A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, Feb. 2.

John Y. McKane yesterday began his six year term at Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison for election frauds at Gravesend.

The Bland bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury passed the national house by a vote of 167 to 130.

Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, was married in New York last night to Miss Caroline Scales, known on the stage as Caroline Musket.

The case against Corbett for indulging in a prize fight in Jacksonville, Fla., resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The other cases were dropped.

Saturday, March 3.

At Henrietta, Tenn., Arthur Zannett, 8 years old, was accidentally shot and killed by his 14-year-old brother.

William Emslie, of Philadelphia, was chosen by the Grand Army men of Pennsylvania as department commander.

Virginia's legislature has appointed a committee to meet a committee of Maryland's legislature regarding the oyster warfare.

Michael S. Fay and John J. Dooley, election inspectors of New York, were sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for making false canvasses.

Near St. Joseph, Mo., a gang of robbers attempted to hold up a Rock Island train. The engineer ignored the red lantern and sped by, followed by a fusilade of bullets.

Monday, March 5.

A treaty between Spain and Morocco was signed yesterday.

James M. Bailey, the "Danbury News man," died at Danbury, Conn., aged 52.

Only one of the twenty-two blast furnaces in Madison county, O., is now in operation.

James N. Greenshields, one of Canada's best known criminal lawyers, will assist in the defense of Erastus Wiman.

Senator White, of Louisiana, announces that he will not leave the senate for the supreme bench for several days yet.

Mrs. Mary Morris Husband, a popular volunteer nurse of the civil war, who was known to the soldiers as "Mother" Husband, died in Washington, aged 73.

Tuesday, March 6.

A successor to the late Congressman Houk, of Ohio, will be elected May 1.

The street car men of St. Louis have been organized under a Knights of Labor charter.

Thirty towns in western Massachusetts had local elections yesterday. No license for liquor had a clean sweep.

The condition of Congressman Wilson, who has been seriously ill at Guadalajara, Mexico, is steadily improving.

At Las Crues, N. M., C. H. Dane, an ex-bank president, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for defrauding depositors.

F. Patenotre, the French ambassador to Washington, is to wed the daughter of Mr. Elverson, the well known Philadelphia publisher, March 27.

Wednesday, March 7.

Street railway strikers at Youngstown, O., smashed the windows of cars that were run out by non-union men. One car was wrecked by a dynamite cartridge.

Mrs. Janet M. Baldwin, of San Francisco, whose husband was killed by Mexican outlaws six years ago, will receive $30,000 from the Mexican government.

Congress appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the recent injunction of Judge Jenkins, at Milwaukee, restraining Union Pacific railroad employes from striking.

Mrs. Eva Blackman, the woman police commissioner at Leavenworth, Kan., who dismissed all the bachelors from the police force, has served notice on the proprietors of all the variety theaters in that city to close up.

Thursday, March 8.

Baltimore's new city directory shows a population of 601,000.

An official dispatch from Costa Rica announces that complete peace prevails.

Secretary Hoke Smith has returned to Washington from a two weeks' visit at Atlanta.

Mrs. Ellen E. Moonlight, wife of the United States minister to Bolivia, died at Leavenworth, Kan., aged 60.

Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the British board of agriculture, has resigned. Herbert Gladstone may succeed him.

A bill to incorporate the Catholic Indian Missionary association was introduced in the Maryland legislature. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Ryan and Corrigan are among the incorporators.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations on the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Today's share speculation was in marked contrast to the excited trading of yesterday, and the tone pervaded the market, and although there were frequent, and in the case of sugar, wide fluctuations, the net result of the trading was the establishment of a higher range of values throughout the entire active list. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	46¾	W., N. Y. & Pa.	19¾
Pennsylvania	49¾	Erie	17
Reading	29¾	D., L. & W.	160¾
St. Paul	62¾	West Shore	103½
Lehigh Nav.	58¼	N. Y. Central	100¾
N. Y. & N. E.	12	Lake Erie & W.	16¾
New Jersey Cen.	113¼	Del. & Hudson	135¾

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Flour nominal; winter superfine, $3@3.10; winter extras, $2.35@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, firm, with 61½c. bid and 62¾c. asked for March. Corn quiet, firm, with 42½c. bid and 42¾c. asked for March. Oats quiet, firm, with 36¾c. bid and 37½c. asked for March. Beef dull. Pork steady; new mess, $13.25@13.75; extra prime, $12.50@13; family, $14@14.50; short clear, $14.50@16.50. Lard quiet weaker, western steam, $7.40. Butter weak; western dairy, 12½@16c.; do. creamery, 16@22c.; do. factory, 11@15c.; Elgins, 22c.; New York dairy, 15@21c.; do. creamery, 15@17c.; Pennsylvania creamery, prints, extra, 25c.; do. fair to good, 20@23c.; prints are jobbing at 26@29c. Cheese firm; 9¼@12c.; small, 10¼@13c.; part skims, 3½@10c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c.; western fresh, 17c.; southern, 15½@16c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Beeves firm; native steers, good to prime, $4.35@4.65 per 100 lbs.; medium to fair, $4@4.25; inferior to ordinary, $3.70@3.90; common, $3.45@3.60; Colorados, prime cornfed, $3.95@4; good cornfed Texans, $3.50@3.85; oxen, $2.40@3; bulls, $2.75@2.90; dry cows, $1.50@2.85. Calves lower; poor to choice veals, $4@7.25 per 100 lbs. Sheep and lambs barely steady; fair to prime sheep, $4.75 per 100 lbs.; decent to choice lambs, $4.25@4.75; very choice, $4.85. Hogs stronger; $5.50@5.75 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 7.—Cattle market dull; prime to extra, $4.25@4.50; fair to good, $3.50@4; common, $3@3.50; fat cows and heifers, $2@3; bulls, $2@3; bologna cows, $5 to $12; fresh cows, $2 to $3.90. Hogs dull; common to best, $5@5.15. Sheep very slow; prime to extra, $3.50@3.75; fair to good, $2.50@3.25; common, $1@2; common to choice lambs, $2.50@4.50; veal calves, $4.50@6.25; heavy and thin, $2.50@3.50.

TREATMENT OF A TOOTHACHE.

How the Exquisitely Tantalizing Pains May Be Promptly Allayed.

Toothache is a little thing in the books, but many physicians would rather meet a burglar at the door on a dark night than a call to cure a bad toothache of several days' continuance. A hypodermic of morphine only postpones the evil day, and usually the patient is respectfully referred to the dentist. The tooth should not be extracted while the jaw and gums are inflamed and the latter swollen, and it is the physician's duty to treat the case until the above conditions are removed. Always keep a small vial containing the following mixture: Chloroform, gtt. x.; glycerin gtt. x.; sat. sol. ac. carbol., gtt. x.; morphine, gr. j., with a small wad of absorbent cotton. If the offending tooth has a cavity or decayed surface, saturate a small pellet of cotton with the above mixture and put into the cavity or against the decayed surface, as the case may be. Never pack the cotton in, or the more is the trouble, but have the pellet small enough to enter without crowding. In most cases this will end the trouble. When the gums are swollen and tender, paint two or three times, two minutes apart, with a 4 per cent solution of cocaine. The patient may have been eating a good deal of fruit. The tongue and mucous membrane of the mouth are pale—sour stomach—and next day the toothache will return.

Give 10 grains of subcarbonate of bismuth and 10 grains of phenacetin at once and a similar dose before each of the three following meals, with a laxative, if needed, and stop all fruit for a few days, and it will not return. The same powder every two hours with cessation of fruit eating will stop the persistent, tormenting neuralgias.—John E. Weaver, M. D., in Jenness Miller Monthly.

PEERLESS

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TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

March 11.

630—St. Sophronius, Greek Catholic patriarch of Jerusalem, died.

1544—Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, born; died 1595.

1733—Robert Treat Paine, "signer," born in Boston; died there 1814.

1770—William Huskisson, British statesman and financier, born; died 1830.

1809—Hannah Cowley, English dramatic writer, died.

1811—Surrender of Badajos, Spain, to the French under Marshal Soult.

1820—Benjamin West, American painter, died in London; born in Pennsylvania 1738.

1864—Fearful flood disaster at Sheffield, England, caused by the bursting of Bradfield reservoir.

1868—General Timothy Patrick Andrews, American veteran, died; born in Ireland 1794.

1874—Charles Sumner, statesman, died in Washington city; born in Boston 1811.

1890—Rev. John Philip Cowles, scholar and author, died in Ipswich, Mass., aged 85.

March 12.

1508—The famous or infamous Cesar Borgia, duke of Romagna and son of Pope Alexander VI, killed.

1813—Popular uprising in Germany against the French.

1818—John Lorimer Worden, rear admiral U. S. N., born in Westchester county, N. Y.; he commanded the Monitor when she beat the Merrimac.



ADMIRAL WORDEN.

1822—Thomas Buchanan Read, poet, born in Chester county, Pa.; died 1872.

1870—The Duke of Montpensier killed the Infante Don Henry of Bourbon of Spain in a duel.

1884—Thomas Chenery, an accomplished scholar, editor of the London Times, died in London; born 1827.

1888—Henry Bergh, who devoted most of his time to a mission for preventing crtelty to animals, died in New York; born 1823. The "blizzard" prevailed in the north Atlantic states.

1889—John Lee Davis, rear admiral U. S. N., retired, died in Washington; born in Carlisle, Ind., 1823.

1892—Alarming news of labor troubles from all parts of the civilized world; 350,000 miners on strike in England.

March 13.

565—Bellsarius, the last great Roman general (of the eastern empire), died; born 505.

1619—William Burbage, actor, associate and partner of Shakespeare, died in London.

1831—Birth of Esther Johnson, noted unfortunately as Dean Swift's "Stella;" died 1722.

1695—Jean de Lafontaine, French poet, died; born 1621.

1733—Joseph Priestley, chemist and electrician friend of Thomas Jefferson, born at Fieldhead, Yorkshire, England; died 1804.

1741—Birth of Joseph II, famous emperor of Germany; died 1790.

1764—Charles Earl Grey, British statesman and reformer of the suffrage, born; died 1845.

1815—Marshal Ney and his army went over to Napoleon on his return from Elba, for which Ney was afterward shot.

1851—Carl Lachmann of Berlin, very celebrated philologist, died in Berlin; born 1794.

1856—Execution of Orsini and Pieri for attempt to assassinate Napoleon III with bombs.

1857—Cession of Russian America to the United States.

1870—Charles Forbes, Count de Montalembert, a distinguished leader of the Ultramontaine party in France, died; born 1838.

1871—Marie Bonaparte-Wyse, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, died; born 1801.

1877—Charles Cowden Clarke, English poet and critic and a friend of Keats, died at Genoa; born 1787.

1881—Alexander II of Russia assassinated; born 1818; crowned 1856.

1884—Richard Henry Horne, English author, died at Margate; born 1803.

March 14.

1560—Decisive battle of Ivry and victory of Henry of Navarre.

1803—Frederick Theophilus Klopstock, German poet, died; born 1724.

1850—Victor Emmanuel, in whose reign the unification of Italy was completed, born in Turin; died Jan. 9, 1878.

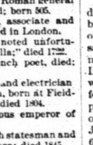
1883—Dr. Karl Marx, socialist leader and revolutionary writer, died; born 1818.

1891—The Mafia wholesale execution by New Orleans citizens. Ludwig Windthorst, German statesman, died in Berlin; born 1812.

March 15.

44—Julius Cesar was killed in the senate house in Rome; born about 100 B. C. (some say 102).

1493—Columbus entered the harbor of Palos, which he had left Aug. 3, 1492, having consumed 7 months and 12 days in discovering America and returning.



1665—John Endicott, colonial governor, died; born 1589.

1767—Andrew Jackson, seventh president and otherwise noted, born at the Waxhaw settlement, N. C.; died 1845.

1774—The American colonies began King George's war.

1820—Maine became a state.

1842—Salvador Cherubini, Italian composer, died; born 1760.

1849—Cardinal Mezzofanti, Italian linguist and noted for his memory, died; born 1774.

1887—William Collingwood Smith, English landscape painter, died; born 1816.

March 16.

455—The Roman Emperor Valentinian assassinated.

1286—Alexander III of Scotland died; born 1241; king 1249.

1750—Caroline Lucretia Herschel, astronomer, born; died 1848.

1751—James Madison, fourth president, born in Port Conway, Va.; died 1836.

1802—George Archibald McCall, general, "hero of Mechanicsville," born in Philadelphia; died 1868.

1832—Walter Quinton Gresham, soldier and jurist, born near Lanesville, Warren county, Ind.

1856—Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, son of Napoleon III, born at Paris.

1867—The French troops evacuated Mexico.

1868—Senator Lazare Hippolyte Carnot, French statesman, died in Paris; born 1801.

1892—Professor Edward A. Freeman, eminent English historian, died.

March 17.

45 B. C.—Battle of Munda, Spain, and thorough defeat of the Pompeians, the last force opposed to Julius Cæsar.

180—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, last of the "five good emperors" of Rome, died; born 121; emperor 161.

1640—Philip Massinger, dramatic poet; died in London; born 1584.

1741—Rousseau, French poet, died; born 1670.

1754—Manon Jeanne Philippon, famous as Mme. Roland, born in Paris; guillotined there Nov. 9, 1793.

1776—Howe evacuated Boston.

1777—Roger Brooke Taney, long chief justice of the United States, born in Calvert county, Md.; died 1864.

1849—William II, king of Netherlands, died; born 1792.

1850—Anne Jameson, English writer on art, died; born 1797.

1876—Ferdinand Freiligrath, a popular German poet, twice exiled for his opinions, died; born 1810.

1891—Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte died in Rome; born 1822; son of ex-King Jerome.

1892—Max Strakosch, the opera manager, died in New York city; born 1835.

1899—Jules Francois Camille Ferry, French statesman, died in Paris; born 1691.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 11.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxvii, 10-22.

Memory Verses, 12-14—Golden Text, Gen. xxvii, 15—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

10. "And Jacob went out from Beersheba and went toward Haran." Since the last lesson Isaac has been to the Philistines, and being forbidden to go to Egypt he sojourned at Gerar, where he fell into his father's sin concerning his wife. He afterward made his home at Beersheba in the extreme south, where his father dwelt when called upon to offer up his only son. Then follows the story of the deception practiced upon Isaac by Rebekah and Jacob, with Esau's consequent hatred of Jacob, resulting in Jacob's leaving home to go to his mother's people at Haran in Padanaram, where Abram had sojourned on his way to Canaan till Terah died.

11. "And he lighted upon a certain place and tarried there all night, because the sun was set, and he took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillows and lay down in that place to sleep." If we consider Jacob from this on apart from his nature and conduct as a sinful man, there are several things in his history suggestive of facts in the history of the Lord Jesus. He goes forth to obtain a wife (verse 2), for whom he labors patiently a long time (chapter xxxi, 40, 41), but it seems short to him because of his great love to her (xxix, 20). Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it (Eph. v, 25). Eliezer seeking a bride for the son at home with his father is suggestive of the present work of the Spirit in gathering out the church. As you see Jacob in his loneliness with the stones for his pillows you can't help thinking of him who had not where to lay His head (Luke ix, 58).

12. "And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. And behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it." By comparing John i, 51, the ladder is suggestive of the Son of Man, who becoming man reached down to where we were, and being God reaches up to heaven, the angels being ministering spirits unto the heirs of salvation. It will be fully seen in the hereafter of the millenial kingdom.

13. "And behold the Lord stood above it and said, I am the Lord God of Abraham, thy father and the God of Isaac, the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it and to thy seed." Notice in this verse and the last three beholds—behold a ladder, behold the angels, behold the Lord.

14. "And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west and to the east and to the north and to the south, and in thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Abram was promised a seed as numerous as the dust of the earth and as the stars of heaven (xiii, 16; xv, 5). The latter was repeated to Isaac (xxvi, 4), and now the former is confirmed to Jacob.

15. "And behold I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest and will bring thee again into this land, for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of." Here is a fourth beheld and associated with what seems to me the most comprehensive assurance in the Bible, "I am with thee." Compare Ex. iii, 12; Joshua i, 5; Judg. vi, 16; Isa. xli, 10; Jer. i, 19; Isa. xli, 10; Hag. i, 13; ii, 4; Matt. xxviii, 20, etc. Consider well this promise of God's presence and loving care and gracious purpose in the light of Jacob's unworthiness and crookedness and see if your soul is not comforted and strengthened by the fact that this God is your God, the same yesterday, today and forever.

16. "And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." His partner ship with his mother in the deceit practiced upon Isaac would not tend to fellowship with God, but to be alone and away from home sometimes causes deep thought, and it is possible that ere Jacob slept he had turned to God with true penitence and confession, and that this vision was the answer to his prayers.

17. "And he was afraid and said, How dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." Ever since Adam sinned and said, "I was afraid" (Gen. iii, 10), sin has made man afraid at the presence of the Lord. And yet God is love and loved us when we were dead in sins, and Christ died for sinners. We cannot have peace in the presence of God apart from the forgiveness of sins, but this also he has provided in Jesus Christ (Acts xiii, 38, 39; Eph. i, 6, 7).

18. "And Jacob rose up early in the morning and took the stone that he had put for his pillows and set it up for a pillar and poured oil upon the top of it." A sense of the presence of the Lord is now upon him, and he is awed and subdued and grateful. It should be always so with the believer, with joy added—joy in the Lord and the joy of the Lord, serving the Lord with gladness. The stone that was prostrate, but now upright and anointed, may stand for Jacob himself.

19. "And he called the name of that place Bethel, but the name of that city was called Luz at the first." Near this place was one of Abram's first resting places in Canaan (chapter xii, 8), and later God appeared to Jacob as "the God of Bethel" (chapter xxxi, 13). But Jeroboam defiled it when he here set up one of his golden calves (I Kings xii, 29). Every spot in our pilgrimage may be to us a Bethel if we will not defile it by any idol.

20, 21. "And Jacob vowed a vow, say ing, If God will be with me and will keep me in this way that I go and will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God." In view of the most gracious and unconditional assurances of Jehovah in verses 15, it is surely too bad to hear Jacob come in with his great big "if," and yet how many of us leave out all the "ifs," and when God says a thing boldly declare, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me," or gratefully say, "Be it unto me according to thy word" (Acts xxvii, 25; Luke i, 38)?

22. "And this stone which I have set for a pillar shall be God's house, and of all that Thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto Thee." Yet there are Christians without number who never yet began to give God a tenth and are therefore more mean than crooked, scheming Jacob. If we are children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, then we are Abraham's seed (Gal. iii, 29), but Abram gave Melchisedec tithes of all. Let us therefore cheerfully give our Melchisedec tithes of all as the very least we should do, and then pile high the free will offerings on top of that. Let no one try to escape by saying, "All I have is his." Well, the Lord grant it to be so, but show up the tenth anyhow as a little evidence that you are all his.—Read Prov. xi, 24, 25; xiii, 7.

Disappearance of Game In America.

It is really appalling to compare the enormous amount of game on this continent at the beginning of the century with the wretched remnant of today. At that time the American buffalo roamed the prairies in countless thousands and was probably the most numerous large animal in the world, and now—but all Americans know the shameful story of its extermination.

Little more than a hundred years ago great herds of elk swarmed in the Kentucky and Illinois hunting grounds, and even as late as 1820 a few could be found in the district north of the Ohio river. Today their fast diminishing bands are confined to the mountains of the northwest. The same sad story of fast approaching extinction is true of the other game animals, the antelope, big horn, mountain goat and the various kinds of deer—in fact, it is true of all our larger mammals. Many persons living today will see their final disappearance in a wild state.—Century Magazine.

Rockefeller's "D."

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil millionaire, got along in business very well as plain John Rockefeller until he began to get rich. Then he appropriated the letter D as a middle initial. Nobody knows what this letter D stands for, and nobody ever will.

The millionaire thought he needed a middle initial to round out his signature on a bank check; and he took the fourth letter of the alphabet because it looked well. His brother William, whose fortune of $60,000,000 was made in oil, too, never added to the name his parents gave him.

John D. has a son named after him, and the D in the boy's name is a mystery too. These two are the only ones in the Rockefeller family who have more than one Christian name. John D.'s three daughters have short, simple names—Bessie, Alta and Edith.—New York World.

THE PUZZLER

No. 42.—Arithmetical Question.

In stocking the fishpond I have just made and filled with water, I put in six times as many roach as carp, and the carp were a third as many as the tench. Now, the tench were fewer than the bream by two and were just half as many as the roach. I counted the fish as they were put in and found them Egypt he sojourned at Gerar, where he fell 197. How many of each sort were there?

No. 43.—Enigma.

The first and the chiefest in riches I'm seen,
Although I in poverty always have been,
And although I'm in race I am yet on a throne,
And without me a monarch could ne'er own a crown.

No. 44.—Buried Trees and Plants.

1. Do you prefer nuts or oranges?
2. Did you ever see a bee chasing a butterfly?
3. If you put out the lamp, you will find the whole place dark as midnight.
4. I hope you found Miriam a pleasant companion.
5. Which do you prefer, Levy or Tacitus?
6. Did Norah eat her dinner yesterday?

No. 45.—A Heartless Change.

Remove the heart from a very useful and (usually) kind animal, transpose the remains, and you will find the result on his foot. Transpose again, and you will find something on your own foot. Transpose again, and you will find articles used on the farm.

No. 46.—Metagrams.

1. I am a dignitary of the church; change my head, and I become a vegetable; again, and I am unjust; again, and I am not fat; again, and I am a girl's name.
2. I am a domestic animal; change my head, and I am something seen in most door ways; again, and I am an article used for cricket; again, and I am a species of vermin; again, and I devour.

No. 47.—Lost Birds and Packed Fruits.

H L W L W S	L E M A Y D
K O N L A N	G S O L T A
R O D I S O N	E A R I V E
C B A E V W	P P E M O P
W K R G K I	E L G R E T
R E N L E T	A C H A N A

In the first square by the king's move in checkers—that is, by spelling from one letter to the next in any direction—find the names of at least 10 well known birds.

In the second square by the king's move find the names of 10 kinds of fruit.

No. 48.—Quotation From Whittier.



—American Bee Journal.

No. 49.—Hourglass.

Crosswords: 1. Narrow. 2. Liberally. 3. To pain acutely. 4. A beverage. 4. In hourglass. 5. An animal. 6. One who scatters seeds. 7. Pursuing.

My centrals, reading downward, spell what often may be found by the waterside.

No. 50.—Decapitation.

My whole represents cost, behead me, and I come from the "West Indies;" again, I am what boys and girls do.

No. 51.—Progressive Enigma.

O O O O O O O O O O

1, 2, is a proposition.
1, 2, 3, 4, a liquor by some bait."
2, 3, 4, the first name of a celebrated per former on the violin.
4, 5, 6, "an epoch."
5, 6, 7, a rodent.
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, "proportion."
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, "a fixed daily allowance assigned to a soldier in the army or to a sailor in the navy."
9, 10, a preposition.
The whole is a word frequently used and signifies "liberty of worship."

No. 52.—Concealed Shakespearean Names.

1. Alice, being shy, locked herself in her room.
2. At Southport I arrived, feeling very ill
3. We will have ham, lettuces and radishes.
4. Shall we get out here, or land over on the other side of the river?
5. This parcel I advise you not to carry It is extremely heavy.
6. It was her own garden, she said.
7. I won't be a trice in fetching it.
8. Those pansies ought to prosper on such good soil.
9. I am going to Rome on Wednesday week.

A Y's Farmer.

There is a farmer who in Y's
Enough to take his E's
And study nature with his I's
And think of what he C's.

He hears the chatter of the J's
As they each other T's,
And Z's that when a tree D K's
It makes a home for B's.

A pair of oxen he will U's
With many haws and G's,
And their mistakes he will X Q's
When plowing for his I's.

In raising crops he all X L's,
And therefore little O's,
And when he hoes his soil by spells
He also soils his hose.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 35.—Transpositions: Nears, nares, earns, snare, Anser.

No. 36.—Word Rebus: Selling ground-sel.

No. 37.—Enigma: Levee.

No. 38.—A Diamond:

N
J A Y
P O P E S
C O L O N E L
M A Y F L O W E R
O S C E O L A
B R O W N
J N O
S

No. 39.—Hidden Fishes: 1. Opah. 2. Perch. 3. Bass. 4. Skate. 5. Bonito. 6. Sole. 7. Shad. 8. Angler. 9. Barbel. 10. Carp.

No. 40.—Reversal: Loot, tool.

No. 41.—Satisfactions: 1. Missed, mist. 2. Meet, meat. 3. Stare, stair. 4. Steal, steel. 5. Wade, weighed. 6. Right, write, wright.

WEALTH HERE AND ABROAD.

Points of Contrast Between the Rich In America and In Europe.

The English and the Americans are both rich, but which are the richer? Perhaps the statisticians know or can find out, but it is not certain that the statistical answer would give the information that one really wants and which involves the distribution of wealth as well as its mere existence. Most Americans have to work; but, as is well known, a considerable proportion of English people toil not nor spin, and make no pretense of doing anything for a living. Is that because the English are richer than we, or is it a matter of taste or a result of primogeniture? So also it appears—from close study of documents submitted by Anthony Trollope and other contemporaneous historians—that British gentlemen in respectable circumstances employ from five to fifty servants and have several houses apiece, all of which they live in, and travel much besides. An American who lives in that way is looked upon as a man of very exceptional resources, but it would seem that an English gentleman who does not live in that way is thought to be somewhat straitened. In England there are 300 or 400 hunt clubs, and something like 20,000 Britishers ride pretty regularly to hounds. But hunting is an expensive sport that takes both time and money. These English seem to have both to spare.

A returned traveler was speaking of the shoals of agreeable English people he met in the Riviera and in all the play places of southern Europe. When asked if they were rich people, he said not, but that they were able to live as they did because they knew how and got their money's worth. He thought, too, that the well to do English had a more complete domestic apparatus ready to hand than most Americans and could spend a larger proportion of their incomes on travel and amusement. Houses and furniture and such expensive vanities they had already by inheritance and were not compelled to spend useful money in providing them.

Regarding the English habit of publishing novels in three bound volumes—would the American buy novels in such costly form? Are not all the habits of living that we borrow from the British, from dock tailed horses to indoor men servants, more costly than the customs they supersede? They must have a great deal of money to spend, those enterprising islanders. No one would hesitate to say that the Americans are richer than the Russians, or the Italians, or the Germans, or even the thrifty French, but the Briton gives us pause. Is he really richer than we are, or is he merely an older son, and a dweller in a land where servants work for small pay, and clothes are cheap, and novels are rented out by Mudie, and the tax on stimulants is laid for revenue, and not for prevention, and where to loaf and invite one's soul is esteemed a preferable thing to toil?—Harper's Weekly.

A JAPANESE LAWN GAME.

It Is Known as Tema and Is a Modified Form of Our Polo.

Tema is the name given to a new lawn game. It has been adapted to play on foot from the Japanese form of polo called dakin—literally, "striking balls." This game is played on ponies in a rectangular inclosure railed in by a stout bamboo post and rail fence about four feet high, except at one end, where a boarded fence or screen about eight feet high replaces the post and rail.

In the center of this screen is a circular hole about 18 inches in diameter, behind which is fixed a netted bag rather longer than an ordinary landing net. This is the goal. Eighteen feet in front of this goal screen another post and rail fence is fixed across the inclosure. This is the goal barrier, which prevents the players from getting any nearer to the goal. At the other end attendants stand with a supply of balls and rackets.

The number of players is generally seven a side, but sometimes fewer. Each side wears a distinctive badge, generally white and red. The balls are also of two colors, white and red, and are unlimited in number. The object of the game is for the white players to sling white balls and the red players red balls into the goal. When either side has put seven balls into the goal net, it reaches the second stage of the game. It has then to play with a single ball, white or red, as the case may be, with a black zone or some other distinguishing mark upon it.

The ball which first succeeds in scoring its zoned ball wins the game. The racket, or wand, as it has been called, used for slinging and carrying the ball, has a light bamboo handle some 3 feet 6 inches long. At the thinner end a cleft split bamboo is fixed. Across this crook a loose silk net is fixed, thus forming a shallow spoon or scoop. Some dexterity is required in picking up the ball and retaining it in the crook. To do this successfully the wand must be continually kept in motion.

The lawn game is of course played on foot instead of on horseback. The inclosure is reckoned to about the dimensions of a lawn tennis court. The wands are the same as those used in the Japanese game, and the balls are of the same weight. A more sociable lawn game can hardly be imagined, and as there is plenty of exercise it can be played at all times of the year when the ground is not

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Travelers Take Notice.—When you come to Easton, or leave the town simply enquire for Cook's buss, always in attendance at the trains and boats. You will be guaranteed polite and careful attention. Avoid the plausible and pull ins of the busmen Cook will wait on you in a gentlemanly manner.

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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 with an eye to the glorious westernmost 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, $48 from Philadelphia, and an equally low rate from other points will cover all expenses *en route*.

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.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's guarantee that through the satisfactory methods will be pursued in conducting these trips needs no additional testimonial. tf

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