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Godey's Magazine for December ready November 15th, promises to be a most attractive number. Theodora B. Wilson—a writer not unknown to novel readers—has the complete story. It is called "Love Conquers," and is vigorous, healthy and strong. The illustrations are by Florence K. Upton. Rose Coghlan writes about Personal Requisites of the Stage, an article which all who are interested in the modern drama should read; that popular and graceful writer, Margaret Lemon, tells about "A Flying Trip to Florida;" Florence Hull has a charming short story called "Apple Blossoms;" Olive Thorne Miller writes about "The Dove's Doings," and the poems are by Frank Demster Sherrard and others. All the departments are up to their standards and the two exquisite water-color portraits are of Mrs John Bloodgood, Jr., and Miss Angelica Schuyler, Crosby, of New York.

Are You Ambitious?

Especially, are you an ambitious woman anxious to make a career for yourself? Then you will be more than interested in "The Road to Fame or Fortune," published in Demorest's Family Magazine for December, which is a faithful chonicle of how ambitious girls desirous of becoming successful business women live and labor in New York, giving suggestions and valuable information that cannot fail to be of inestimable benefit to all talented and ambitious girls. And this is an ideal Christmas number, also. The lovely water-color, "Did Santa Claus Bring You?" will appeal to everyone, young or old. "Christmas Eve at Bethlehem," with its numerous illustrations, takes one back to the first Christmas Eve, and tells how the traditions are preserved and what ceremonies are observed at the present day. There are two splendid Christmas stories splendidly illustrated. Indeed, the December number is a generous twenty cents' worth, but it is only a fair sample of what is furnished twelve times a year for $2.00. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 12 East 14th St New York

The erection of a new ice factory in Lexington, Ky., has been decided upon.

It is reported that anthracite coal has been discovered near Austell, Ga.

WHAT KENTUCKIANS SAY ABOUT THE

Electropoise.

The Electropoise has been a positive benefit to me. J. H. Lindenberger, President Merchants' National Bank, Louisville.

My confidence in the Electropoise grows stronger the more I see it. Rev W. W. Evans, Carrollton

I look upon the Electropoise as the means God has given us to cure diseases in accordance with nature's laws. Miss Susan Edge, Lexington.

Nothing has ever helped me so much. W. T. Matheny, Lexington.

Do not hesitate to recommend the Electropoise. W. G. Graham, Lexington.

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The Electropoise will cure many cases of disease where nothing else will. It has worked like a charm in my family. Rev. Geo. H. Means, Covington.

It is certainly a wonderful instrument, and it is more wonderful how it does its work, yet it does it. T. E. C. Brinley (The veteran plow manufacturer of the South), Louisville.

The Electropoise has been such a useful thing about the house that we can not do without it. Frank F. Waller, Lawrenceburg, formerly New Castle.

Several of my acquaintances have derived much benefit from the use of the Electropoise. J. Guthrie Coke, Russelville.

The 'Poise has cured me of kidney and liver trouble. J. P. Savage, 511 E. Gray street, Louisville

The Electropoise has been a great relief to me. Rev. T. B. Miller, Russelville.

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I would rather have an Electropoise than Hot Springs for Rheumatism. A. K. Marshall, North Fork.

It is small but great. T. A. Dowden, Franklinton.

There is wonderful good in it. J. S. Callaway, Smithfield.

The wonder-working gem. Rev. W. F. Wyatt, Morning View.

I speak advisedly about the wonder working of the Electropoise as I have practiced medicine many years. Rev. D. H. Marimon, Pittsburgh, Ky.

If you send your name or that of some invalid friend we will send you copies of letters from the above parties and from hundreds of others; people you know from every section of this and other States testifying to the curative powers of the Electropoise. Address DuBOIS & WEBB, Louisville Ky.

LABOR FORMS A TRUST.

The Affiliation Includes Knights of Labor and the Federation.

Friends and Enemies of the Scheme Wherein Samuel Gompers and Terence V. Powderly Are at Odds.

[COPYRIGHT, 1893.]

No achievement of organized labor in this or any other country can compare in magnitude with a movement which it is proposed to inaugurate at the general assembly of the Knights of Labor next month, and to consummate when delegates, representing the entire American Federation of Labor convene in December. An amalgamation of every labor order and labor union in the United States, whereby all shall recognize a single supreme authority, and in which our hundreds of thousands of workmen shall be an organized unit in everything that seems to affect their interests, is the end aimed at. Only one potent influence is being exerted to thwart the execution of this scheme—that of Samuel Gompers. Another man, willingly or unwillingly, is looked to as a champion of the movement. Terence V. Powderly, and he has already given it a qualified approval.

JOHN SWINTON.

JOHN M. HAYES.

It will be remembered that Mr. Powderly had lately authorized an announcement of his coming withdrawal as general master workman of the Knights of Labor. It is now authoritatively declared by those who have served on the committees which requested Mr. Powderly to accept one more election that he has consented. The complications growing out of Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hayes' official standing have also, it appears, been satisfactorily adjusted pending the convening of the general assembly. Mr. Hayes had been notified by Mr. Powderly and others of the Knights of Labor board of officers that his office was deemed vacant. Mr. Hayes took the position that only the general assembly had authority to remove him since it elected him to the office. Therefore he refused to be dispossessed. Action will be taken by the delegates when they get together.

It has not yet transpired that at a conference in which representatives of the country's great labor orders recently participated this scheme of a gigantic combination was almost consummated. Mr. Gompers claims, according to Delegate James P. Archibald, the veteran labor organizer of the United States and delegate from New York to the Knights of Labor general assembly next month, were so exorbitant in the matter of authority, that the knights would practically have had to become absorbed into the federation. So, to the disgust of the westerners, the project fell through. Indeed, when Samuel Gompers made an address to some St. Louis workingmen about that time, he was hooted down. Then, for the first time, came about that conflict of policies in the federation which led to the statement that Mr. Gompers would resign—a thing his supporters had no intention of permitting him to do. As the knights had their own squabbles to attend to, and a white elephant of a property on their hands in Philadelphia, their influence was not sufficiently great to carry through the consolidation project.

P. J. M'GUIRE.

Now, however, the situation is altered. There are indications of internal upheavals in all the labor orders. The utterances of such leaders as John C. Costello, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; John T. Byron, of Massachusetts; Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, and R. M. Campbell, of Memphis, to mention those only who are of the rank and file as well as influential, have been long for consolidation. The apathy of Mr. Gompers has naturally crystallized opposition, especially as T. V. Powderly is in favor of union on general principles. For this reason he has advocated affiliation recently with the Farmers' Alliance and similar organizations as well as chooses identification with political movements.

"We can decry politics," said Mr. Powderly, "but we must be politicians. In a word we must be lawmakers. The battle of the future must be fought on different lines from those which marked the past. Workingmen must form a more perfect union than they now have."

Curiously opposed to this, Mr. Gompers said, when asked if he would favor the efforts of the consolidators: "I think the time has not arrived for that sort of thing. If those men think they are advancing the cause of labor by trying to form a sort of labor trust, well and good; but I doubt if they will succeed."

J. M. ARTHUR.

When the knights' assembly opens, next November, the routine business must first be attended to. Then the dispute over the secretary-treasurership will require settlement. Finally, the disposal of the order's real estate, a vexed question for years, will be debated. The property in Philadelphia, a fine old brown-stone mansion still, despite its long use as a general headquarters, is worth more than the forty thousand dollars recently bid for it.

These matters considered, the westerners propose to bring forward their consolidation scheme, in spite of whatever opposition the powers that be may manifest. Briefly embodied, the objects of consolidation are:

1. To exterminate militarism in the settlement of labor disputes by abolishing the Pinkertons and rendering state militia less despotic.

2. To influence legislation more effectively.

3. To save the expense of maintaining rival organizations which, after all, have the same ends in view.

4. To do away with labor's internal dissensions.

The other aims are more or less subsidiary.

It is proposed to have a committee appointed for the purpose of conferring with a similar body from other labor orders, and if the question of autonomy comes up it will be urged that the knights are to maintain their present independence and organization.

The only thing in the way of all this is the personal disagreement among rival labor leaders. Now why should the rank and file suffer for its leaders?

A somewhat different scene will be witnessed when the thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opens in Chicago on December 12. In the first place there is an election of officers to be held and that Samuel Gompers will succeed himself is confidently asserted by every eastern delegate. Some nine hundred delegates will attend.

The subjects for consideration will include boycotts, the unlawfulness of which in some states has long been a grievance with the brewers and bakers. Then there will be a bone to pick with the militia, while immigration evils are to receive the usual tribute of denunciation. A strategic move on the part of the Colorado men is then designed in Denver's selection as the next gathering place, after which will come the report of committee on organization. However, as John Swinton remarked at last year's gathering: "You can never say in advance what a lot of delegates will do."

It seems likely that a report will be submitted favoring a restricted form of affiliation so far as certain objects are concerned. Each order is to maintain its autonomy, precisely as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers continues its separate and independent existence while affiliated with the Federation of Labor. Financially, there will be no welding together.

That this will not be very satisfactory to the westerners no one doubts. It should be pointed out that labor unions in such states as Kansas, California, Oregon and the Dakotas are largely political. Throughout the east they are seldom more than beneficial orders. And the same unrest which has led the politics of the west to assert its whimsical independence, seems to be prompting labor leaders and followers to undertake the gigantic movement which Terence V. Powderly indorses in theory and declares to be manifest destiny in practice.

Such a consolidation would assuredly have an imposing result. It would mean a membership of nine hundred and fifty thousand and a revenue of two millions yearly. The argument that it is too gigantic for ready action is met by the proposition to maintain the order in divisions—one to be known as Knights of Labor, another as the Federation, and so on. It seems odd that our country, so advanced in matters of this sort, has yet to perfect such a scheme. J. Keir Hardie, the "laborite parliament man," in declining the invitation to visit the United States last spring, mentioned this fact in his oft-quoted letter. There is such an amalgamation in Switzerland, as Mr. Powderly has pointed out, and there exists the informal federation of British wage-earners which accomplished so much at the last election.

Such American labor leaders as are not opposed to the plan, including William Weihe, ex-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, H. J. Eichoff, of the International Furniture Workers and P. J. Maguire, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, think that American apathy may be due to the lack heretofore of pressing need for such consolidation. Moreover, the various trades could not lose their separate organization. Added to this is the difference between a "fighting" order and one which never has occasion to battle with capital. The Wire Drawers and Die Makers' union, for example, ably represented in the federation by J. C. Robinson, does not get into exciting contests like that of the Iron and Steel Workers' union or Amalgamated association at Homestead. The Laster's Protective union never has the militia after it like the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen recently at Buffalo. Only the tendency to federation, more pronounced than ever these last five years, has brought about the present movement for a sort of Hanseatic league of labor unions to accomplish for workingmen a material revolution akin to that spiritual one wrought in medieval Germany by the holy vehmgerichte.

WILLIAM WEIHE.

Had All He Wanted.

She—You proposed to me, Frank; now, why won't you go and ask father?

He—Well—er—darling, don't you know, I—er—don't wish to marry the entire family.—Brooklyn Life.

TITLES OF OLDEN TIMES.

THE rabshakeh mentioned in the book of Kings was the title of the Assyrian commander in chief.

GERMANY only has preserved the title of grand duke, there being seven grand duchies in the German territory.

THE town clerk mentioned in Acts as addressing the mob at Ephesus held an office equivalent to mayor.

THE name Seleucidæ was applied as a generic title to a long race of Macedonian kings who reigned in Syria.

THE title of margrave was limited to the rulers of the marches of Brandenburg, Weissen, Baden and Moravia.

THE Holy Roman empire had but three genuine landgraves, those of Thuringia, Lower and Higher Alsace.

THE rabsaris mentioned in the second book of Kings was an Assyrian military title, equivalent to brigadier general.

THERE are three khans—khiva, khokand and bokhara—who date the origin of their families back to the Turkish invasion of Europe.

A CURATOR was a Roman official in charge of various departments of the public service. The title nearly corresponds to our word superintendent.

MARRIAGE RULES.

LET her meet him with a kiss—not a frown.

LET each realize the fact that they are one.

LET the husband frequent his home, not the club.

LET him assist her in beautifying the home.

LET her not narrate Mrs. Next Door's gossip.

LET her not worry him with petty troubles.

LET him speak to his wife—not yell "say" at her.

LET her make home more pleasant than the club.

LET her sympathize with him in business cares.

LET him be as courteous after marriage as before.

LET his latchkey gather unto itself rust from disuse.

LET her dress as tastefully for him as for strangers.

LET him confide in his wife—their interests are equal.

LET her not fret because Mrs. Neighbor has a rich dress.

LET her home mean love and rest—not strife and noise.

Talk of the Town.

The wonderful sale of German Liver Syrup. The reason for all this is it has never failed to cure when properly taken according to directions and its pleasant taste. Children do not object to take it. They ask for more after the first dose. Don't take any substitute. Price 50c and $1.00. Warranted at R. C. Hardwick's drug store.

CHRISTIANS TO MEET.

Preparations in Atlanta, Ga., to Receive Them.

Eighth Annual Assembly—Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, Is President of the Convention and Georgia's Governor Is Chairman—A Week's Session.

[COPYRIGHT, 1893.]

Atlanta, Ga., the "Gate City of the South," will be the scene this week of a great gathering of Christian people. It will differ from the parliament of religions at Chicago in that it is exclusively a Christian convention, and belief in Christ will be the one necessary qualification for those who desire to participate in it. Delegates from all over the United States and Canada will be present to discuss means of helping their fellow men to better conditions of life. There will be no discussions of denominational creeds, no bickering about technical differences of faith, but chiefly an exchange of methods in missionary work. Presbyterians and Baptists, northern and southern Methodists, will forget their feuds about predestination and immersion, and will dwell together in unity for a period of seven days.

That this is possible has been abundantly proven by seven similar assemblies which have continued steadily to grow in numbers and influence ever since the first call was issued in 1886. At that first convention, which met in Chicago, the largest audience counted during its session was two hundred.

R. A. TORREY.

Last year at Boston the number of people who sought admission to Tremont Temple, where the convention was held, was five thousand. The second convention was called to meet in New York, and after that they were made annual occurrences, meeting successively in Detroit, Buffalo, Hartford, Washington and Boston.

The management of these conventions is in the hands of a permanent committee which had its origin in the first assembly at Chicago. Rev. R. A. Torrey, whose labors at the head of Mr. Moody's great evangelization society at Chicago are so well known, is chairman of this committee and president of the convention. The vice president is Hon. W. H. Howland, who has been thrice mayor of Toronto, Can. The energetic and untiring secretary, whose greatest success has been in the organization of boys' clubs in our cities, is Rev. John C. Collins, of New Haven, Conn. Other members of the committee are B. Fay Mills, Pawtucket, R. I.; S. P. Holcombe, San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Reed, Springfield, Mass.; L. P. Tibbals, New York; Miss B. H. Wright, Ottawa, Can.; Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.

There is also a local executive committee at the place where the next meeting is to be held. Hon. William H. Northen, governor of Georgia, is chairman of this committee. John F. Barclay is vice chairman, and T. J. Kelly secretary and treasurer.

Delegates to the convention are of two classes, special and general. Special delegates are those officially sent by churches, missions, Woman's Christian Temperance unions, Young Men's Christian associations, or any body of Christian workers in the United States and Canada. General delegates are any Christian believers who desire to attend the convention, and they may obtain the privileges accorded to special delegates of cheap railroad rates and free entertainment by addressing the secretary at least two weeks before the convention.

JOHN C. COLLINS.

The railroads have granted a reduction which enables all delegates and visitors to take the round trip for a fare and a third. A sort of "Gospel train" will leave Jersey City with delegates from the east, at eleven o'clock, November 6, stopping at several places of interest along the way. A delegate will thus have an opportunity to visit Washington and the famous battlefields of Bull Run, Manassas and Culpeper, as well as points of interest in the vicinity of Atlanta. The convention will be in session from November 9 to November 16.

Although this is primarily an American assemblage, it is expected that some will come from abroad. Probably Miss De Broen, from Paris, will be there. There will be reports from missionaries in India, England, France and Mexico.

That this convention will be even more interesting than former ones, is to be expected from the list of speakers. On this list, aside from the members of the managing committee, are the names of Mr. J. A. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives;" David Allen Reed, of the School of Christian Workers; Prof. John R. Commons, secretary of the new Institute of Christian Sociology; Mr. C. N. Crittenton, so well known in New York in connection with the Florence night mission; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Stebbins, of Brooklyn, will lead the convention in singing the good old Gospel hymns.

WILLIAM H. HOWLAND.

Maj. George A. Hilton, conductor of the famous mission at Los Angeles, Cal.; E. P. Hammond, the children's evangelist; John P. Quinn, the anti-gambling evangelist and many others.

The meetings will be held in the De Give's opera house which seats three thousand people, and overflow meetings will be held at churches near by. A larger attendance is expected than that at Boston last year. But their influence is not measured merely by increase of numbers. It is the actual uplifting of the masses through their instrumentality that shows their power. The object has been to bring together large numbers of men and women who are actually engaged in active missionary work, to set forth their methods and the results of their labors with the untaught.

Religious organizations are at last finding out that the principle "in union there is strength" applies to spiritual as well as secular enterprises. Each delegate will contribute his experience to the common fund, and take away whatever information is most useful to him. Some of them have had experience in converting miners and discharged convicts; others tell their methods of influencing railroad men, policemen, car-drivers, newsboys and others subjected to temptation in our great cities.

These experiences are endlessly varied, and as each speaker is limited to a certain time the speeches are necessarily brief and to the point. To quote a Boston paper in regard to the convention held there: "The meetings are far from being Quaker meetings, and frequently there is a burst of applause or a ripple of laughter, as something said or done particularly pleases the big audience."

GOV. NORTHEN.

There is no manner of doubt that these Christians are thoroughly in earnest in their work. Not only this, but they are successful in rescuing the drunkard from his cups and outcasts from their shame.

Through the influence of this organization, new missions have sprung up, and old ones, like the McAuley Water Street mission and the Florence night mission, of New York, have increased in numbers and influence. Missionaries in foreign countries have received inspiration, and the influence of this great assemblage throughout the United States and Canada is simply immeasurable.

Anyone who desires to attend may obtain full particulars by addressing Rev. John C. Collins, Blair building, New Haven, Conn.

Not Least.

An exchange cites as proof of the fact that New York is a cosmopolitan city a remark made by a resident—a bachelor.

"My barber is an Italian," he said, "a Chinese does my laundry work, my tailor is a Jew, I breakfast in an American dining-room, lunch in a German saloon and dine usually at a French restaurant; my doctor is an Englishman, and my favorite preacher is a Scotch dominie."

"But where does the Irishman come in?" asked a bystander.

"Oh, he owns the house I live in."—Youth's Companion.

He Laid in Wait for Him.

The piano tuner was coming gayly up the alley when he was accosted by a stern-visaged man, who inquired:

"Say, mister, what d'yer charge for tuning a piano?"

"Three dollars."

"Here's three fifty; just trot to the next street."

"What's the matter?"

"The piano next door is out of tune and they don't play on it now. They're waiting for you to come round. That three fifty is for you not to go round."

The piano tuner whistled and walked softly away and there is silence still in the alley.—Detroit Tribune.

PERSONAL PARTICULARS.

CHLOE BRADWAY, of Centreville, Cal., is only seventeen years old, but she has improved her opportunities to the extent of marrying twice and eloping seven times.

GALEN CLARK is the guardian of Yosemite park, a white-bearded pioneer, grizzly bear killer and innkeeper. He has just made his first visit to the outside world in forty years.

GEORGE W. DYE, who died recently at Elberton, Ga., bequeathed all of his estate to a negro family that had grown up about him in his house. The estate is worth six hundred thousand dollars.

ONE of the choicest articles in the collection of the late F. L. Ames is what is said to be the largest crystal known to exist. It is seven inches in diameter, and Mr. Ames is believed to have paid twenty-four thousand dollars for it.

THE statement that Abraham Lincoln was a spiritualist and had a medium living in the white house has gained such wide publicity that ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln is at pains to deny it. He says there is not an iota of truth in the story.

DR. FREDERICK ANDROS, of Mitchell, S. D., claims to be the first authorized practitioner of medicine in the immense region west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri. He is a native of Massachusetts, is now nearly ninety-one years old, and settled in Dubuque in 1834.

TOBACCO NEWS.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

Furnished by Glover & Durrett—Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 2,679 hhds. with receipts for the same period of 785 hhds. Sales on our market since January 1st, amount to 120,042 hhds. Sales of the crop of 1892 on our market to this date amount to 120,796 hhds.

The sales of the week embraced 13 hhds. new dark tobacco and the prices realized for such, ranged from $4 05 to $7 70. The general tone of the market for 1892 crop dark, was somewhat stronger.

The following quotations fairly represent our market for new dark tobacco (1892 crop.)

Trash $3 50 to 4 50.

Common to medium lugs $4 50, to 5.00.

Dark rich lugs extra quality $5.00, to 5 75.

Common leaf $5 50, to 6 00.

Medium to good leaf $6 00, to 7 50.

Wrappery styles $7 50, to 12 00.

Green River fillers (home trade)

Common fillers $5 50, to 7 50.

Medium to good fillers $7 50, to 9.00.

Fine fillers $9 00, to 15 00.

We would not urge an article without merit. We urge and guarantee PLANTATION CHILL CURE. Sold by Blakemore Bros.

Judges declared the third a dead heat between Walter E. and Pixley in the free for all trot at Terre Haute, Ind.

Why pay $1.00 for a chill cure when you can buy PLANTATION CHILL CURE of us at 50c? Sold by Blakemore Bros.

Hulda may never race again. She was a great mare, and the only way she could be beaten was to break her down.

Mr. W. M. Terry, who has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for the past twelve years says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other cough medicine I have ever sold." There is good reason for this. No other will cure a cold so quickly, no other is so certain a preventive and cure for croup; no other affords so much relief in cases of whooping cough. For sale by R. C. Hardwick.

Marie—I had nine proposals at the beach.

Marie—How disagreeably persistent a summer acquaintance can be!—Puck.

The cat has nine lives which shows that nature had a pretty fair idea of what the cat would have to go through.—Tit-Bits.

PLANTATION CHILL CURE stops chills stops 'em quick, and they never come back. If you don't believe it, try it. If it don't stop 'em *ask for your money back, you'll get it.* Price 50cts. Sold by Blakemore Bros.

"The sentence is that ye be hanged," said a Welsh judge to a poor criminal, "and I hope it may prove a warning to you."—Tit-Bits.

Carlstedt's German Liver Syrup

Is the most pleasant and effective remedy known to act gently, yet promptly, on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and to cleanse the system effectually. It cures habitual constipation permanently, dispels colds, headaches and fevers, and prevents the many ills that result from a weak or inactive condition of the organs on which it acts. Price 50c and $1.00 per bottle at R. C. Hardwick's drug store. Sample bottles free.

Origin of the Bordeaux Mixture.

The origin of the famous Bordeaux mixture is quite singular. It was as follows:

Years ago an old Frenchman near Bordeaux, France, began spraying his orchard with the solution, for the purpose, he said, of stopping the depredations of passers by. The trees were left with a most uninviting, dirty-green coat. The neighbors noticed that while the solution was in use the trees bore better fruit and more of it. This led to an investigation of the utility of germicide sprays that has led to a widespread knowledge of different species of destructive parasites. The Bordeaux mixture still remains a standard preparation after years of test.

Here is an instance of the benefit of spraying this mixture: A large peach orchard was affected with a fungus which was destroying the foliage. The owner concluded to make a test of the fungicide solution; he sprayed one-half the trees with the Bordeaux mixture. When he harvested his crop the sprayed portion of the orchard netted him $200 an acre, while the balance netted but $20 an acre.

The formula for the mixture is as follows: Four pounds blue stone, four pounds lime, fifty gallons water. At one time a larger quantity of blue stone was used, but it has been found that the smaller amount answers the purpose fully as well.—Ex.

TRANSPORTATION BY WATER.

THERE are 25,817 miles of canals in the world, of which 13,293 miles are in Europe, 4,479 in the United States, 535 in Canada, 2,240 in India, and 5,270 are in China.

GREAT BRITAIN and her colonies have 27,906 ships of all kinds; France has 15,278; Germany, 2,635; Russia, 4,405; Italy, 6,810; United States, 29,023; the world, 107,137.

THE United States has 1,255 lighthouses and beacons, 32 lightships, 107 fog signals worked by system, 187 by clockwork, 1,761 river lights and 4,386 buoys of various kinds.

THE mariners' compass was used for centuries by the Chinese before it was brought to Europe. Its invention or introduction is credited to Flavio Gioja, in the fourteenth century.

THE origin of the American navy dates from 1775, when congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers. By October, 1776, the American fleet consisted of 26 vessels, mounting 536 guns.

ONE towboat on the Mississippi, in a good stage of water, can take from St. Louis to New Orleans a tow carrying 10,000 tons of grain, a quantity that would require fifty railroad trains of ten cars each.

IN 1821 of the American trade 22,000,000 tons were carried in American ships and 3,100,000 under foreign flags; in 1889, 54,000,000 tons sailed under the American flag and 253,000,000 tons were carried in foreign vessels.

THE most singular ship in the world is the Polyphemus, of the British navy. It is simply a long steel tube, deeply buried in the water, the deck rising only four feet above the sea. It carries no masts or sails and is used as a ram and torpedo boat.

SINCE LAST WE MET.

THE storm on the North Carolina coast carried salt spray ten miles inland.

IT was the vogue at one time in Venice to gild the rolls of bread and the oysters on the supper table. The candles were also coated with gold.

ROLAND'S BREACH, the natural mountain pass leading from France into Spain through the Pyrenees, is 200 feet broad, 300 feet high and 50 feet long.

THIS year is 5653 of the Jewish era, 7401 in the Byzantine era, 2553 in the Japanese era, 1310 of the Mohammedan and the 117th year of the independence of the United States.

THE barber derives his class title from the Latin word barba, a beard. Rude, uncivilized races were originally called "barbarians" solely on account of the unkempt appearance of their beard and hair.

THE Chicago Sunday Post is authority for saying that Chicago has 332 millionaires. The men standing at the head of the list are Marshall Field and Phillip D. Armour, both credited with fortunes of [illegible] feet, H[illegible]

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

For sale by R. C. Hardwick.

Hulda 2:08¾ and Alix 2:07¾ are not mares upon which public interest rests.

German Liver Powder.

A sure and effectual cure for all bilious diseases; Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver complaint, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Nervous and Sick Headache Diarrhœa and Dysentery, of a Bilious Type, Impurity of the Blood, Dropsy, Boils, Menstration and also a preventive and cure for Piles and Bilious Diseases generally.

This is no violent purgative, but simply a veget