THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IX, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 27.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. iii, 10-20—Memory Verses, 10-12—Golden Text, Isa. xii, 10—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

10. "Come now, therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt." We are in this lesson about 80 years farther on than in the last, for Moses remained at the court of Pharaoh till he was 40, and then forsaking Egypt he kept sheep in Midian for 40 years (Acts vii, 23, 30). He is now at Mount Horeb, and God is talking to him out of the burning bush—the bush that burned with fire and was not consumed (verse 2), so suggestive of Israel's whole history. To understand this lesson it is necessary to read Acts vii, 21-34; Heb. xi, 24-27.

11. "And Moses said unto God, Who am I that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?" Three great I's in one little sentence show that Moses did not take in the greater I of the previous verse. When he was 40, he supposed that the people of Israel would have understood that he was their deliverer (Acts vii, 25), but he was then running before he was sent. Now when God would send him he is unwilling to go. Such is man even at his best.

12. "And He said, Certainly I will be with thee, and this shall be a token unto thee that I have sent thee. When thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt, ye shall serve God upon this mountain." The great lesson of our life is to learn that we are nothing, but that God is everything. The promise of His presence is to my mind the greatest of all promises for this present life. Consider it well as it was afterward given to Joshua, to Gideon, to Jeremiah and to the apostles by the Lord Himself (Josh. i, 5; Judg. vi, 16; Jer. i, 8, 19; Math. xxviii, 20). To many of us it comes with greatest power in the words of our golden text and Isa. xli, 13.

13. "And Moses said unto God, Behold, when I come unto the children of Israel and shall say unto them, The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you, and they shall say unto me, What is His name? What shall I say unto them?" This was a far greater consideration than the "who am I" of verse 11. Moses now asks God: "Whom shall I say that you are?" "Who shall I say that the Father sent Him. You will find Him referring to it over 30 times in the gospel by John. In His prayer He said concerning the apostles, "As Thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world" (John xvii, 18). How little we seem to appreciate it!

14. "And God said unto Moses, I am that I am. And He said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you." Some one has compared this great name of God to a blank check for any amount, like the promise of John xiv, 14, "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it."

See Jesus filling it in in such passages as John vi, 48, 51; viii, 12; xiv, 6; xv, 1, and often where we read "I am He" (it is really "I am," the "He" being in italics, as in John iv, 26; viii, 24, 28.

15. "The Lord God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you. This is my name forever, and this is my memorial unto all generations." It seems to refer to His covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to give them the land (Ps. cv, 8-12), a covenant which is as lasting as his covenant with day and night (Jer. xxxiii, 25, 26), and which He will yet fulfill with His whole heart and soul (Jer. xxxii, 41).

16. "Go gather the elders of Israel together and say unto them, The Lord God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, appeared unto me, saying, I have surely visited you and seen that which is done to you in Egypt." What God says He will do is as sure as if it was already done (Isa. xiv, 24, 27). He had said He would visit them and bring them out of bondage (Gen. xv, 14; l, 24). His covenants are on His part ordered in all things and sure (2 Sam. xxiii, 5), and though we may fail He abideth faithful. There is nothing done to His people which He does not count as done to Himself, whether it be good or bad (Zech. ii, 8).

17. "And I have said, I will bring you up out of the affliction of Egypt unto a land flowing with milk and honey." See also verse 8 and chapters xiii, 5; xxxiii, 3. It may have seemed to Israel for many a long day that God had forgotten them, and that their afflictions were more than they could bear, but bear Him in verse 7. "I have surely seen the affliction of My people and have heard their cry, for I know their sorrows." So today he sees all the sufferings of His afflicted people and of the oppressed everywhere, and He will deliver, but He urges patience till He comes (Jas. v, 7, 8).

18. "And they shall hearken to thy voice, and thou shalt come, thou and the elders of Israel, unto the king of Egypt, and ye shall say unto him, The Lord God of the Hebrews hath met with us." The rest of the verse states the request they were to make of the king of Egypt. It was Jehovah Himself who was saying all this to Moses out of the midst of the bush that burned with fire, but was not consumed (verses 2 and 4). It was, however, only when Moses turned aside to see the strange sight that God spoke with him. There are many strange things in our daily lives out of which God would speak to us if we would but turn aside a moment to hear His voice. He tries again and again to gain our attention, but we are too busy to hear.

19. "And I am sure that the king of Egypt will not let you go—no, not by a mighty hand." And so it turned out, for when Moses and Aaron went to Pharaoh with the message from the Lord his answer was, "I know not the Lord; neither will I let Israel go" (chapter v, 2). The Lord searcheth all hearts and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts (I Chron. xxviii, 9), yet He does not compel, but leaves each one free to obey or disobey as they think best. He is not willing that any should perish (II Pet. iii, 9).

20. "And I will stretch out my hand and smite Egypt with all my wonders which I will do in the midst thereof, and after that he will let you go." Pharaoh hardened his heart and refused to humble himself before God (chapters ix, 34; x, 3). The Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart by laying upon him commands which he would not obey (x, 20, 27; xi, 9, 10), and this led to multiplying the Lord's wonders. Greater wonders than those of Pharaoh's time are yet to be wrought in connection with the restoration of Israel from all lands, and a worse than Pharaoh is yet to be dealt with, but the whole earth shall yet be filled with the glory of God (Mic. vii, 15, 16; Jer. xxiii, 7, 8; Rev. xiii, 5, 6; xvii, 14; Ps. lxxii, 18, 19).

A Strange Discovery In Africa.

Unlooked for things have been found in unlikely places, but there has probably been no discovery more remarkable than that of Balzac's dressing gown in the possession of the king of Dahomey. Monarchs are rarely literary, and his dusky majesty, one would think, was the very last of them to have set much value upon the personal relic of a novelist, however distinguished. Nevertheless the French found it in the royal apartment at Abomey. There were some ingenious theories founded upon this circumstance. One of the amazons, it was thought, might have been a novel reader and had sent to Paris to secure the interesting memento, and on the affair coming to the knowledge of her sovereign had hastened to say she had purchased it for his own shoulders, for indeed he always wore it upon state occasions. It was not a dressing gown such as literary persons in this country are wont to wear —of second class flannel worn at the edges—but of purple velvet embroidered with gold. As a matter of fact, it had been given to Balzac by some of his admirers, and after his death had been bought by a dealer in curiosities, who had placed it, with other showy articles, on the west African market. It is sad to think how a plain tale will "put down"—that is, destroy —the materials of a fine romance.—London Illustrated News.

"I have always had a presentiment," said Miss Pahsay, "that I should die young."

"But you didn't have to, did you, dear?" replied Miss Ahtless, stroking her pale brown hair tenderly.—Chicago Tribune.

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A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, May 18.

The United States senate appointed a committee to investigate alleged attempts to bribe Senators Hunton and Kyle.

The grand jury of Tompkins county, N. Y., adjourned without bringing in indictments in the Cornell gas poisoning case.

A cyclone which struck near Kunkle, O., killed seven people and fatally injured two others. The bodies of the dead were terribly mangled and dismembered.

Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore, editor of The Presbyterian, Philadelphia, was chosen moderator of the General Assembly, now in session at Saratoga, N. Y.

Saturday, May 19.

The international miners' conference at Berlin proved a fiasco, the British delegats withdrawing on account of its practical indorsement of socialism.

Willis McNeill, a mulatto wife murderer, was hanged at Mobile, Ala., in the presence of 300 people. This was the first legal hanging in Mobile county since 1866.

In the storm which swept Lake Michigan yesterday a dozen vessels were wrecked and twenty are known to be drowned. Eight schooners were wrecked at Chicago.

The jury in the case of Dr. Mever, on trial at New York for poisoning Ludwig Brandt to obtain his life insurance, brought in a second degree verdict. This means life imprisonment.

Monday, May 21.

Snow to the depth of six inches fell in Kentucky yesterday.

Edmund Yates, the well known English writer, publisher and lecturer, died in London yesterday.

Emile Henry, the Paris anarchist, was executed early this morning. His last words were "Vive la anarchie."

Siegfried Keins, Alfred Martin, Moro Braun and Max Herkt, young men of Chicago who went fishing, were drowned in the recent storm.

Six Spanish anarchists, for complicity in the attempt of Pallas to murder General de Campos, were executed by shooting at Barcelona this morning.

A freight train on the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad collided with a material train in a tunnel near Princeton, Ky., and seven men were killed.

Tuesday, May 22.

Alexander, the young king of Servia, issued a decree abolishing the constitution of 1888, thus abrogating electoral reforms.

There are fears that the Pullman strike will spread to the Pullman shops at Wilmington, Del., Ludlow, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo.

The Middle States Regatta association has decided to hold the annual regatta on the Passaic river, Newark, N. J., on July 14 next.

The bituminous coal operators of central Pennsylvania, at a meeting in Philadelphia, decided to resume at a forty-cent rate May 28.

City officials of Enid, O. T., captured a Rock Island train for violating the city ordinance regulating speed. In a fight with trainmen one of the officers was beaten to death.

Wednesday, May 23.

The British house of commons passed the Scotch local government bill.

Alabama Democrats nominated Congressman William C. Oates for governor.

The Brazilian chamber of deputies has approved the attitude of President Peixoto in regard to Portugal.

Isaac Pitman, the originator of the system of shorthand which bears his name, has been knighted by Queen Victoria.

Locusts in large numbers have appeared in several of the counties of middle Tennessee, and are doing much damage to young vegetation.

Suit for $50,000 has been brought against the estate of the Taylor brothers, the murderers of the Meeks family at Milan, Mo., for the benefit of little Nellie Meeks, the sole surviving child.

Thursday, May 24.

George Gould, who has arrived in London, says he will issue a general challenge to race the Vigilant against all comers.

The highly accomplished daughter of Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Ansonia, Conn., has joined the ranks of the Salvation Army.

Miss May Burnham, a leading belle of Springfield, Mass., was married last night to Yung Kwai, formerly of the Chinese legation at Washington.

Governor Northen, of Georgia, has appointed Judge Samson Harris, of Carroll county, secretary of state, to succeed General Phil Cook, who died on Monday.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The share speculation today was generally strong and decidedly active. Reactions due mainly to realizations of profits on an occasional bear drive sent prices down temporarily, but there were buyers for all the stocks offered, and after each decline came a rally which established a higher range of values. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	36	W. N. Y. & Pa.	12½
Pennsylvania	49¼	Erie	15⅜
Reading	16⅝	D., L. & W.	150¼
St. Paul	58¾	West Shore	103⅝
Lehigh Nav.	50	N. Y. Central	96¾
N. Y. & N. E.	43	Lake Erie & W.	16½
New Jersey Cen.	89½	Del. & Hudson	139

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Flour dull; winter superfine, $2.25@2.50; extras, $2.40@2.85; No. 2 winter family, $2.85@3.20; state roller straight, $3.60@3.75; western winter clear, $3.35@3.60. Wheat quiet, steady, with 57c. bid and 57½c. asked for May. Corn quiet, unchanged, with 42c. bid and 42½c. asked for May. Oats quiet, firm, with 41½c. bid and 42c. asked for May. Beef steady; family, $16.50@12.50. Pork steady; new mess, $14@15.50. Lard steady, western steam, $7.35c. Butter steady; state creamery prints, fancy, 18c.; do. fair to prime, 15@16c.; do. "gartitzky," 12@14c.; prints jobbing at 19@22c. Cheese steady; New York large, 9@10½c.; do. small, 8½@10c. Eggs—New York and Pennsylvania, 13½c.; western, 11½@12c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Beeves stronger; native steers, prime to choice, $4.8@5.15; per 100 lbs.; fair to good, $4.40@4.75; ordinary to medium, $4.2@4.35; inferior, $4@4.15; bulls, $3@4.65; dry cows, $1.75@3.30. Calves active; fancy veals, $5.35@5.50 per 100 lbs.; choice, $5.25; common to prime, $3@5; fair to good buttermilk calves, $2.90@3.15. Sheep and lambs steady; poor to prime sheep, $3@4.55; yearlings, common to prime, $4.12½@5.12½; Virginia lambs, $5.50@6.50; Kentucky do., $5.35@6.60; Tennessee do., $5. Hogs weak at $5@5.40 per 100 lbs. for inferior to good hogs.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 23.—Cattle unchanged; prime, $4.75@4.90; good, $4.60@4.70; good butchers, $4.30@4.45; rough fat, $3.20@3.40; good fat cows and heifers, $2.10@2.90; bologna cows, $50@12; fresh cows and springers, $35@45. Hogs slow; best Philadelphias, $5.05@5.10; best Yorkers, $4.90@5; common to fair Yorkers, $4.75@4.85; pigs, $4.75@4.85. Sheep unchanged; extra, $3.85@4; good, $3.55@3.80; fair, $2.90@3.30; common, $1@2; lambs, $5.50@6.40; spring lambs, $3.50@5.75.

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

May 27.



1564—John Calvin (Jean Chauvin) born; died at Geneva 1509.

1661—Archibald, marquis of Argyll, beheaded.

1794—Cornelius Vanderbilt, capitalist, born near Stapleton, N. Y.; died in New York Jan. 4, 1877.

1819—Julia Ward (Howe), daughter of Samuel and PAGANINI. Julia Rush Ward, poet, linguist, lecturer and philanthropist, born in New York city.

1836—Jay Gould, financier, born in Delaware county, N. Y.; died 1892.

1840—Nicolo Paganini, celebrated Italian violinist, died at Nice; born 1784.

1875—75 lives lost in a burning Catholic church at Holyoke, Mass.

1888—The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, celebrated.

1890—Victor Nissler, German composer, died in Berlin, aged 48.

1892—General A. D. Streight, veteran of civil war and hero of escape from Libby prison, died in Indianapolis; born 1829.

May 28.

1309—James Sforza, the great founder of the noted Italian family, born; died 1424.

1660—George I of England born, a comparatively obscure German prinecling, son of the Elector of Hanover, at Osnaburg; died near there 1727; king of England 1714.

1681—Calderon de la Barca, Spanish dramatist, died; born 1600.

1807—Louis John Rudolph Agassiz, naturalist and geologist, born in Motier, Switzerland; died 1873.

1808—George Murison Totten, engineer, who devoted 25 years to Aspinall's Panama railroad, born in New Haven; died 1884.

1829—Sir Humphry Davy, famous English chemist, died; born 1778.

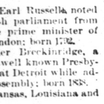
1843—Noah Webster, American lexicographer, died in New Haven; born at West Hartford, Conn., 1758.

1846—Lord John Russell (Earl Russell), noted member of the British parliament from 1841 to 1861 and twice prime minister of England, died near London; born 1792.

1861—Judge Samuel Miller Breckinridge, a prominent lawyer and well known Presbyterian, died suddenly at Detroit while addressing the general assembly; born 1808.

1892—Great floods in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

May 29.



1630—Charles II of England born; died 1685.

1660—Sarah Jennings, famous as Duchess of Marlborough, born; died 1744.

1736—Patrick Henry, orator of the Revolution and afterward a democratic leader, born at Studley, Hanover county, Va.; died 1799.

1763—Joseph Fouche, finance MINISTER AND PRIME minister of Napoleon I, born at Nantes; died 1820.

1810—The Count de Montalembert, French statesman, born in London; died in Paris 1870.

1814—Empress (ex-Empress) Josephine died at Malmaison, near Paris; born in Martinique 1763.

1866—General Winfield Scott, U. S. A. (retired), died at West Point; born in Virginia 1786.

1877—John Lothrop Motley, author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" and other American main works, died at Dorchester, England; born 1814.

May 30.

542—Assigned date for the death of King Arthur, old British hero.

1416—Jerome of Prague, reformer, burned at Constance.

1431—Joan of Arc burned as a witch at Rouen.

1574—Charles IX of France died; born 1550.

1640—Peter Paul Rubens, the celebrated Flemish artist, died; born 1577.

1744—Alexander Pope, poet, died; born 1688.

1778—Voltaire died; born 1694.

1814—Peace of Paris signed under the Napoleonic wars, the Waterloo campaign excepted.

1868—First general celebration of soldiers' graves, Waterloo, N. Y.

1892—Destructive floods and tornadoes in states west of the Mississippi.

May 31.



1731—The notorious Duke of Wharton, Philip, duke of Wharton, died in Spain, and his disgraceful clandestinely at 25, [illegible] entered surreptitiously with a [illegible] and [illegible] two [illegible] 1720—Pedro [illegible] Father of Fred- [illegible] the Great, died; born [illegible]

1775—James Currie, noted writer of medical works, born.

1810—Horatio Seymour, governor of New York, born in Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, N. Y.; died in Utica, N. Y., February 12, 1886.

1818—John Albion Andrew, war governor of Massachusetts, born in Windham, Me.; died 1867.

1819—Walt Whitman, poet, born in West Hills, N. Y.; died March 26, 1892.

1842—Dr. Thomas Chalmers, the pulpit orator of Scotland, died; born at Anstruther 1780.

1852—The steamship Louisiana burned near Cape Hatteras, and 95 lives were lost.

1859—The German ironclads Grosser Kurfurst and Konig Wilhelm ran down and sank Iron- [illegible] England; the ramming [illegible] of the Konig William cut into the other vessel so that she sank immediately, carrying [illegible] down with her.

1892—Dr. Dio Lewis, hygienist, died; born 1823.

1892—Dreadful calamity by fire in a silver mine near Prague, Bohemia; 40 lives lost.

June 1.

1256—Enrico Dandolo, blind general and doge of Venice, died; born 1109.

1792—Kentucky admitted into the Union second state admitted after the constitution.

1809—Benjamin Young Prentiss, Confederate cavalry general, born in Hardyville, Ky.; died 1887.

1836—John Hunt Morgan, Confederate cavalry general, born in Huntsville, Ala.; killed 1864.

1841—Sir David Wilkie, R. A., celebrated Scottish painter, died at sea off Gibraltar; born 1785.

1852—James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York Herald, died in New York city; born in Scotland.

1858—Charles Lever, British novelist and author, died in Trieste; born 1809.

1879—James Shields, American general, died in Ottumwa, Ia.; born in Dungannon, Ireland, 1810. Prince Louis Napoleon, the emperor's son and heir at Napoleon III, killed in the Zulu war in South Africa, where he was serving on the staff of the British commander; born 1856.

1890—Sofia, Bulgaria, swept by a tornado; many lives lost.

1892—Sidney Dillon, financier, died in New York; born 1812.

June 2.

597—Ethelbert, king of Kent, was baptized, and soon all the people of Kent abandoned heathenism.

1743—Caribbee, the most daring and successful impostor of modern times, born in Italy died in prison 1795.

1773—John Randolph of Roanoke born in Virginia; died 1833.

1806—John Godfrey Saxe, humorous poet, born in Highgate, Vt.; died 1887. George Aguilar, English Jewess and author, born at Hackney; died 1847.

1831—Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, for 40 years a member of the house of lords, died in Dorsetshire; born 1768.

1884—Paul Emile Littre, French philologist and historian, died at Paris; born [illegible].

1883—Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot and soldier, died in Caprera; born in Nice 1807.

1890—Matt Morgan, artist and cartoonist, died in New York; aged 46.

A Pauper Veteran.

Henry Smith, who, with his dearly beloved silver medal always pinned to the breast of his coat, has for years been a conspicuous figure in this village, having been left alone in the world by the death of his wife, and, owing to his crippled condition, being no longer able to earn a subsistence, will spend the rest of his days in the Genesee county poorhouse. He is a veteran of the Crimean war and bears the scars of wounds received at Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sevastopol. He served all through that war in the famous Grenadi guards.

He was a witness of the historic charge of the Light brigade. The medal he wears is one of those presented to the ungazetted heroes of the Crimean campaign by the British government for gallantry in the four battles named, the medal being surmounted by four bars, each bar representing a battle, with the respective inscriptions Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sevastopol upon them.—Morganville (N. Y.) Dispatch.

The Oddity of It.

The woman suffragists apparently hope to succeed by making their cause fashionable in New York, and the latest petition was placed at Sherry's to be signed. It is odd, but the progress of the cause daily brings out the fact that some of the most prominent of the women in the movement are the gentlest and most feminine of creatures, while many women who, like Jennie Geddes, would suggest themselves to the eye as possible agitators, are bitterly opposed to it.—Boston Journal.

THE PUZZLER

No. 115.—Beheadments.

Behead what is advanced in support of a cause and leave a meadow

Behead obliquely and leave distorted.

Behead beginning to exist and leave an eminence

Behead a tract of land and leave a ridge or raised streak

Behead froth of malt liquors and leave from or toward the sun.

My whole is a plant native of cultivated fields and gardens throughout Europe and North America.

No. 116.—Hidden Trees.

Today I must be as busy as a bee churning, washing and if I really feel like it the meat for pies ought to be minced. A really good mince pie should be made several days before it is eaten. I will have to keep them locked up, or Tom will eat them before Thanksgiving. I must give them a plenty of piemince, a kind of spice that every one likes. Those that Ethel made were a great success. Pru certified to that by eating two large pieces, and because Mr. Tabit chanced to tell of it Pru was very angry and no doubt will owe Mr Tabit a grudge for many a day. They say popcorn is cheap in Eaton store. We shall want to purchase quantities of it for the children. We will let Tom do the popping as penance for ruining away when we needed his help before.

No. 117.—Double Triangle.

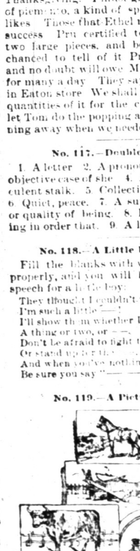
1. A letter. 2. A pronoun. 3. A pronoun, objective case of she. 4. A plant with a succulent stalk. 5. Collection of dried plants. 6. Quiet, peace. 7. A suffix meaning state or quality of being. 8. Latin word meaning in order that. 9. A letter.

No. 118.—A Little Boy's Speech.

Fill the blanks with words that rhyme properly, and you will have a nice little speech for a little boy.

They thought I couldn't make a —,
I'm such a little —;
I'll show them whether I can —
A thing or two, or —;
Don't be afraid to fight the —
Or stand up for the —;
And when I've nothing else to —
Be sure you say "——."

No. 119.—A Picture Puzzle.



The initials of these objects, when placed in their proper order, will give the name of a well known animal

No. 120. Progressive Enigma.

o o o o o o o o o o

1. A word in frequent use.
2. An exclamation.
3. A pronoun.
4. The work of an insect.
5. To devote to duty.
6. To fill with delight.
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]
11. A well known author

No. 121. Historic Characters.

1. The proprietor of "Uncle Big Dutch."
2. He who introduced the "new road" into the north west Europe
3. He who sank the first successful oil well.
4. "The Liberator."
5. The only one of whose famous western journey we have [illegible]
6. The "Kansas colonist" whose motto was "Do your duty and leave the rest to Providence."

The Grape Trick.

The grape trick is a good one. Put three grapes upon each of two plates, and give them and a fork to two people sitting on opposite sides of the table. They are to look into each other's eyes without moving, and see which one will be able to eat the grapes first.

The Easiest Way to Draw.

Stories are told of great artists who could draw with their thumb nails. Nothing remarkable about that. Any boy knows a number of ordinary people who can draw on their imagination.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 107—Blank Likeness.

There is a stretch of silver sky,
That nightly in the clouds is seen,
And in the west a vast radiant sea,
Upon which no one can sail.
The night that I speak rise at dusk,
Obedient to the west wind's call

Across this ocean, unseen by,
A fleet of ships, all [illegible]
Unfurl their sails to the breeze of fate
And point their [illegible] pale star
It ships the two ripples through,
Light freighted with a fairy crew

No. 108—The Etruscan Nine.

"Lars Porsena of Clusium,
By the nine gods he swore"
—Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome."

The gods of the Etruscans were Juno, Minerva, Tinia, Vulcan, Mars, Summanus and Vedius, Saturn and Hercules (recalled by some writers to make up the number).

No. 109—Crossword Enigma. Spring time.

No. 110—Rhomboids:

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

R	I	D	E	R
S	A	V	E	S
D	E	C	A	Y
R	U	L	E	S
R	E	S	I	N

No. 111—Proverb Making. "Strike while the iron is hot."

No. 112—Double Acrostic: Primals, Emerson, finals, Concord. Crosswords: 1. Ethic 2. Motto 3. Eaten 4. Relic. 5. Sambo. 6. error. 7. Nomad.

No. 113—Transposition: Attics.

No. 114—Anagrams: 1. Horse 2. Seal. 3. Deer. 4. Zebra. 5. Dormouse. 6. Armadillo. 7. Hare. 8. Martin. 9. Tortoise. 10. Polecat. 11. Panther. 12. Lamb. 13. Weasel. 14. Stoat. 15. Sable. 16. Wolf. 17. Housemouse. 18. Elephant. 19. Camelopard. 20. Artelope.

An Approved Criticism.

Stuart Isham, under one rather annoying disadvantage while painting a portrait of Washington, a disadvantage which has become historic, and which arose from the circumstance of Washington's ill fitting set of false teeth.

As Stuart said, "When I painted him, he had just had a set of false teeth inserted, which accounts for the constrained expression so noticeable about the mouth and the lower part of the face."

Enough has been made of this, and more than enough. There is even an anecdote about Stuart having persuaded his famous sitter to stuff cotton in his mouth while he was being painted. Miss Jane Stuart gives the following amusing account of a narrow escape of her father:

"While talking one day with General Lee my father happened to remark that Washington had a tremendous temper, but held it under wonderful control.

"General Lee heartily agreed with the president and Mrs. Washington a few days afterward.

"'I saw your portrait the other day,' said the general, 'but Stuart says you have a tremendous temper.'

"'Upon my word,' said Mrs. Washington, coloring, 'Mr. Stuart takes a great deal upon himself to make such a remark!'

"'But stay, my dear lady,' said General Lee. 'He added that the president had it under wonderful control.'

"With something like a smile General Washington remarked, 'He is right.'"—New England Magazine.

MISTAKES ABOUT DRINK.

Compare the Evil It Has Done With the Good and Note the Result.

I want to speak to you about this drink and to point out to you the mistakes you and others are apt to make.

First—You say "it does you good." This is a decided mistake. Calculate honestly, by the month of the year, all the good and all the evil it has done you, and you will find that, instead of really doing you good, it has done you a great deal of harm.

Second—But you say, "That arises from the abuse and not the proper use of the article." Here again you are mistaken. The abuse arises out of the use, from its peculiar influence upon the human body. Its use always has led and always will lead to abuse. If thoughtless boys play with gunpowder, danger is always near, and if men drink liquids containing spirits they get more thirsty, become highly stimulated and are almost sure to get more or less intoxicated.

Third—But you reply, "Why did God send these liquors if they are not to be drunk?" On this point you are again mistaken. God never did send them, any more than he sent gunpowder, swords, cannons or cannon balls. Neither barley nor barley water, malt nor malt water, the juice of the grape nor the juice of the sugar cane will produce the least intoxication in its natural state. But men take these substances and by a chemical process manufacture them into intoxicating liquor, and in this state ignorant people have generally conceived that they were God's gifts.

Fourth—You say, "If doctors recommend these drinks, they must be good." I reply, not necessarily. Doctors are not always right. But if they recommend them for medicine this is a pretty clear proof that they ought not to be taken as a beverage. Reader, in abstaining you are quite safe, and be assured that the favorable opinion entertained by many of intoxicating liquor is a great error.—Rev. E. A. Hall.

The Effects of Absinthe.

The physiological effects of absinthe drinking have been very closely studied in France, where the habit is regarded with very grave apprehensions by scientists. The effects upon the nervous system are much more marked than those of the brandy habit and resemble those of a narcotic poison. Dr. Laurean of Paris has found chronic absinthism to be characterized by grave troubles of the sensibilities, pricking of the skin, burning sensations upon the soles of the feet, shooting pains in the muscles, constriction of the epigastrium and "hyperesthesia at certain points, especially in the neighborhood of the vertebral column; by enfeeblement of the muscular force and sight, loss of memory, hallucinations, melancholy, restlessness and quarrelsomeness. Absinthism has this in common with alcoholism, in that it effects the digestive functions.

In acute absinthism the patient loses power of recognition of most familiar objects and persons. Convulsions are present, separated by unequal periods of repose. In extreme cases Dr. Laurean has noted two phases, one of which he calls tetanique, characterized by contraction of the muscles of the chest and neck; the second, clonique, in which the patient throws his arms about and writhes upon his couch, foams at the mouth, cries and seeks to flee. The crisis of the case being followed by a comatose condition.—Boston Herald.

What a Century May Do.

There will be in 1994 a completed moral code. It is no less palpable now to be a drunkard, but not to drink too much; it is a crime to injure or destroy another carelessly, but not to cripple or ruin one's self; it is wrong to undervalue the life of a neighbor, but excusable to take needless risks of your own; it is a social and moral offense to kill one's self outright, but not censurable to do so gradually; it is a vice for youth to smoke or drink, but only an amiable weakness in the mature. The closing years of the twentieth century will have a juster view of the relative wrong of these acts. If a man is careless and gets sick, he will be blamed; if he contracts useless habits which saps his strength and reduce his usefulness, he will be regarded as an offender; if he is indifferent to his own health and morals, he will be condemned as a sinner against God and man: if he fails to warn his children against smoking and drinking and other vices by word and act, he will be considered unfit to bear the sacred relation of father.—New York Independent.

To Moderate Drinkers.

It is claimed by some good people that drinking intoxicating liquors in moderation is not sinful. Well, grant it to be true, drunkenness is always preceded by moderate drinking, and moderate drinking only leads to drunkenness. Total abstinence would then be best for two reasons: 1. As a prudential measure, as perfect safety from drunkenness is always with total abstinence. 2. For love's sake, and the love you should have for those who may attempt to follow your example of moderate drinking and fall into drunkenness.—Meridian (Miss.) Baptist Record.

A Noted Temperance Advocate.

Francis Murphy probably has a stronger hold upon the public than any man who ever engaged in temperance work in this country. The thorough sincerity of the man and his ability and willingness to get down to the masses and deal directly with the victims of alcohol explain in a great degree the secret of his success. He has accomplished a wonderful amount of good during his career, and all persons who know him wish him long years of continued usefulness and triumph in the campaign at field of toil.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

To Cross the Ocean In a Cockleshell.

A novel experiment in ocean navigation is to be attempted by a Nottingham enthusiast who has been occupying himself for a year past with the construction of a boat in which he proposes to cross the Atlantic during the summer. The vessel, which is built of iron and is entirely of his own design and make, is only 10 feet 6 inches long, with 3 feet beam and 2 feet 6 inches depth, and is thus the smallest craft that has ever attempted such an adventurous voyage. It is what is known as a "whaleback" deck, and the cabin, lighted by glass windows at the side, will be completely water tight when closed, fresh air being obtained by pipes.

Should the tiny craft be overturned the inventor claims that it will automatically right itself. She will be fitted with a 10 foot mast from the fore deck with jib and mainsail, and additional motive power will be supplied by a geared hand screw. The navigator intends to start from Nottingham, sailing down the Trent to Hull, and making for the Atlantic by way of the English channel. He expects that the trip will occupy him something over a month.—London Telegraph.

Missouri and Kansas horses are gradually crowding out the small bronchos and ponies from the southwestern plains.

The tambourine is a combination of the drum and rattle. It is found represented on Egyptian monuments 2000 B. C.

The germ of the guitar is found in the warrior's bow, the string of which gave a sonorous twang as the arrow sped to the mark.

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

Arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

FROM BALTIMORE.

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

Tilghman's, 1:30 a.m.	Wright's, 8:00 a. m.
Corner's, 2:00 a. m.	Hog Island, 8:30 a. m.
Easton, 4 [illegible] 4½ a. m.	Dover Bridge, 9 a. m.
Double Mills, 4:45 a. m.	Kingston, 9:15 a. m. m.
Oxford, 5:30 a. m.	Turkey Creek, 9½ a. m.
Cambridge, 6 a. m.	Two Johns, 9:45 a. m.
Lv Cambridge, 7 a. m.	Williston, 10:00 a. m.
Oyster Shell Pt., 7:30	Lyford's, 10:10 a. m.
Medford's, 8:15 a. m.	Denton, 10:30 a. m.

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