HIGHWAYS OF EUROPE.

Scientifically Constructed and Maintained. Materials Used.

Roads in Europe are not mere strips of land set apart for public use and left to be worn into tracks as the necessities of communication may occasion. They are structures just as truly as are public buildings, scientifically planned and built, and sharply differentiated from the surrounding country. The roadway has its given width, on levels is usually raised somewhat above the adjacent land, is bordered on both sides by deep trenches, or canals, for proper drainage, and where necessary is supported by solid masonry. The sides are planted with fruit, poplar, basswood and other trees or protected by stone walls at dangerous points, as the case may be. All ditches, brooks and small water courses are spanned by stone culverts, often of elaborate construction, while projecting spurs of rock on the mountain slopes are pierced by tunnels. Slanting sides are usually covered with grass, which is kept neatly trimmed. This prevents washing by rains and adds permanency to the structure. Many roads, especially in the mountain regions, with their windings, buttresses, culverts, walls and tunnels, are monuments of the highest engineering skill.

The materials out of which roads are made in Europe may be classed under three varieties—trap, or basalt, granites, including some of the harder sedimentary rocks, and limestone. Where the first two are easily obtainable they are exclusively used, trap being preferred to the granites. In many regions limestone, being the only material at hand, has to be employed. Trap, having the densest and hardest structure, makes the most durable road. Being more resistant to crushing force and least affected by frost, it is particularly adapted to roads which are used for heavy teaming, outwearing granite for this purpose. The harder rocks of the granite series make very serviceable roads, even for teaming, and excellent ones for driving.

Limestone roads, at their best are the finest of all for driving and riding purposes. Not so hard as the trap and granite roads, they possess a certain degree of elasticity, in virtue of which the carriage or bicycle rolls over them with less jar and with a peculiar ease of motion which exerts a most pleasing effect, the nearest approach to which is that experienced in riding on a good asphalt pavement. This elasticity is most marked at that period after a rain when the surface has set thoroughly, but has not become dry enough to be rubbed into dust. Unfortunately, owing to the softness of the material, limestone roads deteriorate rapidly and require constant care to keep them in good order. They also soften easily under the action of frost and water, so that in the spring and during rainy seasons they are liable to become heavy.

Material for repairs is kept constantly on hand at short intervals on the sides of many highways, particularly in Germany. The rock is carted to the desired spot in pieces 12 or 18 inches in diameter, and these are broken up by the road repairers into fragments 1½ to 2 inches in diameter and piled in little heaps ready for use.

The best roads have only gravel enough mingled with and covering the upper layer of small stones to bind these firmly together and make a smooth surface. More than this amount serves to make dust and mud and to impair the efficiency of the road. Frequently the small stones, well cemented together, appear as a part of the surface, like those in certain kinds of concrete pavements. Roads of the best construction do not soften appreciably under rain and can be used as comfortably in stormy as in pleasant weather.—New York Post.

Thackeray's Return.

Once the letters began to arrive from America we were all much happier, for we seemed in touch with him once more and to know what was happening. He was fairly well and in good spirits and making friends and making money. I remember his writing home on one occasion and asking us to send him out a couple of new stomachs, so hospitable were his friends over the water, so numerous the dinners and suppers to which he was invited. When the long summer and winter were over and the still longer spring, one day we heard that he was coming back much sooner than he expected. I believe he saw a steamer starting for home and could stand it no longer, and then and there came off.

I can still remember sitting with my grandparents, expecting his return. My sister and I sat on the red sofa in the little study, and shortly before the time we had calculated that he might arrive came a little ring at the front door bell. My grandmother broke down; my sister and I rushed to the front door, only we were so afraid that it might not be he that we did not dare to open it, and there we stood until a second and much louder ringing brought us to our senses. "Why didn't you open the door?" said my father, stepping in, looking well, broad and upright, laughing. In a moment he had never been away at all.—Annie Ritchie in Longman's Magazine.

The Man In the Moon.

According to Pratorius, the man in the moon is the patriarch Isaac, carrying the bundle of sticks which were to be lighted to sacrifice his own body on the mountain top. Dante believes him to be Cain, carrying a bundle of thorns, the meanest offering his lands afforded, as a present to God. In Iceland the people claim that they can see the face of Adam in the moon and that of Eve in the sun. Among the Frieburgers there is a superstition which says that the marks and spots on the moon's face are the outlines of a traitor, Judas Iscariot, holding his hands over his face while sneezing just prior to hanging himself. This last belief accords with the old Frankish legend which says that there was no spot on Luna's bright face until after the time of the crucifixion of Christ. Still another story tells us that in the time of the creation God threw an offending angel against the face of the moon, while another is to the effect that the moon witnessed the creation of Adam and Eve and took an impress of their features on her surface, intending to people her own land with similar beings. When she essayed to imitate God's work, she made nothing but a serpent, which since that day has continued to fold and unfold its mighty coils in full view of the descendants of the God created beings.—New York World.

Mohammedan Amenities.

From the earliest times Mohammedan historians, except when in subjection, in describing the death of a Christian, do not say "He died" or "He was killed," but "He went to Jahanna." They do not say of a Christian that he was drowned, but they say, "The dog went through water to fire." Not that these elegant phrases are confined to Christians. It is sufficient for a man to be not a Mohammedan to entitle him to "pursue the road to the realms of perdition," or to have his head "struck from his filthy body, so that the world may be gladdened by being cleansed from his polluting existence."

When the army of Islam goes to war with the Sikhs, it is called "Extermination of the hellish good for nothing Guru." The faithful, when they die, drink the sharab—which they ought not to do—or sherbet, of martyrdom. Sometimes they pluck fruit from the fig tree of immortality. On the contrary, their enemies—may their mouths be crammed with mud—are sent in swarms to hell, and the land purified of their foul existence. The fact is that the religion of Mohammed is a fighting religion. It is meant for conquerors, and for conquerors in the act of conquering.—Saturday Review.

THE PUZZLER

No. 178.—Missing Letter Puzzle.

When the missing letters have been supplied, the whole will form a well known nursery rhyme:

LrtxlxMxxxMxfxoxsxtxnxtxfx ox.
Exrxnxhxrrxurdxaxdxhxy;
Trxoxoxaxexbxgxpxdxrxnxxatx oxnxoxixoxex.
Axdxrxgxixnxdxixsxuxfxtxw ay.

No. 179.—Double Acrostic.

O o o o o O
O o o o o O
O o o o o O
O o o o o O
O o o o o O
O o o o o O
O o o o o O

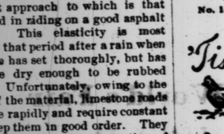
The first horizontal of six circles represents the name of a consul at Rome at the time of Cæsar's death. The second, a Grecian chief who distinguished himself in the Trojan war. "Honor displays his character as the most perfect of all heroes." The third, a Roman senator and orator who was styled "The father of his country, and the second founder of Rome." The fourth, one of a class of "viviparus or oviparus animals having a body marked by several cross-lines or incisions." The fifth, a country between Macedonia and the Ionian sea; one of its first kings was a son of Achilles. The sixth, a warlike people of Gaul, who were totally defeated by Cæsar in a battle occurring in the year 58 B. C. The seventh, the tenth month of the sacred year of the Hebrews.

The primals, reading downward, and the finals, reading upward, read together, will name a subject of study.

No. 180.—Geographical Letter.

MY DEAR (a port in Cape Colony)—It seems such a (strait in Siberia) time since I wrote to you. I am writing an essay on the (lake in Canada) trade. (Cape in Virginia) and I went for a long walk the other day. We went to see an old blind (island in the Irish sea). He had a lovely (island in the West Indies). As we came back there were some cows in a field which frightened us very much, so we had to go through a (town in France) in the hedge. The other day we saw some curious old (town in England) which belonged to (cape in Virginia) IV. I hope all your (lake in Manitoba) are quite well. With love, I am your loving friend (town in Australia) (town in England.)

No. 181.—An Old Saying Illustrated.



No. 182.—A Wheel Puzzle.



Arrange the eight words, the meanings of which are given below, as the spokes of the wheel so that the outside letters, read in the order of 1—8, will give the name of one of the queens of England. Every word contains an equal number of letters, and the final letter of each is the same.

1. Conceited. 2. A metal. 3. One of Adam's sons. 4. An aquatic fowl. 5. A place for baking. 6. A color. 7. A Russian boy's name. 8. A town in Arabia.

No. 183.—Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of seven letters.
My 1, 6 is a preposition.
My 3, 4, 5, 2 is a plant.
My 7 is an exclamation.
My whole is the name of one of Dante's works

No. 184.—Incomplete Proverbs.

In the following well known proverbs the consonants are arranged in their right order and all the vowels omitted:

1 b, r, d, n, t, h, h, n, d, a, w, r, t, h, t, w, n, t, h, b, a, h.
2 h, h, r, d, s, f, f, t, h, r, f, l, n, k, t, g, t, h, r.
3 h, d, n, t, h, l, l, t, l, l, y, r, t, f, t, h, w, d, f, n, f, t, h, r, s, m, k, f, n, h, r, d, s h, h, l, f, l, f, s, h, t, t, r, t, h, n, s, h, t, d, A, f, y, w, n, t, t, h, n, g, d, n, d, t, y, r, s, l, f.

Thoughts Wise and Otherwhys.

Why is a miserly uncle with whom you have quarreled like a person with a short memory? Because he is ever for-getting and never for-giving. He will assure you that what he gives is "nothin to nobody," but what a thing it is to have a niece forgiving uncle who, like a dense fog, cuts off any view (a nephew)! It flushes one up red as a carb-uncle to think of him.

What is the difference between the last riddle and a man's aunt who squints? One is a query with an answer, and the other an aunt, sir, with a queer eye.

What is the best way to kill ants? Hit your uncle's wife on the head with a hammer.

Key to the Puzzles.

No. 172.—Crossword: Greece.
No. 173.—Pictured Words: Fire escape. Fire, spire, scarf, case, cape, spar, race, cap, pear, face, spear, asp.
No. 174.—A Biblical acrostic:

JOSEPH
ESTHER
RIMMON
UZZIAH
SOLOMON
ABSALOM
LEBANON
EPHRON
MORDECAI

No. 175.—Numerical Enigma: Mediterranean.

No. 176.—Hidden Emperors: Cyrus, Alexander, Nero, Trajan.

No. 177.—Popular Names of Cities: 1. Iron City, Pittsburg. 2. Rock City, Nashville. 3. The Empire City, New York. 4. Roger Williams City, Providence. 5. The Windy City, Chicago. 6. Quaker City of the West, Richmond, Ind. 7. Mound City, St. Louis. 8. North Star City, St. Paul. 9. Evergreen City, Sheboygan. 10. City of Magnificent Distances, Washington. 11. Cottonwood City, Leavenworth. 12. City of Brotherly Love, Philadelphia.

Eating Alligator.

There is reason to believe that the flesh of a young boiled alligator is barely distinguishable from veal. It is probably cleaner and more tender than much of the meat of the animals that are usually consumed as food on the continent or in the east end of London. I have never desired to taste the flesh of alligators, cooked or uncooked. But in India I have seen the Sontals and other casteless natives greedily devour the flesh of an alligator without waiting to cook it. The flesh was very pale in color, and probably was much superior to the flesh of snakes and rats and such like creatures which form the ordinary food of the predatory Sontal when hunting in his native woods. It does not fall to his lot very often to be able to circumvent and slay and eat a large alligator. He more frequently comes upon small alligators, and they go to swell the contents of his cooking pots. If, however, he is so lucky as to meet a sahib who has shot a large alligator, say about 6 feet long, he eagerly falls upon the unwonted deliecacy without waiting to cook it—very much as we read in books of African adventure that the natives devour the carcasses of the large game animals that the English sportsmen do not want for their own followers.—Longman's Magazine.

It is suggested in France that "the beautiful and patriotic features" of Joan of Arc, the new patron saint of the nation, whose memory is being honored in various prominent ways all over the country just now, be put on the next edition of French postage stamps.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 22.

Text of the Lesson, Math. ii, 13-23.—Memory Verses, 13-15—Golden Text, Ps. cxxi, 8—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

13. "And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise and take the young child and his mother and flee into Egypt and be thou there until I bring thee word, for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him." The four dreams of this chapter (verses 12, 13, 19, 22) make us think of the many times mentioned in Scripture when God revealed His will to men in dreams, both to Jews and gentiles. As to its being oftimes His way, see Num. xii, 6; Job xxxiii, 14, 15. He still cares for His people and will surely guide them by His word and His spirit, by His providence, and if necessary by a dream or even an angel. The Lord sees all the plottings of the evil one and will not suffer him to hurt His children (Zech. ii, 8; Ps. xxi, 9, 10). Note how the expenses of this journey were met beforehand by the gold of the wise men. Thus God always foresees and anticipates the need of those who rely upon Him (II Chron. xvi, 9).

14. "When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night and departed into Egypt." Since the days of Cain, the devil's first instrument to accomplish murder, he has worked hard at it and often been permitted to have his way, but never unless for the glory of God and the good of His people. An instrument whom He wishes still to use here satan cannot lay a finger upon. Consider Joseph and Moses and Joash.

15. "And was there until the death of Herod, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called My son." Observe the fulfilling of prophecy in verses 17 and 23 and chapter i, 22. "The Lord of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed so shall it stand" (Isa. xiv, 24). Every purpose of the Lord shall be performed (Jer. li, 29), and as He will do nothing without revealing it to the prophets (Amos iii, 7) we have only to study prophecy in order to know what God will yet do.

16. "Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceedingly wroth and sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem," etc. Herod did not know Him who doeth according to His will both in heaven and on earth, who bringeth the counsel of the nations to naught and maketh the devices of the people of none effect (Dan. iv, 35; Ps. xxxiii, 10). These children thus sacrificed to Herod's rage may be said to have died for Jesus' sake.

17. "Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying." That which has been fulfilled and the manner of fulfillment is the key to that which is yet unfulfilled. See Gen. xv, 13, 14, with Ex. xii, 36, 40, and I Kings xiii, 2, with II Kings xxiii, 15-17, also Ps. xxii, 16, 18, with John xix, 24; xx, 25, as samples of fulfilled prophecy and simply and heartily believe God concerning things to come.

18. "In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation and weeping and great mourning—Rachel weeping for her children and would not be comforted because they are not." This is quoted from Jer. xxxi, 15, and the next verse gives the comfort of reward and restoration. The captive Jews returned from Babylon, the land of the enemy. A greater return is drawing near from Russia and all lands of the Jews' enemies, but the promise will not have complete fulfillment till the return from the land of the enemy—death. Then will even those babes be given again to their mothers.

19. "But when Herod was dead, behold, an angel of the Lord appeareth in a dream to Joseph in Egypt." We think of another Herod, who would not give glory to God, and the angel of the Lord smote him (Acts xii, 23). Soon the enemies of the Lord are suddenly cut off, while at other times He bears longer with them. The servants of the Lord can well afford to leave all things with God and quietly wait His time, like David, who would not smite Saul, but said, "The Lord shall smite him, or his day shall come to die, or he shall descend into battle and perish" (I Sam. xxvi, 10). Let us ever give place unto the wrath of God (Rom. xii, 19, R. V., margin).

20. "Saying, Arise and take the young child and his mother and go into the land of Israel, for they are dead which sought the young child's life." Thus was fulfilled the prophecy of Hos. xi, 1, quoted in verse 15, but that prophecy refers to Israel called out of Egypt through Moses. See, then, the double significance of many prophecies, first referring to a person or nation, but further on in the course of events to Christ and His kingdom, for all the promises of God are yea and amen in Him (II Cor. i, 20). The Lord had told them to abide till He brought them word (verse 13), so they waited patiently, with no plans for the morrow, but looking for orders only from Him.

21. "And he arose, and took the young child and his mother, and came into the land of Israel." The very same Lord who in the pillar of cloud and of fire led Israel out of Egypt 1,400 years before is now a helpless babe in Mary's arms, being carried up out of that same Egypt. Great is the mystery of Godliness, God manifest in the flesh. He humbled himself to be born of Mary, cradled in a manger, carried to Egypt and back, live and grow up in the humble home at Nazareth, remain there unknown for 30 years, then go forth on His public work to be despised, rejected and crucified, all for me. The Son of God loved me and gave Himself for me.

22. "But when he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judæa in the room of his father Herod he was afraid to go thither. Notwithstanding, being warned of God in a dream, he turned aside into the parts of Galilee." The present we turn our eyes from God alone to look at people or circumstances fears are sure to come, winds and waves will cause us to sink, but with eyes fixed on Jesus we can walk on the sea. Instead of hearing what people say, let us hear what God the Lord will speak, for He will speak peace to His people (Ps. lxxxv, 8). A mind staid on Him will have perfect peace (Isa. xxvi, 3).

23. "And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene." There seems to be no single direct prophecy to this effect, but the testimony of all the prophets was that He would be despised and held in contempt even as they were. Nazareth must have been a town of poor reputation, judging from Nathanael's question in John i, 46. The Hebrew for "branch" in Isa. xi, 1, is "netser" and may have some bearing upon the name Nazarene. If we are truly His, we must be willing to be despised for His sake.

Boiled Beer.

Boiling their beer is a common practice among the denizens of Chinatown. They purchase it in saucepans and bring it home still foaming, to be placed on the fire while fresh. They claim it is the only proper way to drink it; that the method ordinarily in use of taking it into the system in its cold state is very injurious, being provocative of dyspepsia and other ailments, while the boiled article has no injurious effect and is just as satisfactory as a drink.

The custom is by no means confined to Mott street, but all over the city, wherever a laundry sign is to be seen, Chinamen going for their "boiled beer" may be encountered. Bartenders have become accustomed to it and no longer regard it as a novelty.

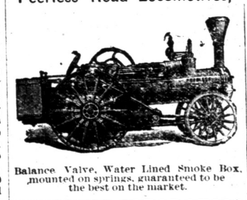
The Chinese are not the only people who boil or heat beer. In Germany beer soup is quite common. It is also known in France as soupe a la biere and is made of grated black bread, sugar and lager. It is served hot before meals, like any other soup.

"Schaum bier," or foam beer, is another decoction made from boiled beer. It consists of eggs and sugar mixed with beer. The whole is placed on the fire and cooked until it begins to rise. Then it is considered fit to drink.—New York World.

The eloquent bishop of Ripon is very fond of telling the following story:

A well known lawyer on circuit in the north of England, curious to know how a certain juryman arrived at his verdict, meeting him one day ventured to ask. "Well," replied he, "I'm a plain man, and I like to be fair to every one. I don't go by what the witnesses say, and I don't go by what the lawyers say, and I don't go by what the judge says, but I looks at the man in the dock, and I says, 'He must have done something, or he wouldn't be there,' so I brings 'em all in guilty."—London Tit-Bits.

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TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

July 22.

1206—Battle of Falkirk; the Scotch were badly beaten, and Sir John Graham was killed.


LAZARUS.

1225—The council of Nice in Italy; 1,000 years previously the famous council of that name was held in Asia Minor.

1403—Hotspur (Sir Henry Percy) was killed in the battle of Shrewsbury.

1707—England and Scotland were united in one kingdom called Great Britain.

1812—Wellington defeated the French at Salamanca, Spain.

1832—The Duke of Reichstadt, or Napoleon II, only son of Napoleon I, died near Vienna.

1849—Emma Lazarus, Jewish author and poetess, born in New York city; died there 1887.

1864—General James B. McPherson was killed in front of Atlanta, aged 35, being in command of 25,000 men.

1883—General E. O. C. Ord, American soldier of the civil war, died in Havana; born in Maryland, 1818.

1884—Jane Grey Swisshelm, writer, advocate of woman's rights, died at Swissdale, Pa.; born 1816.

1892—Aaron Lucius Chapin, American educator, died at Beloit, Wis.; born in Leavenworth, Ind., 1822.

July 23.

1793—Roger Sherman, "signer," died in New Haven; born 1721.

1799—Last battle of Abookeer; Bonaparte almost annihilated the Turkish army of Mustapha Pasha.

1816—Charlotte Saunders Cushman, actress, was born in Boston; died 1876.

1826—Great riot in Hyde park, London; reform meeting broken up by the police.

1875—Isaac Merritt Singer, sewing machine inventor, died.

1878—Tibbie Shiels (Mrs. Richard-son), famous in the days of Scott, Wilson and Hogg, and afterward a landlady of an angling resort in Selkirkshire, died at the age of 96.

1883—Wharf fell at North Point, Md., and 65 persons were drowned.

1886—General Israel Putnam Richardson died in the Drexel cottage at Mount Metternich; born 1832.

1888—Courtlandt Palmer, agnostic and trinitarian, died near Brandon, Vt.; born 1843.

1889—Prince Louis Napoleon of Mauritius, devastated by fire, it was wrecked by a hurricane in 1892.

July 24.


HOLLAND.

634—Caliph Abu-Bekr, first successor of Mohammed, died.

1706—John Middleton Clayton, statesman, co-diplomat in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, born in Sussex county, Del.; died 1856.

1708—John Adams Dix, general and statesman, born in Boscawen, N. H.; died 1879.

1835—Alexandre Dumas, the novelist, born; died 1870.

1879—Dr Joseph Gilbert Holland, author, born in Belchertown, Mass.; died 1881.

1882—Martin Van Buren, ex-president, died at Kinderhook, N. Y.; born 1782.

1892—Hon. George P. Marsh, United States minister to Italy, died there; born 1801.

1895—Captain Matthew Webb, "swimmer," drowned in Niagara whirlpool; born 1848.

July 25.

306—Constantius Chlorus, Roman emperor and father of Constantine the Great, died.

1471—Thomas a Kempis, quaint old author, died.

1750—Henry Knox, American general, secretary of war under Washington, born in Boston; died 1806.

1794—Baron Trenck, famous for his escapes from prison, guillotined at Paris.

1814—Battle of Chippewa, Lane

1825—George Hunt Pendleton, statesman, born in Cincinnati; died 1889.

1833—Elliott Fitch Shepard, proprietor of the New York Mail and Express, born at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; died 1893.

1854—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and critic, died, born 1796.

1846—Louis Bonaparte, third brother of Napoleon, died in Leghorn, Italy; born 1778.

1863—General Sam Houston, Texas patriot, died at Huntsville, Tex.; born 1793.

1892—Bay City, Mich., partly destroyed by fire; many persons burned to death and $1,000,000 in property lost.

July 26.

711—King Roderick, "the last of the Goths," defeated and slain by the Moors in Spain.

1456—Henry VII of England born as Earl of Richmond.

1680—John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, famous poet, wit and debauchee of Charles II's court, died.

1730—George Clinton, "signer," governor of New York and vice president, born in Ulster county, N. Y.; died 1812.

1830—Destruction of Pera, the non-Turkish part of Constantinople; 1,000 houses burned.

1853—John Jordan Crittenden, the Kentucky statesman, an ardent American supporter of Lincoln's administration, died near Frankfort; born 1787.

1890—Tornado wrecks 100 houses in Lawrence, Mass., killed 10 persons and injured many.

1891—Paul Dillingham, ex-governor, died at Waterbury, Vt.; born 1799.

1893—General George W. Morgan, Mexican and civil war veteran, died at Fort Monroe born 1820.

July 27.

1675—Turenne, famous French marshal, was killed near Salzbach in Alsace.

1689—Battle of Killiecrankie; the highlander Jacobites defeated the troops of William III.

1777—Thomas Campbell, poet, born; died 1844. Jane McCrea was killed by the Indians while a guest of the British.

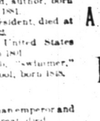
1862—The American steamer Golden Gate, plying between San Francisco and Panama, was burned at sea; 180 lives lost; $1,400,000 in gold sunk.

1866—The laying of the French Atlantic cable was successfully completed amid great rejoicing.

1883—Montgomery Blair, postmaster general in Lincoln's cabinet, died at Silver Springs, Md.; born there 1813.

1892—Intense heat throughout the United States; many fatal sunstrokes.

July 28.


CUTLER.

450—Theodosius the Younger, Roman emperor, died.

1492—Pope Innocent VIII died.

1540—Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, beheaded on Tower Hill.

1668—The British dispersed and partially destroyed the Spanish armada by means of fireships.

1823—Manasseh Cutler, projector of the colony at Marietta, O., died in Hamilton, Mass.

1833—Commodore William Baltbridge, an American naval officer distinguished in the war of 1812 died; born at Princeton, N. J., 1774.

1844—Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I and ex-king of Naples, died at Florence; born 1768.

1847—John Walter, proprietor of the London Times and the pioneer in steam printing, died in London; born 1773.

1865—William Lowndes Yancey, a prominent southern leader, died near Montgomery, Ala.; born 1814.

1875—Hans Christian Andersen, Danish poet and novelist, died; born 1805.

1885—4,000 lives lost by an earthquake in the island of Ischia.

1885—Sir Moses Montefiore, Hebrew philanthropist, died at Ramsgate; born in England 1785.

1891—Samuel Sands, printer, who first put the "Star Spangled Banner" in type, died at Baltimore; born 1804.

SEEN FROM A STREET CORNER.

Fourteen Doors and Where They Led—A Ragged Suit of Clothes.

Standing on a corner in Scranton, Pa., not long ago I counted 14 doors leading to as many places of business in the block on the opposite side of the street. Three doors led to clothing stores, one to a millinery establishment, one to a barber shop, one to a telegraph office and another to a bank. The other seven led to where strong drink is sold. Four places where the outer man and woman may be clothed, one place where the man may be shaved so as to look respectable and neat in his new clothes, one place through which he may send urgent messages and from which the daily papers receive their intellectual freight to place before the community, and one place where the savings of labor may be deposited when the wants of the home are supplied.

It takes seven doors, seven places of business, to do all this for the outer man. I came near forgetting to say that the bank occupies the floor above the barber shop and telegraph office. The other seven doors lead to where the inner man is supplied with that which deprives him of clothing, his wife of her bonnet, his children of their clothing and shoes. In any one of the seven will he find that which will reduce him to such depths of degradation that he will not care whether he shaves or not. Indeed he will not have the dime to give to the barber and no money to deposit in the bank above.

Seven doors to open on those who clothe themselves and families, and seven other doors in the same block where memory, self respect, honor, gratitude and everything that a man can esteem are washed into the sewer fed by crime and ending in oblivion.

As I stood contemplating the spectacle a young man crossed the street from one of the places where wet goods are sold and on recognizing me extended his hand in greeting. He wore a well worn suit of clothing. His coat was the counterpart of many the reader has seen in his time. It was sunburned, short in sleeve and tail and well frayed out where the edges were not worn off altogether.

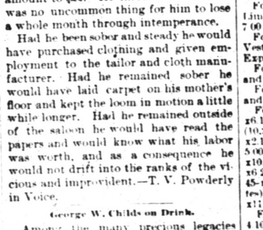
He is a mechanic, but has not worked steadily for three years owing to intemperate habits. The suit of clothing he wore that night was three years old. His wages when at work were $2.75 a day, and he had an aged mother and helpless sister depending on him for support. He had lost during that month eight days for the reason that he "was on a breeze." His wages for the eight days would amount to $22. He informed me that it was no uncommon thing for him to lose a whole month through intemperance.

Had he been sober and steady he would have purchased clothing and given employment to the tailor and cloth manufacturer. Had he remained sober he would have laid carpet on his mother's floor and kept the loom in motion a little while longer. Had he remained outside of the saloon he would have read the papers and would know what his labor was worth, and as a consequence he would not drift into the ranks of the vicious and unenlightened.—T. V. Powderly in Voice.

George W. Childs on Drink.

Among the many precious legacies which the late George William Childs left to the world was that of his example as a man who never touched intoxicating drink. His views were thus expressed: "I cannot lay too great a stress on the matter of strict temperance. Drinking beer, wine or spirits is a useless and dangerous habit. It does no good, and if the habit is continued it is almost sure to lead to destruction and death. Taste not; touch not; handle not. You should have the courage to say no if you are asked to drink. In looking back over my life I can see many of the best and most promising of my companions who were ruined by the habit of drinking—not one of whom ever imagined that he would be wrecked in mind and body and eventually fill a drunkard's grave. There is no safety in moderate drinking. Every one who touches it at all is in danger."

A WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMNT
FOR $19.50
WE WILL SEND YOU
THE EASTON GAZETTE
FOR ONE YEAR, AND
The Best High Grade
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINE
WITH ALL ATTACHMENTS.



The advantages of the Demorest machine are: The material's and workmanship are of the highest order. It is noiseless and easy running, has a high arm, the driving wheel 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.

We guarantee the "Demorest" to be equal to any high priced machine in the market, and the purchaser shall be the judge.

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

Mrs. Thos. H. Coburn, Easton,
" H. H. Langsdale, Easton,
" 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,
" Harry M. Ma on, Easton,
" Spanish armada by means Geo. H. Trax, Cordova,
" Guion Miller, Woodside, Md.
Miss Mary Scott, Easton,
" Fannie R. Adams, Trappe,
" Addie H. Trippe Easton,
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" Frank Garey, Easton,
" Michael McHale, Easton,
" J. W. Perry, Cordova,
" L. S. Fleckenstine, Easton.
" W. T. Lynch, near Easton.
Dr. Chas Lowndes, Easton

The Machine is perfect in mechanism, and can be bought in any wood or finish desired with right-hand or left reel. The Drop Desk Cabinet style only $40.00 when agents for other machines are asking $110.00 for the same thing.

This machine does not pass through an agent. The purchaser gets benefit of factory price and pays freight from factory which amounts to 45 cts. to Easton.

Order only through the GAZETTE, Easton, Md

1894. 1894.
—THE—
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

Den on, 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.

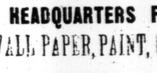
Returning leave Baltimore from Pier 4, Light Street Wharf, daily except Sunday at 9 p. m., for the landings named arriving at

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, 4 ly 44 a.m.	Dover Bridge, 9 a. m.
Double Mills, 4.45 a m.	Kingston, 9.15 a. m.m.
Oxford, 5.30 a.m.	Turkey Creek, 9½ a m.
Cambridge, 6 a. m.	Two Johns, 9.45 a. m.
Ly Cambridge, 7 a. m.	Williston, 10.00 a. m.
Oyster Shell Pt. 7.30.	Lyford's, 10.10 a. m.
Medford's, 8 15 a. m.	Denton, 10.30 a. m.

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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 Chesapeke and Cambridge and Seaford Railroads.
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E. S. JOHNSON,
President.
CHAS E. NICOLS, Agent, Easton 25oct

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 06, 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, x5.00 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