A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, March 16.

The works of the Illinois Steel company at Chicago will resume on Monday, employing 2,000 men.

J. Hamilton Hogue, of Virginia, who was recalled as consul to Amboy, China, as he was about to embark, has joined the Republican party.

The Bland bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury passed the national senate, and now awaits only the president's signature.

Members of St. Stanislaus church at Cleveland, whose pastor Mgr. Satolli refused to move, have written to the monsignor advising him to "leave the country if he cannot right wrongs."

Saturday, March 17.

The German reichstag finally passed the Russo-German commercial treaty by a large majority.

The secretary of state is informed that the Chinese government has taken action to prevent the counterfeiting of the trade marks on American goods.

At an immense rally of workingmen last night Grand Master Workman James R. Sovereign addressed the largest audience ever assembled in Pensacola, Fla.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, American ambassador, and Miss Bayard gave a dinner in London last night in honor of P. L. A. Decrais, the new French ambassador to Great Britain.

Monday, March 19.

Bill Nye, the humorist, has decided to stop lecturing.

Mrs. John W. Noble, wife of Harrison's secretary of the interior, died in St. Louis, aged 56.

Mrs. Mollie Martin, her 6-year-old daughter and Miss Nellie McCarthy were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht in San Francisco bay.

Mrs. Brown, a despondent boarding house keeper, of San Antonio Tex., put arsenic in her own and her 10-year-old boy's tea. She is dead, but the boy will recover.

It is definitely settled that Admiral Da Gama and many of his officers escaped from Rio Janeiro on Portuguese war ships, and that they will not be delivered to the Brazilian government.

Tuesday, March 20.

Rev. M. D. Babcock, of Baltimore, declines a call to succeed Rev. Dr. Paxton, of New York.

Rutherford Platt Hayes, son of the late ex-president, is to marry Miss Lucy Hayes Platt, of Columbus, O.

All traces of the bloodless war in Denver have been cleared away. A decision in the case is expected this week.

Miss Harriet Blaine, youngest daughter of the late James G. Blaine, is to marry Truxton Beale, ex-minister to Persia.

At Fernandina, Fla., Jack Hipparts, Jr., was killed and his father mortally wounded in a fight with Police Chief Livingston. Both were negro desperadoes.

Kenneth F. Sutherland, the fugitive justice of the peace of Gravesend, convicted of complicity with McKane in election frauds, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and $500 fine. His whereabouts are unknown.

Wednesday, March 21.

There were heavy falls of snow throughout Germany yesterday.

A compromise is now considered probable in the Union Pacific wage controversy.

W. H. Quinn, 16 years old, of Cambridge, Mass., was arrested in Washington for forgeries aggregating $1,000.

The Arkansas river has risen eight feet at Little Rock, and threatens to pass the danger line. In some places the railroad tracks are eight feet under water.

The 90th birthday of Neal Dow, the famous temperance advocate, was publicly celebrated yesterday in different sections of this country, as well as in London.

Thursday, March 22.

A dispatch from Santiago announces that the Chilean ministry has resigned.

In the past three months Boston's relief committee has expended $100,000 in aiding distress.

The 4-year-old daughter of Patrick Goulden, of Ashland, Pa., was perhaps fatally burned while playing with matches.

In a fight with pistols and razors at Three Notch, Ala., John Cobb was killed and Brag King and his brother badly cut. A family feud was the cause.

Henry S. Collins has brought suit against the Carnegie company for having been served with poisonous food by the company's cooks during the strike at Homestead, Pa., last year. He wants $20,000.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations on the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The volume of business in the stock market today was lighter than for some time past, even sugar falling to show any of its accustomed activity. A firm opening was followed by an early advance, except for sugar. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	69½	W., N. Y. & Pa.	18¼
Pennsylvania	59⅝	Erie	17¾
Reading	22	D., L. & W.	166¾
St. Paul	64¼	West Shore	104½
Lehigh Nav.	54⅜	N. Y. Central	100¼
N. Y. & N. E.	10	Lake Erie & W.	15¼
New Jersey Cen.	115⅜	Del. & Hudson	137¼

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Flour weak; winter super., $2@2.10; winter extra, $2.25@2.50; No. 2 winter family, $2.50@2.65; Pennsylvania roller straight, $2.75@3; western winter, clear, $2.30@2.80. Wheat dull, firm, with 69¾c. bid and 69¾c. asked for March. Corn quiet, firmer, with 41¾c. bid and 42¼c. asked for March. Oats quiet, steady, with 36¾c. bid and 37¼c. asked for March. Beef quiet. Pork easy; new mess, $12@12.50; extra prime, $12@12.25; family, $12.50@13; short clear, $13@13.5. Lard steady; western steam, $7. Butter dull, easier; western dairy, 12@15c.; do. creamery, 15@23½c.; do. factory, 10@14c.; Elgins, 23½c.; New York dairy, 14@21c.; do. creamery, 14@17c. for old. Pennsylvania creamery, prints, fancy, 24c.; do. choice, 23c.; do. fair to prime, 19@23c.; prints jobbing at 25@28c. Cheese steady; large, 9@12c.; small, 7@13c.; part skimss, 3½@10c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs weak; New York and Pennsylvania, 13@13½c.; western fresh, 12c.; southern, 10½@12c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Beeves very dull; prime native, steady; all other grades, 10c. to 20c. per 100 lbs. lower; native steers, good to strictly prime, $4.20@4.25; medium to fair do., $3.80@4.15; ordinary do., $3.60@3.70; good corn fed Texans, $3.70; bulls, $2.40@3.25; dry cows, $1.85@2.85. Calves firm; poor to prime veals, $4@7.35; selected, $7.35@7.50. Sheep and lambs firm; poor to prime sheep, $2.50@4.20; common to choice lambs, $4@5. Hogs lower; fair to good hogs, $5@5.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 21.—Cattle easy; prime to extra, $4.20@4.40; fair to good, $3.90@4; common to fair, $2.50@3.25; heifers, $2.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25; bulls, $2@3; bologna cows, $5 to $12; fresh cows, $15 to $45. Hogs slow; mixed and best tops, $4.90@4.95; best Yorkers, $4.80@4.85; pigs and light Yorkers, $4.70@4.85. Sheep dull; prime, $5@5.25; fair to good, $2.50@3.25; common, $1.50@3.25; lambs, $3.50@4.25; fair to best clipped sheep, $2.25@2.25; clipped lambs, $2.50@3.60; veal calves, $5.50@6.35; heavy and best, $2.50@3.25.

A Brave Little Girl.

A desperate attempt to wreck a train was made at the little town of McComb, 10 miles northwest of Findlay, O., a few nights ago. The attempt was made on the fast express east bound on the Nickel Plate. A pile of ties were placed on the track half a mile west of town. The obstruction was discovered by a little 10-year-old girl, who bravely flagged the passenger train in time to prevent its destruction.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Men's Visiting Cards.

Men's visiting cards are usually small and long. They are engraved with the full name or initials, preceded by Mr. When not engraved, they should be written. Printed cards are in bad taste. Of course a doctor uses his professional title, as does a military or naval officer. As a man's visiting card is his introduction, it should above all things be neat, plain and unobtrusive.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Venerable Man.

It may not be generally known that one of the oldest living Englishmen is a native of Salford and has been resident there from his birth. His name is William Hampson, and he lives in Duke street, near the Gravel Lane Wesleyan schools. He is believed to be 114 years old, and he distinctly remembers, as a boy, seeing John Wesley and hearing him preach at the Salford Cross in Greensgate. After preaching Wesley walked on to examine the then partly risen edifice of Gravel Lane chapel. This was in 1790, and Hampson recalls the circumstances in every detail.—Manchester Monthly.

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TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES,

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

March 25.

1546—Sir Thomas Eliot, eminent English writer of the time of Henry VIII, died.

1771—Joachim Murat, Bonapartist king of Naples, French marshal, etc., born near Cahors, France; shot in Calabria Oct. 13, 1815.

1781—Ebenezer Elliott, author of the "Corn Law Rhymes," born at New Foundry, Rotherham, England; died 1849.

1865—Battle Fort Stedman, Petersburg; desperate Confederate sortie repulsed.

1873—Amedee Thierry, French historian, died; born 1801.

1877—Caroline Jones Chisholm, the English philanthropist and "emigrant's friend," died; born 1810.

1888—Joseph W. Drexel, financier, died in New York; born 1833.

1892—Walt Whitman, poet, died at Camden, N. J.; born 1819.

March 26.

1516—Conrad Gesner, Swiss scholar and naturalist, born; died 1565.

1726—Sir John Vanbrugh, English architect and dramatist, died; born 1669.

1780—Professor Moses Stuart born at Wilton, Conn.; died 1852.

1813—Thomas West Sherman, soldier, born in Newport, R. I.; died there 1879.

1857—John Mitchell Kemble, English scholar, especially in Anglo-Saxon, died; born 1807.

1870—C. Green, an English aeronaut said to have made 700 ascents, died; born 1785.

1872—Earthquake in California; shocks continued several days; 30 killed, 100 injured.

1879—Schomann, distinguished philologist, died at Greifswald, Germany; born 1793.

1885—General Anson Stager, a chief in the Union war telegraph corps, died; born 1825.

1888—Ex-Lieutenant Governor DorSumner, editor of New York Star, died at Savannah, Ga.; born 1832.

March 27.

47 B. C.—Ptolemy XIII, the last Greek king of Egypt, flying from the enemy, was drowned in the Nile.

1625—James I of England and VI of Scotland died; born 1566, king of Scotland 1567; of England 1603.

1699—Bishop Edward Stillingfleet, eminent defender of English Protestant Episcopal church, died; born 1635.

1836—37 American Texans, incinding Colonel J. W. Fannin, prisoners of war, were massacred at Goliad, Tex., by order of Santa Anna.

1844—Adolphus Washington Greely, arctic explorer, born at Newburyport, Mass.

1847—Vera Cruz, Mexico, surrendered to General Scott.

1869—James Harper, founder of the famous publishing firm, died; born 1795.

1873—The Countess Guiccioli, once noted as the mistress of Lord Byron, later Mme. de Boissy, died at Rome, aged 70.

1878—Sir Gilbert Scott, R. A., celebrated as a "restorer" of gothic architecture, died in London; born 1812.

1883—John Brown, personal servant of Queen Victoria, died at Windsor castle; born 1826.

1888—Felix Octavius Carr Darley, noted artist, died near Claymont, Del.; born 1822.

1889—John Bright, British statesman, died in England; born 1821.

1890—Terrible tornado in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee; 100 deaths in St. Louis.

1892—Beginning of the Ravachol episode of anarchistic bomb throwing in Paris.

March 28.

1820—Raphael, the painter, died; born 1483.

1760—Margaret Woffington, the celebrated actress, died; born 1718.

1794—Marquis de Condorcet, the French philosophic writer, died.

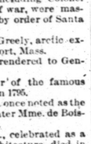
1801—Battle of Alexandria and death of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie; born 1734.

1815—Arsene Houssaye, French author, born at Bruges.

1846—General Zachary Taylor invaded Mexico.

1868—Earl Cardigan, leader of the Light brigade at Balaklava, killed by a fall from his horse; born 1796.

1890—General Edmund Kirby Smith, Confederate soldier in the west; died at Sewanee, Tenn.; born 1824.



GEN. SMITH.

March 29.

1461—Battle of Towton and frightful slaughter of defeated Lancastrians by victorious Yorkists; 30,000 slain.

1602—Dr. John Lightfoot, noted Scripture commentator, born; died 1675.

1689—Dr. Theophilus Bonet, famous Genevese physician, died.



SOULT.

1738—Joseph Ignace Guillotin, inventor of the guillotine, born; died 1814.

1746—Carlo Maria Jfather of Napoleon) born; died 1801.

1769—Nicholas Jean de Dieu Soult, Bonaparte's marshal and duke of Dalmatia, born in Guienne; died 1851.

1772—Emanuel Swedenborg, Swedish religious visionist, died; born 1688.

1814—Ex-Empress Josephine died in Malmaison, near Paris; born 1763.

1815—Slave trade abolished by Napoleon.

1866—Rev. John Keble, author of "The Christian Year," died at Bournemouth, England; born 1792.

1870—Dr. Carl Friedrich Neumann, German historian and orientalist, died.

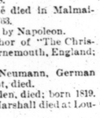
1871—Louise, queen of Sweden, died; born 1819.

1872—General Humphrey Marshall died at Louisville; born 1812.

1891—Howard Crosby, clergyman, died in New York city; born there 1826.

1892—Steamer Alexander Wolcow foundered in the Caspian sea, and 250 lives were lost.

March 30.



317 B. C.—Phocion, Athenian general and statesman, died.

1282—"Sicilian Vespers;" general revolt on the island and massacre of 8,000 French.

1793—Dr. William Hunter, eminent English medical writer, died; born 1718.

1810—John Crosson Trautwine, civil engineer famous on isthmus of Panama, born in Philadelphia; died 1883.

1840—George Bryan Brummel (Beau) died at Caen, France; born 1778.

1850—The Royal Adelaide sank off North Foreland; over 200 drowned.

1856—The treaty of Paris ended the Crimean war.

1866—Gordon Cumming, famous "lion hunter," died; born 1803.

1870—Fifteenth amendment proclaimed.

1893—Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard of Delaware appointed United States ambassador to Great Britain, the first appointment under the title embassador.

March 31.

1547—Francis I of France died; born 1494.

1596—Rene Descartes, famous French philosopher, born; died 1650.

1732—Francis Joseph Haydn, famous musical composer, born; died 1809.

1814—The allies entered Paris.

1827—Beethoven died; born 1770.

1850—John Caldwell Calhoun, American statesman, died in Washington; born in the Abbeville (S. C.) district 1782.

1855—Charlotte Bronte (Mrs. Nicholls), the novelist, died; born 1816.

1873—Charles Barras, author of "The Black Crook," died at Cos cob, Conn.

1887—John Godfrey Saxe, humorous poet, died in Albany; born 1816.

1891—Baron Fava, Italian minister at Washington, was recalled by his government owing to the New Orleans Mafia episode. George Leveson-Gower, Earl Granville, died in London; born 1815.

1892—Destructive tornadoes from Texas to Minnesota; 75 deaths in Missouri and Kansas and many elsewhere.

Japan's Land Tax.

The land tax is a continual grievance in Japan. In Mitford's "Tales of Old Japan" is related the story of Sakura, who met his death in the seventeenth century by his resolution in bringing before the shogun in person the grievances of his fellow agriculturists, oppressed by their feudal lord. Unable to obtain redress from any subordinate authority, he concealed himself beneath a bridge over which the shogun's procession must inevitably pass, and climbing out at the crucial moment thrust his memorial at the end of a bamboo stick into the dictator's litter. This was a capital offense, and even handed justice punished the oppressors, but executed the complainant.

An Englishman traveling lately in the part of the country inhabited by this Japanese tribune found his tomb and a temple erected to his memory, which has been highly honored of late years. The visitor pointed out that Sakura had been crucified for complaining of the rent. "Yes," said the malcontent farmers, "but the rent was decreased. They don't crucify us now, but they don't lower the tax." "Everything," continues the observer, "was the fault of the government—if it rained, if the dams burst, if there was a blight. It was all in consequence of a land tax."—Nineteenth Century.

Flannel Clothing.

If dry woolen clothing be put on immediately after exercise, the vapor from the surface of the body is condensed in and upon the wool, and the heat which has become latent in the processs of evaporation is again given off. Flannel clothes, therefore, put on during perspiration always feel warm, whereas cotton and linen articles allow the perspiration to pass through them, so that the evaporation and cooling processes are unchecked.

There is therefore an obvious reason for selecting flannel clothing for wearing after active exertion. An individual who is perspiring freely is far less likely to take cold when clad in flannel than when clad in linen or cotton. Dr. Poore thinks that cotton might be made to acquire properties similar to those of wool by adopting a looser method of weaving the material. If linen or cotton be woven "in loose, porous fashion, these fabrics then become, as heat retainers, scarcely inferior to wool."

Woolen fabrics cause a sensation of warmth in virtue of another peculiarity which they possess. They often present a rough surface, which, coming into contact with the skin, causes friction and therefore more or less warmth. The irritation thus produced is intolerable to some persons, but if it can be borne with for a short time the skin often gets accustomed to the sensation.—Fortnightly Review.

Difference Between "Cheek" and "Nerve."

Many people use the word "cheek" and "nerve," of everyday vernacular, as if they were synonymous and interchangeable. A bright friend called our attention to this the other day by making a very nice distinction between them.

It's idiotic, said he, to use the words "cheek" and "nerve" as if they meant the same. Cheek is no more nerve than beauty is brain. A man may have both, but it's not usual. Cheek is active. Nerve is passive. Cheek needs a mouth. Nerve very seldom uses one and the only to shut it. Cheek talks and acts. Nerve thinks, waits and achieves. Cheek is sometimes admirable in its ends, but is usually offensive in its means. Nerve is never offensive.

Don't ever think a man necessarily lacks nerve just because he doesn't ask for what he wants. His forbearance may be the best proof of his nerve. A cheeky man compares with a nervy one as a sprinter of a 100 yards dash compares with a 20 miles go-as-you-please runner. Cheek is sometime a blessing and sometimes a curse. Nerve is always a blessing.

In these days, when "faking" is a fine art, cheek has a better chance to win financial success than nerve has, I think. But though nerve dies poor it probably dies happy.—Donahoe's Magazine.

Playing Cards.

The invention of playing cards has been attributed to the Chinese, Hindoos, Arabians and Romans, but cards as now used were invented by Jacques Gringonneur, a painter, in Paris in the fourteenth century. They were supposed to have been first made for the amusement of Charles VI of France, who was deranged. The French had particular names for the 12 court cards. The four kings were David, Alexander, Cæsar and Charles; the four queens, Angine, Esther, Judith and Pallas; the four knaves or knights, Ogier the Dane, Lancelot, La Hire and Hector de Garland. Cards seem originally, however, to have been taken to England direct from Spain, having probably been introduced into that country by the Moors; the clubs, in Spanish cards, not being trefoils as with us, but cudgels—that is, batons—the spades, or swords, espadas. They were at first stamped from wood blocks in outline and filled in by hand, but after the invention of engraving the best artists engraved them on copper and struck them off at once. Columbines were spades; rabbits, clubs; pinks, diamonds, and roses, hearts. Human figures opposed to those of flowers and animals were the ancestors of court cards.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Original Americans.

It is possible, according to recent scientific researches, that the people from whom, in the opinion of some investigators, the name of America was derived were originally inhabitants of the Polynesian islands. Ages ago, it is believed, a nearly complete land connection existed between those islands and Central America, the Pacific ocean being at that time almost bridged with a chain of islands.

The tribe of Indians afterward known as the Amerigues are supposed from certain remains to have first taken possession of an island—Momotombito—near the western edge of Nicaragua, where they left some very interesting carvings and other tokens of their skill.

Afterward, according to the theory, a subsidiance of the land occurred, which drove them eastward until they came to the fertile slopes of the Amerigite mountains, where their descendants are still to be found. It has been suggested that Vespucius got his pseudonym of "Amerigo" from the name of this tribe of Indians.

If all these things are true, it might be pointed out that even geological convulsions have played a part in the long series of events leading up, as if in obedience to a decree of Providence, to the naming of the new world not Columbia, but America.—Youth's Companion.

Had Dined and Was a Man Again.

The other morning a tall, stout man, with a scraggly, half-grown beard and every indication of poverty in his apparel, entered the Riggs House and approached the desk where Proprietor de Witte was standing.

"I have not had anything to eat except a sandwich yesterday morning for two days," he said in a voice that trembled with weakness. "Can't you let me have something?"

Mr. de Witte gave him a card to the steward, and pretty soon he was voraciously disposing of a plentiful breakfast. When he had finished, he unconsciously dipped his fingers in the water glass, passed them over his lips, and drying them on the napkin arose from the table. Drawing himself up, he smiled with satisfaction, and putting his hand into the pocket of his tattered vest he drew forth a dime and proffered it to the astonished waiter. When the latter refused the tip, the man appeared to awaken from a dream, and with reddening face he muttered something and hurriedly went out.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 25.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xvi, 1-8 (Easter Lesson)—Memory Verses, 6, 7—Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 20—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

As last week the missionary lesson took precedence of the temperance lesson, it seems very fitting that this week the Easter lesson should be chosen instead of the review. The resurrection is set before us nearly 50 times in the Acts of the Apostles (at least four times seven times) as the great topic which the apostles preached and is in the epistles constantly kept before us as our hope (His return and our resurrection) and inspiration to patience and faith, holiness and zeal in His service (Rom. viii, 18, 23; I Cor. xv, 51, 52, 58; Phil. iii, 20, 21; Col. iii, 1-4; I Thess. iii, 13). "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection" (Rev. xx, 6).

1. "And when the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene and Mary, the mother of James, and Salome had bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint Him." In Luke xxiii, 56, we read that having seen where His body was laid they returned from the sepulcher, bought the spices and rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment. We cannot but admire their love and devotion to Him to whom they had so faithfully ministered in His life among them, and He will give them full credit for it all. But if they had believed His words they would not have looked for His dead body in the tomb on the third day (Math. xvi, 21; xvii, 23; xx, 19). So love without faith may do unnecessary work and misspend time and money. Mary of Bethany, because she believed His word, had anointed His body beforehand for His burial (Mark xiv, 8).

2. "And very early in the morning, the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulcher at the rising of the sun." It had been a dark Sabbath to them, without any bright hopes for the morrow, because of their lack of faith, but they kept the day by holy resting. See one of the best precepts for keeping the holy day in Isa. lviii, 13, 14. We rejoice to keep the first day instead of the seventh, because of His rising on that day and appearing to the disciples, and because of all O. T. eighth day types and N. T. plain teaching (Acts xx, 7). Those who still keep seventh day are seeking to live in the days before His resurrection.

3. "And they said among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulcher?" Satan is always suggesting hindrances in the way of those who love the Lord, hindrances and discouragements to keep us from going forward—they seem sometimes very real, and sometimes they are only imaginary. The risen Christ and God's Word, having all power in heaven and on earth, is the one cure for all such, and His promise, "Lo, I am with you always," our constant strength. He shall not fail or be discouraged (Isa. xlii, 4).

4. "And when they looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away: for it was very great." Difficulties vanish as we go forward. Sometimes we are too fast and still and see the salvation of the Lord (Ex. xiv, 13), but sometimes we must actually touch the waters of the Red sea and Jordan (Josh. iii, 15). When Peter came to Christ upon the water, he saw the great wind, but it was that which got before Him. He will be with thee, He will not fail thee, neither forsake thee; fear not, neither be dismayed (John x, 4; Deut. xxxi, 8). He did not roll the stone rolled away that He might rise, but it was probably rolled away that the risen and glorified One might show us that as Christ's body was no longer in the tomb.

5. "And entering into the sepulcher, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment, and they were affrighted." Matthew says that an angel sat on the stone and that the keepers became as dead. Always that two angels stood by them in the tomb, while John says that Mary saw two angels sit—one at the head and the other at the feet where the body of Jesus had lain. There is no contradiction, but a description of the different attitudes of the two angels as seen by different persons at different times. See in the angel as a young man the suggestion of immortal youth.

6. "And he saith unto them, Be not affrighted; ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified: He is risen; He is not here: behold the place where they laid Him." From Gen. xv, 1, to Rev. i, 17, one of the greatest words of God and angels to the children of men is "Fear not" or "He not afraid." Find all you can of them and hold them fast. Remember that His perfect love to us will dispel all our fears if we only believe it (I John iv, 16-18). If we have fears, it is because we are not abiding in His love, therefore He says, "As the Father hath loved Me, so have I loved you. Continue ye in My love." And again it is written, "Keep yourselves in the love of God" (John xv, 9; Jude 21). The angels doubtless rejoiced to tell that short but blest news. According to Math. xxviii, 6, one of them reminded the women that He had said He would rise, and gently reproving them for looking for a dead Christ. How our unbelief must grieve Him as well as hinder Him from using us as He would like to! Think of His words, "O ye of little faith!" "O fools, and slow of heart to believe!" "Have faith in God."

7. "But go your way, tell His disciples and Peter that He goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see Him as He said unto you." Compare Math. xxviii, 7, and John xx, 17, with this verse and hear Christ and angels say to you, "Go, tell the Father. Son and Spirit sire ever saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" But how few are saying, "Here am I, send me." How little benefit even believers seem to derive from Christ crucified, risen, ascended! So little that it does not seem to them to be worth mentioning.

8. "And they went out quickly, and fled from the sepulcher, for they trembled and were amazed, neither said they anything to any man, for they were afraid." In Math. xxviii, 8, it is written that they did run to bring the disciples word; so it must have been on their way to the disciples that they said nothing to any man. They would now think of His words about rising again, which they had not believed before; they would think how their unbelief led them into many mistakes, they would wonder, what does it all mean and what next, so with mingled feelings of fear and joy they ran to tell. Only a mind stand on Him can have perfect peace, but that is our privilege (Isa. xxvi, 3).

Reproached.

A traveler arrived at a hotel and asked for some hot water. On getting up the next morning he repeated his request. "Why, sir," replied the chambermaid, "I took you up a whole jug full last night; there must be some left."—Petite Parisien.

Mrs. Stevenson In the Chair.

Mrs. Stevenson presided at the recent convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The wife of the vice president has evidently never opened the covers of her husband's authorities on parliamentary order. But she was not blind to her own defects, so she supplied them quite easily by engaging as adviser a mild mannered man, who nevertheless knew all about overruling and quashing and laying on the table. This man sat at Mrs. Stevenson's elbow, told her what to do next in all cases and settled a number of ships in the shape of resolutions offered by adventurous Daughters.

The first little incident of this sort was when a motion was offered by a distinguished looking woman from the Mount Vernon chapter. Mrs. Stevenson was standing at the time, and without waiting for any discussion asked the yeas and nays and got them, too, before the little man or any one else had a chance to draw a long breath. Immediately there was a storm of opposition. Then the mild parliamentarian whispered something to Mrs. Stevenson. She pounded in a ladylike manner with her pretty gavel and said:

"The question before the congress, ladies, is the resolution. We can do one of two things with it. We can either—we can either what?" she blandly and fondly asked, turning to the parliamentarian.

It was so openly done that it brought down the house. Mrs. Stevenson laughed, the little man laughed, everybody laughed, and order was not restored for several minutes. Then they laid the resolution on the table and went gayly on about their business.—New York Sun.

THE PUZZLER.

No. 63.—Charade.

My first of the bovine class must be;
Next a shallow part of river or sea,
Where my first may pass from danger free;
Whole a city famed in a great degree,
For it's a well known university.

No. 64.—Diamond Cross.

Upper Diamond—A letter, liable to, a country in southwestern Europe, a metal, a letter.

Center Diamond—A letter, a pronoun, clamor, utility, a vowel.

Lower Diamond—A vowel, possessive case of the pronoun it, moral, to perch, a letter.

Left Diamond—A letter, a limb, to exhaust, in the middle, a letter.

Right Diamond—A letter, a small poisonous serpent, to attempt, reward, a letter.

No. 65.—Geographical Acrostic.

A Large Peninsula: 1. A range of mountains in the south of Europe separating three countries.

2. A beautiful city in Italy, famous as a birthplace of many artists, poets and other eminent men.

3. One of the largest rivers in Europe, noted for its beautiful scenery.

4. The largest county of Scotland.

5. A large country in America belonging to England.

6. The ancient name for England.

No. 66.—A Beheading.

The SECOND is a theme for verse,
And not for sober WHOLE.
Poets delight to oft reiterate
Its charms, which thrill the soul.

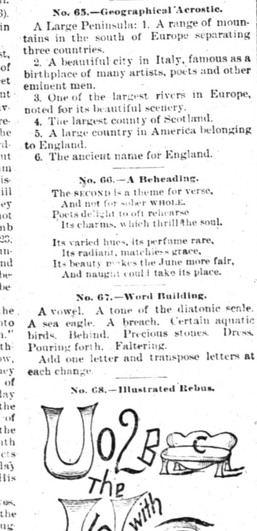
Its varied hues, its perfume rare,
Its radiant, matchless grace,
Its beauty pokes the June more fair,
And naught could take its place.

No. 67.—Word Building.

A vowel. A tone of the diatonic scale. A sea eagle. A branch. Certain aquatic birds. Behind. Precious stones. Dress. Pouring forth. Faltering.

Add one letter and transpose letters at each change.

No. 68.—Illustrated Rebus.



No. 69.—Crossword Enigma.

In gold, not in tin;
In wool, not in win;
In right, not in day;
In strait, not in bay;
In rice, not in war;
In nine, not in four;
In green, not in blue.
What Michigan city is in view?

No. 70.—Numerical Enigma.

My whole, composed of 35 letters, is a quotation from Shakespeare.

My 12, 33, 30, 27, 29, 17, 25, 7 was an American statesman.

My 15, 11, 2, 4, 19, 20, 35 is to hinder.

My 16, 1, 5, 14, 28, 27, 34 is a gum.

My 6, 10, 26, 32, 31, 22 was a philosopher.

My 18, 3, 9, 13 is to enjoy.

My 24, 8, 23 is to cut by blows.

No. 71.—Square, Diamond and Square.

The face. An animal. The rainbow. Taste.

A letter. A verb. A boy's name. Extreme. A letter.

To bind. Having competent strength. With a sudden and violent blow. Past participle of to retain.

No. 72.—Four Authors Wanted.

Come into the garden, Maud,
In the merry month of May.
Come and trip it as you go,
But—what will Mrs. Grundy say?

No. 73.—Hidden Presidents.

1. As we left the pier Cecilia was seen upon the upper deck.

2. Did you see how steadily little Darling ran to her mother?

3. Tonight is so frosty that I feel anxious about John's outing.

4. Stay, Lorinda; I did not intend to offend you!

5. Are you going, Bertha? Yes, wait for me!

6. I prefer a damson plum to any other.

From a Doctor's Diary.

At night the weary old doctor sat down and noted as usual the condition of his patients:

The Ragman—Picking up.
The Dentist—May pull through.
The Deaf Mute—Still complaining.
The Painter—More bad signs.
The Miser—Barely living.
The Cashier—Gone.
The Actor—On the last stage.
The Butcher—Less fat on bones.
The Cobbler—Mending.
The Jail Prisoner—Will soon be out.
The Lawyer—Speechless.
The Two Grocers—On the verge of dissolution.
The Musician—Tuning up.
The Carpenter—Improving.
Jones' Boy—Hurt and growing worse.
The Barber's—Saved by a close shave.
The Banker—Failing.
The Bootmaker—Will not last long.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 53—Double Diagonal:

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

No. 54—Suggests an Old Saying: Lean not upon a reed.

No. 55—Numerical Enigma: "There is no lock but a golden key will open it."

No. 56—Charade: Cupboard.

No. 57—Curtailment: Scant-scan.

No. 58—Satisfactions: 1. Lower, Flower. 2. Gain, Again. 3. Ice, Mice. 4. Bony, Ebony. Prefixed letters—Fame.

No. 59—Word Rebus: John Overton on board steamer Underwood two weeks overdue.

No. 60.—Crossword Enigma: Pekin, Paris, Fargo.

No. 61.—Hourglass: Centrals, Preface. Crossroads: 1. Samples. 2. Sprig. 3. Beg. 4. F. 5. Pad. 6. Facet. 7. Emperor.

No. 62.—Decapitations: Lever, Lever. Scare, Pear, Bail.

Stole an Orchard.

A novel theft has been reported to the sheriff by a farmer who lives near French Camp, on the turnpike. This farmer came to town Saturday and left his farm in charge of his young son for the day. The boy saw some men digging up fruit trees in the young orchard his father had started and went out to them to inquire what they were at.

The men said they had bought all the trees from the owner and were digging them up to take them away. The boy thought of course it was as the men said, and that his father had really sold the trees, so he made no protest. When the father came home, he was greatly astonished to find that his orchard had disappeared during his absence at Stockton.

The young son told him what had happened, and steps were taken at once to find some trace of the trees if possible, but without success. None of the nurserymen here has bought any trees answering the description, and it cannot be learned that any of that sort have been shipped from Stockton. About 200 trees in all were stolen.—Stockton (Cal.) Dispatch.

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