RUM, THE BRUTALIZER.

Scenes and Incidents of Life In the Slums of New York.

When we hear of a child born to parents who have some advanced disease of lung or heart or brain, we pity it and look with forebodings upon its future, feeling that sooner or later it will become the prey of its parents' enemy. But how much more should we pity the child of the woman who has been drinking hard for years and of the man who has lost all manly instincts in the saloon.

There have been cases within our knowledge where drunken mothers have fallen in an unconscious stupor on the streets, and there in the cold, cheerless night the little blighted life has dawned, and the first wail has but foreshadowed the sorrow, shame and despair that lay before it. There are other sad cases in which the mother has gone out to drink, leaving the little ones without food or fire, locked in their bare room. She has been arrested, taken to the station house by the police, and the little ones have been found, long, weary hours afterward, crying from hunger.

There was one little one in our nursery especially bright and sweet whose name was Lilly. She was one of those child angels, beautiful in disposition as well as face. She would sing most sweetly the simple choruses of the Salvation Army songs taught them in the nursery, and made a lovely picture with her sweet face lighted up and framed with its wealth of golden curls. The parents of the little ones are visited by the slum officers, and so they went one day to the house where Lilly's mother lived. On the threshold they met the father—a rough, brutal man. Holding out their hands, they greeted him, but he pushed them away, saying he wanted nothing to do with them or their religion, but that he would believe in them if they would go in and "get that woman converted," with a toss of his head toward the room which he could hardly call home.

On entering it they found "that woman" drunk, and the room was showing all the signs of the wreckage and disorder that her life had caused. To open the conversation in a friendly manner they drew Lily to them and asked her to sing a little song which was a great favorite with her. At that moment they heard an angry voice at the door threatening the child if she dared to sing it, and turning they saw her father. The mother, enraged by his interference, demanded of the child that she sing it immediately.

The father again threatened her, and the little one stood trembling between the two, not knowing which to obey, and yet dreading the consequence of disobeying either. Just as the girls were going to withdraw their request, and before they could interfere, the mother sprang in a fit of rage upon the child, and twining her hand in the bright curls tore out by the roots a handful of golden hair. Thus can drink brutalize even a mother's heart.—Mrs. Ballington Booth.

Wine at the Communion.

The argument in favor of the use of the unfermented juice of the grape at the communion is strongly set forth in a pamphlet quoting the report on this subject adopted by the Presbyterian general assembly in 1892. A number of cases are given where men and women endeavoring to break the chains of the drink habit had fallen under its power again through the use of wine at communion. One of these cases is thus related: "Some years ago Colonel A——, a graduate of West Point, who had been a great drunkard, was convicted of sin and professed faith in Jesus Christ. To all appearances he was a sincere, earnest Christian, striving faithfully to do the Master's will. In due time he sat down at the Lord's table, partook of fermented wine, became intoxicated and in 10 days died in a drunken debauch." Numerous other cases cited were equally sad and suggestive as this.

A Battle Lost Through Drink.

The Brazilian insurgents lost a brilliant victory at Armacao mountain through drink. The attacking party found a quantity of whisky while advancing. Many of the soldiers became helplessly drunk. The government troops saw their opportunity, fell upon the insurgents and slaughtered them without mercy. The loss at Armacao mountain was a turning point in the rebellion. How many decisive battles are lost through drink!

A Sigh Frae the Slum.

He's a puir, forsaken callan' wha rins frae morn to e'en
Alang the city's teemin ways, aye, seekin shune to clean.
He never roams the leafy woods, nor pu's the gowans fair.
Sae whiles he langs to get a sniff o' some good caller air.

The den that shields him in the nicht we canna ca' a hame,
For faither only leeves to drink, an mither does the same.
The curses vile an smell o' reek oppress his wee heart sair,
Sae whiles he langs to get a sniff o' some guid caller air.

He wonders why he's in the worl an why the pain o' life;
He hears that God abune is kin an rules ower a' the strife.
Bit heart sinks low, 'mid din an dust, atween the cruel pair,
Sae whiles he langs to get a sniff o' some guid caller air.

The unkent freens he meets on streets pass swiftly an are few;
Hard kicks an scowls are naethin new, an banes are sometimes blue;
He's sairly pressed to eke oot life; he's fagged with food aye bare,
Sae whiles he langs to get a sniff o' some guid caller air.

There's somethin sweet alang the shore in sicht o' deep blue sea,
There's somethin gran on woody hills or on the flowery lea,
There's somethin pure by flowin streams, to him sic scenes are rare,
Sae whiles he langs to get a sniff o' some guid caller air.

Ye michty rich wha dwell at ease or roam the earth at will,
Oh, when ye lie on downy couch or wake at midnicht still,
Think o' the bairn who bends ower shune, too early crushed wi' care,
For whiles he langs to get a sniff o' some guid caller air.

—Glasgow Christian Leader.

White Horse Superstition.

"The car behind me will carry three or four more passengers than I will," said a Fourth avenue street car driver to me the other day as I stood on the front platform on a down town trip. We had just passed two young women who were standing on a corner and were evidently waiting for a car.

"They'll take the next car," the driver continued, "and between here and the city hall I'll pass one or two more who won't get on this car."

"What's the matter?" I asked. "Do they know the conductor and do not like to ride on his car, or what is it?"

"Why, it's the horses," was the answer. "Don't you see these nags are white? There are lots and lots of people in this town who wouldn't be hired to ride behind a white horse. They think it's bad luck, and no matter how big a hurry they are in they'll always wait for a car that isn't drawn by white horses."—New York Herald.

Your Private Seal.

"No two men in the world have thumbs exactly alike," vouchsafed Henry S. White of Lebanon, Mo. "If a business man wishes to make use of a signature which it is impossible for any one to forge or counterfeit, all he has to do is to dip his thumb in an ink bottle and make a mark with it in conection with his signature. No other thumb will make exactly the same mark, and it would be practically impossible for any one to imitate it with a pen or other mechanical means. An experiment with the thumb mark may be made by any one who will take a knife blade, hold it over a lamp till it is black with smoke, allow it to cool, apply the thumb to the black surface, then lightly press it upon a slightly sticky piece of paper, such as the back of a postage stamp. When examined under a magnifying glass, the differences in the thumb marks of different individuals come out very strongly."

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IS THE FARMER GUILTY?

He Has Been Charged With Opposing Public Roads Improvement.

It has often been asserted that the main opposition to improved highways proceeds from those who would receive the largest benefit from them—namely, the farmers.

Is this true? It becomes the duty of the American farmer to ask himself if there is the least basis for an assertion which throws upon him the chief odium for a public condition which he is ever ready to condemn and blame, maybe upon his road overseer or county court.

So far as the facts are brought out it must be confessed that the farmer has been guilty at least of inexplicable negligence of his own interest in doing nothing to inaugurate a reform whose necessity he would be the last to deny. New York has a road law adopted at nearly the same time as the Missouri law and similar to it in many respects. Like the Missouri law, however, it must be ratified by the counties before becoming effective, and this feature has operated to make it practically a dead letter.

In Missouri the case is similar, and if anything worse. A law has remained upon the statute books for nearly a year, which, if rightly applied, might have led to the construction of hundreds of miles of first class roads. Yet this law today, by reason of the indifference or opposition of some one, is to all intents and purposes an unknown thing.

If the farmers are responsible for this state of affairs either in New York or Missouri, it is time that they were waking up. The benefit to the farmer of good roads is more than double their benefit to any other person. To others it may be a question of pleasure and incidentally, through the increased value of real estate and growing population of desirable residents, of business. To the farmer it is a matter of business preeminently. If pleasure and convenience come in, they are only incidental. There is much talk of the "prohibitive" cost of good roads, but any shrewd business man or investor, after weighing the facts on each side, would be willing to pay twice the amount if necessary and have good roads.

In all probability the farmer is not wholly to blame for the prevailing indifference to road improvement. Whether he is or not there is a glorious opportunity before the American farmer to prove to the townsman that he is not a mossback, dead to his own interest, but a live, progressive member of society. The way for him to do it is to take the lead in road reform himself and never turn back until the desired end is reached.—Kansas City Times.

Benefits of Good Roads.

Many people who have not studied the subject of improved roads do not understand the immense benefit which they bring to a community. Yet of all the thousands of miles of good roads that have been made in this and other countries the first mile has not yet been found that has not proved to be profitable. The increase in land values alone is always more than enough to pay for the improvement. Some benefits and advantages we cannot always compute in dollars and cents, and some things our common sense impels us to take for granted. No farmer in this country can tell the money value of an education, and yet each farmer concedes its value and sends his children to school and watches carefully their advancement in knowledge. Good health is of infinite value, and the farmer seeks it and guards it, but he cannot tell its value in dollars and cents. The same is true of good habits, good morals and good clothes. Do not, therefore, waste any time in doubting the value of a good road. The people of other countries who have used bad roads and now use good ones are well satisfied that every dollar spent in this work is a good investment, and not one of them would tolerate the miserable dirt roads with which so many American farmers seem to be content.—Country Roads.

The Good Roads Tournament.

The racing board of the League of American Wheelmen has granted the dates Aug. 30 and 31 and Sept. 1, which are Thursday, Friday and Saturday, to the American Wheelmen as dates for its good roads tournament, which will be held in New York each year. The entire proceeds of this will go toward the agitation for good roads. Every attention will be given to the advertising of the tournament, and a collection of prizes which will interest all the racing cracks will be offered. Every effort will be made to get a team of Europeans to come over, and the promoters intend to make it the greatest tournament of the year. All the crack riders have signified their intention to take part, and a committee of prominent New York cyclists will be invited to act in the capacity of officials and custodians of the fund raised by the tournament. The races will be in the international circuit, as arranged by the racing board.

Good Roads Enhance Values.

A prominent farmer of Mecklenburg county has expressed the opinion that Charlotte's growth and improvement are largely due to the roads leading to the city and said that lands in his section had increased much in value in consequence of the better roads. He mentions two tracts which were bought last year, one for $18 an acre, which was sold this year for $25 an acre, the other for $18 per acre, which sold for $30. These figures serve but to strengthen the general belief that good roads do much for the towns with which they afford ready communication.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

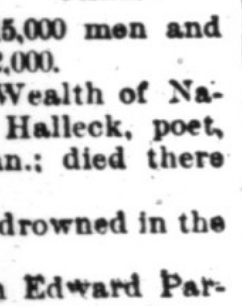
The Road We Want.

Old time unscientific roads are a thing of the past. The old handmade road, the sprawling, indiscriminate deposit of loose, broken stone, is out of date, and the smooth, compact road, scientifically built of material calculated to bear the wear and tear of heavy travel, is the one for the present and future.—R. E. McDaniel.

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

July 8.



YALE.

1100—Peter the Hermit, who excited the first crusade, died; birth date unknown.
1621—Jean de la Fontaine, pleasing writer of French tales, born; died 1695.
1709—Battle of Pultowa.
1721—Elihu Yale, founder of Yale college, died; born in New Haven 1648.
1758—General Abercrombie attacked Ticonderoga with 15,000 men and was repulsed with a loss of 2,000.
1790—Adam Smith, author of "Wealth of Nations," died. Fitz Greene Halleck, poet, was born in Guilford, Conn.; died there 1867.
1822—Percy Bysshe Shelley was drowned in the bay of Spezzia; born 1792.
1855—Rear Admiral Sir William Edward Parry, British navigator and arctic explorer, died at Ems, Germany; born 1790.
1859—Oscar I, king of Norway and Sweden, died at Stockholm; born 1799.
1882—Hablot K. Brown ("Phiz"), the clever illustrator of Dickens, Lever and others, died at Brighton, England; born 1815.
1887—Ben Holladay, organizer of the pony express and pioneer of western transportation, died at Portland, Or.; born 1819.
1892—Frightful destruction by fire at St. Johns, N. F., two-thirds of the city, including the cathedral and many public buildings, being destroyed, at a loss of $10,000,000, 20 persons being killed and 8,000 rendered homeless.

July 9.

480 B. C.—Battle of Thermopylæ; Leonidas and his 300 Spartans slain.
1386—Battle of Sempach; Arnold von Winkelried "made way for liberty" and secured the independence of Switzerland.
1706—Pierre Lemoine, Sieur d'Iberville, founder of Louisiana, died in Cuba; born 1661.
1746—Philip V of Spain died; born 1683.
1755—Braddock's defeat.
1777—Henry Hallam, author of the noted history of the middle ages, born; died 1859.
1797—Edmund Burke, the British orator, statesman and philanthropist, died; born in Dublin about 1730.
1843—Washington Allston, painter, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born in South Carolina 1779.
1850—Zachary Taylor, twelfth president, died in office; born 1784.
1860—Frightful outrages in Syria by Mohammedan fanatics; 2,000 Christians were killed at Damascus and about $6,000,000 worth of their property destroyed.
1871—Dr. Alexander Keith Johnstone, F. R. S., eminent British geographer, died; born 1795.
1890—General Clinton B. Fisk, eminent soldier, Methodist and former Prohibition candidate for president, died in New York; born 1828.

July 10.

TOM TAYLOR.

138—Adrian, Roman emperor, died.
1447—Christopher Columbus born at Genoa; died 1506.
1584—William I (the Silent) prince of Orange, assassinated at Delft.
1723—Sir William Blackstone, law writer, was born; died 1780.
1832—President Jackson vetoed the bill rechartering the United States bank.
1851—Louis Jacques Maude Daguerre, inventor of the process of portrait taking which preceded photography in general use, died near Paris; born 1789.
1880—Tom Taylor, editor of Punch, dramatist and art critic, died; born 1817.
1889—Julia Gardiner Tyler, widow of President John Tyler, died in Richmond; born 1820.
1892—The entire national guard of Pennsylvania ordered under arms and large detachments sent to Homestead.

July 11.

472—The Roman emperor Anthemius was murdered.
1274—Robert I of Scotland born.
1450—Jack Cade, the revolutionary leader in England, was killed.
1649—Shakespeare's widow died at a very advanced age.
1708—Battle of Oudenarde; Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French.
1767—John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States, born at Braintree, Mass.; died 1848.
1771—Commodore John Rodgers, American naval hero, born in Philadelphia; died 1838.
1774—Sir William Johnson, famous pioneer and Indian manager, died near Johnstown, N. Y.; born in Ireland 1715.
1888—23 men killed by a fire in a mine at Kimberley, South Africa.
1892—Ravachol, anarchist, guillotined at Paris.

July 12.

HAHNEMANN.

102 B. C.—Julius Cæsar was born; killed 44 B. C.
1536—Desiderius Erasmus, the noted scholar, died at Basel; born 1467.
1509—Jean Chauvin, famous as John Calvin, born; died 1564.
1690—Battle of the Boyne; by old style the date was July 1.
1691—Battle of Aughrim and massacre of the defeated Irish.
1843—Samuel Hahnemann, eminent German physician and founder of the homoepathic school, died; born 1755.
1849—Dolly Madison (born Dorothy Payne), widow of President Madison, died in Washington; born 1772.
1858—Explosion of pyrotechnic works at Lambeth, England, which killed and wounded 30 people.
1870—Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U. S. N., died at Washington; born 1810.
1888—Hiram Sibley, founder and first president of the Western Union Telegraph company, died in Rochester; born 1807.
1892—Cyrus W. Field of Atlantic cable fame died in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; born 1819. Fall of a glacier at St. Gervais, Savoy; several hundred people buried.

July 13.

573—Pope John III died.
1584—Raleigh named his new discovery Virginia under the supposition of representing Queen Elizabeth.
1785—Stephen Hopkins, "signer" for Rhode Island, died in Providence; born 1707.
1793—Marat, the terrorist, was assassinated by Charlotte Corday.
1822—The modern battle of Thermopylæ in the Greek-Turkish war.
1859—Rufus Choate, lawyer and orator, died at Halifax; born 1799.
1865—The greatest show museum in the world—Barnum's—burned in New York.
1882—Levi Scott, senior bishop of the M. E. church, died in Delaware; born there 1802.
1890—General John Charles Fremont, explorer, soldier and Republican presidential candidate in 1856, died in New York; born in Georgia 1813.

July 14.

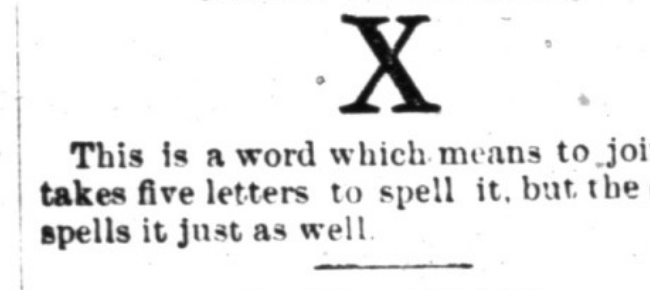
1223—Philip Augustus, king of France and companion of Richard Cœur de Lion in the Crusades, died.
1602—Cardinal Mazarin, French statesman, born; died 1661.
1789—The populace of Paris stormed and captured the Bastille.
1818—Nathaniel Lyon, soldier, born in Ashford, Conn.; killed at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, 1861.
1850—Professor Johann August Wilhelm Neander, eminent theologian and church historian, died at Berlin; born 1789.
1853—The Crystal Palace exhibition opened in New York city.
1876—Disastrous explosion on the British ironclad Thunderer at Portsmouth; nearly 100 persons killed or injured.
1890—The famous silver bill, authorizing the government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, became a law.

Largest Lighthouse In the World.

The distinction of owning the most powerful flashlight and the largest lighthouse in the world belongs to France. This monster light has been set up at Cap de la Heve, near Havre, in the center of the most dangerous section of the French coast. For the past year the French lighthouse board has been making some curious experiments at the Cap de la Heve tower. First they used oil lamps, with fixed lenticular apparatus, which yielded 19,000 candle power and could be seen 49½ miles. The next trial was that of the fixed lenticular in connection with powerful electric arc lamps, the light in this case being equal to 24,000 candle power and capable of being seen 57 miles. The next trial was that of electric arc and flashing machinery yielding 24,000,000 candle power, which could be seen no less than 130 miles on a clear night. The light now in use at this Titan of the lighthouses has power equal to 40,000,000 candles, and its reflection can be seen 243 miles.—St. Louis Republic.

The First Printer.

In the language of the high school graduate, "history says" that Johann Gansfleisch of the Gutenberg family was the first to use movable type, and on that account should be set down as the "father of printing," but the investigators (not the historians) tell us that the same system was practiced by Lawrence Costar, a Hollander, a long 16 years previous to Gutenberg's so called discovery—in the year 1422. Nor is this all. We find proof in the sands of the Egyptian and Asian deserts in the shape of stamped brick (some from the identical Tower of Babel) that the principles upon which the art ultimately developed existed hundreds of years before the birth of Christ.—St. Louis Republic.



No. 164.—Letter Rebus.

X

This is a word which means to join. It takes five letters to spell it, but the above spells it just as well.

No. 165.—A Goblet.

Each word, except 6, 7 and 8, is of five letters; 6 and 8 are of three letters and 7 of one:

1. A compartment. 2 To search. 3. A kind of oar. 4. Dismal. 5. A stone. 6. Casualty. 7. A letter. 8. To twist together. 9. A naval salute. Centrals, a Persian name.

No. 166.—Mathematical Problem.

Find two numbers whose sum is 100. Divide one by the other alternately, and the sum of the quotients is 4¼. What are the numbers?

No. 167.—Poetical Pi.

Enim seey vaeh nese teh ryleg fo het higmoc fo eth dorl.
Eh si amptring tuo hte tinvage rehew teh gespar fo whart rea dersto.
Eh thah desool hte teifuaf sinngthlig fo sih ribleert twisf words
Shi yad si chingram no.

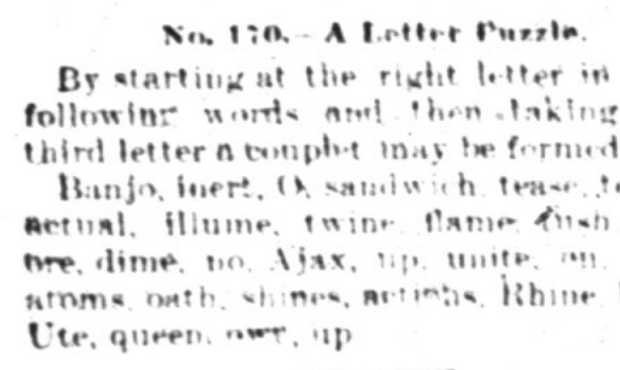
Properly arranged, the above gives the first verse of a famous battle hymn. Who was its author?

No. 168.—Double Acrostic.

The initials and finals give name and surname
Of a modern writer of well assured fame.
So fine, so strong, so fit in every way,
Made by an insect to ensnare its prey.
A plant whose bitter juice if you are ill
Perhaps may do you good made in a pill.
Belonging these, to all of human race,
In heraldry they sometimes find a place.
A venomous insect, largest of its kind,
Which in these southern climes we often find.
A man of intellect, refined and clear,
His memory to all Americans is dear.
I've you've lost a fight, take this advice, I pray,
Give in at once and quickly run away.

No. 169.—Illustrated Word.

When tricksters entice——



No. 170.—A Letter Puzzle.

By starting at the right letter in one of following words and then taking every third letter a couplet may be formed:

Banjo, inert, O, sandwich, tease, tear, of, actual, illume, twine, flame, flush, stem, tire, dime, no, Ajax, up, unite, on, sweet, atoms, oath, shines, actions, Rhine, bisons, Ute, queen, owr, up.

No. 171.—Hidden Rivers.

1. A thud so near us made us all look to see what had on the pavement fallen.
2. Our hero guessed the exact number in the opera house.
3. Little Angus, aged 11, says that rents are tears.

His Winnings.

"Now, father," said a hopeful son,
"Suppose I prove to you
That you've three horses plowing there
Instead of only two?"

"Well, I'd be pleased," the father said,
"Because if I had three
My work would be the faster done.
That's very plain to see."

"So prove it now, my son, and I
One horse will give to you!"
"Well, sir, the gray horse counts for one,
The brown horse counts for two.

"And, as I'm sure you must admit
That one and two make three,
'Tis plain that three are standing there—
So which horse is for me?"

"I'll keep the gray," his father said,
"My old friend brownie, too,
So, if you don't object, my son,
The third will be for you!"

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 154.—The Carpenter's Puzzle: Start the saw one foot from one side of the board and saw four feet, then saw across one foot on the wide side, then lengthwise again to the other end. Then slip the two pieces along until they fit into each other.

No. 155.—Diamond:

R
L E H
W A G E S
L A M I N A R
R E G I S T R A R
D E N T I S T
S A R S E
R A T
R

No. 156.—Primal Acrostic: Bayard. 1 Bird. 2. Angle. 3 Yacht. 4 Apple. 5 Revolver. 6 Dagger.

No. 157.—Charade: Sea-ling. Sealing.

No. 158.—Pi For Young Folks:

I have closed my books and hidden my slate
And thrown my satchel across the gate.
My school is out for a season of rest,
And now for the schoolroom I love the best.
My schoolroom lies on the meadow wide,
Where under the clover the moonbeams hide,
Where the long vines cling to the mossy bars,
And the daisies twinkle like fallen stars.

No. 159.—Double Acrostics: Bird-cage. 1. BaalbeC. 2. IdeA. 3. ReadinG. 4 DukE—Cotton 1 CharioT 2 OrinocO. 3 ThorN.

No. 160.—Half Squares:

REPOSES CANAL
ELUDED ALUM
PUREE NUT
ODES AM
SEE L
ED
S

No. 161.—Shakespearean Anagrams: 1. Richard Plantagenet 2 Princess Katherine. 3 Thomas Rotherham 4 Titus Lartius 5 Walter Whitmore 6 Metellus Cimber. 7 Lady Montague 8 Bishop of Carlisle. 9 Sir Thomas Gargrave. 10 Peas blossom 11 Don Adriano de Armado. 12. King of France 13 Leonardo. 14. Archidamus 15 Lady Macbeth 16. Chatillon 17 Owen Glendower 18 Touchstone 19 Violenta.

No. 162.—Geographical Divisions: Nankin, Bush-ire, Old-ham, Holy-well, Mad-rid, Jack-son.

No. 163.—Decapitations: C-raven, O-pinion, P-resent, S-molder, A-vaunt.

Bathing In the Ganges.

The ceremonial bathing in the Ganges forms the great morning act of worship, and the bathing ghats belong to different races, so that each pilgrim band possesses an accredited status in the holy city. Long flights of crumbling steps descend from the towering shrines to the water's edge.

The river is already full of bathers, throwing the sacred water over each other from brazen lotahs, with the symbolical rites of their intricate creed. Some stand absorbed in prayer, with thin, brown arms raised toward heaven, and careworn faces bathed in tears. Groups of high caste girls in filmy white veils step daintily into the river, their slaves waiting on the bank. Gray bearded men and bright faced boys descend the steps of a neighboring ghat, chanting a wild mantra, and crowds of sick or infirm worshipers are carried or assisted down the steep stairways, and supported by friendly hands as they dip themselves in the healing flood.

A ghat where Brahma is supposed to have sacrificed 10 horses sanctifies the most unclean, and at an eclipse—always a sacred phenomenon in India—the vanguard of pilgrims generally get pushed into the water nolens volens by the dense throng behind them. The stately observatory above this ghat was built by a rajah of Benares, who reformed the calendar, and the instruments of brass and iron with which he worked out astrological problems are still contained within the walls.—All the Year Round.

Pennsylvania Superstitions.

There is a tradition in Forest county that a baby which wears a blacksnake's skin for a garter will be free from croup. There is another tradition that if a white baby is kissed by a negro woman it will never get the whooping cough.—Philadelphia Record.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 8.

Text of the Lesson, Luke ii, 25-38—Memory Verses, 27-32—Golden Text, Luke ii, 32—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

25. "And, behold, there was a man in Jerusalem whose name was Simeon, and the same man was just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel. And the Holy Ghost was upon him." Even in the darkest days God has always His faithful ones, even though they be few, such as Abel, Enoch and Noah before the deluge; in later days a Caleb and Joshua, a Gideon, and a Samuel, and an Elijah; in the time of our lesson, his Simeons and Annas. See in Simeon, whose name signifies "hearing" or "obedient," an illustration of our threefold salvation. He was just, or righteous, as to his standing; devout as to his life, and waiting or looking for the hope of Israel. Compare Titus ii, 11-13; Rom. v, 1, 2.

26. "And it was revealed unto him by the Holy Ghost that he should not see death before he had seen the Lord's Christ." The Holy Spirit is the great and only teacher, and He is given unto us that we may know the things that are freely given to us of God (I Cor. ii, 11, 12). Jesus said that He would guide us into all truth and show us things to come (John xvi, 13).

27. "And he came by the Spirit into the temple. And when the parents brought in the child Jesus, to do for Him after the custom of the law." In these three successive verses we see Simeon, with the Spirit upon him, taught by the Spirit, and led by the Spirit, and the child of God can desire nothing greater than to be always filled and controlled by the Holy Spirit. Thus we would always speak right, act right and be in the right place at the right time. The child Jesus would now be about 6 weeks old, and the special law they were fulfilling at this time is found in Lev. xii.

28. "Then took he Him up in his arms and blessed God and said." He believed the Scriptures that God would raise up a prophet like unto Moses; that the prophet would be born of a virgin, and that he would be born in Bethlehem (Deut. xviii, 15, 18; Isa. vii, 14; Mic. v, 2). Being taught by the Spirit, he would also be familiar with Gabriel's word to Daniel concerning the time of Messiah's coming (Dan. ix, 25) and was doubtless thinking he might possibly see it, when the Spirit told him that he surely would, and now he actually holds in his arms the seed of the woman, the Deliverer promised 4,000 years before.

29. "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word." Only waiting to be called, ready at any time to go, glad to wait to welcome the Saviour, and now longing to be at rest. No fear nor doubt concerning the future, for he knew whom he believed (II Tim. i, 12), and he knew that "absent from the body" meant "present with the Lord" (II Cor. v, 8), and that "to die would be gain" (Phil. i, 21).

30. "For mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." Jesus Himself is that salvation, even as the Spirit, through Isaiah, said, "Behold, God is my salvation" (Isa. xii, 2). "Salvation is of the Lord" (Jonah ii, 9), for He alone is its author. God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son. "Salvation is of the Jews" (John iv, 22), for of them came Jesus as the seed of David, and as a nation they are destined under Jesus, their King, to fill the earth with His glory. Jacob said by the Spirit, "I have waited for Thy salvation, O Lord" (Gen. xlix, 18), but he still waits to see it.

31. "Which Thou hast prepared before the face of all people." When there was none to help and none to uphold, His own arm brought salvation (Isa. lxiii, 5). He says, "I, even I, am the Lord, and beside Me there is no Saviour" (Isa. xliii, 11). Just as in the garden of Eden, He, without any help from Adam or Eve, prepared the coats of skins which clothed them and taught them the way of redemption (Gen. iii, 21), so in all things, from first to last, He is the author and finisher.

32. "A light to lighten the gentiles, and the glory of Thy people Israel." First as the glory of Israel, for He says, "I will place salvation in Zion for Israel, my glory" (Isa. xlvi, 13). Then the gentiles shall come to her light and kings to the brightness of her rising (Isa. lx, 3). Thus He shall in due time prove to be for a covenant of the people, and for a light of the gentiles.

33. "And Joseph and his mother marveled at those things which were spoken of Him." In verse 19 we are told that Mary kept the words of the shepherds and pondered them in her heart. See also verse 51 as to His own words at the age of 12. We may well marvel at the wonderful things said of us who believe in Him, but let us firmly believe them and ponder them daily in our hearts. For example, eat and meditate upon John xi, 25, 26; xv, 9; xvii, 18, 22-24.

34. "Behold, this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be spoken against." Thus spake Simeon to Mary as he blessed her and Joseph. He was only repeating by the Spirit the words of Isa. viii, 14, 15; xxviii, 16, both of which passages Peter quotes in I Pet. ii, 6-8. Those who reject Him stumble over Him, while those who accept Him build upon Him as their sure foundation.

35. "Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also, that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed." The last clause taken with the previous verse makes Him the revealer of hearts, for He is indeed the word of God, discerning the thoughts and intents of the hearts (Heb. iv, 12).

36. "And there was one Anna, a prophetess." Think of Miriam and Deborah and Huldah and Philip's daughters, and the promise yet to be fulfilled (Ex. xv, 20; Judg. iv, 4; II Chron. xxxiv, 22; Acts xxi, 9; Joel ii, 28). A prophet is one who speaks for God, the Lord's spokesman. Compare Ex. vii, 1, and iv, 15, 16.

37. "She departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day." Like Eli and Samuel, she made the house of God her dwelling place. We cannot all do that, but we can all make God Himself our dwelling place (Ps. xc, 1).

38. "And she, coming in that instant, gave thanks likewise unto the Lord and spake of Him to all them that looked for redemption in Israel." Here is another spirit controlled person who finds herself in the right place at the right time. She enters into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise (Ps. c, 4). We see that others were looking for Him besides Simeon and Anna, and they loved, when they met, to speak of Him. It would be well if in the places of public worships today all the speakers would speak only of Him.

Sculpture In America.

There is more sculpture on the outside walls of the Louvre and in the Tuileries gardens in front of it than in the entire United States put together outside of its graveyards and battlefield monuments. Including the 86 statues of the great men of France, there are over 850 over life size figures either in relief or the round on the walls of the Louvre alone. And there are about 50 statues in the Tuileries gardens, besides the great Gambetta monument. Paris alone has more than 100 colossal statues to the poets, painters, architects, sculptors and musicians of France, to say nothing of its kings, soldiers, statesmen.

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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

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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
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For Cleveland, via Pittsburgh 10.00 A. M and 7 30 P. M.

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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.

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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.

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Leave Curtis Bay, week days 5.45 p. m., Sundays 6.15 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 13TH, 1894.

GOING SOUTH		STATIONS:	GOING NORTH	
285 Mail	205 Pas		240 Mail	294 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 58	5 05
9 38	5 38	Clayton	8 45	3 55
8 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 9.38	10.20	8.07
Hurlock	9.55	10.34	8.37
Vienna	f 10.15	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 50
Salisbury, Lv.	7 00	22	3 30
Vienna	f7 32	255	4 55
Hurlock	7 54	319	5 52
Preston	f8 07	335	6 20
Bethlehem	f8 13	f 338	f6 34
Easton	8 33	400	7 14
Bloomfield	f8 38	f 405	f7 22
Kirkham	f8 42	f 409	f7 29
Royal Oak	f8 47	f 414	f7 39
Riverside	f8 51	f 418	f7 45
St. Michaels	8 57	425	8 00
Harper	f9 01	f 430	f8 05
McDaniel	f9 06	f 435	f8 10
Claiborne, Ar.	9 10	440	8 25
Claiborne, Lv.	9 20		
Baltimore, Ar.	12 40		

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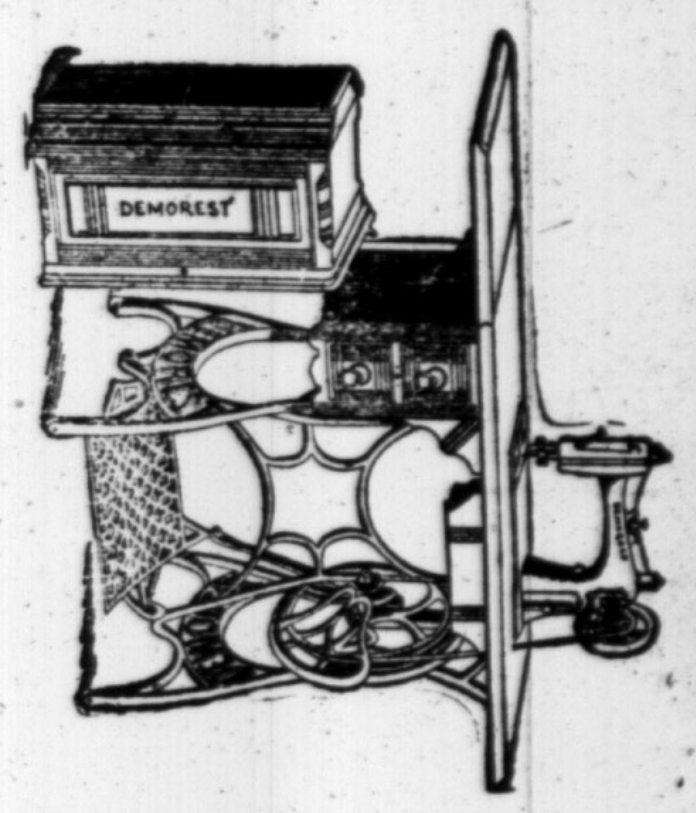

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