in the sacrifice of Christ and obedience to Him, never in any other way (Acts iv, 12).

6. "And when the woman saw, etc., she took of the fruit thereof and did eat and gave also unto her husband with her, and he did eat." This is the history of every temptation and sin, the outward object, the inward commotion, the increase and triumph of passionate desire, the degradation and ruin of soul. So with Achan. He saw; he coveted; he took (Joshua vii, 21). Adam and Eve had everything and yet sinned. Christ seemed to have nothing, yet stood firm.

7. "And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons." This was an eye opening that has left us blind by nature in the right direction ever since, as we need to be anointed and have our eyes opened to behold spiritual things (Rev. iii, 18; Ps. cxix, 18). What a contrast between the garments of light which they lost and these self made aprons! Fig leaves may well represent profession without reality (Math. xxi, 19).

8. "And they heard the voice of the Lord God, and Adam and his wife hid themselves." What a sight is this! God's dear children hiding from their loving Father and thinking that trees can cover them. What fools sin makes of us, and how blinded must be the mind that seeks to hide from the only true friend! Such has been the sinner's conduct ever since, vainly seeking to hide from God.

9. "And the Lord God called unto Adam and said unto him, Where art thou?" From the fall to the end of the Bible story it is a God of love seeking lost and straying people and man in his blindness hiding or running away from God. What does your soul say in response to "Where art thou?" Mine replies, Lord, thou knowest I am in Thee, and Thou art to me the Rock of Ages (Isa. xxvi, 4 margin). Once and for a long time I tried to hide from Thee, but now Thou hast taught me to hide in Thee.

10. "And he said, I heard Thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked, and I hid myself." Here is the first fear in Scripture, and it follows hard on unbelief and distrust of God. There will be no fear where there is confidence in God, for His perfect love casteth out fear (I John iv, 18); so that if our hearts can say, "Behold, God is my salvation," we should also add, "I will trust and not be afraid" (Isa. xii, 2). Some are afraid of the voice of God in His word because they prefer their own thoughts and ways.

11. "And He said, Who told thee thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat?" God of course knew the whole story, but before we can be forgiven there must be on our part conviction of sin and confession of the same. This God would give to Adam and draw from him that He might forgive him (see Prov. xxviii, 13, and I John i, 9).

12. "And the man said, The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." This sounds very badly. Adam, thou hast fallen very far and brought us down with thee, for some of us have talked that way. But see the sin. He finds fault with the gift of God and lays the blame on her. Now see Jesus, who has taken upon Himself all the guilt of His body, the church, and borne it, that He might present her to Himself without spot (Eph. v, 27).

13. "And the Lord God said unto the woman, What is this that thou hast done? And the woman said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat." She did not ask, as some do now, why God allowed the serpent to come to her, and why God did not keep her from falling, but she makes confession and pleads guilty. And both having now confessed the way is open for the revelation of God's salvation by grace (Rom. iii, 19-24).

14. "And the Lord God said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle," etc. What kind of a creature the serpent was before this and of what form we are not told. But it is evident he did not go upon his belly as now. Eve will tell us when we see her if it is worth while to know.

15. "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed. He shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." The Lord God speaks to the enemy in the serpent and in the first clause declares the woman's restoration to God and her hatred of the devil, all brought about by God Himself, who says, "I will put."

AGAIN THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Five Men Hold Up a Train on the Burlington Railroad.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 11.—Last night the Burlington "Eli," leaving this city at 6:25, was held up about three miles east of St. Joseph by five masked men. The train was stopped by torpedoes being placed on the track and a red lantern swung across the road in regulation custom. As soon as the train stopped three of the robbers boarded the engine with drawn revolvers and ordered the engineer and fireman to accompany them to the express car.

This they did, and upon being ordered to open the door the express messenger did so, when he was covered with a rifle in the hands of one of the men. Three others, with revolvers in each hand, had entered the car, and the messenger was ordered to open the safe. The robbers then took all there was in the safe, which amount is claimed by the railroad officials not to exceed $50. This statement is not credited here, however.

All the trainmen think the robbers were amateurs, as they were nervous all during the affair and appeared much excited. A reward of $100 is offered for the arrest of each of the robbers if captured before this evening.

When the train stopped a brakeman went back to flag the St. Louis train following, and when he was several hundred yards down the track he asserts that he heard shots fired and suddenly the train pulled out. He secured a horse and came to this city and gave the alarm. He says the robbers entered the mail and express cars and took all the registered mail in the former and all the packages in the safe of the latter.

On the 25th of last September an attempt to hold a train on the Council Bluffs road was frustrated by the officers being informed of the proposed plan. Two of the robbers were killed last evening and another was recently sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, Jan. 5.

Forty-one battleships and cruisers are being built for the French navy.

The eastern portion of Siberia is experiencing a Chinese invasion by bands of Chinese robbers.

The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated railway has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Frank E. Bacon, England's champion runner, wants a mile race with Tommy Conneff, the American champion, for the world's championship.

Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, has taken up the fight for the abolishment of grade crossings, and declares that the tracks inside the city must be elevated.

Dr. Howard was convicted at Jackson, Tenn., of fraudulent use of the mails and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and $1,200 fine. Howard's scheme was to represent that fortunes awaited people in England and then "work" them.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

It is likely that J. C. Hendrix, of Brooklyn, will resign his seat in congress.

The depositors of the failed Rockafellew bank, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., get only 6 per cent.

The second wife of the Duke of Argyll died at Inverny castle, Argyllshire, England, aged 50.

The British house of commons passed a bill giving women the right to vote for members of parish councils.

Miss Nettie Edenbern, of St. Louis, while riding on horseback, was thrown beneath the wheels of an electric car and ground to pieces.

The Homœopathic Medical society of New York state will pass a bill prohibiting marriages between those tainted by heredity with crime, insanity or disease.

Monday, Jan. 8.

Abbe Legrand, priest of the Church of St. Germain L'Auxerrois and vicar general of Paris, is dead.

At Georgetown, O., Edward H. Jones was convicted for the third time of murder for killing his son.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, has granted a reprieve for thirty days to Librado Mora, who was to be hanged this week.

At Chicago last night Mrs. Maud Bond shot Mrs. Mary Gardner three times with a revolver, and the victim cannot recover. Jealousy was the cause.

A year and a half ago J. R. Garby, a Wetzel county (W. Va.) bachelor, 74 years old, married 73-year-old Miss Mills. Mrs. Garby has just presented her venerable spouse with a handsome baby boy.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

At Lynnville, Ind., Sherman Waggoner shot and killed his wife because she refused to live with him.

The senate judiciary committee decided to recommend the rejection of the nomination of Hornblower for associate justice of the supreme court.

Employes of the Traction street railways in Pittsburg have had their wages reduced to $2 per day. Gripmen have been receiving $2.40 and conductors $2.25.

At Jermyn, Pa., Peter Pislopsky, who was trying to rid his house of guests who had imbibed too freely, accidentally shot his 10-year-old son. The boy will die.

Near Delroy, O., four men disguised as negroes broke into the house of two elderly maiden ladies named Pearch, brutally tortured them and secured $500.

Fire last night destroyed the Casino, the Peristyle, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts buildings and the Music Hall at the World's fair. Many foreign exhibits that were ready for shipment were destroyed. Loss $800,000 to $1,000,000, of which $150,000 is on exhibits.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

M. Flobert, the inventor of the Flobert carbine, died in Paris.

Pennsylvania Prohibitionists nominated Henry F. Morrow, of Delaware county, for congressman-at-large.

A new secret order, the "Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur," was incorporated in Indianapolis yesterday. General Lew Wallace is a leading spirit in the order.

Franklin MacVeagh, a brother of Ambassador Wayne MacVeagh, is a candidate for the United States senate from Illinois to succeed Senator Cullom.

There are now several hundred Mexican revolutionists along the Texas border, and a serious outbreak is expected. The revolutionists are rapidly gaining recruits.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

A family feud between the Velasco and Panjora families, at Guantrolios, Mexico, has resulted in eleven deaths.

The thermometer at Fort Fairfield, Me., registered 47 degrees below zero yesterday. In Orrington it went to 36 below.

The body of the late Duchess of Argyle will be buried beside her first husband, Colonel Augustus Anson, in accordance with her own wishes.

The postoffice at Lemars, Ia., was entered by burglars, the safe opened and $458 in cash and $800 worth of stamps taken, besides registered packages.

During a fire in a New York tenement Mrs. Amelia Haley jumped from a third story window to a fire escape and was fatally hurt. There were several narrow escapes.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations on the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The volume of business on the Stock Exchange today was lighter than on yesterday, and accompanying the dullness was marked depression. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	37⅞	W. N. Y. & Pa	1¾
Pennsylvania	48⅜	Erie	13⅞
Reading	18¼	D., L. & W.	163
St. Paul	56⅜	West Shore	1?2
Lehigh Nav.	51½	N. Y. Central	97¾
N. Y. & N. E.	11¾	Lake Erie & W	13¾
New Jersey Cen	115	Del. & Hudson	133¾

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Flour firmly held; winter super., $2@2.10; do. extras, $2.25@2.50; No. 2 winter family, $2.50@2.65; Pennsylvania roller straight, $2.90@3.10; western winter clear, $2.75@3. Wheat dull, weaker, with 66c. bid and 66¼c. asked for January. Corn a shade easier, with 41½c. bid and 41¾c. asked for January. Oats dull, steady, with 35¼c. bid and 35½c. asked for January. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard firm; prime western, steam, $8.50. Butter steady; New York dairy, 17@24c.; New York creamery, 19@23c.; western dairy, 15½@18c.; western creamery, 18@25½c.; Pennsylvania creamery prints, fancy, 26c.; do. choice, 25c.; do. fair to good, 20@22c.; prints jobbing at 27@30c. Cheese firm; New York large, 9@11¾c.; small, 11@12¾c.; part skims, 4@10c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs quiet, easier; western, 20@21½c.; southern, 19@21.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 10.—Cattle fair; prime to extra, $5@5.25; fair to good, $4.50@4.75; common to fair, $3.25@3.75; fat cows and good heifers, $2.50@3.40; bulls, $2@3.50; bologna cows, $5 to $15; fresh cows, $20 to $35. Hogs firm; all grades, $5.40@5.55. Sheep fair; prime $3.50@5.75; fair to good, $2.50@3.30; common, $1@2. Lambs, $3@4.65; veal calves, $5.50@6.75; heavy and thin, $2.50@3.50.

Another Immigration Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Lockwood, of New York, introduced in the house a bill for the restriction of immigration and to amend the contract labor laws. It provides against the daily coming into the United States of the citizens of Canada and Mexico to perform labor in this country. It compels American vessels plying on the great lakes to employ only American citizens. Aliens performing work contrary to the provisions of the bill are to be deported, and in case they return to this country they are to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and heavily fined.

Four Men Blown to Fragments.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A disastrous explosion occurred in the extensive powder works of Laflin & Rand, at Esopes, a few miles from this city. It started in the drying house, where about 350 kegs of powder were stored. This building with others near it went flying through the air in all directions. Four men who were in the building at the time were carried up with the pieces, their bodies being shattered into fragments so that they were beyond recognition. Their names were George Kipp, Nicholas Gibbs, Joseph Saunders, Gardner Fredenburgh.

Tariff Debate Begun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The debate on the Wilson tariff bill is at last under way. After a deadlock of four days the Democrats, with the aid of warrants to arrest absentees, succeeded yesterday in mustering a quorum and the obstruction was forced aside. A sharp tilt with Mr. Boutelle over the Hawaiian matter and a lively debate over the adoption of the special order fixing the limits of debate preceeded Mr. Wilson's opening speech. The evening sessions are devoted to general debate on the bill.

Died at His Golden Wedding.

GLASSBORO, N. J., Jan. 11.—George W. Harvey, one of the most prominent citizens of Ione, in this county, died last evening under distressing circumstances. He was celebrating the anniversary of his golden wedding, and was surrounded by his children and grandchildren. He kissed one of the latter on the head and a hair lodged in his throat, bringing on a severe coughing spell, in the midst of which a blood vessel burst and Mr. Harvey died in a few minutes. His wife was so shocked that she has not been conscious since her husband's death, and her life is despaired of. Mr. Harvey was 73 years old, and his wife is three years younger.

Steel Furnace Temperature.

The subject of obtaining higher temperatures in steel furnaces has lately been discussed by the Society of Civil Engineers, Paris. At present, it is stated, the temperature is limited by that at which the walls of the furnace begin to fuse, and even Deeners firebricks are not found proof against this. Magnesia is claimed to be capable of standing far higher temperatures than that kind of brick, the principal difficulty in using it being the excessive shrinkage to which it is liable when heated—a cube of magnesia of 10 inch edge in the raw state is said to shrink to one of 6 inch edge when sufficiently calcined—and, such being the case, furnace linings made of this material are liable to crack badly. As a remedy for this state of things the magnesia is caused to undergo its maximum possible contraction before being placed in the furnace, though for this an excessively high temperature is required.

M. Lencauchez claims to have overcome these difficulties, and has exhibited a number of perfectly solid bricks of magnesia which were as dense as granite and had been thoroughly shrunk. The composition of these bricks is 93.25 to 96.25 magnesia, 1.50 to 3.00 lime, .75 to 1.25 alumina and iron oxide, 1.50 to 2.50 silica.—New York Sun.

In a Gale at Sea.

A story comes by mail from the far east and tells one more of the wonderful things which happened to those who have their homes on the great waters. The story concerns the big four masted iron ship Lucipara. While sailing along between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, the ship ran into a hurricane, or was overtaken by one, about midnight. Suddenly the sea, which had been dangerously high, became calm, and to those on the ship it seemed as if the surface of the ocean had been subjected to an enormous pressure by which the waves were stilled. Without warning the men were almost blinded by a sheet of flame, which enveloped the ship from stem to stern and reached half way up the masts.

This wave of flame surged back and forth, fore and aft, for a few seconds, and was then snuffed out as suddenly as it had appeared, leaving captain and crew groping about in intense darkness. The blinding glare was extremely painful to the eyes, but caused no damage either to the men or to the ship. Captain Witt said it was his first experience of the kind, and he hoped it would be the last.—New York Tribune.

The Quality of Meats.

It is gradually dawning upon people who eat at hotels and in restaurants, and even upon those who do their own marketing, that the character of the meat offered for domestic consumption is as a general thing deteriorating. In other words, there is a poorer and cheaper class of meat coming in, and first quality meats, while they can be had, are held comparatively high. The reason is that there is a large export demand for meats, especially beef, and, strange to say, the greatest demand, particularly in England, is for the best beef, and it brings good prices, so that today western provision dealers and shippers are actually competing successfully with the London butchers in their own markets. Cheap freights and the new refrigerating processes have much to do with it. Great quantities of ice are no longer required to keep meat during the trip from the west and across the ocean. A refrigerating machine with ammonia as its basis is all that is required.—Philadelphia Times.

Shooting a Burglar.

The story told of a great man and very learned judge is related by an earwitness to the following effect: Mr. Justice Willes was asked, "If I look into my drawing room and see a burglar packing up the clock, and he cannot see me, what ought I to do?"

He replied as nearly as may be: "My advice to you, which I give as a man, as a lawyer and as an English judge, is as follows: In the supposed circumstances this is what you have a right to do, and I am by no means sure that it is not your duty to do it: Take a double barreled gun, carefully load both barrels, and then, without attracting the burglar's attention, aim steadily at his heart and shoot him dead."—Saturday Review.

Death of Admiral Fairfax.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 11.—Admiral D. McN. Fairfax, United States navy, retired, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home in this city, after a short illness.

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, [illegible] and Liver Complaints.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
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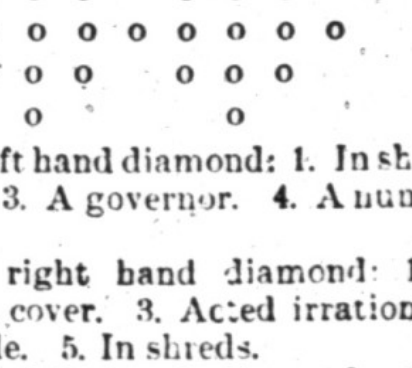
SPECIFICS.

THE PUZZLER

No. 404.—Transposition and Acrostic.

My initials, read downward, will form the name of a city in Prussia:
YBMOBA—A city in India.
HERNO—A river in France.
ERSEHT—A girl's name.
LIISSEA—A province in Prussia.
ROLEI—A river in France.
LXAAEIRNDA—A town in Egypt.
RLAU—A river in Russia.

No. 405.—Connected Diamonds.



I—Upper left hand diamond: 1. In shreds. 2. To place. 3. A governor. 4. A number. 5. In shreds.

II—Upper right hand diamond: 1. In shreds. 2. A cover. 3. Acted irrationally. 4. A vegetable. 5. In shreds.

III—Lower left hand diamond: 1. In shreds. 2. To force in. 3. Became furious. 4. Encountered. 5. In shreds.

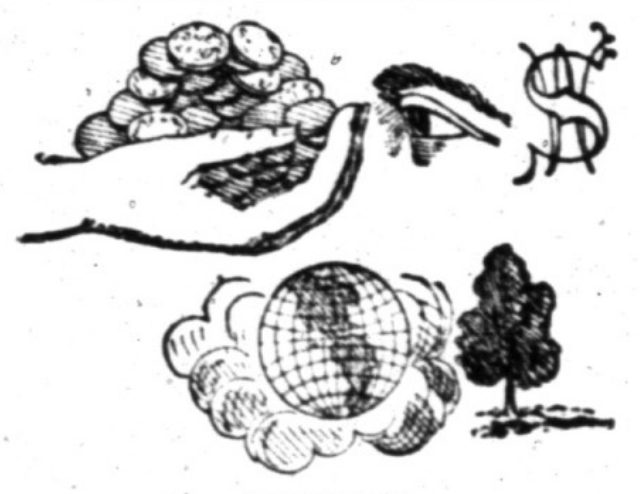
IV—Lower right hand diamond: 1. In shreds. 2. Period. 3. Apparel. 4. A beast of burden. 5. In shreds.

No. 406.—Puzzles In Figures.

1. Tom and Fred divide 23 yards of string between them, Tom getting 4 yards 2⅓ feet more than Fred. What length had each?

2. Divide 90 nuts among A, B and C, giving B twice as many as A and C 5 more than B.

No. 407.—Illustrated Rebus.



No. 408.—Anagram.

He sits on the fence, while on each side around him
The fiery patriots mutter: "Confound him,
To keep us so long in suspense!
Why can't he join in like a sensible fellow
To help us in drowning the other side's bellow?
But there, while the green leaves begin to turn yellow,
He sits on the fence."

Now answers serenely this man "NEUTER MINDED:"
"My friends, you are every one partially blinded
By partisan feelings intense.
There's mud on both sides, and both parties are spattered.
The harder you struggle the more you get battered,
And he who would not have his wits wholly scattered
Must sit on the fence."

No. 409.—Beheaded Words.

1. I am not new, behead me and I am a story, behead me again and I am a beverage.

2. I am a peculiar grass, behead me and I am an admirer, behead me again and I am a preposition.

3. I am a fruit, behead me and I am a kind of seed, behead me again and I am a baboon.

4. I am a hard, transparent substance, behead me and I am a girl, behead me again and I am an animal of burden.

No. 410.—Single Acrostic.

My initials, read downward, will form the name of something from which we get light.

1. A European country. 2. A song bird. 3. A nobleman. 4. A domestic animal. 5. An article of furniture. 6. A famous battle. 7. A small hotel. 8. A weapon used in war. 9. A black fluid. 10. A country in Europe. 11. A measure of time.

No. 411.—Buried Trees and Plants.

1. When I see how he attends to his business, I am not surprised at his success.
2. Does Eric love Rachel or Gertrude best?
3. A large moat surrounds the castle which stands on a hill.
4. After a good night's rest he woke up as fresh as a lark.
5. If I grant your request you will owe me more than you suspect.
6. We must travel many weary miles before reaching his home.

Brief, but Pointed.

Revolution in the air—A windmill.

Hot springs—Jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

How to put a horse on his metal—Shoe him.

Always gets in the fire—Coal.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 396.—Numerical Enigma: Longfellow.

No. 397.—Pictorial Puzzle: Campbell, Swift, Goldsmith, Scott.

No. 398.—Crossword: Manitou.

No. 399.—Transposition and Acrostic: Initials—Kingfisher. Crosswords—Kingcups, Ibex, Nightingale, Gossamer, Flounder, Iceland, Saucepan, Herring, Ethel, Rhinoceros.

No. 400.—A Star Puzzle:

```
           P
          A N
 P A R A D E D
   N A T U R E
   D U N E S
 E R E C T S
 D E S T R O Y
          S O
           Y
```

No. 401.—Missing Letter Puzzle:

Who would be
A mermaid fair
Singing alone,
Combing her hair
Under the sea,
In a golden curl
With a comb of pearl,
On a throne?

No. 402.—Word Puzzle: Egypt, India, Normandy, England, Brussels, Rome, Ocean, Warsaw, Nanking. Box, ore, sand, ear, man, con, land, dear, us, chest, Romeo, vat, ants, rest, soft, us, kin, king.

No. 403.—Anagrams: 1. Mustardseed. 2. Countess of Rousillon. 3. Sir Hugh Evans. 4. Titus Andronicus. 5. Desdemona. 6. Lady Mortimer. 7. Demetrius. 8. Prince of Arragon. 9. Fortinbras. 10. William Shakespeare. 11. Cornelius. 12. Andromache. 13. Katharina, the shrew.

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DENTIST, EASTON, MD.
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Dentist, Easton, Md.
Office in Masonic Temple. 21nov-1y

R. RASTALL WALKER.
Attorney-at-Law, Easton, Maryland
Office on Dover Street, formerly occupied by Dr. G. F. Nickerson. je17'93

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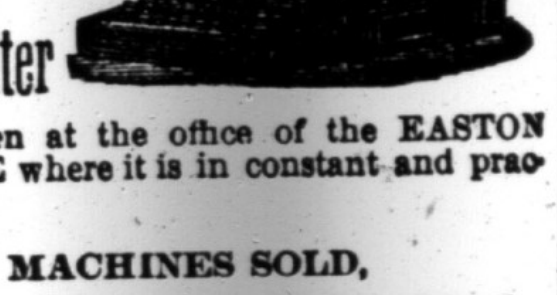
Standard
Typewriter



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BY
W. M. TYLOR,
The editor of the GAZETTE and authorized dealer for the Remington Co.

READ THE FOLLOWING
From the Pamphlet issued by the Trustees of the Bennington Graded Schools, 1890.

THE TYPEWRITER IN SCHOOL.

"A No. 2 Remington Standard Typewriter, the most perfect and durable writing machine in the world, has just been placed in the school, to be used for educational purposes. This machine was chosen after a long and severe trial on various kinds of work by the side of other machines.

"The ability to use the Typewriter is coming to be looked upon as a necessary part of a practical education, and in thousands of cases this knowledge is the means of earning a living. But valuable as a knowledge of this machine is to a person seeking a clerical position, the general use of it as an educational means is destined to make it of far greater value to the public schools. There is no doubt but that these machines will be used in the near future for their educational value alone in all High Schools and Grammar grades in the country. It is the testimony of educators who have tried it, that no other device in the hands of the pupil contributes so much towards a knowledge of correct business English. Its use calls immediate attention to business forms, to the correct use of capitals, to correct spelling, to neatness, to accuracy of expression—in short, to everything that should characterize English composition. But is such knowledge *worth* anything? A gentleman from a distant city, who often finds business situations for young people, recently told the writer that he could secure desirable places for any number of young men and young women at $15 per week, if, having other qualifications, they could *write good English and spell correctly.*"

"The habits of care, neatness, accuracy, and skill necessary to a successful manipulation of the Typewriter enter into the intellectual make up of the pupil, and reappear in whatever he may undertake to do. One of the most obvious advantages is a more perfect mastery of the English language. If he uses the Typewriter, the student must give attention not only to spelling, capitalizing, punctuating, sentence-making, and paragraphing, but also to the weightier matters—thought and style. Poverty of ideas and infelicities of style are more apparent on a printed page than when disguised in poor chirography or veneered with elegant penmanship."—*Education,* January, 1887.

A CONSCIENTIOUS VERDICT.

The Opinion of a Live Baltimorean on an Important Subject.

While paying a business visit a day or so ago at the offices of Matthew Robson's Son & Co., the well known shipping agents on Baltimore St., a reporter of the BALTIMORE METHODIST found Mr. Arthur W. Robson, the active head of the firm, engaged in talking to one of the never-to-be repulsed typewriters representatives.

"The Remington! Yes, sir, this is a No. 2 Remington Machine, which I have in my private office for personal use; you will find another just on the outside of the partition, used by my assistants. . . . What do I think of the Remington? Why, my good friend, there is no other typewriter. I have gone through the experimental period; tried them all; and spent dollars and dollars upon these much 'vaunted' typewriters; but a few months of this sort of nonsense convinced me of the folly of experimenting for the benefit of typewriter manufacturers, so I simply sold these 'most perfect' and 'improved' typewriters, bought two Remingtons with their cabinets and now nothing but a Remington 'goes' in this office.

Our young man ventured to refer to the accredited improvements made by the other typewriter companies.

"My friend," Mr. Robson exclaimed. "Do you think that the Remington people are going to stand to one side, and allow their well merited success to wane? No, sir, they are live men and every practical improvement, after being thoroughly tested, is added to the Remington, so that it is ever the most modern machine. Why, look around you, to confirm what I say. And as to the durability of the Remington, it was only recently that I met the manager of the business here, who allowed me to read a letter received from the Ellicott Machine Co., one of the largest firms manufacturing machinery in the State. In the course of the letter they said: 'One of our Remingtons has been in constant use for perhaps five years, and we as machinists cannot understand why it does not wear out.' You may consider me somewhat a crank on the typewriter question, but I have had enough costly experience to entitle me to rank as a connoisseur, and I would strongly advise, if you desire to economise your time, and keep yourself in perfect good humor, whether in writing your letters yourself, or dictating to an amanuensis, profit by experience and invest in a Remington Standard Typewriter."

Pondering over these words of wisdom, the "Methodist" young man left Mr. Robson's office, in company with the typewriter representative, the latter remarking: "This is the way we are repulsed at every turn. I tell you it is hard work selling typewriters, when in the face of evidence, such as we have just heard, you have to practically admit that the Remington is head and shoulders over the machine we competitors try to sell."—*Methodist, Sept. 24th, 1891.*

[illegible] Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. Most people need to use it.

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Steamers leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 P.M., from Pier 11, Light St., for Easton, Ferry Wharf, Oxford, Trappe, Cambridge, East New Market and Preston.

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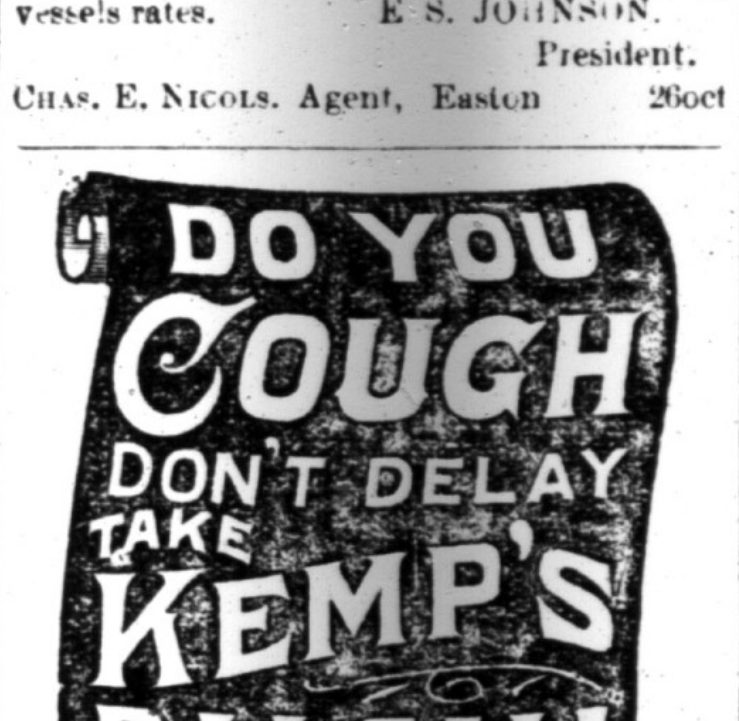
E. S. JOHNSON,
President.

CHAS. E. NICOLS, Agent, Easton 26oct



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

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LOCK-STITCH
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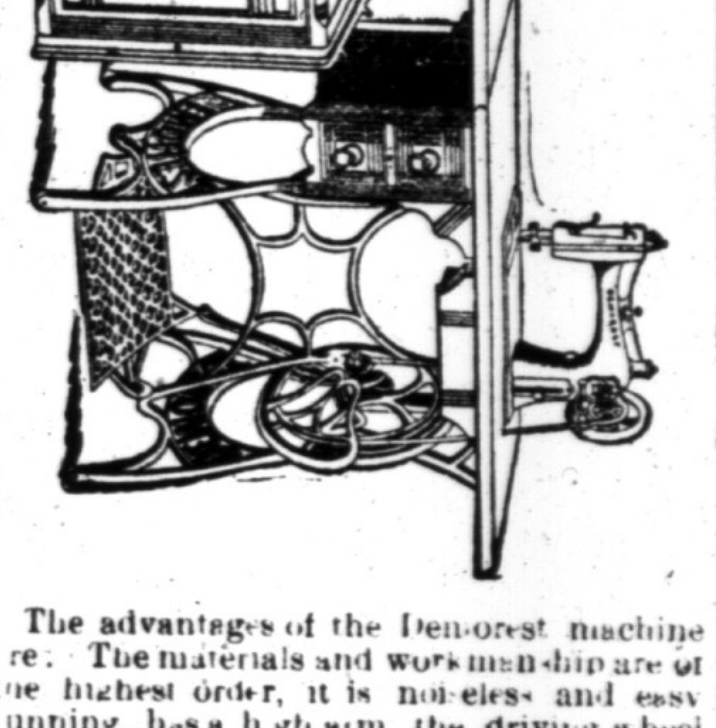
WITH ALL ATTACHMENTS.



The advantages of the Demorest machine are: The materials and workmanship are of the highest order, it is noiseless and easy running, has a high arm, the driving wheel is self-belting, the shuttle is self-threading, the needle self-setting, the machine is self-threading, loose wheel for winding the bobbins, and all the bearings are of hardened steel. There are also full attachments with each machine including five hemmers, quilter, tucker, ruffler, binder, braider and in addition twelve needles, six bobbins, oil can, and book of full and complete instructions, and in order to secure entire confidence, a guarantee to return the money if not satisfactory. We are thus offering, at an unparallel low price, a sewing machine with decided improvements over all others, and free from all objections.

We guarantee the "DEMOREST" to be equal to any high priced machine in the market, and the purchaser shall be the judge.

Call on some of the many that have purchased these machines through the GAZETTE during the past eight years and hear what they have got to say. If there has been one word of complaint, we are not aware of it.

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" Farrott, Trappe,
" W. E. Ross, Cordova,
" H. C. Speakman, Easton,
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" A. Retallack, Oxford,
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" W. T. Lynch, near Easton
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The Machine is perfect in mechanism, and can be bought in any wood or finish desired with [illegible] additional cost. The Drop Desk [illegible] only $40.00 when agents for [illegible] are asking $110.00 for the same.

This machine does not pass through an agent. The purchaser gets benefit of factory price and pays freight from factory which amounts to 45 cts. to Easton.

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Fast Line, Pittsburg and the West.	*12 25 p m
Chicago and St. Louis Express, Dining Car.	*4.30 p m
Western Express,	*8.50 p m
South Western Express,	*10 25 p m
Pacific Express West,	*11.20 p m
Harrisburg Express, *4.30 and §8.50 a. m., §4.35 p. m., and Mail,	*7 00 a m
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Erie, Rochester and Buffalo Exp.	*11.20 p m
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Express for Boston, without change, 11.00 a. m. week days, and 6 50 p. m. daily.

Time tables of all other trains of the system may be obtained at the ticket offices or stations.

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NOTICE.

The business formerly conducted by C. R. Leonard & Brother, will hereafter by continued by E. T. Leonard, member of the late firm. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

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Partner in Liquidation.

BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19TH, 1893.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10 15 A. M. Express, 7.15 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.25 P. M., Express 12 50 night.

For Pittsburgh, Express daily 10. 15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Cleveland, via Pittsburgh 10. 15 A. M. and 7 30 P. M.

For Washington, week days, x12 50, 5 00, x6.20, 6 25, x7 10, x7.20, x8 00, 8 35, x10.15, (10.35 A. M., 12 00 noon, 45 minutes) 12.15, x2 10, x2.25, 3.15, (3 45 45 minutes) x4 10, 5 05, x6.00, 6 18, x6.50, x7 15, x7 30, x7.40, 9.15, (10 07 45-minutes) 11.30 P. M. Sunday x12.50, 6 25, x7 10, 8 35, x10.15, (10 35 A. M., 12.00 M., 45-minutes) 1 05, x2.10, x2 25, (3 45 45-minutes) 5 05, 6 18, x6 50, x7 15, x7 30, 9 15, (x10 07, 45 minutes) and 11 30 P. M.

For Annapolis 7 20, 8 35 A. M., 12.15, and 4 10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M., and 5.05 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8 10 A. M., 1.15, 4 20 and 5 30 P. M. On Sunday, 9 35 A. M. and 5 30 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke, and all points in the South via N. & W. R. R., 10.07 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2 25 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley †4 00 10.15 A. M. For Winchester, †4 20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisburg, § 00 A. M.

For Hagerstown †4.00 †8 10 A. M. †4.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, *4 00, †8 10, §9 35 A. M., †1.15 (†4 20 stops at principal stations only) §5 30 6.30, *11 10 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 3 10 and 10 40 P. M.; from Pittsburgh and Cleveland *9 05 A. M., *10 40 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 4.25 A. M., 1 00 P. M. daily.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

For New York, Boston and the East, daily 4.35, 8.50, (10 48 ex. Sun. Dining Car) A. M., 12 55 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car) 8 55 P. M. (12.42 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10 00 P. M.)

For Atlantic City, 10 48 A. M., 12.55 P. M., Sundays 12 55 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington & Chester, daily, 4 35, 8 50, (10.48 ex. Sun, stopping at Wilmington only.) A. M., 12 55, 3.50, 5 55, 8 55 P. M., 12 42 night.

For all stations on Phila. Div., week days 7 30 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M., Sundays, 8.45 A. M., 5.15 P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week days, 6.28, 10 10 a. m., 4.00 p. m. Saturdays only, 10.30 p. m. Sundays, 2.00 p. m., Leave Curtis Bay, week days, 7.55, 11.30 a. m., 5 05 p. m. Saturdays only, 11.10 p. m. Sundays, 6.00 p. m.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. *Daily, Express train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket offices, N. W. CORNER CALVERT & BALTIMORE STS., CAMDEN STATION, AND 230 S. BROADWAY.

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1893 —THE— 1893
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FOR BALTIMORE.

The magnificent side-wheel steamers IDA and JOPPA will leave alternately daily except Saturday, as follows

Denton, 12:30 P. M.	Cambridge, 5:30 p. m.
	Castle Haven 6 00 p m
Lyford's, 1:00 p. m.	Oxford for Easton 6:30
Williston, 1:10 p. m.	Double Mills, 7:00 p m.
Two Johns, 1:15 p. m.	Easton, 9:00 p. m.
Turkey Creek, 1.30 p. m.	
Kingston 1.45 p m	
Dover Bridge, 2:00 p. m.	Oxford, 10.00 p. m.
Hog Island 2 30 p m	
Medford's, 2:45 p. m.	Corner's, 10.30 p. m.
Oyster Shell Pt., 3:30	Tilghman's 11:15 p. m.

Arriving in Baltimore early the following morning

FROM BALTIMORE.

Returning, leave Baltimore from Pier 4, Light Street Wharf, daily, except Sunday at 9 P. M., for the landings named, arriving at

Tilghman's 1:30 a. m.	Oyster Shell Pt. 7.30
Corner's, 2 00 a.m.	Medford's 8.15 a.m.
	Hog Island 8 30 a m
Easton, 4:00 Lv. 4.30	Dover Bridge, 9:00 am
	Kingston 9 15 a m
	Turkey Creek 9 30 a m
Double Mills, 4:45 a. m.	Two Johns, 9:45 a. m.
Oxford, 5.30 a m.	Williston, 10:00 a.m.
Castle Haven 5 45 a m	
Cambridge, 6 00 a. m.	Lyford's, 10.10 a.m.
Lv. Cambridge 7:00 a. m	Denton, 10:30 a.m.

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Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore RAILROAD

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE RAILWAY.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19TH, 1893.

GOING SOUTH		STATIONS.	GOING NORTH	
285 Mail	205 Pass		240 Mail	294 Pass
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
5 40	12 15	Washington,	1 42	8 15
			A. M.	
6 30	3 00	Baltimore,	11 15	6 55
7 25	3 46	Philadelphia,	10 46	5 59
8 45	4 27	Wilmington,	9 58	5 12
9 40	5 38	Clayton,	8 45	3 55
9 52	5 47	Kenton,	8 36	3 45
10 03	5 56	Hartley,	8 25	3 32
10 06	5 59	Slaughters,	8 23	3 29
10 15	6 06	Marydel,	8 16	3 20
10 23	6 13	Henderson,	8 09	3 12
10 31	6 20	Goldsboro,	8 03	3 04
10 43	6 31	Greensboro,	7 54	2 54
10 54	6 39	Ridgely,	7 44	2 41
11 05	6 48	Queen Anne,	7 35	2 30
11 15	6 56	Cordova,	7 26	2 20
11 24	7 03	Chapel,	7 20	2 11
11 37	7 15	Easton,	7 10	2 00
11 55	7 28	Trappe,	6 54	1 40
12 05	7 38	Oxford,	6 45	1 30
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

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