A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, Feb. 16.

Jacques Leonard Maillet, the well known French sculptor, died at Chassey, France, aged 68.

Zoralda Samuels, mother of Jesse and Frank James, is reported dying at her farm, two miles from Kearny, Mo.

May Brooklyn, who played the part of Mistress Page in "Alabama," committed suicide in San Francisco last night by poison.

James E. Stone, who murdered the Wratten family of six members in September last, was hanged at Jeffersonville, Ind., shortly after midnight.

There is a serious outbreak of swine fever in several districts of Limerick. It is likely to injure seriously the bacon curing business in the south of Ireland.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

The bill to abolish fast day passed the Massachusetts house.

The death of Lobengula, the king of the Matabeles, is confirmed. His warriors are surrendering.

The body of "Bud" Stone, the Indiana murderer, was buried on his father's farm at Washington, Ind., this forenoon.

Captain Merritt, of the Merritt Wrecking company, will visit Roncador reef, and may make a proposal to save the wrecked Kearsarge.

By the bursting of a boiler on the German ironclad Brandenburg at Kiel on Friday last thirty-seven men were instantly killed and nine have since died from their wounds.

Monday, Feb. 19.

Bill Nye, the humorous writer and lecturer, is ill at Niagara Falls.

Steele Mackaye, the well known playwright, is believed to be dying in Chicago.

Near Potowamut, R. I., Farmer Smithers was beaten into unconsciousness and then robbed by highwaymen.

Richard P. Dana, the famous traveler and scholar, died of heart disease at his New York residence on Saturday, aged 82.

The boiler of a grist mill at Marquette, near Winnipeg, Manitoba, exploded, and John Reed, the engineer, had his head blown off.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Miss Nancy Cook, a cousin of Jefferson Davis, 60 years old, died in want at Chicago.

There was a general fall of snow over the northwest yesterday, accompanied by heavy winds.

It is authoritatively denied that Princess Colonna (Miss Mackay) will apply for a divorce in South Dakota.

Suits have been brought by forty heirs of Jean Baptiste Becquette for a slice of St. Louis valued at $50,000,000.

George Bulger, a deserter from the regular army, was captured by the police of Brazil, Ind., after a desperate fight.

George Allen is under arrest at Hague, Fla., for ravishing the 9-year-old daughter of William Hague. Allen confessed.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

John Y. McKane, the convicted boss of Gravesend, is seriously ill in the jail at Brooklyn.

Thomas W. Robinson was confirmed by the senate as collector of customs for the district of Alexandria, Va.

The chimpanzee "Pat Rooney," probably the most highly educated monkey in the world, died at Cincinnati's zoological garden.

The woman suffrage convention, which has been in session in Washington for several days, adjourned to meet in Atlanta, Ga., next year.

Secretary Hoke Smith is expected to leave Washington for his home in Atlanta, Ga., this evening. He will remain about two weeks. Assistant Secretary Sims will be acting secretary.

The jury in the case of Joseph Shultz, a Union veteran who knocked Frank Kreiger down for insulting the American flag, causing Kreiger's death, was unable to agree on a verdict.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

Jose Barrera, a matador, was gored to death at a bull fight in Moneto, Mexico.

The Russian czar will shortly visit San Remo, France, for the benefit of his health.

Massachusetts' legislature appointed a joint committee to consider the demands of the unemployed.

By the capsizing of a rowboat on the Monongahela river at Pittsburg John Hart was drowned. Three others were rescued with difficulty.

Another heavy snow storm raged yesterday from the Missouri to the Rocky mountains and from Wyoming to New Mexico.

The elephant Gipsey, belonging to the Barnum & Nickel Plate show, was killed at Marianna, Fla., after he had torn down the tents and nearly killed several persons.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations on the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The stock market was dull again today, the volume of business being even lighter than yesterday; but as the trading was more generally distributed there was an appearance of greater activity. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley.....	39¼	W. N. Y. & Pa.....	13¾
Pennsylvania.....	49¼	Erie.....	16¾
Reading.....	21⅝	D., L. & W.....	167¼
St. Paul.....	57¼	West Shore.....	103¾
Lehigh Nav.....	53¾	N. Y. Central....	98
N. Y. & N. E.....	11¾	Lake Erie & W...	14
New Jersey Cent.	114¼	Del. & Hudson...	136

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Flour weak; winter super, $2@2.10; do. extras, $2.25@2.50; No. 2 winter family, $2.90@2.95; Pennsylvania roller straight, $2.95@3.10; western winter, clear, $2.75@3. Wheat a shade higher, with 60¾c. bid and 61¼c. asked for February. Corn quiet, with 43¾c. bid and 43c. asked for February. Oats quiet, steady, with 36¾c. bid and 37¼c. asked for February. Beef steady; family, $13@14; extra mess, $8.50. Pork steady; new mess, $13.50@14; family, $15. Lard dull; western steam, $6; refined steady. Butter easier; western dairy, 13@17c.; western creamery, 17@27c.; do. factory, 13@16c.; Elgins, 27c.; imitation creamery, 14@16cc.; New York dairy, 14½@24c.; New York creamery, 17@21c.; Pennsylvania creamery prints, strictly fancy, 28c.; do. choice, 26@27c.; do. fair to good, 21@24c.; prints jobbing at 29@30c. Cheese steady; New large, 9@11½c.; do. small, 10½@13¾c.; part skims, 3@10c.; full skims, 2@3½c. Eggs firmer; ice house, $2.50@3 per case; western fresh, 17½@17¾c. per dozen; southern, 19@17½c.

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—Nothing doing in cattle but peddling odds and ends. Hogs slow; Yorkers, $5.35@5.40; pigs, $5.35@5.42½; mixed packers, $5.35@5.40; roughs, $4.40@4.75. Sheep stronger; top export wethers, $4.50@3.65; fair to good, $2.50@2.90; good to extra lambs, $4.25@4.40; light to good, $3.50@4.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 21.—Cattle slow; prime exporters, $4.25@4.50; fair to good, $3.50@3.80; common, $3@3.25; fat cows and heifers, $2@3.50; bulls, $2.50@3.25; bologna cows, $5 to $21; fresh cows, $20 to $40. Hogs slow; all grades, $5.30@5.40. Sheep very dull; prime, $3.20@3.40; fair to good, $2.50@3; common, $1 to $1.50; lambs, $2.50@4.25. Veal calves, $5@6; heavy and thin, 2.50@3.25.

Trapping a Pair of Bandits.

Two brothers, Cucchi by name, Corsican villains of the deepest dye, found the neighborhood of Ajaccio too hot to hold them and resolved to take refuge in Sartene. They found a small boat upon the beach and desired the owner to put out to sea. "Impossible," said the man, "the boat is too small for such a voyage and would certainly founder." "Do as you are bid," said the Cucchi, covering him with their guns. Under these circumstances the boatman had no alternative, so he got in, and they pushed out to sea. But the waves were high, and by a little dexterous management he contrived to make his boat rock in such a fashion that the bandits became violently sick. "You see, I was right," he coolly remarked, when his passengers seemed sufficiently reduced. "You will certainly be drowned if you go on thus. You had much better let me put you ashore and go back for a stronger and better boat." "So be it," gasped the bandits. "Oh, anything is better than this!" They were put on shore, and in due time the boatman returned with a larger boat, but at the bottom of it lay four gendarmes disguised as sailors, and the brothers Cucchi were taken before they had time to discover the trick.—Contemporary Review.

A German balloon, named the Phœnix, is lighted by incandescent lamps, energized from a small battery arranged on the car. It is used for the purpose of conducting scientific investigations at night.

When a girl allows a young man to put his overcoat on without assisting him, it is a sign that she doesn't want him to come back any more.

Pench stones have a ready market in New York. Perfumes, flavoring extracts and prussic acid are distilled from them.

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

February 25.



1525—William Lily, famous grammarian and master of St. Paul school, London, died; born 1466.

1600—Robert Devereux, earl of Essex and former favorite of Queen Elizabeth, beheaded; born 1567.

1634—Count Wallenstein, commander of Austrian imperial army, assassinated by secret order of his sovereign. DEVEREUX.

1713—Frederick I, king of Prussia, died; born 1657; succeeded by Frederick William I.

1723—Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's, etc., died; born 1632.

1746—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney born in Charleston; died there 1825.

1805—Dr. William Buchan, famous Scotch physician, died; born 1729.

1848—Revolution broke out in full force in Paris. Outbreak in Madrid suppressed.

1858—British steamship Birkenhead wrecked on Point Danger, South Africa; 438 persons drowned out of 630 on board.

1871—Treaty arranged between France and Germany.

February 26.

1266—Manfred, king of the two Sicilies, killed at the battle of Benevento; born 1231.

1621—Anthony Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, radical Protestant agitator, born; died 1683.

1714—James Hervey, author of the "Meditations," born; died 1758.

1723—Thomas d'Urfey, wit and poet, licentious writer of time of Charles II, died; born 1650.

1802—Victor Hugo, the French novelist and lyric poet, born at Besancon; died 1885.

1815—Napoleon escaped from Elba; he landed in France March 1.

1823—John Philip Kemble, famous actor, died; born 1757.

1848—The French republic officially proclaimed.

1850—Sir William Allen, R. A., painter, died; born 1782.

1852—Thomas Moore, poet, died; born 1779.

1868—General George Archibald McCall, hero of Mechanicsville, died at West Chester, Pa.; born 1802.

1891—Yuma, A. T., swept by a disastrous flood.

February 27.

213—The Emperor Geta murdered by his brother and co-emperor, Caracalla.

1594—Henry of Navarre crowned Henry IV at Chartres.

1706—John Evelyn, famous for his "Diary," died; born 1620.

1717—John David Michaelis, German oriental scholar and Biblical commentator, born; died 1791. ELIAS HICKS.

1795—General Francis Morton, Revolutionary hero of South Carolina, died; born 1732.

1807—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, poet, born in Portland, Me.; died 1882.

1810—John Gibbs Gilbert, American actor, born in Boston; died there 1854.

1823—Joseph Ernest Renan, deistical writer and orientalist scholar, born in Brittany, France; died 1892.

1830—Elias Hicks, founder of the Hicksite Quakers, died at Jericho, N. Y.; born 1748.

1859—Philip Barton Key killed in Washington city by Hon. (since General) Daniel E. Sickles.

1888—An avalanche buried the village of Valorbe, Italy; 25 deaths.

February 28.

1583—Michael de Montaigne, French essayist, born; died 1592.

1592—George Buchanan, Scottish scholar and historian, died; born 1506.

1631—Henry Stubbe, the most noted Greek and Latin scholar of his time, born.

1646—Christian IV of Denmark died; born 1577.

1713—Louis Joseph, marquis of Montcalm, born; died of wounds near Quebec 1759.

1732—William Augustine Washington, the soldier who wounded Tarleton at Cowpens, S. C., born in Stafford county, Va.; died 1810.

1825—General Quincy Adams Gillmore, who directed the siege of Charleston, born in Lorain county, O.; died in Brooklyn 1888.

1828—Jules Verne, French writer of scientific romances, born.

1847—Theater fire disaster at Carlsruhe, Baden; 104 deaths.

1869—Alphonse de Lamartine, French poet, historian and statesman, died; born 1805.

1892—Major General George W. Cullum, distinguished soldier of the regular army, died in New York; born Feb. 25, 1809.

March 1.

1553—Francis Rabelais, riotous romancist, died; born about 1490.

1562—Horrible massacre of Huguenots at Vassy, France, by order of the Duke of Guise.

1619—Matthias, emperor of Germany when the 30 years' war began, died; born 1557.

1721—Roger Kemble, actor, founder of the famous Kemble family, born in Hereford, England; died 1802.

1737—Sir Samuel Romilly, British lawyer and statesman, born; died 1818.

1781—Articles of confederation, having been ratified by the last colony or state, went into operation.

1794—William Jenkins Worth, general in Mexican war, born in Hudson, N. Y.; died 1849.

1854—The lost Atlantic steamer City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia with 480 souls on board; she was never heard of afterward.

1892—Ex-Governor William Woods Holden of North Carolina, died in Raleigh; born 1818.

March 2.



40—Decimus Junius Juvenal, Roman satirical poet, born. SUCHET.

560—Pope Pelagius I died.

986—Lothaire III of France died of poison.

1705—William Murray, earl of Mansfield and by that title famous as lord chief justice, born; died 1792.

1769—De Witt Clinton, statesman, born at New Windsor, N. Y.; died 1828.

1772—Louis Gabriel Suchet, marshal of France and duke of Albufera, born; died 1826.

1791—John Wesley, founder of Methodism, died in London; born 1703.

1793—Sam Houston, hero of Texas, born near Lexington, Va.; died at Huntsville, Tex., July 25, 1863.

1797—Horace Walpole, earl of Oxford, poet, etc., died in London; born there 1717.

1835—Francis II, emperor of Austria, died; born 1768.

1847—Prince J. B. de Polignac, prime minister of France under Charles X, died at St. Germains; born 1782.

1852—Marshal Marmont, duke of Ragusa, famous general under Napoleon, died at Venice; born 1775.

1854—Rubini, Signor Giambattista, the greatest tenor of his time, died; born 1796.

1855—Nicholas of Russia died; succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

1877—The electoral commission declared Hayes elected president.

1880—Pope Leo XII celebrated his 80th birthday.

March 3.

1605—Edmund Waller, English poet, born at Coleshill, Hertfordshire; died 1687.

1651—Thomas Otway, poet, born at Trotten, Sussex; died 1685.

1756—William Goodwin, English novelist, born; died 1836.

1763—William Charles Macready, tragedian, born in London; died 1873.

1820—Dr. Dio Lewis, hygienist and miscellaneous reformer, born in Auburn, N. Y.; died 1886.

1847—Claude Perrin Victor, duke of Belluno, created marshal of France by Napoleon on the field of Friedland, died; born 1770.

1861—Emancipation of Russian serfs by imperial decree of Czar Alexander.

1879—William Howitt, English author, died in Rome; born 1795.

1891—Leonard Jerome, club and turfman, father-in-law of Lord Randolph Churchill, died.

1892—Rev. Edward Pinkerton, noted missionary in Brazil, died.

Rank Treason to His Profession.

"The old collar button joke is no joke in my case," said the man who had occupied the upper berth in section No. 6. "I lost mine when I got up this morning. Saw it fall. Got down to the floor and looked everywhere for it. Couldn't find it because there wasn't any bureau for it to roll under. You know how it feels to have to use a pin for a collar button, of course?"

"No," said the other passenger, a solemn, weary eyed man in a snuff colored suit, "I don't."

"You don't often lose a collar button, then?"

"I never lose one."

"When it drops out, you never have any trouble in finding it?"

"It never drops out."

"You never have to get down on your hands and knees and feel all around under the bureau and get pins and carpet tacks stuck in your fingers, hey?"

"Never."

"Perhaps you don't use a collar button?"

"I always use one."

"And you never lose it?"

"Never."

"Um—may I ask what your occupation is?"

"I write jokes for comic papers," answered the weary eyed man. And the silence grew dense enough to cut into slabs. —Chicago Tribune.

A Witty Answer.

The following anecdote is told of Mr. C——, a well known member of the New York bar:

A friend asked him if he did not think that the politeness of a certain member of the state legislature was almost excessive.

"Yes," responded Mr. C——. "He has the urbanity of a Chesterfield combined with the suburbanity of a Westchesterfield."—Harper's Magazine.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 25.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxii, 1-13—Memory Verses, 11-13—Golden Text, Heb. xi, 17—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And it came to pass after these things that God did tempt Abraham and said unto him, Abraham. And he said, Behold, here I am!" In due time the promised son was given and was named Isaac as God had commanded (xvii, 19). Abraham was now living at Beersheba in the extreme south, and Isaac had grown to boyhood when this proving (R. V.) or trying came upon him. Consider how God proved Israel (Deut. viii, 2, 16). These are the trials that are precious and in which we are by grace to rejoice (Jas. i, 2, 12; I Pet. i, 7). Abraham's "Behold me!" (margin) is the same word used by Samuel and Isaiah (I Sam. iii, 4; Isa. vi, 8).

2. "And He said, Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of." If Abraham's heart centered in Isaac, then this would crush him, but if in God, who gave Isaac, then he would see God and still live. Heb. xi, 17-19, tells the story. The ability of God is the resting place. Compare Rom. iv, 21. On this mountain the Lord afterward appeared to David, and there Solomon built the temple (II Chron. iii, 1).

3. "And Abraham rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass and took two of his young men with him and Isaac, his son, and went unto the place of which God had told him." Here is the prompt obedience of faith. Trials are God's vote of confidence in us and are our opportunities for manifesting Christ. Abraham's life was from one trial to another, lesser ones preparing for greater, and from one separation to another until he was separated from earth to heaven, there to rest and wait for the complete fulfillment of every promise in God's good time.

4. "Then on the third day Abraham lifted up his eyes and saw the place afar off." It was on the same day that he received him from the dead in a figure, and from the third day of the creation story when the land rose up out of the waters and became covered with grass, herbs and trees—the third day seems to speak of resurrection. Think of Jonah and the Lord Jesus. The third day marriage in Cana (John ii, 1), suggesting another when all cups of water service shall be changed to the wine of the kingdom at the marriage of the Lamb. See also Hosea vi, 2.

5. "And Abraham said unto his young men, Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship and come again to you." See his faith—he and the lad will come again. That is true worship which carries with it an obedience that costs something. David said he would not offer unto the Lord that which cost him nothing (II Sam. xxiv, 24), but David's was nothing as compared with this, and what is this when compared with God giving his only begotten?

6. "And Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering and laid it upon Isaac, his son, and he took the fire in his hand and a knife, and they went, both of them together." This father and son were perfectly agreed (verse 8 and Amos iii, 3). Gaze upon this picture until it becomes real to you, and you come out into fellowship in feelings. Then look forever on that other Son bearing His cross, whom it pleased His Father to bruise for our sakes (Isa. liii, 10).

7. "And Isaac spake unto Abraham, his father, and said, My father. And he said, Here am I, my son. And he said, Behold the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" What a sword to the father's heart! What grace to enable him to answer as he does in the next verse! Was ever a father brought so near to the heart of God as this father?

8. "And Abraham said, My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering. So they went both of them together." And He has provided the costliest in the universe, even His own Son, of whom John the Baptist said, "Behold the Lamb of God" (John i, 29), and whom the beloved John saw in glory "a Lamb as it had been slain" (Rev. v, 6). When God provides, He does so abundantly. Are you satisfied with His provision?

9. "And they came to the place which God had told him of, and Abraham built an altar there and laid the wood in order and bound Isaac, his son, and laid him on the altar upon the wood." Isaac now understands about the Lamb, but he murmurs not—he is a willing sacrifice. Wondrous son of a wonderful father! But turn to Him who is greater than he is. Wonderful, and hear Him, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God." "I lay down My life that I might take it again. No man taketh it from Me, but I lay it down of Myself" (Ps. xl, 8; John x, 17, 18).

10. "And Abraham stretched forth his hand and took the knife to slay his son." The promise centered in Isaac (xvii, 19), and through him was the nation to come, and it was God's part to see it through. It was Abraham's part to obey and let God arrange the difficulties. It was for Abraham to see God and not Isaac—the giver rather than the gift. Until our Isaac is on the altar we cannot know God as fully as we might.

11. "And the angel of the Lord called unto him out of heaven and said, Abraham, Abraham. And he said, Here am I." Every movement had been watched in heaven, every heart pang and sigh had been noted there. The limit had been reached; it is enough. Why do we not believe that every step and act and word and thought is seen by Him who understandeth even the imaginations of the thoughts?

12. "And He said, Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou anything unto him, for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from Me." The Bible has much to say about the fear of the Lord. Is this, then, the meaning of it? Such unbounded confidence in Him that we fear not to do anything He tells us, sure that He will keep His promises though everything may seem against it. Such an entire surrender to Him of all His gifts to us that we enjoy the Giver in the gift and not the gift apart from Him.

13. "And Abraham lifted up his eyes and looked, and behold, behind him, a ram caught in a thicket by his horns. And Abraham went and took the ram and offered him up for a burnt offering in the stead of his son." Isaac was spared, but God spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all (Rom. viii, 32). Just as truly as the ram died in the stead of Isaac so Jesus died in my stead. He was delivered for my offenses and raised again for my justification (Rom. iv, 25). And the gift of Himself to us must include all else. Therefore my soul should ever sing Jehovah-jireh. See margin of verse 14.

Modern Newspapers.

I do not know whether you have ever gone into the publishing department of a big newspaper or not, but I would advise you to go some time. It is worth your while. And take the children. Go down into the basement of a great metropolitan newspaper—nay, go down into the basement, cellar and two cellars underneath it, and there in a place as large as the auditorium of a theater you will find, according to the gravity of the occasion, from three to twelve first class presses hard at work. Five miles of white paper goes into one end of these wonderful machines, wiggle waggles over the various things and comes out at the other end 48,000 papers, eight pages, printed on both sides, folded and nicely piled, 50 in a package, ready for delivery. I would not be at all surprised if within the next 10 years a little gutta percha baby was born with every thousand and came out on the sidewalk to read the paper aloud to the people. That would not be any more remarkable than what we see today contrasted with what was known a few years ago.—Joe Howard on Journalism.

Government.

One angel met another on the jasper street taking earthly observations.

"What are you looking at?"

"Men," said the other.

"And what do you see?"

"I see wise men living under laws made by fools and knaves and submitting of their own wills."

"Strange," said the other. "And how do they justify such a system?"

"They don't justify it. They say it's all wrong."

"And why do they submit?"

"That I cannot tell."

"And what do they call such a strange anomaly?"

"Politics."—Kate Field's Washington.

THE PUZZLER

No. 25.—Crossword Enigma.

My first is in brandy, but not in wine;
My second is in his, and also in mine;
My third is in salt, and also in mustard;
My fourth is in jam, but not in custard;
My fifth is in book, but not in paper;
My sixth is in candle, but not in taper;
My seventh is in standing, but not in alone;
My whole is a very precious stone.

No. 26.—Charade.

ONE is a life of toil and WHOLE,
But well it molds the humble soul
And steers the TWO of destiny
To calmer climes and milder sea.

No. 27.—Single Acrostic.

My initials will form the name of a town in Italy.

1. An eastern fruit. 2. A large piece of water. 3. Nearly round. 4. A garden tool. 5. A precious stone. 6. A negative. 7. A vehicle. 8. A girl's name.

No. 28.—Progressive Verse.

The total names an honorable trade.
Miss Annie wished the fair to see,
So she stepped upon a 1, 2, 3.

She looked her companion o'er
Without design to 1, 2, 3, 4.

At length she was really quite bereft,
For the nearest one to her had left,
When she discovered a terrible fix
And quickly seized a 4, 5, 6.

She wrote a note to No. 11
And soon the thief was 4, 5, 6, 7.

She stopped at a hotel to dine,
When who should 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
But the dishonest subject of this tale of mine—
The escaped 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

No. 29.—The Perplexed Boatman.

Carefully making out a list of his passengers, a boatman had the following: Mr. Brown, Mrs. Clark and her daughter, Miss Allen, Mrs. Randall, Mr. Jordan, Mr. French with his sister and his niece, Mr. Jones, Mr. Gray, Mr. Martin. By the list he counted 12, yet he had taken but 9 fares and was sure that no person had boarded the boat without paying.

Explain the paradox that bewildered the boatman.

No. 30.—Suggests an Old Saying.



No. 31.—Double Acrostic.

X x x x x
x x x x
x x x x x x x
x x x x x x x
x x x x
x x x

The upper horizontal of five, an act passed by parliament which gave great offense to the American colonists. The row of five, a famous battle fought in 1815. The row of nine, a southern state. The row of eight, a popular light. The row of five, a famous inventor born in Massachusetts. He was also a painter and sculptor, but his fame rests on his invention, which has revolutionized the world. The primals name a city in Massachusetts. It was given this Bible name because the Puritans hoped to find there a haven of rest from the persecution to which they had been subjected. The finals give the signification of the name.

No. 32.—A Riddle.

I'm like my master, it is said,
As brother is to brother.
He has a glossy, curled head,
And I many a curl other.

"Thick headed," people murmur low,
Some matter in reply.
"A case of big head." Even so,
A big, thick head have I.

Stylish and highly polished, we
Alike, we're tall and slim.
He gives a friendly hand to me
When I go out with him.

At repartee he is not quick—
His talk is somewhat tame.
Folks say he is "a perfect stick,"
And I am just the same.

No. 33.—Six Celebrated Lakes.

1. Ilykriane, in Ireland.
2. Orottica, in America (North).
3. Rwwdrteeanet, in England.
4. Tuswrllsee, in England.
5. Gmiograise, in Italy
6. Nyassas, in Africa.

No. 34.—In the Animal Kingdom.

1. A narrow passage and a band.
2. Used for flags.
3. To banter and a short distance.
4. A fluid and to chase.
5. To tease or worry
6. To follow closely.

Singular Proceedings.

Here's a singular thing that we find about wheat—
Knock off the first letter, and then we have heat—
Appropriate, very, at one time of year—
But knock off the h, and then what have we here?
What happens the product of mixed heat and wheat?
It's well known as bread, and the same we do eat.
Now knock off the e, and it's easy as scat
To see that the balance tells where we are at.
Now shave off the a, and it's easy to see
What's left of our wheat tells the tale to a t.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 18.—Geographical Enigma:

Joy, joy forever, my task is done!
The gates are passed, and heaven is won.

No. 19.—Illustrated Numerical: Matches, heel, chest, dirty, r, barrow—The early bird catches the worm.

No. 20.—Positive and Comparative: 1. Lad, ladder. 2. Tan, tanner. 3. Blind, blinder. 4. Rub, rubber. 5. Ode, odor. 6. Spell, speller. 7. Broth, brother. 8. Pill, pillar.

No. 21.—Rhomboids:

A I S L E C O R A L
T E A R S R E B E L
T I R E D D E V I L
R O R A L T E N O R
R E D A N R E P E L

No. 22.—In the Farmer's Field: Meadow. 1. Mow. 2. Dam. 3. Dew. 4. Woe. 5. Dome. 6. Ado. 7. Mead. 8. Ode. 9. Dame.

No. 23.—Anagram In Rhyme: Hermitage.

No. 24.—Questions on the "Ologies:" 1. Orology. 2. Dermatology. 3. Archæology. 4. Sociology. 5. Anthropology. 6. Biology. 7. Bacteriology.

Fresh Testimony Showing That Their Author Was Sir Philip Francis.

An event of the first magnitude is about to take place. Lord Beaconsfield said that there were only two really burning questions: Who wrote the letters of Junius? Who was the Man in the Iron Mask? The former of the two has at length been satisfactorily cleared up, and the proofs, based on recently discovered documents, will be published in a volume to be issued shortly by a great old firm, whose name will be a guarantee of the genuineness of the discovery.

The public will of course guess that this has been made through the mass of manuscripts of Sir Philip Francis, which came into the market some months back. In fact, it is said that the new matter discovered leaves no doubt whatever that Francis was the author of the famous letters. A grandson of Sir Philip is said to be still alive, and to have been a judge in Australia. The little clique of literary Australians assert that he is in some way connected with the book and are very jubilant at the prospect of Australia once more coming as prominently before English readers as she did a few years since.

The first of the letters of Junius appeared more than a century ago, on Jan. 21, 1769. They were published at intervals from 1769 to 1772, when they were collected by Woodfall and revised by their author, whose name not even the publisher ever knew. They were attributed to Sir Philip Francis, Warren Hastings' most bitter enemy; to Lord George Germaine (Sackville), who was dismissed the army for cowardice at Mindon, and as minister was responsible for repressive measures against the American colonists; to Lord Temple, to the great Burke himself and at least six or seven others. There are probably few of our readers who are not acquainted with Macauley's summing up to prove that Sir Philip Francis was Junius:

"The external evidence is, we think, such as would support a verdict in a civil—nay, in a criminal—proceeding. The handwriting of Junius is the very peculiar handwriting of Francis, slightly disguised. As to the position, pursuits and connections of Junius, there are five marks, all of which ought to be found in Junius. They are all five found in Francis. We do not believe that more than two of them can be found in any other person whatever." In dedicating his collected letters to the English people their writer said, "I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me." John Wilkes, writing to Junius in 1771, called it "the most important secret of our times." And so it has remained for a century and a quarter. But it is soon to be a secret no longer.—St. James Gazette.

Human Petrification.

Thomas Callahan of Foote, Iron county, Mo., writes as follows: "In 1848 a relative of the writer died and was buried in Wood county, O. In 1856 I took part in the work of disinterring the body. The coffin, which was of walnut boards, was found to be perfectly sound. After everything was ready for hoisting the coffin and its contents to the surface we found that it was utterly impossible to perform the task with the force at hand on account of the unusual weight. Four strong men were then called, and with ropes and other appliances we finally succeeded in raising it to the surface.

"The body was found to be in a complete and perfect state of petrifaction. The person, who had died of diphtheria, never weighed more than 140 pounds when in life, and it was the extraordinary weight of the remains after they had lain eight years in the earth that prompted us to make the examination which resulted in our astounding discovery. Since that time (1856) several petrified human bodies have been disinterred in the same general locality."

Here's Full Dress Uniform.

Lieutenant Hero of the army has been creating no end of excitement in Washington society for some time past by appearing at every entertainment in full dress uniform. This action, far from being due to some causeless freak of fancy on the part of the lieutenant, has a distinct end in view.

He is in the city for the purpose of getting a bill through congress by which army officers of all ranks shall be compelled in future to wear their uniforms whenever they appear at public or private gatherings of a social nature. It is in order to carry out in practice his theories on the subject that Lieutenant Hero is pursuing his decidedly novel manner of dress at afternoon teas and similar functions.—Kate Field's Washington.

Her Self Sacrificing Work.

Miss Kate Marsden, the English woman who is devoting her life to alleviating the lot of the Siberian lepers, has arrived at St. Petersburg and is preparing to start afresh for the leper colony in order to continue her self sacrificing work. Queen Victoria is stated to have presented Miss Marsden with an autograph letter asking all persons to whom she may apply during the journey to furnish her with all the assistance in their power. During her short stay at St. Petersburg Miss Masden is the guest of Princess Teiserhatoff.—London Gentlewoman.

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Winter Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.—The final arrangements are now made by the Tourist Bureau of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the running of its personally-conducted tours for the coming season. First and foremost in point of magnitude and attractiveness come those to California and Florida. The dates for the former are Jan. 31 and Feb. 22. The first date has been selected so that en route to the glorious western out State of the Union the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans may be enjoyed by the tourists. California will command unusual attention this winter by reason of the Mid winter Exposition to be held at San Francisco. This exposition promises almost to rival the late World's Fair in completeness. Many Eastern people have already decided to attend.

Florida, always a popular haven, still justly asserts its claim as the most delightful part of our country in which to pass the inclement months of the year. Five tours will be run there, January 30th, February 13th, February 13th, February 27th, March 13th, and March 27th, have been chosen as the starting dates. $50 from New York, $45 from Philadelphia, and an equally low rate from other points will cover all expenses en route, but Old Point Comfort appeals strongly to those not caring to journey further from home, and on Dec 26th this historic spot will be visited by a special tour. Last come the tours to Washington, D. C., on Dec. 14th and 28th, January 18th, February 8th, March 1st and 22d. April 12th, and May 3d and 24th.

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