A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, May 25.

Queen Victoria's 75th birthday was celebrated throughout Great Britain yesterday.

Mr. Gladstone's right eye was successfully operated upon for cataract yesterday.

Miss Ellen Windom, daughter of the late secretary of the treasury, is to marry Bentley Wirt Warren, of Boston.

The British government has received a proposal from Germany to hold a conference on the Samoan question. Great Britain will probably accept.

In a fight between strikers and deputies on the pits of the Washington Coal and Coke company at Stickle Hollow, Pa., five of the miners were killed.

Saturday, May 26.

By the collapse of a building in Brooklyn one man was killed and two seriously injured. The building was undergoing repairs after a fire.

The case of Erastus Wiman, who was to have been placed on trial for forgery in New York next Monday, has been postponed until September.

Paul Sternberg, a well known German newspaper man of New York, was stricken with paralysis at his desk, and died without regaining consciousness.

The senatorial investigating committee reported that C. W. Buttz had undoubtedly attempted to bribe Senators Hunton and Kyle, and that the senators themselves were entirely blameless. The published statements of bribery by the sugar trust are emphatically denied by congressmen.

Monday, May 28.

The El Paso (Tex.) city council passed an ordinance that no woman shall be allowed on the streets wearing divided skirts.

The Mercer county, N. J., grand jury found 103 indictments against Secretary Lissell, of the American Saw company, charged with embezzlement.

A fatal boiler explosion occurred at Gijon, on the Bay of Biscay, Saturday, on board the Norwegian steamer Norden. Five persons were killed and several injured.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, at the Saratoga convention, confirmed the judgment of the Cincinnati presbytery finding Professor Henry Preserved Smith guilty of heresy.

J. F. Harrity, a brother of Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic national committee, has been appointed a national bank examiner in Pennsylvania by Mr. Eckels, comptroller of the currency.

Tuesday, May 29.

The reports that Princess Alix of Hesse, the fiance of the czarewitch of Russia, is in bad health are officially denied.

The 106th general assembly of the Presbyterian church adjourned at Saratoga, N. Y., to meet next year at Pittsburg.

John A. McBeth, ex-register of the Denver, Colo., land office, was found dead in his room. It is supposed he committed suicide by poisoning.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in the town of Lagonegro, in the Province of Potenza, Italy. The disturbance caused a panic among the inhabitants.

The missionary conference of the Church of England, under the auspices of the Canterbury and York boards of missions, opened yesterday with a crowded service in St. Paul's cathedral, London.

Wednesday, May 30.

Much damage to crops in Tennessee was caused by frost Monday night.

Postmaster General Bissell writes a letter opposing postal telegraphy.

In the municipal election at Martinsburg, W. Va., yesterday, the Republicans carried everything.

At Wilmington, N. C., John Brock, the wife murderer, was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment.

Ex-Justice Sutherland, of Gravesend, L. I., was sentenced to two years and eight months imprisonment and $500 fine for fraudulent election practices.

It is reported at Rio Janeiro that Admiral da Gama will make an endeavor to raise funds in Europe with the purpose of reviving the Brazilian revolution.

Thursday, May 31.

In portions of Connecticut Tuesday night ice formed, doing great damage to crops.

It is reported that the Russian government will build in 1895 three new ironclads for the Black sea fleet.

A dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, says it is reported that there has been an outbreak of cholera at Mecca.

A feature of yesterday's observances at Perth Amboy, N. J., was the unveiling of a statue of Kosciusko, the Polish patriot.

The striking miners of Cripple Creek, Colo., have delegated full power to Governor Waite to act for them in settling the dispute, and he is now working to that end.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges

NEW YORK, May 29.—The share speculation today was strong in tone, but rather dull, the volume of business being lighter than for some days past. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	W. N. Y. & Pa.	1⅜
Pennsylvania	49	Erie	13⅜
Reading	17¾	D., L. & W.	160¾
St. Paul	59⅝	West Shore	104¼
Lehigh Nav.	50	N. Y. Central	97⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	3⅛	Lake Erie & W.	—
New Jersey Cen.	107	Del. & Hudson	133½

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Flour dull; winter super., $2@2.10; do. extras, $2.10@2.35; No. 2 winter family, $2.35@2.50; Pennsylvania roller straight, $2.50@2.75; western winter clear, $2.35@2.60. Wheat unsettled, lower, with 55½c. bid and 56c. asked for May. Corn dull, easier, with 42½c. bid and 42¾c. asked for May. Oats quiet, steady, with 42c. bid and 42½c. asked for May. Beef steady; family, $11@13. Pork lower, active; new mess, $13@13.25; extra prime, $12.50@13; family, $13@13.50; short clear, $15.50@15.50. Lard nominal; western steam, $7.20; city, $6.25. Butter steady; Pennsylvania creamery prints, extra, 17c.; do. fair to prime, 15@16c.; do. "garlicky," 13@14c.; prints jobbing at 18@21c. Cheese barely steady; New York large, 8¾@9¾c.; part skims, 3½@7½c. Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 12@13c.; western, 11½@12c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 29.—European cables quote American steers at 10@10½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7½@8c. Calves slow, weak; fair ish veals, $4.25@4.62½; inferior to good buttermilk calves, $2.50@3.12½. Sheep and lambs slow, tending lower; inferior to good sheep, $2.50@4.12; fair Virginia lambs, $6; inferior to ordinary Kentucky do., $5@5.50. Hogs stronger; fair hogs, $4.90@5.45.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 29.—Cattle lower on all grades except prime cattle; prime, $4.60; good, $3.90@4.10; good butchers, $3.50@3.90; rough fat, $3.25@3.60; good fat cows and heifers, $2.50@3.40; bulls and stags, $2@3. Hogs steady for good corn hogs; best Philadelphias, $4.90@5; best Yorkers, $4.90@5.05; common to fair Yorkers, $4.80@4.85; pigs, $4.60@4.70; good heavy sows, $4@4.50; stags and rough sows, $3@3.50. Sheep steady; good, $3.50@3.80; fair, $2.60@3.20; common, $1@2; lambs, $3.50@4.30; spring lambs, $3.50@5.40.

Lucan died repeating a passage from his own poems.

The theatrical manager is known by the company he keeps.

About 3,200 lives were lost in the recent Brazilian rebellion.

The vertical system of handwriting is being advocated by educators for use in public schools.

Berlin has as many as 121 libraries. The royal library has 800,000 volumes, the university library 150,000.

The Viking ship exhibited at the World's fair has been secured by an association in Chicago and will be kept in that city.

At the close of a confirmation of a large number of young women recently the bishop of Boston presented each with a half blown American Beauty rose.

In 1895 Japan is to have a parliament of religions in Kioto, in connection with the eleven hundredth anniversary of the establishment of that city as the capital of the empire.

In the house of commons there are ten newspaper men, six printers, four tailors, three stationers, two butchers, three hotel keepers, six farmers, one coal merchant and one cab driver.

A London court recently practically legalized cigarette smoking by women in deciding that a mistress is not justified in discharging a cook without notice because she smoked in the kitchen.

A Porter county (Ind.) man has been steadily advertising for a wife for two years. The other day he succeeded in his quest, a Nebraska young woman agreeing to join with him in matrimonial traces.

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TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

June 3.

1637—John Davenport, Theophilus Eaton and Edward Hopkins landed at Boston to found a colony at New Haven.

1657—William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, died; born 1578.

1780—Thomas Hutchinson, noted as a royal governor of Massachusetts, died.

1808—Jefferson Davis was born in Christian (now Todd) county, Ky.; died 1889.

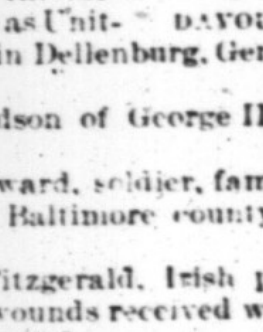
1860—A tornado killed 150 persons in Illinois and Iowa.

1861—Stephen Arnold Douglas died in Chicago; born 1813.

1879—Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, head of the great banking house and member of the house of commons, died in London; born 1808.

1890—Storms devastated wide tracts in the west.

June 4.



DAVOUST.

1550—Lord Robert Dudley, later the Earl of Leicester, was married at the palace of Sheen to Amy Robsart, daughter of a knight of Cornwall; 10 years later she was murdered by one of his agents.

1726—Philip William Otterbein, founder of the denomination known as United Brethren, born in Dillenburg, Germany; died 1813.

1738—George III, grandson of George II, born; died 1820.

1752—John Eager Howard, soldier, famous at Cowpens, born in Baltimore county, Md.; died 1827.

1798—Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Irish patriot, died in Dublin of wounds received when he was captured; born 1763.

1802—Charles Manuel, king of Sardinia, abdicated in favor of his brother, and the liberal movement began.

1823—Louis Nicolas Davoust, French marshal noted in Bonaparte's wars, died in Paris; born 1770.

1859—The French and Italians defeated the Austrians at Magenta.

1887—William Almon Wheeler, former vice president, died at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y.; born there 1819.

1890—Tornado in Nebraska. Bradshaw wrecked; 20 deaths, 21 injured.

June 5.

468 B. C.—Socrates born near Athens; died 399.

1568—Count d'Egmont and Count Horn were beheaded at Brussels.

1723—Dr. Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," born in Scotland; died 1790.

1771—Ernest Augustus, fifth son of George III and king of Hanover after the separation of the crowns, born at Kew, England; died 1851.

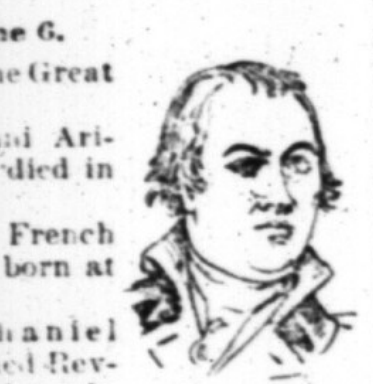
1826—Karl Maria von Weber, famous musical composer, died; born 1786.

1851—The first chapter of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared in the National Era at Washington; last chapter published April 1, 1852.

1870—7,000 buildings burned and 2,000 lives lost at Constantinople.

1892—Oil City and Titusville, Pa., devastated by a fire created with burning oil, 300 lives being lost, 1,500 people rendered homeless and $5,000,000 in property destroyed.

June 6.



GEN. GREENE.

356 B. C.—Alexander the Great was born; died 323.

1533—Ludovico Giovanni Ariosto, Italian poet, died in Ferrara; born 1474.

1606—Pierre Corneille, French writer of tragedy, born at Rouen; died 1684.

1742—General Nathaniel Greene, distinguished Revolutionary leader, born in Warwick, R. I.; died 1786.

1755—Nathan Hale, martyr of liberty, born in Coventry, Conn.; executed in New York city Sept. 22, 1776.

1756—Transit of Venus.

1799—Patrick Henry died; born 1736.

1813—James Lawrence, naval officer, died on the Chesapeake; his last words, "Don't give up the ship."

1832—Jeremy Bentham, utilitarian philosopher and political reformer in England, died; born 1748.

1861—Count Camillo Benso de Cavour, statesman, died in Turin; born there 1810.

1862—Remarkable naval battle in the Mississippi at Memphis.

1891—Sir John Macdonald, premier of Canada, died; born 1815.

June 7.

1329—Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, died; born 1274.

1761—John Rennie, engineer, builder of Waterloo bridge over the Thames at London, born; died 1821.

1765—First American congress called by vote of Massachusetts assembly.

1776—Richard Henry Lee in the continental congress offered resolutions declaring the colonies independent.

1779—William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, scholar and critic, died; born 1698.

1840—King Frederick William III of Prussia died at Berlin; born 1770.

1871—Brigadier General Thomas J. Rodman, inventor of the Rodman gun, died at Rock Island; born 1815.

1880—John Brougham, Irish actor and author, died; born 1810.

1893—Edwin Booth, the tragedian, died in New York city; born 1833. Fargo, S. D., half destroyed by fire; loss, $3,500,000; 3,000 people made homeless.

June 8.

D. D. PORTER.

68—The Roman Emperor Nero killed himself; born 37.

632—Mohammed (Mahomet in Arabic), founder of the Moslem religion, died; born in 570 or 571.

1376—Edward, the famous Black Prince, died, aged 46.

1714—Princess Sophia of Hanover, mother of George I, died.

1806—George Wythe, "signer" and for 20 years chancellor of Virginia, died at Richmond; born 1726.

1809—Thomas Paine, deist, died in New York city.

1813—David Dixon Porter, admiral in the United States navy, distinguished in the civil war, born in Chester, Pa.; died 1891. (Admiral Porter was the son of Commodore David Porter of "Essex fame," under whom he and Farragut fought their first battles. He wrote a war history of the navy.)

1840—The city of Natchez, Miss., nearly destroyed by a tornado; 20 deaths; loss, $5,000,000.

1845—Andrew Jackson, president in 1829-37, died at The Hermitage, near Nashville; born 1767.

1855—Sir W. E. Parry, rear admiral British navy and famous for his arctic explorations, died at Ems, Norway; born 1790.

1888—Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Unitarian divine and writer, died at Jamaica Plains Mass.; born 1810.

June 9.

1572—Jeanne d'Albret, queen of Navarre and mother of Henry IV of France died; born 1528.

1625—Sarah D. Rapaelie, first white native of New York, born about where the Brooklyn navy yard now is; died 1709.

1792—John Howard Payne, dramatist and author of "Home, Sweet Home," born in New York city; died 1852.

1811—Sara Payson Willis, later Eldridge and finally Parton, born in Portsmouth, Me.; died 1872; known as "Fanny Fern."

1860—G. P. R. James, a prolific British novelist, died at Venice; born 1801.

1870—Charles Dickens, novelist, died at Gad's Hill in Kent, aged 58.

1893—Disaster at Ford's old opera house, Washington, where Lincoln was assassinated; the floors fell, carrying down some hundreds of government clerks engaged in the building; 22 killed, over 50 injured.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 3.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xii, 1-14—Memory Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text, I Cor. v, 7—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And the Lord spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying." The command of the Lord to Pharaoh through Moses and Aaron to let Israel go received from Pharaoh the reply, "I know not the Lord; neither will I let Israel go" (Ex. v, 2). Consequently plague after plague was sent upon Pharaoh and his people, if perchance he might learn who Jehovah was, obey His command to let Israel, His firstborn, go and thus escape the loss of Egypt's firstborn (Ex. iv, 22, 23), but all was in vain, and the "one plague more" (Ex. xi, 1) had to come before Israel could go free. Today's lesson tells of that dreadful night in Egypt.

2. "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months. It shall be the first month of the year to you." It was the seventh month of their civil year which was henceforth to be the first month of the year to them. It was the beginning of their national existence and was associated with redemption by blood. There is no life to any sinner—he has not begun to live until he has been redeemed by the precious blood of the Lamb (I John v, 12).

3. "In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for an house." At least two suggestions are here. That each one for himself must take a lamb teaches us that each one for himself must receive Christ, and a lamb for a house teaches the Lord's pleasure in saving households. Think of Noah, Rahab, Lydia, the jailer and their households (Gen. vii, 1; Joshua ii, 18; Acts xvi, 15, 34).

4. "And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbors next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls." There was no reference to the possibility of the lamb being too small for a household. There is never any lack or failure on God's part. Failure is always on man's side, not on God's.

5. "Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year. Ye shall take it out from the sheep or from the goats." See also the burnt offering, peace offering, sin and trespass offerings (Lev. i, 3; iii, 1; iv, 3; v, 15)—every offering had to be without blemish. It was never a question of the offerer's fitness, for he was never fit, but if the offering was fit or without blemish it was accepted for him (Lev. i, 4). See the antitype and application in I Pet. i, 18, 19, and see our acceptance in Eph. i, 6, 7.

6. "And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month, and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening." As C. H. M. says, each house was the local expression of the whole assembly, so that virtually there was only one assembly and one sacrifice. The lamb being kept four days makes us think of Christ, who was foreordained before the foundation of the world (I Pet. i, 20) and was therefore kept four days—that is, 4,000 years (II Pet. iii, 8)—before He was slain for us.

7. "And they shall take of the blood and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper doorpost of the houses wherein they shall eat it." On either side and overhead, but none underfoot, for the blood must not be trampled on. The first and principal thing is to be under the shelter of the blood; then being safe by the food we are to eat the Lamb, as Jesus said, "He that eateth me, even he shall live by Me" (John vi, 57). The blood speaks of safety, and eating the Lamb is suggestive of life and fellowship.

8. "And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread, and with bitter herbs they shall eat it." The fire and the bitter herbs are suggestive of His sufferings for us and speak to us of our privilege of suffering with Him, as in Phil. i, 29, "Unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ not only to believe on Him, but also to suffer for His sake." See also John xvi, 33; Col. i, 24; I Pet. iv, 12, 13.

9. "Eat not of it raw, nor sodden at all with water, but roast with fire, his head with his legs and with the purtenance thereof." The fierce wrath on account of sin could only be illustrated by the fire (Ps. lxxxviii, 7, 16). We are apt to make light of this wrath of God, but the Scriptures are very plain and clear upon it. Consider Gethsemane and Calvary and see what He endured to save us from the wrath to come. See I Thess. i, 10; John iii, 36; Rev. xiv, 9-11. Head and legs speak to us of inward thought and outward life, all of which in Him was perfect.

10. "And ye shall let nothing of it remain until the morning, and that which remaineth of it till the morning ye shall burn with fire." Compare chapter xxiii, 18. The lesson seems to be that all fellowship is inseparably linked with the sacrifice. There can be no safety nor life nor communion apart from the blood of the Lamb.

11. "And thus shall ye eat it." The girded loins, the shod feet, the staff in hand, all indicated a readiness for instant departure. They were redeemed, separated, expectant, going home. Our instructions are, "Gird up the loins of your mind, be sober and hope to the end, for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ."

12. "For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast." The time of Israel's redemption and of judgment upon her oppressors had come. It is coming again in greater degree than ever and shall so far exceed the deliverance from Egypt that the former shall not come to mind. It will be the day of the Lord's vengeance and the year of recompenses for the controversy of Zion (Isa. xxxiv, 8; lxiii, 4, and see also Jer. xvi, 14, 15; xxiii, 5-8).

13. "And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are, and when I see the blood I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you when I smite the land of Egypt." The blood being shed and sprinkled upon the door, the firstborn in every such house was safe, and all such were equally safe, regardless of their feelings in the matter. It is easy to fancy some nervous ones who could not believe they were safe and who could therefore hardly taste the lamb because of their anxiety.

14. "And this day shall be unto you for a memorial, and ye shall keep it a feast to the Lord throughout your generations." It was the Lord's passover to be kept unto Him (verse 27), but it degenerated into the Jews' passover, with the Lord left out (John xi, 55). Let us take heed lest the Lord's supper, which is our passover feast, become a mere form, with no longing for His return (I Cor. xi, 26).

A Curious Letter of Introduction.

When Professor Garner planned his expedition to Africa in search of the language of the great apes, he hoped to take with him a curious letter of introduction to a savage negro chieftain. The letter was in the form of a phonograph message in the chief's own language from E. J. Glave, Stanley's young lieutenant. Glave commends Garner to the good offices of the savage warrior, and as Glave's voice is well known to the chieftain the message would doubtless have been effective, but Garner by ill luck failed to receive the phonograph before leaving England.—Chicago Herald.

Novel Tests.

Experiments at the Yale psychological laboratory on 1,200 boys and girls from the public schools between the ages of 6 and 17 show that, averaging the various tests, the boys surpass the girls. In color discrimination the girls are ahead, in weight discrimination the boys, though each sex is equal in the two at the age of 11 years. In quickness of motor ability the boys surpass the girls, though the latter are stronger in endurance.—Exchange.

Willing to Change.

He—Do you know, I think you are a most singular girl?

She (coyly)—I assure you it isn't from choice.—New York World.

Suited.

Lesser—I am writing a new tank play and shall play the leading part myself.

Dasher—Ah, you will certainly play the part of a tank admirably.—Brooklyn Eagle.

HE SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

How a Whisky Drinking Farmer Was Cured of His Evil Habit.

Somewhere lives a farmer of such social habits that his coming home intoxicated was once no unusual thing. His wife urged him in vain to reform. "Why," he would say, "I don't like to break off at once; it ain't wholesome. The best way is always to get used to a thing by degrees, you know." "Very well, old man," his helpmeet would rejoin, "see now if you don't fall into a hole one of these days when you can't take care of yourself and nobody is near to take you out." Sure enough, as if to verify the prophecy, a couple of days after, returning from a glorious frolic, the old fellow reeled into his own well, and after a deal of useless scrambling shouted for the "light of his eyes" to come and help him out.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said the good soul, showing her cap frill over the edge of the parapet. "You've got into a hole at last, and it's only lucky I'm in hearing or you might have drowned."

"Well," she continued after a pause, letting down the bucket, "take hold." And up he came, higher at every turn of the windlass until, the old lady's grasp slipping from the handle, down he went to the bottom again. This occurring more than once made the temporary occupant of the well suspicious. "Look here!" he screamed in fury at the last splash; "you're doing that on purpose! I know you are!"

"Well, now, I am," responded his old woman tranquilly, while winding him up once more; "didn't you tell me it's best to get used to a thing by degrees? I'm 'fraid if I was to bring you up right on a sudden you wouldn't find it wholesome."

The old fellow could not help chuckling at her application of his principle and protested that he would sign the pledge on the instant if she would lift him fairly out. This she did and packed him off to "swear in," wet as he was.—Exchange.

The Source of Pauperism.

The statistics of pauperism tell the same sad story as the statistics of crime. Three-fourths of the inmates of poorhouses and asylums—three-fourths of all who are recipients in any way of public or private charity—have been reduced to poverty through their own intemperance or through the intemperance of their natural protectors. Providence has given us a bounteous land; no better nor more fertile soil than ours receives the dews of heaven; industry and commerce thrive among us to the envy of the nations of the world. There is no reason, if we were a sober people, why poverty should be known in America. Our laboring classes have golden opportunities awaiting them; they earn generous wages, and the road to higher fields is not closed to their ambition. What, then, is the matter? There is a yawning gulf, ever wide open, swallowing up their means—the saloon. A despotic king, more insatiate in his demands than ever barbarous tyrant or heartless landlord claims tribute from them—alcohol. It is computed that saloons, in large cities especially, average $15 as daily receipts, and a large proportion of this enormous sum is wrung from the hands of the working classes, whose families meanwhile are in want and who one day with their children may be thrown upon public charity.—Archbishop Ireland.

A Wise Ruler.

King Humbert of Italy, like his father, Victor Emmanuel, is a firm believer in temperance. He tastes liquors and wines so seldom, in fact, that he is almost a total abstainer. This was illustrated a few weeks ago when his majesty visited a great vermuth distillery in Pallenzo. When the owner of the distillery offered the king a glass of his finest brand, so popular in the sunny land, he declined it laughing, with the words: "I have been called to be the head of a wine producing nation par excellence and ought to set a good example in the consumption of our wines. Unfortunately I almost fear the admission that there is hardly a poorer wine drinker than myself in all Italy."

On state occasions and at official dinners King Humbert is of course obliged to drink some wine when toasting his guests or responding to their toasts. But he always takes as little of the wine as etiquette will permit. He merely touches the glass with his lips on other occasions, and when dining with his family rarely even tastes it. His son, it is said, cares almost as little for wine as his father and grandfather.—Chicago Tribune.

Where the Danger Begins.

Seeing the folly and danger of drinking to excess is no safe preventive. Thousands see these and yet drink, and because they drink at first moderately in the end they get drunk and dangerous. The folly began with the moderate drinking, for to drink at all is to get into danger. All such drinking, rightly viewed, is drinking to excess, just as all dietetic use of arsenic or opium is eating to excess.—Selected.

History Repeated.

The ancient Spartans destroyed their puny children, and modern semibarbarous nations foster the saloon, an institution which kills off their puny minded inhabitants—another historical repetition.—Voice.

A Problem In "Proportion."

As the hours spent in the churches stand to those of liquor's vices;
As a part of day to seven spent in wrecking human lives;
As the number of the sermons stands to that of glasses drained;
As the number saved by churches to the millions drink has slain;
As the few that are true workers are to those who sit supine;
Make no effort in resistance to the work of beer and wine;
As such zeal in Christian effort is to that in liquor's case,
So stands liquor's work to churches and their chances in the race.
—Church Militant.

A Peculiar Revolver.

James Cox was found lying near the foot of Illinois street at 10 o'clock Saturday morning with a gash in his scalp. He said he had been shot by Max Schmidt, a saloon keeper near by. Cox was sent to the county hospital and Schmidt arrested. At the county hospital the attending physician said Cox had not been shot, and that the scalp wound was of a trifling nature. Cox was returned to the East Chicago avenue station and locked up. Schmidt was charged with assault, gave bond and was released.

Patrolman Becker went to Schmidt's saloon and secured possession of a peculiar revolver. It is circular in shape and resembles a pocket tape measure with a short barrel attachment. Inside the device is a revolving cylinder with seven chambers of small caliber. The revolver is held in the small of the hand, with the barrel protruding through the fingers. The operator can discharge the weapon by squeezing it, and the protruding barrel also serves the purpose of brass knuckles. Cox said that Schmidt struck him with this weapon several times and then shot him in the head. The caliber of the revolver is only 22, the bullets being oblong in shape. The weapon makes only a slight report, but is capable of doing considerable damage. It is the first of its kind the police of the East Chicago Avenue station have seen.—Chicago Herald.

A Chinaman asked to be registered at Yuma the other day under the name of Charlie Allen. The officer refused because it wasn't a Chinese name. He explained that he got the name by marrying a white woman.

THE PUZZLER

No. 122.—Word Squares.

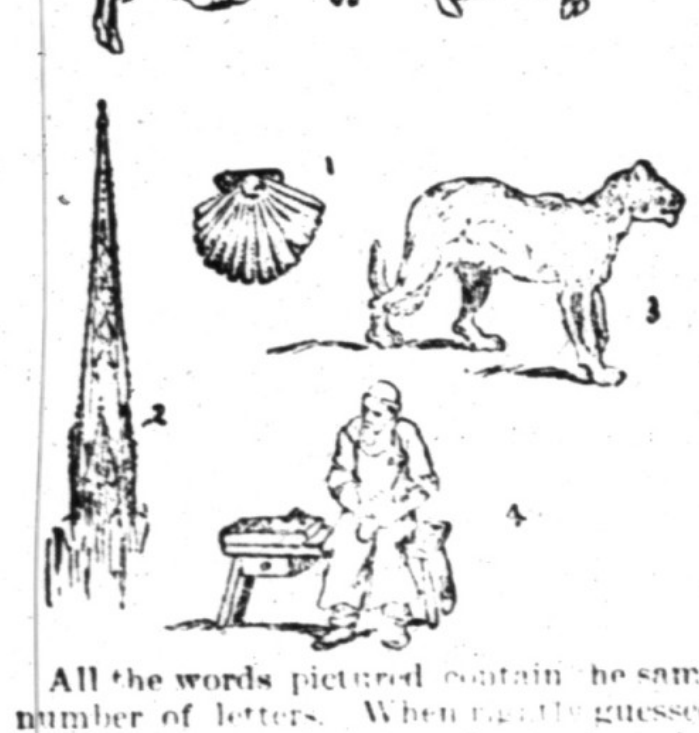
1. A part of the body. 2. A jewel. 3. A part of the hand. 4. A girl's name.

1. Affection. 2. Shaped like an egg. 3. A veil. 4. A girl's name.

No. 123.—A Problem.

A man bought seven books, the prices of which were in arithmetical progression. The price of the one next to the cheapest was 8 cents and the price of the dearest was 23 cents. What were the prices of all of the books?

No. 124.—Final Acrostic.



All the words pictured contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and placed one below the other in the order numbered, the final letters will spell the name of a distinguished American commodore who died on the island of Trinidad.—St. Nicholas.

No. 125.—Drop Letter Proverbs.

Here are two excellent proverbs to remember when tempted to sail too high:

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]

No. 126.—A Farmer's Experiments.

A farmer who was fond of experimenting on his farm did so with some of the following results:

1. He beheaded one of his animals, turned her around and great sorrow was the result.
2. Another he beheaded and minced the remains and found it very tender.
3. He removed the head and shoulder of another, chopped up the remains and found something with which to cook it.
4. Another he beheaded and found a measure of type.
5. From another he removed the head, chopped up the body and it became a fairy.
6. Another he beheaded and it became cross.

No. 127.—A Diagonal.

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

The upper row of seven letters represents the nickname given to one who left the Established Church of England. Some of these people came to the new world. The second row, the chief of a Michigan tribe who formed a conspiracy to drive the English from the whole western country. The Iroquois refused to join the plot. The third, the English master of a small bark who discovered and named Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard. When he returned home he carried with him a vessel load of sassafras root. The fourth discovered and named the river and gulf of St. Lawrence. The fifth, the oldest college in America. The sixth, a city which has become [illegible] historical. The seventh, an intrepid [illegible] man who discovered the gulf of [illegible].

The diagonal [illegible] which is in universal use.

No. 128.—About "Ologies."

1. If you should give a name to the science which has for its object the knowledge of disease, what name would you give it?
2. Any fool can grow bushes, but what is the science of [illegible]?
3. An old [illegible] is the doctrine of terms.
4. An elevating science is that which treats of the existence and attributes of the Creator, His government, the duties men are to practice, etc.
5. A modern "ology" of very great use and value is the [illegible] of terms peculiar to [illegible].
6. One cannot [illegible] ing study than [illegible] classification of fabrics that is the science of [illegible].

Conundrums.

The reason it is not [illegible] in the dark is because it is [illegible] to see the point.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a board nailed one.

The deaf and dumb man gets no credit for having never told a lie.

A lame defense may be very effective if it's in the case of a man who uses a crutch for a weapon.

The Puritans were not speculators, and yet they frequently invested in stocks.

The coal miner is generally above his business after working hours.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 115.—Beheadments: Plea, Awry, Nascent, Swale, Yeast.

No. 116.—Hidden Trees: Beech, ash, cedar, hemlock, maple, oak, elm, spruce, birch, willow, pine, poplar, aspen.

No. 117.—Double Triangle:

```
          H
       H  E
    H  E  R
 H  E  R  B
E  F  R  E  A  P  I  U  M
          R  [illegible]  S  T
          I  S  M
          U  [illegible]
          M
```

No. 118.—A Little Boy's Speech: Speech, tot, do, [illegible]

No. 119.—A Picture Puzzle: [illegible] Horse, [illegible] Nasturtium, Obelisk, Cow, Eagle, Revolver, Opera glasses, Seesaw.

No. 120.—Progressive Enigma: Noah Webster.

No. 121.—Historic Characters: 1. De Witt Clinton. 2. Sir Walter Raleigh. 3. Colonel E. L. Drake. 4. Stephen A. Douglas. 5. Dr. Marcus Whitman. 6. "Stonewall" Thomas J. Jackson.

Mr. John T. Gray, clerk of the court of common pleas, began to issue the annual licenses on Monday, and including yesterday about $24,000 had been received. The clerks were dazed yesterday when a woman applicant for a license picked up the Bible from the counter and inquired what book it was. When Mr. Sely [illegible] Gray found on inquiry that the woman did not know the nature of the book, he presented the Bible in paper [illegible] made her a present of it.—Baltimore [illegible].

[illegible]

At [illegible] the Christian era the Egyptians had axes of various styles, chisels, mallets, planes and saws, together with levels, rules, rollers, [illegible].

Grains of wheat found in Egyptian mummy cases have been known to germinate after [illegible] for 3,000 years. The grain they produced is almost identical with the wheat grown in Egypt at the present time.

It was [illegible] the Pharisees of the time of Christ to have a trumpet sounded [illegible] place when they were about to distribute alms. This was done ostensibly to call together the objects of charity, but really to herald the munificence of [illegible].

The banyan tree is a grove of itself. Its branches send out stringy filaments which finally reach the ground, take root and [illegible]. One such tree in India [illegible] and over 8,000 smaller. An English army of 7,000 men has been sheltered at one time under its branches.

1894. —THE— **1894.**

Maryland Steamboat Co.

SCHEDULE.

BALTIMORE.
THIRD HAVEN
AND GREAT CHOPTANK RIVER ROUTE.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The magnificent side-wheel steamers ENOCH PRATT and CHOWAN will leave alternately daily except Saturday, as follows:

Denton, 12.30 p. m.	Oyster Shell Pt., 3.30
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, Lv. 4½ a. m.	Dover Bridge, 9 a. m.
Double Mills, 4.45 a. m.	Kingston 9.15 a. 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.

Freight taken at Low Rates and Carefully Handled.

JAMES E. BYRD, Sec'y & Treas.
ROBERT B. DIXON & Co., Agents at Easton.

Choptank S. B. Co.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.

Representing the best interests of the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Opposed to any one line having a monopoly of the Choptank River Route.

SCHEDULE.

Steamers leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 P. M., from Pier 11 Light st., for Easton, Ferry Wharf, Oxford, Trappe, Cambridge, East New Market and Preston.

RETURNING TO BALTIMORE.

Leave Choptank Whf. near Preston daily at 1 P. M. (Saturday excepted). East New Market 3 P. M., Cambridge at 5 P. M., Trappe, 5.15 P. M., Ferry, at 7 P. M., Easton, at 9 P. M., and Oxford at 10 P. M. Freight and Passengers taken for all Stations on Delaware and Chesapeake and Cambridge and Seaford Railroads.

Handling of grain a specialty. Bags furnished on application to agents and grain delivered at Elevators in Baltimore at selling vessels rates.

E. S. JOHNSON,
President.

CHAS. F. NICOLS, Agent, Easton. 26oct

BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20TH, 1894.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.00 A. M. Express, 7.00 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.25 P. M. Express 11 night.

For Pittsburgh, Express daily 10.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Cleveland, via Pittsburgh 10.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Washington, D. C., on week days 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.30, x7.20, x8.00, 8.35, x10.00, (10.20 A. M., 12.00 noon, 45 minutes) 12.15, x2.10, x2.25, 2.50, (3.45, 45 minutes) x4.10, 5.00, x6.00, 6.18, x6.25, x7.00, x7.30, x8.05, 9.15, x10.07, x11.00, 11.30 P. M. Sunday x6.25, 6.30, 8.35, x10.00, (10.20 A. M., 12.00 M., 45 minutes) 1.05, x2.10, x2.25, (3.45, 45 minutes) 5.00, 6.18, x6.25, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x10.07, x11.00 and 11.30 P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.15, and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10 A. M., 1.15, 4.20 and 5.30 P. M. On Sunday 9.35 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. & W. R. R., 11.00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2.25 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, †4.00, 10.00 A. M. For Winchester, †4.20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, †4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, †4.00, *8.10 A. M., †4.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, *4.00, *8.10, *9.35 A. M., †1.15, (†4.20 stops at principal stations only) *5.30, *6.30, *11.10 P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week days, 6.28 a. m., Sundays, 8.20 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

Leave Curtis Bay, week days 5.45 p. m. Sundays 9.15 A. M. and 7 to P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago and the Northwest daily 3.15 and 6.05 P. M.; from Pittsburgh and Cleveland, *8.30 A. M., *6.5 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 5.15 A. M., 1.00 P. M. daily.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

For New York, Boston and the East, daily 5.05, 8.00, (10.48 ex. Sun., Dining Car) A. M., 12.55, 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car) 8.55 P. M. (12.42 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.)

For Atlantic City, 5.25 a. m. and 12.55 p.m. Sundays 5.25 A. M. and 12.55 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington & Chester, daily, 5.25, 8.00, (10.48 ex. Sun., stopping at Wilmington only.) A. M., 12.55, 3.50, 6.00, 8.55 P. M., 12.42 night.

For all stations on Phila. Div., week days 7.05 A. M., 2.55, 5.10 P. M. Sundays 8.45 A. M., 5.10 P. M.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. *Daily. xExpress train.

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Phila. Wilmington & Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 13TH, 1894.

GOING SOUTH 25	35	STATIONS.	GOING NORTH 240	34
Mail	Pas.		Mail	Pas.
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	12 15	Washington	1 42	8 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	Baltimore	11 15	6 5[illegible]
6 25	3 00	Philadelphia	10 46	5 5[illegible]
7 25	3 46	Wilmington	9 5[illegible]	5 0[illegible]
8 45	4 25	Clayton	8 45	3 5[illegible]
9 38	5 28	Kenton	8 36	3 45
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hartley	8 25	3 3[illegible]
9 57	5 50	Slaughters	8 25	3 34
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marydel	8 16	3 2[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Henderson	8 0[illegible]	3 1[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Goldsboro	8 0[illegible]	3 1[illegible]
10 25	6 20	Greensboro	7 54	3 0[illegible]
10 35	6 30	Ridgely	7 44	2 5[illegible]
[illegible]	6 4[illegible]	Queen Anne	7 3[illegible]	2 4[illegible]
[illegible]	6 56	Cordova	7 26	2 30
[illegible]	7 0[illegible]	Chapel	7 2[illegible]	2 2[illegible]
11 25	7 15	Easton	7 10	2 11
11 35	7 28	Trappe	6 54	1 55
11 48	7 38	Oxford	6 45	1 45
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

BALTIMORE AND EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD.

SPRING TIMETABLE

IN EFFECT MONDAY, MAY 14, 1894.

EAST BOUND.

	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Baltimore, Lv.	5.00			
Claiborne, Ar.	8.20			
Claiborne, Lv.	[illegible]	9.10		5.30
McDaniel	[illegible]	9.15		5.36
Harper	[illegible]	[illegible]		5.38
St. Michaels	[illegible]	9.26		6.10
Riverside	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Royal Oak	[illegible]	9.32		6.25
Kirkham	[illegible]	9.38		6.32
Bloomfield	[illegible]	9.4[illegible]		6.4[illegible]
Easton	[illegible]	[illegible]		7.0[illegible]
Bethlehem	[illegible]	10.11		7.56
Preston	[illegible]	10.17		8.07
Hurlock	[illegible]	10.34		8.36
Vienna	[illegible]	10.53		9.30
Salisbury, Ar.	[illegible]	11.3[illegible]		11.00
Salisbury, Lv.	[illegible]			12.30
Berlin	11.3[illegible]			2.30
Ocean City, Ar.	[illegible]			2.4[illegible]

WEST BOUND.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Ocean City, Lv.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin		6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Salisbury, Ar.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Salisbury, Lv.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna		[illegible]	[illegible]
Hurlock		[illegible]	[illegible]
Preston		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem		[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomfield		[illegible]	[illegible]
Kirkham		[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Oak		[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside		[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Michaels		[illegible]	[illegible]
Harper		[illegible]	[illegible]
McDaniel		[illegible]	[illegible]
Claiborne, Ar.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Claiborne, Lv.		9.[illegible]	
Baltimore, Ar.		12.40	

f Stops on Flag to receive or discharge passengers or Freight.

WILLARD THOMSON, Gen. Manager. A. J. BENJAMIN, Supt. & G. P. A.

MRS. ARTHUR GREENMAN.
FLORIST.
Brooklets Avenue, near Railroad,
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2ND.—It costs nothing to keep, as is the case with a horse.

3RD.—It does not require over five minutes to clean. How long would it take you to curry a horse?

4TH.—You travel twice as fast as you do with a team, make no dust and when you stop there is no danger of a runaway.

5TH.—There is no kind of exercise more highly recommended by physicians for the Minister, Lawyer or Student, than Bicycle riding.

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Also a Fine Line of

Fruits Nuts & Candies

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The business formerly conducted by C. R. Leonard & Brother, will hereafter by continued by E. T. Leonard, member of the late firm. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

11-18-t EDMUND T. LEONARD.
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costs only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Gum-Elastic Paint costs only 60 cents per gal. in bbl. lots, or $4.50 for 5 gal. tubs. Color dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs, and will last for years. Try it. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

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The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management. [illegible]

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They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

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1	**Fevers,** Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Teething;** Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
7	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup, Laryngitis,** Hoarseness	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	**Malaria,** Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	**Whooping Cough**	.25
27	**Kidney Diseases**	.25
28	**Nervous Debility**	1.00
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SPECIFICS.

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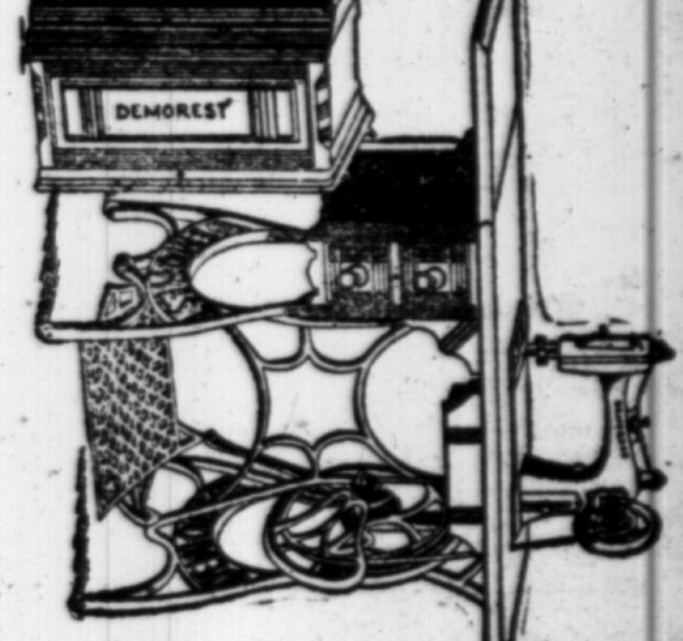
SEWING MACHINE
WITH ALL ATTACHMENTS.



The advantages of the Demorest machine are: The materials and workmanship are of the highest order, it is noiseless and easy running, has a high arm, the driving wheel is self belting, the shuttle is self-threading, the needle self setting, the machine is self-threading, loose wheel for winding the bobbins, and all the bearings are of hardened steel. There are also full attachments with each machine including five hemmers, quilter, tucker, ruffler, binder, braider, and in addition twelve needles, six bobbins, oil can and book of full and complete instructions, and in order to secure entire confidence, a guarantee to refund the money if not satisfactory. We are thus offering at an unparalleled low price, a sewing machine with decided improvements over all others, and free from all objections.

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Call on some of the many that have purchased these machines through the GAZETTE during the past eight years and hear what they have got to say. If there has been one word of complaint, we are not aware of it.

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" Parrott, Trappe,
" W. E. Ross, Cordova,
" H. C. Speakman, Easton,
" —— Jones, Easton,
" Ney Dodson, St. Michaels,
" Henry A. Nichols, Easton,
" E. B. Morton, Trappe,
" A. Retallack, Oxford,
" H. Avery Tuthill, Easton,
" Leander H. Hooper, Easton,
" Edwd. Woodall, Royal Oak,
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