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Short of Conscience.

Dr. Parkhurst says that man is merely a gorilla with a conscience. If there is any semblance of truth in his theory, then there are a lot of men who are just plain gorillas.—Topeka Capital.

Penalties of Fatherhood.

Occasionally you will meet in this dreary world the father of a family of girls who wears a new overcoat, but you will never come up with such a father who can afford to have his teeth filled.—Acheson Globe.

A MAGNIFICENT WOMAN

Holds Up Peruna as the Ideal Remedy For Female Catarrh.



Mrs. Clara Makemer.

Mrs. Clara Makemer, housekeeper for the Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, writes the following letter from 302 Chestnut street, Chicago: "Peruna is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility, a sure cure for liver complaint, and a never failing adjuster in cases of dyspepsia. "I have used it in cases of female irregularities and weak nerves common to the sex, and have found it most satisfactory. "From early girlhood to the end of the child-bearing period few women are entirely free from some degree of catarrh of the pelvic organs. "With Peruna the thousand and one ailments dependent upon catarrh of the pelvic organs can be wholly averted. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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THE STORY OF COAL.

How Nature Produces This Most Valuable of Fuels.

It Required Ages for the Formation and Development of the Beds and Mines Which Are Now Being Worked.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Among the geological collections at the National museum there are specimens of coal of every variety from every part of the world. From one of the scientific men of the National museum the writer to-day learned many interesting things concerning the black diamond fuel. The old man, who seemed to have some accurate knowledge concerning every stratum of the surface of the earth, spoke of the history of the coal beds in the different parts of the world with as much familiarity as a child displays concerning the alphabet. The histories of the various coal fields are as A B C to him.

As the reluctant householder shovels his regular stint of food into the greedy maw of the ogre in the cellar, otherwise known as the furnace, it is a marvelous thing for him to consider that he is keeping his dwelling warm by the heat of the sun's rays which fell upon the earth millions of years ago. The solar orb of that vanished epoch, bigger than it is to-day and hotter, brought forth even in this latitude a tropical vegetation of wonderful luxuriance. Plants of strange kinds grew up richly from the clayey soil and formed dense jungles in the vast marshes which covered large areas of the surface of this planet. Ferns, mosses and the leaves, branches and trunks of trees fell and decayed where they grew, only to make the soil more fertile and the next growth richer and more luxuriant. Year after year, century after century, the process of growth and decay went on, until the beds of vegetable matter thus deposited had reached great thickness.

But the earth's body was still shrinking, and in consequence her crust at times contracted and fell in. When it did so, the land sank throughout vast areas, these beds of vegetable matter went down, and over the great marshes the water swept again, bringing drift vegetation from higher levels to add to that already buried. Then over these deposits the sand and mud and gravel were laid up anew, and the clay soil from which the next rich growth would spring was spread out on the surface. This process was repeated again and again—as often, indeed, as seams of coal in any coal bed. Thus the conditions for the formation of coal were made complete, atmospheric air being entirely excluded while the vegetable beds underwent the processes of decomposition. These processes went on under the water of the ocean, under the sands of the shore, under the new deposits of succeeding ages, transforming the wood of the carboniferous era into the coal of to-day.

Nature is still making coal, though, unfortunately, not at a rate anything like fast enough to make up for the consumption of this product. The processes may be watched from beginning to end. For this purpose one must first go to a peat bed, which is simply an accumulation of the remains of plants that grew and decayed or the spot where they are now found. When the upper layer of this material is removed



ON THE NEW RIVER. (The Center of West Virginia's Great Coal Deposits.)

one finds peat with 52 to 66 per cent. of carbon, and the deeper one goes the better in quality it gets. It may be cut out in blocks with sharp spades, the water may be pressed from the blocks, and they may be stacked up, covered and dried and used for fuel. There is a certain kind of moss called "sphagnum," which in large part makes up the peat-producing vegetation. Its roots die annually, but from the living top new roots are sent out each year. The workmen who dig peat understand that if this surface is destroyed the growth of the bed must stop; so commonly they remove the sod carefully, replacing it after they have taken out a stratum of peat. There is little doubt that if these beds of peat could lie undisturbed and covered over through many ages they would take on all the characteristics of mineral coal.

The substance of coal has been so compressed that the forms of the plant composing it cannot usually be seen. But when a piece of it is made so thin that it will transmit light, and is then subjected to a powerful microscope, its vegetable structure may readily be distinguished. Immediately under every separate seam of coal there is a stratum of what is known as fire clay. This stratum is always present and contains in great abundance the fossil impressions of roots and stems and twigs, showing that it was once the soil from which vegetation grew luxuriantly. It is common also to find fossil tree stems lying mashed flat between the layers

of black slate which form the roofs of coal mines, as well as the impressions of the leaves, nuts and seeds which fell from these trees while they were living. In some beds of canal coal whole trees have been found with roots, branches, leaves and seeds complete, and all converted into the same quality of coal as that by which they were surrounded.

Geologists are of the opinion that bituminous and anthracite coals were formed during the same period and under like conditions. Originally they were all bituminous, but during the violent contortions and upheavals of the earth's crust at the close of the carboniferous age the bituminous coals involved in that disturbance were changed by heat and pressure, and the consequent expulsion of volatile matter, from bituminous to anthracite. Canal coal is a variety of bituminous coal which burns with great freedom, the flames of it affording considerable light. It was called "candle coal" by the English people who first used it, as it often served as a substitute for candles. The name became corrupted to "canal" and has so remained. It is more compact than ordinary bituminous coal and it can be wrought in a lathe and polished. A certain variety of it found in Yorkshire, England, is manufactured into a kind of jewelry known as "jet."

Dr. Homer Greene gives an interesting description of the climate of Pennsylvania during the coal-forming epoch. The most remarkable features of the vegetation of that period were the size and abundance of its plants. Trees of that time whose trunks were from one to three feet in diameter, and which grew to a height of from 40 to 100 feet, are represented at the present day by



ON THE CHEAT RIVER. (Scene in the Heart of the Alleghany Coal Region.)

similar species whose stems are only a fraction of an inch in diameter and but one to two feet high. But at that time all conditions were favorable for a rapid and enormous vegetable growth. The air was laden with carbon, which is the principal food of plants—so laden, indeed, that man could not have lived in it. The great humidity of the atmosphere was another element favorable to growth. Vegetation never lacked an abundance of moisture either at root or leaf. Then, too, the climate was universally warm. Over the entire surface of the earth the heat was greater than it is to-day at the torrid zone. With all these circumstances in its favor vegetation could not help flourishing. The fossil impressions of more than 500 different species of plants that grew at that time have been found in the coal beds.

The most abundant of the plants of the coal-forming era were the ferns. Their fossil remains are found in great profusion and variety in most of the rocks of the coal-bearing strata. There was also the plant known as the "tree fern," which attained a height of 20 or 30 feet, and carried a single great tuft of leaves at its top. Next in importance to the ferns were gigantic mosses resembling in kind the low "club" mosses of the present, but vastly magnified. They doubtless contribute the greatest proportion of woody material to the composition of coal. There were forest trees, and their fossil trunks have been found measuring from 100 to 130 feet in length and from six to ten feet in diameter. There were also pines, somewhat resembling those of to-day, which probably grew on high ground. Besides these there were plants of the horse-tail family, which grew up with long, reed-like, jointed stems to a height of 20 feet or more and with a diameter of 10 or 12 inches.

It is claimed that coal was mined in England before the Roman invasion by Julius Caesar. The cinder heaps found among ruins of the time of Roman supremacy in the island appear to show that coal was largely used by the people of that age. By the end of the thirteenth century bituminous coal was burned to a considerable extent in London. The oldest coal workings in America are near Richmond, Va. It is supposed that coal was discovered and mined there as early as 1750. Tradition says that a boy while hunting for crawfish chanced upon the outcrop of a coal bed which crosses the James river 12 miles above Richmond. Mining was begun and by the year 1775 the coal was in general use in the neighborhood. It played a part in the war for independence by helping to make cannon balls, and by 1789 it was being shipped to Philadelphia and New York. During the late civil war these mines were seized by the confederate government for the purpose of procuring fuel, and they are still largely productive. This coal bed has an area of about 180 square miles and an average thickness of 24 feet. It is supposed to contain about 50,000,000 tons yet unmined. There is reason to believe that the Indians knew something of the use of coal.

A Case of Pain. "It is dreadful how much slang is spoken and written nowadays." "You bet that's no dream."—Chicago Record.

PAPER FROM FLORIDA PINES.

Another Former Waste Product That Is Now Turned to Good Advantage.

An odd-looking piece of machinery over which the negro longshoremen employed on the Clyde steamship docks tugged and perspired in their efforts to place it on the cars of the Florida Central & Peninsula railroad attracted considerable attention recently, and many inquiries were made about it. It was what is known to the paper manufacturing trade as a clipper, and is the first of its kind ever shipped to Florida. The machine weighed eight tons and was to be used in crushing pine into pulp for papermaking.

What makes it of peculiar interest is the fact that it marks the introduction of one of the most important industries of the country to the state of Florida, and is the forerunner of a much larger plant to be erected at Pensacola in a short time. A gentleman who is interested in the Pensacola factory to some extent, and whose brother is a leading stockholder, says that it will be only a matter of time when Florida will be one of the leading centers of the paper manufacture of the country. The secret of the shipment of this piece of machinery lies in the fact that it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that paper can be made at a profit out of pine fiber through a process but recently invented by a southern inventor, whose name is Thomas, which enables those possessed of the secret to eliminate the resin from the wood. This process is known to but three persons, and it has been decided to keep this secret among three persons rather than to expose it by putting the patent on file in the patent office.

The factory erected in Pensacola will have, when everything is completed and the machinery all in place, a capacity of four tons daily. While this will amount to quite an output in the course of a year, it is a comparatively small plant. Just at present nothing is being made except what is known as manila paper. It is, however, of excellent quality, and can be made at a cost that will enable it to compete with any part of the United States in quality and cheapness of manufacture. The material from which the paper can be made is abundant, and goods made in Jacksonville can be delivered in New York city or Boston at least as cheaply as from the mills at Holyoke, Mass. Most of the northern mills have to pay as high as eight to ten dollars per cord for the wood required by them for the manufacture of wood pulp. The material to be used in Florida is pine slabs, the refuse of the mills, and can be had for almost nothing, so that what is now practically a waste product will be utilized, immense crematories having to be constructed to destroy it. A sample of the paper in the unfinished state, manufactured from the material, on being torn apart disclosed a fiber that had the appearance of cotton flannel.—Nashville American.

LONDON BANK HOLIDAYS.

During That Season an Immense Business Is Done by the Railway Companies.

All things considered, it is best not to be a railway booking-office clerk during the August bank holiday rush. From morning till evening for three solid days there have been unbroken processions of holiday makers making their way to the ticket windows at all the London stations, and the clerks have known the rest. Exactly how many tickets have been dealt and delivered by the sorely-tried officials behind the peep holes cannot be told, for many of the companies have not been able to cope with the mass of figures presented to them, but it must be nearly a million. Five companies issued at their London stations from Friday till noon yesterday some 350,000 tickets, and this leaves out of account great lines like the London & Southwestern, Brighton & South Coast, the Great Northern, and others, all carrying an enormous traffic. Without exception the companies announce that the holiday traffic has been unprecedentedly heavy. The prospect of fine weather brought out the cyclists in great force. No fewer than 4,300 bicycles were booked for Waterloo alone, necessitating the provision of special vans for their conveyance on all the principal trains, and as many from Paddington.

Where the figures are available, they tell an extraordinary story. Thus, the amalgamated Southeastern & Chatham and Dover railways dispatched from London stations 118,839 passengers during the three days. The Great Eastern railway carried 133,062 passengers—4,000 more than last year—the most favored resort on the line being Southend, where 19,000 persons were delivered, while many thousands made for Epping Forest, Rye House, etc. Southend, indeed, must have been terribly congested with people, for yesterday the Tilbury & Southend railway ran 45 special trains, carrying 30,000 passengers, along their line, not counting the 12,000 who came by the through Midland route.—London Telegraph.

The Irish Peasage.

An Irish peasage does not confer upon its holder the right to a seat in the house of lords, but the whole body of Irish peers can elect a certain number to represent them in the dignified upper house of parliament. The last vacancy has been filled by the election of the earl of Drogheda. The title dates from 1661, but the founder of the family was a soldier of fortune—Sir Edward Moore—who went over to Ireland during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Ponsoby-William Moore, present holder of the title, is the ninth earl of Drogheda, and has one son and one daughter. Though Irish peers are not by birth entitled to sit in the house of peers, they may, if not representative peers, hold seats in the house of commons when elected by a constituency.—St. Louis Republic.

N. C. FISHER, Attorney-At-Law.

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WEST BOUND. Ar Winchester..... 7:30am 4:50pm Ar Lexington..... 8:00am 4:20pm Ar Frankfort..... 9:11am 5:30pm Ar Shelbyville..... 10:01am 7:20pm Ar Louisville..... 11:00am 4:15pm

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EAST BOUND. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. Lv Frankfort a..... 7:00am 3:40pm 1:00pm 1:00pm Lv Elk Horn..... 7:15am 3:55pm 1:15pm 1:15pm Lv Switzler..... 7:30am 4:10pm 1:30pm 1:30pm Lv Stamping Grnd..... 7:45am 4:25pm 1:45pm 1:45pm Lv Paris..... 7:55am 4:35pm 1:55pm 1:55pm Lv Johnson..... 8:10am 4:50pm 2:10pm 2:10pm Lv Georgetown..... 8:25am 5:05pm 2:25pm 2:25pm Lv C S RY Depot b..... 8:40am 5:20pm 2:40pm 2:40pm Lv Switzler..... 8:55am 5:35pm 2:55pm 2:55pm Lv Centerville..... 9:10am 5:50pm 3:10pm 3:10pm Lv Elizabethtown..... 9:25am 6:05pm 3:25pm 3:25pm Ar Frankfort c..... 9:40am 6:20pm 3:40pm 3:40pm

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P.M. A.M. Lv..... Ar..... P.M. A.M. Lv..... Ar..... 3:40 7:50 Lv..... Frankfort..... 11:20 7:10 4:25 7:50 Lv..... Georgetown..... 10:20 6:17 5:00 8:40 Ar..... Paris..... 7:30 6:44 8:30 Ar..... Nashville..... Lv 8:45 12:4 8:16 11:42 Ar..... Winchester..... Lv 7:50 2:54 7:20 1:00 Ar..... Wheelmond..... Lv 8:20 2:40

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