ALCOHOLIC POISONING.

Its Approach Is Imperceptible and Is Not Confined to Drunkards.

The observation of the chronic action of alcohol itself teaches us that as regards the easily destructible nervous tissue it is not by an accumulation of the toxic substance itself, but by the permanent consequences of its chemical action, which inaugurates merely imperceptible changes in the nervous tissue. These changes once inaugurated increase gradually and finally pass over into a permanently diseased condition.

This fact is of the utmost importance to a practical view of chronic alcoholism. It shows us why the apparition of chronic disease is not necessarily heralded by appreciable symptoms of acute poisoning. Hence medical experience, the more carefully and forcibly it is directed to this point, is so much the more strengthened in the conviction that it is by no means only the free drinkers and notorious drunkards who are victims to the prejudicial operation of alcohol, but also innumerable persons who would repel the appellation "drinker" with indignation.

As with almost all other acute and chronic intoxicants, alcohol affords an interesting example of the varying effects of one and the same poison on different systems as to the period at which disease announces itself, the form which it takes and the conditions under which it is rendered manifest. These facts are of theoretic interest, being clearly associated with the inmost conditions of our organization and practically important as rendering intelligible the numerous apparent contradictions which attend the manifestation of alcoholic poisoning. We must not, however, ascribe too much to differences of individual constitution. Other conditions must be taken into consideration to enable us to afford an intelligent explanation of the various forms in which alcoholic poisoning manifests itself.—Dr. Adolph Strumpell.

The Workingman's Greatest Curse.

The debasing, brutalizing influence of excessive drinking and saloon environment falls upon the laboring classes of our people with more disastrous effect than upon those better favored by fortune. The dreadful vice of intemperance has made frightful havoc among our hardworking people. What else but this spendthrift vice could afflict a large portion of our people with poverty so hopeless as to be like an incurable disease, a people to whom countless millions are yearly paid? What else huddles so many of them into the swarming tenement houses? I make no odious comparison between the intemperance of the wealthy and the intemperance of the poor. The heathenish vice of drunkenness is an abomination wherever its foul presence is known. I only state a fact which cannot be set aside—a fact which the philanthropist and the statesman cannot ignore—namely, that the greatest curse blighting the lives and desecrating the homes of the poor in this country today is the curse of drink.

The homes of comfort and luxury are, alas, too often blighted by the presence of the demon of intemperance, and drunkenness among the wealthier classes of people is equally odious and even more disgraceful than among the poor. But the poor are greater sufferers, and hence enlist our deeper sympathy when intemperance blights their lives, for, in addition to the heartache and sorrow which the vice entails upon rich and poor, it adds the horrors of penury, beggary and hopeless degradation to the lives of the children of toil.—Father Cleary.

Youthful Drunkards.

One painful revelation which accounts of intemperance in the country put before us deserves special mention. Intemperance, we have to learn, has invaded the ranks of youth and has not paused even in the presence of womanhood. What will the future be if minors—boys and girls—are taught to be drunkards, and women in whose keeping the purity and the happiness of our homes must ever remain begin to love the poisoned draft? Seven thousand youths under the age of 20, some even under 10, annually arrested in Chicago, the very great majority of cases being for drunkenness or for offenses in which they indulge after getting drunk. A number of those are young girls. Among the arrests for drunkenness in cities women are sometimes as many as one-fifth of the total number. The home saloons, too, furnish their female drunkards, and these are seldom arrested.—Archbishop Ireland.

Beware of the First Glass.

There are instances where the dreadful drink evil has been brought about by the prescription of physicians, the invalid thus having the habit established before being aware what is done. But these instances are few in comparison to the number of those which result from the apparently innocent glass taken at table or elsewhere. The taste once formed, it may be indulged with all the other tastes—at table, or on the shopping tour, or in the publicity of the restaurant, or in the privacy of the boudoir, where trouble or depression of any sort causes the stimulant to be resorted to with a hope that its temporary exhilaration will tide over the gloom.—Harper's Bazar.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The charcoal business has been declining for 30 years.

The fisheries of Canada are annually worth nearly $20,000,000.

For every widower who marries a widow there are 11 who espouse maidens.

There are no known means by which the scars made by smallpox may be removed.

By the use of electric headlights locomotive engineers can count 17 telegraph poles ahead, as a rule.

On all British passenger steamers collections are made at the Sunday service for the Seamen's Aid fund.

Corner lots on Fleet street, Piccadilly and other desirable business locations in London are worth $100,000 a front foot.

The difficulty in making aluminium castings has been so far overcome that pure aluminium bathtubs are now made in a single piece.

The twin daughters of the late General Phil Sheridan are pupils at Eton Hall, the Catholic convent school at Torresdale, near Philadelphia.

Out of 40 men and women sent to Africa by the International Missionary Alliance during the last five years 11 have died. The first year of residence is most fatal.

John Gussler, the only man ever convicted of stealing a hedge fence, was fined $10 by a Larue county (Ky.) court a few days ago. He pleaded that he did it simply to prove to himself that he was not suffering from delirium tremens.

"Fagging" has become entirely obsolete at Eton. Thirty years ago it was carried on with great brutality. The story of "Tom Brown at Rugby" has, it is said, done more to kill the old system in English colleges than any other agency.

There are differences in the family of John Pell of Chicago, not of a domestic nature, but in the stature of Pell and his wife. He is 7 feet 1 inch tall, while she stands only 4 feet 5 inches. Their child is 7 years old and weighs twice as much as his mother and is just as tall.

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TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

July 1.

975—Edgar, king of England, died.

1582—James Crichton, the famous scholar and gentleman (The Admirable), was assassinated at Mantua, Italy, aged 22.

1725—The Comte de Rochambeau, French general in America, was born; died 1807.

1860—Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert, philosopher, died near Munich; born 1780.

1863—Battle of Gettysburg begun.

1867—Thomas Francis Meagher, Irish patriot and American soldier, while governor of Montana fell from a steamer on the Missouri and was drowned; born 1823.

1884—General Count Todleben, distinguished Russian soldier, defender of Sevastopol, died at Wiesbaden; born 1818.

1891—The railroad was completed to the top of Pike's peak.

1892—The great lockout of 3,800 men at Homestead, Pa., began.

July 2.

936—Henry I, emperor of Germany, died.

1489—Archbishop Cranmer was born; burned at the stake 1556.

1644—Battle of Marston Moor.

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

1784—Dionysius (or Dennis) Diderot, French writer and freethinker, died; born 1713.

1839—Captain John Sutter was shipwrecked at Yerba Buena, Cal., which led to his settlement in that country; his employees stumbled upon the discovery of gold.

1850—Sir Robert Peel, British Liberal statesman, died; born 1788.

1881—President Garfield was shot by Guiteau in the railroad station at Washington.

1892—Labor troubles of a serious nature in many parts of the United States.

July 3.

1423—Louis XI of France, son of Charles VII, born at Bruges; died 1483.

1642—Mary de Medicis, wife of Louis XIII of France, died.

1750—Henry Grattan, Irish Liberal leader, born; died 1820.

1778—Tories and Indians massacred 300 Americans at Wyoming, Pa.

1816—Mrs. Jordan, actress and mother of the 10 children of William IV, died in obscurity at St. Cloud, France; born in Ireland 1762.

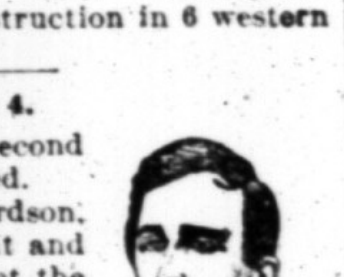
1871—Rome declared the capital of Italy with imposing ceremonies.

1883—The Daphne, newly launched at Glasgow, keeled over and sank on reaching the water, carrying down 200 workmen.

1890—President Harrison signed the bill admitting Idaho as a state.

1892—Tornadoes, floods and waterspouts wrought terrible destruction in 6 western states.

July 4.



FOSTER.

1726—Henry Bentinck, second duke of Portland, died.

1761—Samuel Richardson, whose highly wrought and sentimental novels set the fashion for many years, died.

1804—Nathaniel Hawthorne, American author, born in Salem, Mass.; died 1864.

1807—Giuseppe Garibaldi, revolutionist, born in Nice; died in Capiera June 2, 1882.

1808—Fisher Ames, American statesman, president of Harvard college, died; born 1758.

1826—Stephen Collins Foster, author of "Nellie Bly," "Oh, Susannah" and other popular melodies, born in Pittsburg; died 1864. (Foster was a musical genius who, after one or two successes at ballad writing, abandoned a business career at the age of 24 and devoted his life to composition. He wrote in all 125 pieces, words and music, one-fourth of them negro ditties and the others home ballads. Over 100,000 copies of his negro ballad, "Old Folks at Home," were sold.)

1831—James Monroe, fifth president, died in New York city; born 1758.

1848—M. de Chateaubriand, author of the "Genius of Christianity" and other works, died at Paris; born 1770.

1857—William L. Marcy, ex-secretary of state and three times governor of New York, died; born 1786.

1863—The Federals entered Vicksburg.

1879—Battle of Ulundi, South Africa; 4,000 British defeated and nearly destroyed 20,000 Zulus and captured Cetewayo.

1891—Hannibal Hamlin, statesman, died at Bangor, Me.; born 1809.

1893—Mine explosion at Thornhill, England, caused the death of 138 miners.

July 5.

1537—Queen Magdalen of Scotland died.

1685—Battle of Sedgemoor, the last battle on English ground; the royal troops inflicted dreadful slaughter on Monmouth's rebels.

1755—The famous actress, Mrs. Sarah Kemble Siddons, born.

1758—George Augustus Viscount Howe killed near Fort Ticonderoga, New York; his skeleton was found there in 1890.

1801—David Glasgow Farragut, naval hero, born near Knoxville; died 1870.

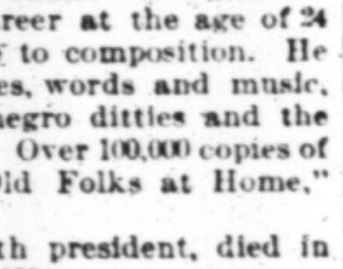
1809—Battle of Wagram.

1810—Phineas Taylor Barnum, showman, born at Bethel, Conn.; died at Bridgeport, Conn., 1891.

1862—Duc de Pasquier, distinguished at the courts of Napoleon I and Louis Philippe, died at Paris; born 1767.

1893—Commodore Francis Lockwood, U. S. N., retired, died at Flushing, N. Y.; born 1808.

July 6.



BARNEY.

1189—Henry II of England, founder of the Plantagenet line, died; born 1133.

1747—John Paul Jones born in Kirkcudbright, Scotland; died 1792.

1759—Commodore Joshua Barney, distinguished American naval officer, born in Baltimore; died 1818. (Commodore Barney left his father's farm and went to sea while a mere lad and at the age of 16 navigated a vessel. He served on the Hornet and Wasp and commanded various ships of war during the Revolution. He was several times taken prisoner by the British. At the close of the war he renounced the service, but entered it again as a privateer in 1812. He afterward commanded the Chesapeake flotilla and was severely wounded at Bladensburg, Md., during the British attack on Washington. For gallant conduct during that battle the city of Washington presented him with a sword.)

1802—General Daniel Morgan, hero of the Revolution, died in Winchester, Va.; born about 1736.

1832—Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, archduke of Austria and emperor of Mexico, born at Schonbrunn, Austria; shot at Queretaro, Mexico, June 19, 1867.

1835—John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, died in Philadelphia; born 1755.

1880—Pierce Egan, novelist and artist, died; born 1814.

1886—Paul H. Hayne, poet, died near Augusta, Ga.; born 1830.

1892—Desperate combat at Homestead, Pa., between strikers and Pinkerton guards; 11 of the latter killed.

1893—Guy de Maupassant, the French romanticist, died; born 1849. A tornado wrecked the town of Pomeroy, Kan.; over 100 people killed or fatally injured.

July 7.

1307—Edward I of England died.

1713—Bishop Compton, famous preceptor of Queen Anne, died.

1807—Napoleon Bonaparte and the czar of Russia concluded the peace of Tilsit.

1887—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was elected prince ruler of Bulgaria.

1892—Great excitement all over the United States about labor troubles, especially the Homestead affair.

1893—Justice Samuel Blatchford of the United States supreme court died at Newport, R. I.; born 1820.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON I, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 1.

Text of the Lesson, Luke ii, 1-16—Memory Verses, 10-14—Golden Text, Luke ii, 11—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1-3. "There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled." See R. V. This enrollment and the journeying of each to the proper city to be enrolled is the first fact in our lesson. We see a worldwide dominion, the fourth of Dan. ii and vii, but the ruler of this empire, like Belshazzar of the first, does not glorify the God in whose hand his breath is and whose are all his ways (Dan. v, 23), yet God uses him to accomplish His pleasure.

4-5. "And Joseph also went up from Galilee unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, with Mary, his espoused wife." Here is the reason of Cæsar's decree, though Cæsar knew it not. The time had come for the Christ to be born, and he must be born at Bethlehem, in Judæa, in order to fulfill the words of the prophet in Mic. v, 2. But Mary lived at Nazareth, in Galilee, several days' journey north of Bethlehem, so He who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth (Dan. iv, 35) moved all the world in connection with the birth of Him who shall yet be king over all the earth (Zech. xiv, 9).

6. "And so it was that while they were there the days were accomplished that she should be delivered." The fullness of the time was come, and God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv, 4, 5). To every event there is with God an appointed time, even to the hour and day and month and year (Rev. ix, 15, R. V.), and the clock of His providence is never fast or slow, but strikes correctly to the minute.

7. "And she brought forth her firstborn Son and wrapped Him in swaddling clothes and laid Him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn." This was the reception that the world gave her King at His first coming in humiliation. When He shall come again in power and glory for Israel's national conversion, the nations will be angry, and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him (Rev. xv, 18; i, 7).

8. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night." Therefore not at all probable in December, as one who lives in Jerusalem said to me recently, but it is the event and not the time of the year that is the most important.

9. "And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid." Time was when man was not afraid of God, but as soon as sin entered man was afraid and hid himself (Gen. iii, 10). Since them all are by nature children of wrath. Some day we shall shine as the sun (Math. xiii, 43).

10. "And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." "Fear not" was also the angel's greeting to Zacharias and to Mary (chapter i, 13, 30). Consider the first, "Fear not" in Gen. xv, 1, and the last in Rev. i, 17, ii, 10, and among those that come between fail not to appropriate Isa. xli, 10, 13; xliii, 1; Hag. ii, 4, 5; Mark v, 36. Notice that the good tidings must come to us personally before they can through us pass on to all people. These shepherds heard and saw for themselves, then made it known abroad (verses 17, 20).

11. "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." In other words, He is Jesus Christ the Lord. He became man, born of a woman, that He might redeem man, but one has truly said:

> Though Christ in Bethlehem a thousand times be born,
> If He's not born in thee, thy soul is still forlorn.

Other religions and religious teachers try to tell people how to get saved, but Jesus saves and is able to save unto the uttermost all who come unto God by Him (Heb. vii, 25).

12. "And this shall be a sign unto you. Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger." Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor, that we through His poverty might be rich (II Cor. viii, 9). Consider His humiliation unto the manger at Bethlehem, unto the humble home and the carpenter's shop at Nazareth, unto Gethsemane and Calvary, and let the same mind be in us.

13. "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, "One angel only had appeared thus far, but now a multitude are visible." In Rev. v, 11, they are said to be "Ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands" and all are heard praising God. In our lesson they praise Him in His humiliation, while in Revelation they praise Him because of the results of His life and death and resurrection.

14. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." He came to glorify God, and before He was slain He said to His Father, "I have glorified Thee on the earth" (John xvii, 4). He never sought His own will nor His own glory (John vi, 38; viii, 50), but in all things made manifest that He represented the Father and that it was the Father who spake the words and wrought the works through Him (John xiv, 10). He came to make peace with God for all men (Col. i, 20), and when we accept Him we have peace with God, for He is our peace (Rom. v, 1; Eph. ii, 14).

15. "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us." This is what the shepherds said as the angels left them and went away again into heaven. The angels delivered their message and returned quickly—they do His commandments, hearkening unto the voice of His word. It is their joy to do His pleasure (Ps. ciii, 20, 21). The shepherds did not doubt nor question the good tidings brought to them, but believing implicitly went at once to see the child. Their mind was like that of Paul when he said, "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii 25), or like the man who believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him and went his way (John iv, 50).

16. "And they came with haste and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger." So they found it just as the angels had said. All that was ever spoken beforehand concerning the humiliation of Christ was fulfilled to the letter, and all that has been written by the Holy Spirit concerning His return in glory will be fulfilled to the letter. The time will come when we shall say, "Not one thing hath failed; all are come to pass" (Joshua xxiii, 14).

Sun Light and Heat.

Science teaches a physical impossibility when it says that heat and light as such come direct to us from the sun, for these two forces—i. e., heat and light (which are simply different modalities in the motion of electric force, or ether in motion) require a ponderable medium for their transmission, radiation and reflection to render them perceptible to our senses. Could we, then, be placed midway between the sun and the earth we would be wrapped in worse than "Egyptian darkness" and subjected to a degree of cold beyond all calculation. Then not only the sun, but all the planets as well, would appear as balls of fire, from which no ray of light or heat could reach us through the imponderable, motionless, forceless, rayless ether by which we would be surrounded. From this I argue that the heat and light possessed by the planets must be generated within the ponderable sphere of each and is the natural result of the friction of the sun's electricity passing through our atmosphere and rendering both more intense near the earth's surface than it is a few miles above, which, I believe, is an established fact.—St. Louis Republic.

A Student of the Sun.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, whose husband, David P. Todd, is the well known professor of astronomy in Amherst college, has written a valuable little book entitled "Total Eclipses of the Sun." Mrs. Todd has done all the work herself, going to original sources for information.

THE DRINK HABIT GROWING.

Methods Suggested to Combat the Power of the Rum Fiend.

No careful observer can well doubt that the drink habit is on the increase. This is certainly true of social drinking. Families entirely abstemious 10 years ago now think nothing of having wine at dinner. This custom, which seemed at one time to have died out almost entirely, has been generally revived, at least in the northern states. The saloon evil has also grown to tremendous proportions. Our consumption of beer and ale is something terrible to contemplate. Unfortunately it is not attended with much less serious consequences than the use of distilled liquors, nor does it seem to have sensibly diminished the consumption of the more fiery potations. The condition of the temperance cause has been anything but encouraging for the past three or four years, and the outlook is certainly not bright.

Many who contemplate the prevalence of the increasing drink habit and the apparent failure of legislative attempts to check it are discouraged and do not know what to do. What is the cause of the apparent retrogression? All possible schemes have been tried, and none of them has proved permanently successful. What shall be done to rescue the country from the avalanche of evil and woe? And to what reason shall we assign the apparent decadence of the cause of temperance?

The foundation for prohibition must be laid by what is known as the educational method, in right opinion and right practice. The old fashioned educational methods have been too much overlooked. They must be taken up again and prosecuted with all the vigor that characterized the temperance movement of half a century ago. The saloon is among us. The drink habit is strong upon our people. We must wrestle with the evil in the same way that the church wrestles with the problem of sin. This educational method has both a reformatory and a preventive aspect. We must train the youth to right ideas and right habits. We must arouse those who are in danger and know it not. We must rescue those who have gone far enough to see ruin before them.

This must be done by the temperance evangelist in temperance meetings and by temperance organizations. Many and many an earnest temperance advocate has been heard to say within the past 10 years that we are now beyond moral suasion and must put our hope in legal suasion. This is a great mistake, and the sooner temperance men and women awake to the fact the better. We must appeal to the hearts and consciences and minds of the people. We must induce men to shun the saloon and abolish the sideboard. We must have total abstinence before we can have prohibition, and total abstinence is only to be secured by moral suasion.—New York Independent.

Is Temperance Retrogressing?

Let us face facts without flinching. At present the liquor traffic laughs us to scorn as long as our efforts are not directed to keep people from buying and drinking intoxicants. The old drink customs are stealing back again. A generation is growing up without much instruction in the A B C of total abstinence. Temperance organizations decrease in numbers, and too many pulpits are silent or only speak out in cheap and easy denunciations of the accursed dram dens. A reform that will not learn by sore experience and which throws aside the weapons with which it once gained victories is doomed to failure. We never shall conquer at the ballot box until we have conquered the voters by arguments and persuasion. We never can stop the sale of intoxicants until more check is put to drinking them. God never means that a great moral warfare against a colossal sin shall be shirked by his people and turned over to tender mercies of political strategists. Our great reform has reached a crisis, and without mutual recrimination let us grasp afresh the weapons that once did splendid execution and in God's name and God's strength close up our ranks in united onset against the foe.—Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

When Drinking Is a Vice.

Beginning to drink is generally a vice. Sometimes, however, it is not. Sometimes a man becomes an inebriate because liquor is prescribed for him as medicine. Children are made to be inebriates or have inebriety thrust upon them by large quantities of liquor given them as a remedy, or simply to quiet them. Beginning to drink is a vice only when a person knowingly takes liquor while he is not yet an inebriate and knows nothing about the craving for liquor which belongs to the disease of inebriety.—Exchange.

Killed While Drunk.

A man aged 21 was instantly killed by a New York Central belt line train at Troy recently. He was intoxicated and failed to heed the warning whistle of the engineer. The body was horribly mangled, the upper portion of the head being cut off.

Satan's Wants.

Johnson, the drunkard, is dying today,
With traces of sin on his face.
He'll be missed at the club, at the bar, at the play.
Wanted—a boy for his place.

Simmons, the gambler, was killed in a fight.
He died without pardon or grace.
Some one must train for his burden and blight.
Wanted—a boy for his place.

The scoffer, the convict, the idler, the thief,
Are lost, and without any noise.
Make it known that there come to my instant relief
Some thousand or more of the boys.

Boys from the fireside, boys from the farm,
Boys from the home and the school,
Come, leave your misgivings, there can be no harm
Where "drink and be merry's" the rule.

Wanted—for every lost servant of mine,
Some one to live without grace,
Some one to die without pardon divine.
Will you be the boy for the place?
—Voice.

Transporting Trees.

It is not generally known that in sending trees to a distance the tighter they can be packed, provided they are not very wet, the better they will travel. In old times, before the days of steamboats, it was not uncommon to send camellias, azaleas, heaths and other plants on a six months' voyage to Australia with perfect success. The plants were packed in perfectly dry moss and pressed into the cases as tight as it was possible for them to be pressed. They usually reached Australia in perfect condition.—Philadelphia Ledger

Solitude Preferred.

"Leave me now, Lobelia," said Mr. McSwat, passing his hand nervously across his forehead. "I wish to be alone for the next hour or two."

"What is the matter, Billiger?" inquired Mrs. McSwat, with some anxiety.

"I have got to consult a railway guide!" groaned the unhappy man.—Chicago Tribune.

The various places in London called "crosses" were erected by Edward I to mark the resting places of the body of his Queen Eleanor, on its way to Westminster for interment. Charing Cross was the last resting place.

Endeavor to be patient in bearing with the defects and infirmities of others, of what sort soever they be, for that thyself also has many failings which must be borne with by others.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Punch thus differentiated, "What in woman is called curiosity in a man is grandiloquently magnified into the spirit of inquiry."

A Georgia girl who raises pigs marks them by cutting their tails off very short. She says it takes a bushel less corn to fatten them thus.

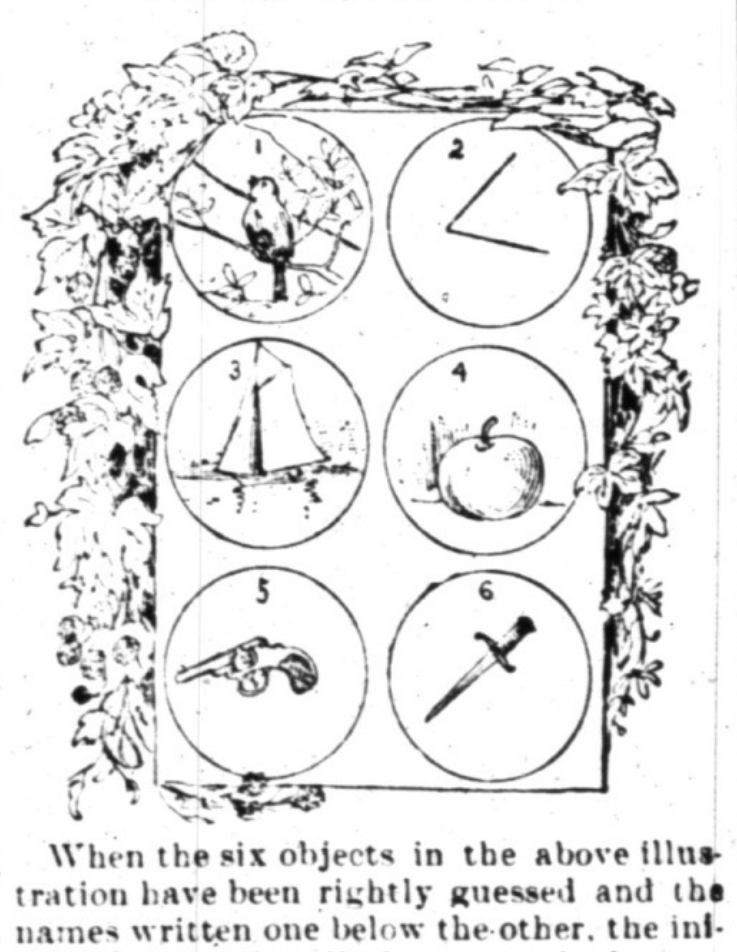
No. 154.—The Carpenter's Puzzle.

There is a hole in a barn floor 2 feet wide and 12 feet long. How can it be entirely filled with a board 3 feet wide and 8 feet long by cutting the board once in two?

No. 155.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. Conducted. 3. Reward for services. 4. Consisting of thin plates. 5. A keeper of records. 6. An extractor. 7. A sieve. 8. An animal. 9. A letter.

No. 156.—Primal Acrostic.



When the six objects in the above illustration have been rightly guessed and the names written one below the other, the initial letters will spell the name of a famous French warrior, who was made a knight before the age of 19.—St. Nicholas

No. 157.—Charade.

My first is where my second lives,
My whole immense importance gives
To questions international.

No. 158.—Pi For Young Folks.

I heav scodle ym skobo dan hinded ym teals
Dan thorwn ym clathes oscars het tage.
Ym Iochos si tou rof a sosane fo sjer,
Dan won rof eht closhoromo I vole eht steb.
Ym cohosmoor slie no eth wadome wied,
Wheer drune teh crevol eht seambuns hied,
Rhewe eth glon siven glinc oteth symso rabs,
Nad teh sidisae winklet kile flanel ratss.

No. 159.—Double Acrostics.

A feathered captive and his prison.

1. For majestic ruins famed. 2. Offspring of the fertile brain. 3. Employment meet for thoughtful mind. 4. Nearest to a prince in rank.

A habitation of small size,
Conjoined to twenty hundredweight,
Will give a product that supplies
The clothing both of small and great.

1. A carriage used in ancient warfare. 2. A noble river of South America. 3. We find no rose without it.

No. 160.—Half Squares.

1. Rests. 2. Escaped. 3. A soup. 4. Short poems. 5. To discover. 6. A boy's name. 7. A letter.

1. A waterway. 2. A mineral. 3. A fruit. 4. A verb. 5. A letter.

No. 161.—Shakespearean Anagrams.

1. A large printed chant. 2. Tire in pack harness. 3. Oath's harm mother. 4. Taurus slit it. 5. Throw me real wit. 6. Let me cure limbs. 7. Al, undo my gate. 8. Fibs spoil cholera. 9. Magot has river rats. 10. O Sal, mop Bess. 11. Dad and I adore Romona. 12. A fencing fork. 13. Dear Loon. 14. Aid us, March. 15. Made by latch. 16. Hit on call. 17. We led one wrong. 18. He cotton us. 19. A tin love.

No. 162.—Geographical Divisions.

1. Remove a relative from a city in the Chinese empire and leave a girl.
2. Wrath from a city in Persia and leave a shrub.
3. An article of food from a city in England and leave aged.
4. A spring from a city in Wales and leave perfectly pure.
5. To set free from a city in Spain and leave irrational.
6. A relative from a city in Michigan and leave a day.

No. 163.—Decapitations.

1. Behead a coward and leave a bird.
2. A judgment and leave to bind.
3. A gift and leave to consider an injury.
4. To burn slowly and leave to crumble away.
5. Depart and leave to boast.

Conundrums Answered.

How do angry women prove themselves strong nerved? They exhibit their "presents of mind" by "giving you a bit of it!"

How is it you can never tell a lady's real hystericks from her sham ones? Because in either case it's a feint.

Hyst'ricks are her tricks. So a woman can always beat a man with her own weeping, all through her superior knowledge of feints (fence).

Why is a four quart jug like a lady's side saddle? Because it holds a gall-on.

We knew a man once who, when he went out riding with a certain young lady, sat quite crooked and side saddle-y (sighed sadly).

A Trap For the Unwary.

The following simple question will often catch the unwary:

How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth 50 yards long, one yard being cut every day?

Forty-nine days, instead of 50, is correct.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 144. Floral Anagrams: 1. Mignonette. 2. Dandelion. 3. Carnation. 4. Tulip. 5. Begonia. 6. Aster. 7. Cineraria.

No. 145. Transpositions: Initials—Platypus. Portugal. Lagoon. Apricot. Tongue. Young. Parsley. Unicorn. Squeal.

No. 146. Numerical Enigma: Pineapple.

No. 147.—Metagram: Lear, Rear, Pear, Fear, Gear, Hear.

No. 148.—Beheaded Words: 1. Wheel, heel, eel. 2. Scold, cold, old. 3. Plate, late, ate. 4. Drink, rink, ink.

No. 149.—Suggests an old saying: A rolling stone gathers no moss.

No. 150.—Central Acrostic: Centrals, Memorial Day. Crosswords: 1. M. 2. Met. 3. Lemon. 4. Trope. 5. Porch. 6. Blink. 7. Yearn. 8. Baled. 9. Olden. 10. Impaled. 11. Playful.

No. 151.—A Queer Forest: 1. Yew(ewe). 2. Fir(fur). 3. Beech(beach). 4. Bass. 5. Ash(ashes). 6. Chestnut. 7. Bare(bear).

No. 152.—Word Squares:

```
S O R E     B A S S     T A L K
O K A L     A R E A     A R E A
R A I L     S E A T     L E F T
E L L A     S A T E     K A T E
```

No. 153.—Decapitations and Curtailments: D-rough-t, s-lid-e, p-lod, f-ox-y, G-rate-s.

VOICE OF BYGONE DAYS.

Bend low and hark with me, my dear,
How the winds sigh!
A voice is on them that I hear—
It brings the bygone days so near,
Like a soul's cry.

Those whom we bury out of sight,
How still they lie!
Beyond the reaches of the light,
Outside the realm of day and night—
Do they not die?

Shall we unbar the long closed door—
You, dear, or I?
Could love be what it was before
If we should call them back once more,
And they reply?

Would they life's largess claim again?
They draw too nigh.
Oh, winds be still! You shall not pain
My heart with that long hushed refrain
As you sweep by.

The dead have had their shining day—
Why should they try
To listen to the words we say,
To breathe their blight upon our May?
Yet the winds sigh.
—Louise Chandler Moulton.

True Philanthropy.

Eastern Man (in the west)—Who is that fine looking old gentleman?

Western Host—He is a man who has made thousands happy.

"A great philanthropist, I presume."

"That's about it. He is the most tender hearted judge in our divorce court."—New York Weekly.

Doing Him Justice.

Brine—Great Scott, what did Smith marry such a looking woman as that for?

Fresh—For $250,000, though I will do him the justice to say that he thought he was going to get a million.—Detroit Free Press.

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.
Lyford's, 1.00 p. m.
Williston, 1.10 p. m.
Two Johns, 1.15 p m.
Turkey Creek, 1 30 p.m.
Kingston, 1.45 p. m.
Dover Bridge, 2 p. m.
Hog Island 2.30 p. m.
Medford's, 2 45 p m.
Wright's, 3 00 p. m.
Oyster Shell Pt., 3 30
Cambridge, 5 30 p. m.
Oxford for Easton 6 30
Double Mills, 7 p. m.
Easton, 9 00 p. m.
Oxford 10 00 p. m.
Corner's, 10 30 p. m.
Tilghman's, 11.15 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.
Corner's, 2 00 a. m.
Easton, 4 lv. 4½ a.m.
Double Mills, 4 45 a m.
Oxford, 5 30 a.m.
Cambridge, 6 a m.
Lv Cambridge, 7 a. m.
Oyster Shell Pt., 7.30.
Medford's, 8 15 a. m.
Wright's, 8 00 a. m.
Hog Island, 8 30 a. m.
Dover Bridge, 9 a. m.
Kingston, 9 15 a. m.
Turkey Creek, 9½ a m.
Two Jo'ns, 9.45 a m.
Williston, 10.00 a. m.
Lyford's, 10.10 a. m.
Denton, 10.30 a m.

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ROBERT B. DIXON & CO., Agents at Easton

Choptank S. B. Co.

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SCHEDULE.

Steamers leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 P. M., from Pier 11 Light St. for Easton, Ferry Warf., 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.

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E. S. JOHNSON,
President.

CHAS. E. 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 30 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., *6.05 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 25, 8.50, (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, 10.48 a.m., 12 55 p. m. Sundays, 5 25 A. M. and 12 55 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark Wilmington & Chester, daily, 5.25, 8.50 (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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CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen Pass. Agt.

Phila. Wilmington & Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 13TH, 1894.

GOING SOUTH 285 Mail	GOING SOUTH 205 Pas	STATIONS.	GOING NORTH 240 Mail	GOING NORTH 204 Pas.
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	12 15	Washington	1 42	8 15
			A. M.	
6 25	3 00	Baltimore	11 15	6 55
7 25	3 46	Philadelphia	10 46	5 52
8 45	4 27	Wilmington	9 5?	5 05
9 38	5 38	Clayton	8 45	3 55
9 48	5 47	Kenton	8 36	3 45
9 57	5 56	Hartley	8 25	3 36
9 59	5 59	Slaughters	8 23	3 34
10 07	6 06	Marydel	8 16	3 26
10 15	6 13	Henderson	8 09	3 18
10 23	6 20	Goldsboro	8 03	3 10
10 33	6 30	Greensboro	7 54	3 00
10 43	6 39	Ridgely	7 44	2 50
10 53	6 48	Queen Anne	7 35	2 40
11 03	6 56	Cordova	7 26	2 30
11 11	7 03	Chapel	7 20	2 22
11 22	7 15	Easton	7 10	2 11
11 38	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.
Baltimore, Lv.	5.00		
Claiborne, Ar.	8.20		
Claiborne, Lv.	8.30	9.10	5.30
McDaniel	f 8.35	9.15	5.40
Harper	f 8.39	f 9.19	5.50
St. Michaels	8.46	9.26	6.10
Riverside	f 8.49	f 9.29	f 6.16
Royal Oak	f 8.55	f 9.35	f 6.25
Kirkham	f 9.00	f 9.39	f 6.32
Bloomfield	f 9.06	f 9.44	f 6.40
Easton	9.15	9.52	7.20
Bethlehem	f 9.30	f 10.11	f 7.50
Preston	f 9.39	10.20	8.07
Hurlock	9.53	10.34	8.37
Vienna	f 10.13	10.57	9.30
Salisbury, Ar.	10.45	11.30	11.00
Salisbury, Lv.			12.30
Berlin	11.30		2.10
Ocean City, Ar			2.30

WEST BOUND.

	A. M	P. M	A. M
Ocean City, Lv			7 30
Berlin	6 10		8 15
Salisbury, Ar.			10 30
Salisbury, Lv.	7 00	22	3 30
Vienna	f7 32	2 55	4 55
Hurlock	7 54	3 19	5 52
Preston	f8 07	3 35	6 20
Bethlehem	f8 13	f 3 36	f6 34
Easton	8 33	4 00	7 14
Bloomfield	f8 38	f 4 05	f7 2?
Kirkham	f8 42	f 4 09	f7 2?
Royal Oak	f8 47	f 4 14	f7 3?
Riverside	f8 51	f 4 18	f7 45
St. Michaels	8 57	4 25	8 00
Harper	f9 01	f 4 30	f? 0?
McDaniel	f9 06	f 4 35	f8 19
Claiborne, Ar.	9 10	4 40	8 25
Claiborne, Lv.	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar.	12 40		

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

WILLARD THOMPSON, Genl. Manager.
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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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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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" H. C. Speakman, Easton,
" —— Jones, Easton,
" Ney Dodson, St. Michaels,
" Henry A. Nichols, Easton,
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" A. Retallack, Oxford,
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