A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, Jan. 12.

Last night President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained the diplomatic corps at the White House.

The Kansas Populists have decided to abandon the idea of nominating a candidate for United States senator.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler at Adelphi, O., Noah Hoffman, Silas Wilson and Amos Stevens were killed and John Wilson fatally injured.

The directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad decided to pass the regular semi-annual dividend usually declared at this month's meeting of the board.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

The nomination of Mr. Preston to be director of the mint, was confirmed by the senate.

Cardinal Rampolla, pontificial secretary of state, who was recovering from his indisposition, has suffered a relapse.

Last night a Missouri Pacific train was fired into by supposed train robbers near Fredonia, Kan., but no one was hurt.

A bill has been introduced in the Mississippi legislature to establish and maintain a home for aged, indigent and infirm Confederate veterans.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Berne and a man in their employ, living near Florissant, Mo., were clubbed into unconsciousness by four negroes who robbed the house of money and valuables worth $300.

Monday, Jan. 15.

The United States cruiser New York has arrived at Rio Janeiro.

Mrs. J. K. Emmett, widow of "Fritz" Emmett, was married in Albany last night to W. B. Mix.

William Henry Waddington, the distinguished French statesman and diplomatist, died in Paris, aged 67.

Three steamers were dispatched to Palermo from Rome yesterday, with twenty-nine officers and 4,351 troops.

Robert Livingston Cutting, Sr., had a stroke of apoplexy in a New York cable car and died without regaining consciousness. He had long been well known in the club and social life of the metropolis.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The cabinet crisis in Belgium has been averted by a compromise.

The British consul general at New York, Mr. William Lane Booker, has been knighted.

Henry M. Rice, one of the first senators of Minnesota, died at San Antonio, Tex., yesterday aged 75.

A fashionable lady near St. Petersburg, Russia, used petroleum on her hair. Then she lit a cigarette and was burned to death.

Van Duzen, the alleged embezzling bookkeeper of the Consolidation National bank, Philadelphia, is out on bail. Receiving Teller Baker is still in jail.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Sultan of Morocco is organizing an army to proceed against the insurgent Riffs.

Louis Redwine, the Atlanta, Ga., embezzler, arrived at the Columbus (O.) penitentiary today, to begin his six years' term.

The police census of unemployed in New Haven shows only 2,886 persons out of work, the estimate before the census being as high as 5,000.

In a game of billiards in Minneapolis Henry Sampson, champion of the northwest, made a run of 800 with the anchor nurse, thus beating Schaefer's famous run of 540.

At Bangor, Me., Chandler Crawford, aged 23, who has repeatedly stated that he was a member of a suicide club, put a bullet through his head last night. He was married three weeks ago to a girl whom he had met but once before, and had not seen since the event.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

Alice Walsh, aged 25, of St. Louis, died from a dose of creosote, given her by her mother for cough medicine.

The faculty of the Sheffield scientific school of Yale college has completed plans for a new chemical laboratory.

Italy's cabinet has declared Massa and Carrara, where recent riotous demonstrations occurred, in a state of siege.

Up to date 500 of the 13,000 Chinese in the states of Oregon and Washington have registered under the McCreary act.

Bridget Monahan died at Goshen, [illegible] on Tuesday night, aged 105. She had enjoyed [illegible] enth ago.

[illegible] ore court in the [illegible]allahassee, Fla., [illegible] million dollars [illegible] estate.

[illegible] aged 40, died in St. [illegible] received in an effort to [illegible]old daughter from death, [illegible] an overturned lamp. The girl also died.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations on the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The changes in the active list, as a result of today's speculation on the Stock Exchange, are very slight indeed, and are generally on the bear side. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley.....	38¾	W. N. Y. & Pa....	15
Pennsylvania.....	69¼	Erie	14⅝
Reading.....	19⅝	D., L. & W.....	160¾
St. Paul.....	57¾	West Shore.....	101¼
Lehigh Nav.....	53¾	N. Y. Central....	96⅝
N. Y. & N. E.....	37½	Lake Erie & W...	14¼
New Jersey Cen..115		Del. & Hudson....134¾	

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Flour weak; 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 quiet, steady, with 65¾c. bid and 66c. asked for January. Corn dull, steady, with 40¾c. bid and 41c. asked for January. Oats dull, with 35½c. bid and 36c. asked for January. Beef steady; family, $14@15; extra mess, $8.50@9. Pork steady, quiet. Lard active, lower; western steam, $8.50. Butter weak; western dairy, 13½@17c.; do. creamery, 18@25½c.; do. factory, 13@18c.; Elgins, 25½c.; New York dairy, 16@23c.; do creamery, 18@22c.; Pennsylvania creamery prints, fancy, 25c.; do. choice, 23c.; do. fair to good, 20@22c.; prints, jobbing at 27@30c. Cheese steady; New York, large, 9@13½c.; do. small, 11@13½c.; part skims, 4@10c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs weak; ice house, $1.50@3 per case; western fresh, 14½@15½c.; southern, 15½c.

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Cattle weak; no very good here; fairly good steers, $4.25@4.40; light to medium, $3.40@3.75; fat cows, $2.25@2.90. Hogs stronger; Yorkers, good to choice, $5.70@5.80; mixed and mediums, $5.60@5.70; fair to good heavy, $5.65@5.70; pigs, $5.80@5.55; rough, 4.80@5. Sheep and lambs dull; fair to good lambs, $3.75@4; choice, $4.25@4.60; common to good sheep, $2.25@3; choice, $3.15@3.25; Canada lambs very dull; seven loads offerings; none sold; quotable, $4.40@4.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 17.—Cattle very dull, prime to extra, $4.50@4.75; good butchers, $4@4.25; common to fair, $3.25@3.50; fat cows and heifers, $2@3.25; bulls, $2@3.50; bologna cows, $5 to $12; fresh cows, $20 to $35. Hogs firm; all grades, $5.50@5.60. Sheep slow; fair to good, $2.50@3; common, $2@2.50. Veal calves, $5@6.75; heavy and thin, $2@3.50.

Baltimore's New Monument.

Baltimore is about to put up another monument. The young Irish are at the head of the movement, and they have not yet decided on the hero to honor. So far the vote favors, in the order named, Emmet, O'Connell, Grattan, Tone, Burke and Parnell, and the choice will be made from this half dozen. Contrary to the order of such things, the money is already provided.—Baltimore Letter.

Rothschild's Museum Opened.

Mr. Walter Rothschild, son of Lord Rothschild, has completed and opened his zoological museum at Tring, in the Chiltern district, England. The museum is wholly and entirely devoted to zoological matters and includes many rare specimens. Mr. Rothschild is an enthusiastic amateur naturalist and has spent much money in establishing his museum.

In front of his early home, in Sweden, stands a monument with this inscription, "John Ericsson was born here." It is a large granite monument and was built by the miners of his native region wholly at their own charges.

Conductor James McEntee of the Union Pacific railroad claims to have lassoed a deer with a bellcord, an experience that is vouched for by the trainhands. The train was going at full speed near Echo, U. T., at the time.

This is a progressive age. The king of Corea has purchased an electric light plant in this country, which will have 2,000 incandescent lamps and will illuminate the king's palace and grounds.

WHAT IT COSTS TO "RUN" MONACO.

The People Pay No Taxes and Have No Voice In Public Affairs.

The report current some time ago that the Prince of Monaco intended to resign as head of the greatest gambling state in the world and devote himself to the pursuit of science, his favorite pastime, has apparently proved to be unfounded. He earns his money too easily in his present place and evidently has little intention either of giving it up or of driving the heads of the gambling society from his dominions.

"Monaco," says the Statsbuerger Zeitung, "has 7,000 inhabitants. In 1814 Talleyrand wrote in the diplomatic act which was to regulate the conditions of all Europe, 'And the Prince of Monaco returns to his states.' In 1815 it was further decided that the existing relations between France and Monaco should cease and that thenceforth the king of Sardinia was to play the part in the principality formerly played by the house of Bourbon. Then in 1860 Monaco exchanged the Italian protectorate for the French protectorate, and maintained its privilege—despite the protests of the public press and the powers—of giving an asylum to professional gamblers and spendthrifts in its gambling hells, because France did not wish to 'interfere in the internal affairs of Monaco.'

"An idea of what colossal sums of money are lost in Monaco can be gathered from the last report of the 'Societe Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers,' the gambling society. The gains last year amounted to more than 23,000,000 francs. The capital of the company is 30,000,000 francs. For each of the last six years the company has set aside a reserve fund of 1,000,000 francs. In 1913 this reserve fund will amount to as much as the capital. The Prince of Monaco, who married a Hebrew lady, receives a yearly allowance of 1,250,000 francs. In addition to this, the company pays all the government expenses of the principality, attends to the cleaning of the streets and provides the waterworks and lighting of the public thoroughfares. The public has free schools and has no taxes or other levies to pay, but it has also nothing to say regarding public affairs. The society pays 250,000 francs annually to the theater, the public orchestra costs as much more, and the officials of the society, including over 100 croupiers, cost annually over 1,500,000 francs. To the press the society pays 800,000 francs. Among the regular expenses are the outlays for removing unhappy victims of the games. The total expenses of the company amount yearly to 11,500,000 francs."

The Danger of Trivial Wounds.

A medical paper commits itself to the statement that many lives are lost each year in consequence of the lack of a little common sense respecting simple cuts or wounds of the hands or other parts. Several cases have been recorded of inquests relating to persons who have died from blood poisoning arising from small cuts on the hands. The history in all of these cases varies but little, and it is practically the same. A man, for example, while working at his trade, or even while carrying out the simple detail of cutting a piece of bread, receives a small cut on the hand. The injury is so trivial that anything is considered good enough with which to stop the bleeding, and this end having been attained no more is thought of it. The small wound is left to take care of itself and is exposed to all sorts of filthiness and sources of infection.

By good luck nothing may happen, but the public would do well to bear in mind that from the most trivial injury to the skin acute septicæmia may supervene and may rapidly be followed by a fatal termination. By thorough attention to cleanliness the untoward consequences of a wound liable to become infected can be effectually prevented. On the other hand, when the septicæmic attack has declared itself, as a rule, little can be done by the surgeon to stem the virulence with which it develops. It should therefore be borne in mind that so long as wounds, however small, remain unhealed, the risk of contracting blood poisoning will always be present.

Mumbling Lectures on Science.

Nothing can surpass the patience of the British audience at certain of these lectures. We have been present on one such occasion when a distinguished, but perfectly unintelligible, member of the royal society engrossed the attention of about 900 ladies and gentlemen from 8 o'clock until 10. What he was saying no one knew. He mumbled on unremittingly, and the company loudly applauded him in the intervals, when he drew breath for a fresh lease of incoherence. But he held a long rod in his hand, and periodically he raised it and pointed at an enigmatic agglomeration of lines, which were believed to be an illustration. This of itself alone would have satisfied his audience, coupled, of course with the spectacle of his own respectable person. And when the lecture was over and the secretary complimented the old gentleman on his most instructive discourse there was a rush of eager seconders of the resolution and the general public streamed out, yawning and happy. This gentleman received 25 guineas for his effort, and it is not known to this day what he was talking about.—London Globe.

Detecting a Smuggler.

A treasury agent, speaking of the watchfulness of Uncle Sam's officials, said: "A handsomely dressed man got off a ferryboat and seemed to be unusually nervous. A moment more and he was struggling in the hands of the officers and desperately clutching at the lapels of his coat. 'It's no use,' the officers remarked; 'we know what you have and where it is. Better give it up and save trouble.' Apparently crushed by the discovery, the man quietly assisted in opening seams and produced the diamonds from various portions of his clothing. 'Your shoes, please!' This rather staggered him, but he submitted with good grace, and one of the heels being unscrewed another lot, though smaller and less valuable than the first, was found there. The diamonds were examined and pronounced to be a splendid article of paste, worth about 25 cents each. This did not satisfy us; and the man was stripped to the skin. A huge piece of sticking plaster was on his back, which was removed, and under it were concealed scores of genuine diamonds. It is not often that a ruse is so adroitly planned and practiced."—New York Times.

Women Clerks In Washington.

There have been great changes in the government departments in the last 30 years. The first woman regularly employed was put on the rolls of the navy department 35 years ago. She was a young widow, and the officials considered it an awful problem how to dispose of her. Finally they hit upon a plan. They treated her as if she was a contagious disease and isolated her in an attic room. She received and returned her copying by a messenger. But the disease caught on, so to speak, and today there are 1,000 women in the treasury alone. There is one woman to every seven men.

Of Two Evils Choose the Least.

Doctor—If you are to recover, you must spend the next three months in traveling.

Patient—But I can't afford it, doctor.

Doctor—Very well, stay at home if you must, and I will visit you daily.

Patient—Never mind, doctor, I think I will travel after all.—From the German.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 21.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. iv, 3-13—Memory Verses 3-5—Golden Text, Heb. xi, 4—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

3. "And in process of time (at the end of days) it came to pass that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the Lord." It is probable that somewhere near the east of the garden of Eden, before the presence of the Lord, manifest in the flaming sword between the cherubim, was the place where they came to worship Jehovah (Ex. xxv, 22; Ps. lxxx, 1; xcix, 1). It may be that up to this time Adam had been in the habit of offering sacrifice on behalf of his children, as did Job in later days (Job i, 5). This offering of Cain may have been the best he had, but it lacked the essential element of blood, signifying a life laid down. Compare chapter iii, 21, with Lev. xvii, 11; Heb. ix, 22.

4. "And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering." Here is obedience, for it is written that by faith he did this (Heb. xi, 4), and inasmuch as faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God (Rom. x, 17) there must have been some command of God which Abel obeyed in bringing this sacrifice. It is probable that the Lord accepted Abel's offering by sending fire to consume it, for thus He did with Gideon, Manoah and Elijah, and at the dedication of the tabernacle and the temple (Judg. vi, 21; xiii, 19, 20; I Kings xviii, 24, 38, 39; Lev. ix, 24; II Chron. vii, 1).

5. "But unto Cain and to his offering He had not respect. And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell." His offering lay unconsumed; no fire fell upon it. It was doubtless much more attractive than Abel's bloody sacrifice and was perhaps the finest the earth produced, but it was of man and not of God. There was no confession of sin and no need of atonement recognized—just like those today who insist that if they do the best they can God will accept them.

6. "And the Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth? And why is thy countenance fallen?" Although Cain is willfully wrong, yet the Lord condescends to reason with him, and if possible win him to the right way. He is not willing that any should perish, and He seeks in every possible way to lead sinners to accept the ransom He has provided (II Pet. iii, 9; Job xxxiii, 24, 29, 30; Isa. i, 18; lv, 1, 2).

7. "If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? And if thou doest not well sin lieth at the door, and unto thee shall be his desire, and thou shalt rule over him." Being the oldest son, the birthright was his and might continue his if he would only be obedient. The word here translated "sin" is the word in Leviticus and Numbers so often translated "sin offering." If Cain would only confess his sin and offer God's appointed sin offering, all would be well. God has but one appointed way, and where that is rejected there is no forgiveness (Acts iv, 12; I Cor. iii, 11). All religions in the world will come under that of Cain or Abel. Cain represents man's way and will include all the ways of men. Abel stands for God's way, and it is but one and very simple. Jesus said, "I am the way" (John xiv, 6).

8. "And Cain talked with Abel, his brother, and it came to pass when they were in the field that Cain rose up against Abel, his brother, and slew him." Here are the two seeds, the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent, for although both could call Eve their mother and Adam father the one stands for the righteous and the other for the wicked. All are not children of God, for many religious people who profess to worship God are all the while children of the devil (John viii, 44). Cain was of the wicked one and slew his brother because his own works were evil and his brother's righteous.

9. "And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said: I know not. Am I my brother's keeper?" How sin hardens and deadens to all that is good and true! Cain is growing like unto the evil child of the devil, for he is now both murderer and liar (John viii, 44). Is it possible that any of us are guilty in respect of our brethren in India or China or Japan or Africa? And as the question presses upon us concerning their salvation, do we feel inclined to ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" or try to quiet conscience with the thought that perhaps the Lord will let Cain's offering suffice for them.

10. "And He said, What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground." All sin cries to God for vengeance. Even if a house is built by fraud, the stone shall cry out of the wall and the beam out of the timber shall answer it (Hab. ii, 11). How much more the blood of those who are slain for Christ's sake (Rev. vi, 9, 10)! Another view of it, more in line of the last verse, is found in Ezek. xxxiii, 8, where the blood of the unwarned is to be required at the hands of those who know, but do not tell. In Heb. xii, 24, we are pointed to the blood which speaketh better things than that of Abel. Abel's blood cried for vengeance and Christ's for mercy, or if it refers to the blood of Abel's sacrifice that was a type of Christ.

11. "And now art thou cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand." This is the first direct curse on man. The first curse was pronounced upon the serpent and the next on the ground (chapter iii, 14, 17). It is suggestive that the last word in the Old Testament is the word "curse." We fly to Him who pleaded in vain with Cain and rejoice that Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us, and we look for the time when even on this earth there shall be no more curse (Gal. iii, 13; Rev. xxii, 3).

12. "When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength. A fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth." Adam was told that the earth would bring forth thorns and thistles, and that in the sweat of his face he should eat his bread (chapter iii, 18, 19), but this is much worse, for it looks as if the earth would henceforth give this man little if any return. Some one has said that Adam's sin brought on the ground fruitfulness in evil, while Cain's sin brought barrenness in good, perhaps helping to drive them to the mechanical arts and the building of cities. As to "fugitive and vagabond," both words signify fleeing, removing, wandering up and down, and the word for "vagabond" is "nood," which is very suggestive of Nod, where Cain afterward dwelt (verse 16).

13. "And Cain said unto the Lord, My punishment is greater than I can bear." Or perhaps, as in the margin, "Mine iniquity is greater than that it may be forgiven." There is forgiveness for all who accept the Son of God as their sin offering, but apart from Him there is no forgiveness. See Math. xii, 31; I John v, 16.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

Grandmamma, in your frame on the wall,
Beautiful maid of the long ago,
Stately and slender, blond and tall,
With the pinched in waist and the foot so small,
Prithee tell—for I fain would know—
What did you on that Christmastide
When great-great-grandpapa made you bride?

Handsome and courtly and debonair,
With his powdered cue and his Roman nose,
As richly dark as his bride is fair,
He rests a hand on your straight backed chair
To whisper to you, I suppose—
To whisper again as in long ago
When he kissed you under the mistletoe.

Say, beautiful bride in the antique dress;
Say, beautiful bride in your bridal white,
Did you let him guess your loveliness
Till lifted eyes told your heart confess
As you led the dance on your wedding night?
Did he press your hand as he bent to say
Sweet words—as the lovers do today?

Ah! courtly groom of the vanished years,
Beautiful bride of the days long fled,
Dust, dust are your hopes and fears,
Cold your kisses and dried your tears;
But I hang here, over your head,
A sprig of such Christmas mistletoe
As you kissed beneath in the long ago.
—Mary Clarke Huntington in Good Housekeeping.

John J. Ingalls.

Ingalls looked more attenuated than ever when he made his address in Kansas City the other day. His long frock coat, closely buttoned, accentuated the gauntness of his figure, and this, with the streaks of white in his hair, made him appear to be "a compromise between an illuminated spook and an animated moonbeam." The ex-statesman is said also on this occasion to have resembled his cartoons more than his portraits.—New York World.

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

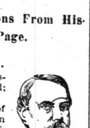
January 21.

1568—Miles Coverdale, translator of the Bible, died; born 1487.

1743—John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat, born in Windsor, Conn.; died 1798.

1793—Louis XVI was guillotined; born 1754.

1813—John Charles Fremont, soldier, senator and explorer, born in Savannah; died 1890.



J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

1821—John Cabell Breckinridge, senator, vice president and soldier, born; died in 1875; he was the Democratic candidate for president in 1860, and afterward a Confederate general.

1823—John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckwelder, Moravian frontier missionary, died in Bethlehem, Pa.; born 1743.

1824—Thomas Jonathan Jackson, "Stonewall," born in Clarksburg, W. Va.; died 1863.

1854—British emigrant ship Tayleur wrecked on Lambay island; 290 persons drowned.

1876—Double collision at Abbott Ripton, Great Northern railway, England; 12 people killed outright and many injured; Don Boutcinatti's eldest son, William, and Herbert Noble, son of the distinguished sculptor, were among the killed.

1892—The National Surgical institute burned at Indianapolis; 19 inmates perished.

1893—An oil tank on a wrecked train exploded at Alton, Ills.; 21 killed, 100 injured.

January 22.

1265—First English parliament to which knights of shires, citizens and burgesses were summoned.

1561—Lord Chancellor Francis Bacon born at St. Albans; died 1626.

1588—John Winthrop, colonial governor of Massachusetts, born in Suffolk, England; died in Boston 1649.

1788—George Gordon Noel Byron (Lord Byron) born; died 1824.

1804—Charles O'Conor, famous lawyer, born in New York city; died there 1884.

1870—George D. Prentice, famous wit and for 40 years editor of Louisville Journal, died in Louisville; born in Preston, Conn., 1802.

1873—British ship Northfleet run down off Dungeness, England, by the Spanish steamer Marillo; out of 422 passengers and crew only 85 were saved.

1879—British disaster at Isandlwana, South Africa; 850 soldiers massacred by Cetewayo's Zulus; the same day occurred the famous Zulu repulse and slaughter at Rorke's Drift.

1883—Paul Gustave Dore, the prolific and prominent French painter, died in Paris; born 1833.

1892—Justice Joseph P. Bradley of the United States supreme court died in Washington; born 1813.

January 23.

1092—Death of Otho III, king of Italy and emperor of the west.

1516—Death of Ferdinand the Catholic, consort of Isabella and patron of Columbus; his grandson, Charles of Hapsburg, succeeded.

1806—William Pitt, British statesman, died; born 1759.

1813—George Sumner, "signer" for Perseyl Kentucky, died at Morrisville, Pa.; born in Philadelphia 1739.

1830—Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, died; born 1767.

1872—Unprecedented fall of snow in all the far west; the Union Pacific railroad blockaded for weeks.

1891—Prince Bandoin, heir apparent to the throne of Belgium, died in Brussels; born there 1869.

1893—Rev. Phillips Brooks, the celebrated preacher and Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, died in Boston; born 1835.

January 24.

41—Caligula, the Roman emperor, assassinated; born 12 A. D.

1637—Charles Sackville, Lord Buckhurst and Adam father the one stands for the righteous and the other for the wicked. All are not children of God, for many religious people who profess to worship God are all the while children of the devil (John viii, 44). Cain was of the wicked one and slew his brother because his own works were evil and his brother's righteous.

1712—Frederick the Great born in Berlin; died at Sans Souci 1786.

1733—Benjamin Lincoln, the American revolutionary general, born in Hingham, Mass.; died there 1810.

1820—Henry Jarvis Raymond, editor of New York Times, congressman and biographer of Lincoln, born in Lima, N. Y.; died 1869.

1870—The United States warship Oneida run down off Yokohama by the British steamer Bombay; 20 officers and 150 of the crew lost.

1875—Rev. Charles Kingsley, canon of Westminster, also celebrated as a poet and novelist; died in London; born 1819.

1883—Frederick Ferdinand Flotow, composer of "Martha" and several popular operas, died; born 1811.

1886—Eight serious dynamite explosions in the houses of parliament and the Tower of London; several persons injured.

1895—Justice Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar of the United States supreme court died at Macon; born in Georgia 1825. Fire damp exploded at Dux Bohemia and killed 132 miners.

January 25.

1502—Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England, married to James IV of Scotland; union of the crowns.

1772—James Hogg, "Ettrick Shepherd," poet, born; died 1835.

1791—George Selwyn, famous English wit, died; born 1720.

1813—James Marion Simms, medical writer and instructor, born in Lancaster county, S. C.; died in New York city 1883.

1825—George Edward Pickett, leader of the famous Confederate charge at Gettysburg, born in Richmond; died 1875.

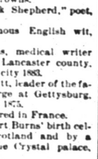
1852—Titles of nobility restored in France.

1858—The centenary of Robert Burns' birth celebrated throughout Scotland and by a "Burns festival" at the Crystal palace, London.

1870—Duc de Broglie, peer of France, statesman and colleague of Guizot, died; born 1785.

1882—Guiteau found guilty of the murder of President Garfield.

January 26.



TICKNOR.

166—St. Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, suffered martyrdom there by burning.

1716—Lord George Sackville, English soldier and statesman, born; died 1785.

1764—J. B. Bernadotte, French soldier who became king of Sweden; born; died 1844.

1765—Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, English writer of tragedies, born; died 1854.

1823—Dr. Edward Jenner, inventor of vaccination, died; born 1749.

1850—Francis Jeffrey, famous British critic and senator of the college of justice, died in Edinburgh; born 1773.

1871—George Ticknor, American author and publisher, died in Boston; born there 1791.

1889—Fall of Khartoum and assassination of General Charles George Gordon.

January 27.

1756—Wolfgang Mozart, famous composer, born; died 1791.

1814—Fichte, the German philosopher, died in Berlin; born 1762.

1851—John James Audubon, distinguished American naturalist, died at New York; born in New Orleans 1780.

1881—The steamboat John Adams sunk in the Ohio river; 124 lives lost.

1878—Sir Edward Shepard Creasy, author of "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," died; born in Bexley, England, 1812.

1891—Jervis McEntee, American landscape painter, died at Rondout, N. Y.; born there 1828.

1893—Hon. James Gillespie Blaine died in Washington; born Jan. 31, 1830.

1895—General Abner Doubleday, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars and a defender of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, died at Mendham, N. J.; born 1819.

Four Thousand Dervishes Killed.

MASSOWAH, Jan. 10.—At the battle recently fought near Lassala, between the Italian troops and the dervishes the latter left 4,000 dead upon the field. Hamed Ali, their leader, and all his emirs were killed.

Rousing the Sleepers.

On one Sunday it was so warm within and without a Scotch church that many of the congregation were sound asleep. The minister, Mr. Robert Shirra, paused in his sermon to exclaim:

"Hold up your heads, my friends, and mind that neither saints nor sinners are sleeping in the other world." All the sleepers were aroused but one man.

"John Stewart," called out the minister, "this is the second time that I've stopped to waken you, but I give you fair warning that if I need stop a third time I'll expose you by name to the congregation!"

Another clergyman was accustomed to use scientific terms which the people did not understand. A deputation waited on him with the request that in the future whenever he used such terms he would explain them.

On the following Sunday he used the term "hyperbole," and added: "As agreed on, I beg to explain this word. Were I to say that at this moment the whole of my congregation are sound asleep, it would be hyperbole, but if I say that one half are asleep that is no hyperbole, but the truth."

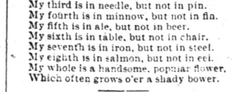
The next day the deputation again called to say that the minister need not explain technical terms. The people would learn their meaning from a dictionary.—Youth's Companion.

THE PUZZLER.

No. 412.—Riddle-Me-Ree.

My first is in claret, but not in wine;
My second is in railing, and also in line.
My third is in needle, but not in pin.
My fourth is in minnow, but not in fin.
My fifth is in ale, but not in beer.
My sixth is in table, but not in chair.
My seventh is in iron, but not in steel.
My eighth is in salmon, but not in eel.
My whole is a handsome, popular flower,
Which often grows o'er a shady bower.

No. 413.—Pictured Word.



No. 414.—Numerical Enigma.

My whole, a word of 11 letters, is "being at ease."

My 3, 8, 9, 11, 10 is a girl's name.
My 1, 8, 7 is a domestic animal.
My 7, 8, 6 is a name for a sailor.
My 9, 8, 7 is a plaything.
My 4, 2, 5, 7 is a part of the body.
My 10, 8, 3, 11 is crippled.
My, 3, 8, 7, 11 is a companion.

No. 415.—Central Acrostic.

All of the words described contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and placed one below another in the order here given, the central letters will spell the name of a popular American novelist of early date.

Crosswords. 1. Greater in number, quantity or extent. 2. Easily broken. 3. A punctuation mark. 4. Cheerless. 5. Covered with fine particles. 6. Having great height. 7. A fresh water fish. 8. A law or rule. 9. To crush into small fragments. 10. A masculine name. 11. Honorable fame. 12. Ghastly pale. 13. Having a low price in market. 14. A beverage. 15. Extending far and wide. 16. A proportional part or share. 17. A military station where stores and provisions are kept. 18. A whim or fancy. 19. Perforates.

No. 416.—Proverb Puzzles.

1. A hopeful proverb may be made from the letters which are contained in the following words:

Seven Repaid.

2. A very well known proverb may be formed from the letters which are contained in the following words:

Glove. Mole.
My. Dove.

No. 417.—Word Building.

1—1. A letter. 2. An article. 3. Hurried. 4. An East Indian plant. 5. To fit tier. 6. Provoking. 7. Moving swiftly. 8. Trampling. 9. Impeding.

Back—1. A letter. 2. A preposition. 3. To clear of seeds by a machine. 4. Accumulation. 5. Texture. 6. Classing. 7. Budding. 8. Traveling on foot. 9. A kind of grouse which chiefly inhabits the northern countries of Europe, Asia and America.

No. 418—Rhomboids.

Across—1. Untrue. 2. Spruce. 3. Part of a flower. 4. Evet, threads of metal. 5. A boy's name.

Down—1. A letter. 2. An article. 3. To lay over. 4. To boil slowly. 5. A girl's name. 6. A measure of length. 7. Gone before. 8. A note in music. 9. A letter.

Across—1. An iron pipe used in forges. 2. A first appearance. 3. The base of Boracic acid. 4. A chemical salt. 5. Topic.

Down—1. A letter. 2. A boy's name. 3. A fish. 4. Black. 5. Gloomy. 6. To carry. 7. A share. 8. A musical note. 9. A letter.

No. 419—Diamonds.

1. A consonant. 2. To transport. 3. Swift. 4. A sharp pointed instrument. 5. A consonant.

1. A letter. 2. A little boat. 3. To talk by bending the knee. 4. A species of grain rose. 5. Extremely cold. 6. To drive away. 7. A letter.

No. 420.—Arithmetical Puzzles.

1. If 60 gallons of water in an hour's time fall into a cistern containing 630 gallons, and by a pipe in the same cistern there run out 45 gallons per hour, in how many hours will it be filled?

2. There are two numbers whose sum will be 37 and their difference three. Find the numbers.

No. 421—Animals, Fish and Birds.

1. A thin cloth.
2. A worthless person.
3. A liquid and a term of endearment.
4. A coin.
5. To fuse ore.
6. Before dawn a pace of rest and a heavy wind.
7. To perforate.
8. One who gathers and a letter.
9. An engine for destroying ships.
10. A heavy cloth.
11. To stretch.
12. Part of a chicken, a letter and a river in Scotland.
13. A papal edict, and part of a cask.

Nature's Ways.

The potato slyly winks its eye
The cornstalk pricks up its ears
The cabbage nods its head
The beet gets red in the face
The squash crooks its neck
The onion grows stronger
The fruit tree groans under its load.
The wheatfield is shocked.
The rye strokes its beard.
The forest trees get their trunks ready so as to leave next spring.
The teapods are rattled
The cucumbers are in a pickle.
The river gently murmurs, "I'll be dammed."

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 404—Transposition and Acrostic: Breslau—1. Bombay. 2. Rhone. 3. Esther. 4. Silesia. 5. Loire. 6. Alexander. 7. Ural.

No. 405—Connected Diamonds: 1—1. R. 2. Put. 3. Ruler. 4. Ten. 5. R. II—1. R. 2. Cap. 3. Ravel. 4. Pea. 5. D. III—1. R. 2. Ram. 3. Raged. 4. Met. 5. D. IV—1. D. 2. Era. 3. Dress. 4. Ass. 5. S.

No. 406—Puzzles in Figures: 1. Tom, 13 yards 2 feet 9 inches. Fred, 9 yards 2 feet 6 inches. 2. A, 17. B, 34. C, 29.

No. 407—Illustrated Rebus: Sense is worth a realm (cents-eye-sew-earth air-elm).

No. 408—Anagram: Undetermined.

No. 409—Beheaded Words: 1. Stable. 2. Clover. 3. Grape. 4. Glass.

No. 410—Single Acrostic: Electricity—1. England. 2. Linnet. 3. Earl. 4. Cat. 5. Table. 6. Families. 7. Iron. 8. Cannon. 9. Ink. 10. Turkey. 11. Year.

No. 411.—Buried Trees and Plants: 1. Wheat. 2. Clover. 3. Oats. 4. Upas. 5. Willow. 6. Elm.

Believes In Reciprocity.

The New York Sun is probably the ablest Democratic paper in the United States, and notwithstanding the position of its party relative to the McKinley tariff it has had the courage to express its own opinion, as follows: "The full purpose and ultimate significance of the reciprocity programme conceived by Mr. Blaine did not at first reveal themselves to the public mind. Even the commercial and industrial advantages derivable from such a policy were not instantly and clearly appreciated. Still less was the political significance of a scheme, the most capacious ever formed by an American statesman since Thomas Jefferson planned the purchase of Louisiana, at once distinctly recognized. Yet a little reflection must convince us that under the guidance of Secretary Blaine we have entered on a course whose fixed and by no means distant goal is the acquirement for the United States of not only commercial, but political ascendancy throughout the western hemisphere."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Look Well to Your Interests.

Buy your Tile now while you can have it far below the usual prices. A large quantity on the Brick and Tile Yard of Mr. Joseph H. White must be sold, and will be sold at the following prices: 2½ in., $9.50; 3 in., $13.50; 4 in., $20.00; 5 in., $30.00; 7 in., $46.00. Correspondence solicited and promptly acknowledged. WALTER H. THOMPSON, Trustee.

Professional Cards.

SALVATION OIL
TRADE MARK

Has made many friends. Why? Because it is the best and cheapest liniment sold. It kills pain!

SALVATION OIL
is sold by all dealers for 25c

Substitutes are mostly cheap imitations of good articles. Don't take them. Insist on getting SALVATION OIL, or you will be disappointed.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all dealers.

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

J. C. & C. MULLIKIN,
Attorneys-at-Law, Easton, Maryland
Office Cor. Dover and Washington Sts.

J. S. GARRISON, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
Office—Dover Street, over Savings Bank. Office Hours—8 to 10 A.M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P.M.

MAJ. WM. E. STEWART,
Attorney-at-Law, Easton, Md.
Office at his residence on Washington street.

T. J. SMITHERS,
DENTIST, EASTON, MD.
Office corner Washington and Cabinet streets.

DRS. W. T. KELLEY & BRO.
Dentists, Easton, Md.
Office in the Shanahan Building, Dover St.

LEWIS BUFFETT, M. D., D. D.
Dentist, Easton, Md.
Office in Masonic Temple. 21nov-ly

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They assist in giving perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE INVENTIVE AGE Magazine is the Guide