All Praying Men.

They tell a story in Dalton, Ga., of a recent revival meeting in one of the rural districts of Whitfield county. In the middle of the services the preacher said:

"Will Brother Smith please lead in prayer?"

Seven men arose and began praying at once.

This embarassed the preacher and he said hurriedly:

"I mean Brother John Smith!"

At this announcement one sat down and five more got up and began praying. The preacher saw his mistake, and nothing and let the eleven pray it out among themselves.

Transparent Mirror Glass.

A transparent mirror glass recently introduced in Germany, reflects light on one side, from which it is practically opaque, while from the other side it is transparent. It is proposed to use this type of glass for glazing windows in city residences, for, while it will not cut off light or vision from the interior, it will prevent outsiders from seeing into the room.

Old Heads and Young Hearts

You sometimes see conjoined in elderly individuals, but seldom behold an old man or woman as exempt from infirmities as in youth. But these infirmities may be mitigated in great measure by the daily and regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an invigorant, anti-rheumatic and sustaining medicine of the highest order, which also removes dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and kidney trouble. It is adapted to the use of the most delicate and feeble.

Beauty, devoid of grace, is a mere hook without the bait.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

If fun is good, truth is still better, and love best of all.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

In matters of prudence last thoughts are best; in matters of morality, first thoughts.

Does He Chew or Smoke?

If so, it is only a question of time when bright eyes grow dim, manly steps lose firmness, and the vigor and vitality so enjoyable now will be destroyed forever. Get a book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," and learn how No-To-Bac, without physical or financial risk, cures the tobacco habit, brings back the vigorous vitality that will make you both happy. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

One Gives Relief.

It is so easy to be mistaken about indigestion, and think there is some other trouble. The cure is Ripans Tabules. One tabule gives relief. Ask any druggist.

Money Spent in Parker's Ginger Tonic is well invested. It subdues pain, and brings better digestion, better strength and health.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

After Dinner.

After the heartiest dinner a dose of TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY will remove all unpleasant feelings, aid digestion, and build up your health. As an after dinner drink it is far superior to all other remedies, as it never disappoints, and leaves an appetite for the next meal. For sale by Druggists. Manufactured by CHAS. O. TYNER, Atlanta, Ga.

Wife used "MOTHERS' FRIEND" before first child—was quickly relieved; suffered but little; recovery rapid. E. E. JOHNSTON, Eufaula, Ala.

Diadem, Ala.

Tetterine is a most valuable remedy and good seller. One of my customers, Capt. W. B. Amos, had a very bad case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, that had caused him much suffering. It would not yield to the Doctor's treatment, but two boxes of Tetterine has completely cured him. I have also used it in my family with same gratifying results. Alonzo J. Lee. Sent by mail for 50c. in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

A Good Appetite

Indicates a healthy condition of the system and the lack of it shows that the stomach and digestive organs are weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to tone and strengthen these organs and to create an appetite. By doing this it restores the body to health and prevents attacks of disease. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently before the public eye today.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25 cts.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

FOR

INVALIDS

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

Notice to Mill Men

And farmers owning small power: The finest and most complete Saw Mill in existence to-day, is manufactured by the DeLOACH MILL MF'G. CO., 350 Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga. Took first prize at World's Fair at Chicago. All sizes, from 4 h. p. up to the largest. Prices reduced. Send for catalogue showing new improvements; also, of Portable Corn Mills, Baling Presses and Turbine Water Wheels, Pulleys and Shafting and all kinds of mill supplies.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND

Cumberland Island, Ga.

Finest sea beach in the South. Fishing unexcelled on the continent. Street cars free to the beach. Naphtha launch and fleet of row-boats. Splendid livery appointments. Ample accommodations for 150 guests. Grand orchestra! Music morning and evening. Popular rates.

LEE T. SHACKELFORD, Proprietor

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Business SMITHDEAL PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Richmond, Va. Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Telegraphy, English Branches taught by best teachers. Catalogue free. Address as above.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

BIMETALLISTS MEET

SILVERITE ADVOCATES IN GEORGIA HOLD A CONVENTION.

The Resolutions as Adopted—Brief Summary of the Proceedings.

The advocates of free coinage in Georgia met in convention at Griffin Thursday. The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock, by Judge Hunt, president of the Spalding County Silver League. Delegates from all parts of the state to the number of 500 were present. The proceedings opened by the election of Hon. Pat Walsh as permanent chairman and M. Douglas Glessner as secretary.

Chairman Walsh made a very graceful speech of thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He reviewed the call for the convention and said that it had been summoned to represent the wishes of the people of Georgia, in reference to the question so deeply and vitally affecting their interests. He asked why it was that in this great state this year and last year, although bountiful crops had been harvested, discontented and grumbling voices should be heard from the mountains to the sea. He attributed it to the drastic financial policy of the administration which has appreciated the money, bonds and stocks in the hands of the capitalists of the country. He thought, under a wise, judicious and liberal financial system the depression on all sides would be dissipated and prosperity would return to the people.

He laughed at the theory of supply and demand, and said it was not overproduction that afflicted the people, but underconsumption, which was greeted with loud applause. He dwelt at some length on the present purchasing power of the dollar, and said it would buy more of labor and the product of labor at this time than it ever could before.

He denied that the convention had been called by men who wanted office and declared he wanted no office and desired no higher honor than the privilege of serving his people. He knew of no man connected with the silver movement who was not actuated by the same high purpose that animated the men who were present at the birth of the democratic party. He declared that the other side was actuated by selfish motives which he deplored as he had seen waves of fanaticism, waves of war and waves of pestilence, but no waves that were so destructive to the interests of the people as this wave of cupidity and avarice now sweeping over the country. He announced the convention ready for business.

On motion of Captain Evan Howell, of Fulton, a committee on resolutions was appointed, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large. The committee appointed consisted of the following: First district, A. J. Brenner; second district, Clarence Wilson; third district, S. T. Losley; fourth district, Henry R. Harris; fifth district, A. C. McCalla; sixth district, C. T. Zachary; seventh district, Wm. Phillips; eighth district, H. H. Carlton; ninth district, H. T. Bell; tenth district, W. H. Fleming; eleventh district, T. N. Roberts. From the state at large: Evan P. Howell and Allen Fort.

When the resolutions committee was appointed a motion was made and carried that the chairman appoint a vice president for the state league, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large.

The Platform Agreed On.

The committee on resolutions agreed upon the following report:

"We, the representatives of the people of the state of Georgia, who favor the bimetallic standard of both gold and silver, in convention assembled, indorse and adopt as the sentiments of the convention the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Memphis bimetallic convention, on the 13th day of June, 1895:

"Whereas, Silver and gold coin have in all ages constituted the money of the world, were the money of the fathers of the republic, the money of history and of the constitution.

"The universal experience of mankind has demonstrated that the joint use of both silver and gold coin as money constitute the most stable standard of value and that the full amount of both metals is necessary as a medium of exchange.

"The demonetization of either of these historic metals means an appreciation in the value of money, a fall in the prices of commodities, a diminution of profits of legitimate business, a continued increase in the burden of debts, a withdrawal of money from the channels of trade and industry, where it no longer yields a safe and sure return, and its idle accumulation in the banks and the great money centers of the country.

"There is no health or soundness in a financial system under which a hoarded dollar is productive of increase to its possessor, while an invested dollar yields a constantly diminishing return, and under which fortunes are made by the actions of idle capital or by a persistent fall in the prices of commodities and a persistent dwindling in the margin of profits in almost every branch of useful industry. Such a system is a premium on sloth and a penalty upon industry, and such a system is that which the criminal legislation of 1873 has imposed upon this country.

"The bimetallic standard of silver and gold has behind it the experience of ages and has been tested and approved by the enlightened and deliberate judgment of mankind. The gold standard is a departure from the established policy of the civilized world with nothing to commend it but twenty-two years of depression and disaster to the people and extraordinary accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few.

"There are some facts bearing upon this question recognized and admitted by all candid men, whether advocates of bimetallism or of the single gold standard. Among these is the fact that the very year that marked the change from the bimetallic to the single gold standard is the very year that marked the change from a condition of rising prices, large profits, general contentment and great prosperity to a condition of falling prices, diminishing profits, insecurity of investments, unemployed labor and a heavy depression in all branches of trade and industry. It is not a matter of dispute among the honest advocates of the gold standard that general prosperity came to an end with the destruction of the bimetallic system, and that hard times, falling prices, idle working men and widespread depression came in with the gold standard and prevails today, wherever the gold standard has been adopted.

"Every international monetary conference that has been called, every demand in this country and in Europe for an international agreement to reestablish the bimetallic standard is a confession that the demonetization of the system was a blunder, if not a crime, that its consequences have been disastrous and that the conditions that it has wrought are full of menace and of peril.

"The logic of facts establishes beyond intelligent question that the destruction of silver as primary money by a conspiracy of selfish interests is the cause of the wide-spread depression and suffering that began with the gold standard. There can be no restoration of prosperity, no permanent relief from prevailing conditions until the great cause has been removed by a complete restoration of silver to its proper place as a money metal, equal with gold.

"We believe in a money of stable value; we believe least of all in an appreciative standard; it is only through the practical operation of bimetallism that a stable standard of value can be secured. A standard constituted of money constantly increasing in value is not a sound, a single, nor a stable standard, but a constantly changing standard.

"The effect of gold monometalism is to establish one standard for the creditor and another for the debtor; and there can be no more dishonest monetary system than that which gives short measure to the borrower and long measure to the lender.

"Under the policy prevailing prior to 1873 there can be no violent change in the relative value of the two metals, for a rise in value of one metal is counteracted by a decreased demand, and a fall in value by an increased demand. Under the operation of this benificent law a stable relation was maintained between them in spite of the most extreme changes in relative productions. From the first period of our history up to 1873, the right of the debtor to choose whether he should pay his debts in silver or gold coin was always recognized. The subsequent policy has been to transfer this right to the creditor, thus tending to constantly increase the value of the dearer metal and destroy the parity between them.

"Believing that it is absolutely necessary to reverse this iniquitous and ruinous policy, we, therefore, resolve:

"That we favor the immediate restoration of silver to its former place as a full legal tender standard money, equal with gold, and the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality.

"That while we should welcome the co-operation of other nations, we believe that the United States should not wait upon the pleasure of foreign governments or the consent of foreign creditors, but should themselves proceed to reverse the grinding process that is destroying the prosperity of the people and should lead by their example the nations of the earth.

"That the rights of the American people, the interests of American labor and the prosperity of American industry have a higher claim to the consideration of the people's lawmakers than the greed of foreign creditors, or the avaricious demands made by 'idle holders of the capital.' The right to regulate its own monetary system in the interest of its own people is a right which no free government can barter, sell, or surrender. This reserved right is a part of every bond, of every contract and of every obligation. No creditor or claimant can set up a right that can take precedence over a nation's obligations to promote the welfare of the masses of its own people. This is a debt higher and more binding than all other debts and one which is not only dishonest, but treasonable to ignore.

"Under the financial policy that now prevails we see the land filled with idle and discontented workingmen and an ever-growing army of tramps, men whom lack of work and opportunity have made outcasts and beggars. At the other end we find that a few thousand families own one-half the wealth of the country.

"The centralization of wealth has gone hand in hand with the spread of poverty. The pauper and the plutocrat are twin children of the same vicious and unholy system. The situation is full of menace to the liberties of the people and the life of the republic. The issue is enfranchisement or hopeless servitude. Whatever the power of money can do by debauchery and corruption to maintain its grasp on the law-making power will be done. We, therefore, appeal to the plain people of the land with perfect confidence in their patriotism and intelligence to arouse themselves to a full sense of the peril that confronts them and defend the citadel of their liberties with a vigilance that shall neither slumber nor sleep.

"Resolved, further, That public office is a public trust; and that the use of public patronage for the purpose of molding public sentiment in the interest of plutocracy tends to sap and destroy the rights and liberties of the masses.

"Whereas, it is important to organize to enforce in one state the declaration of principles announced in these resolutions; therefore,

"Resolved, That we call upon the people of this state to organize in every county and militia district with the object in view to secure representatives, state and national, who will favor these principles, and who will in good faith carry them out, without any straddling or evasion.

"And to this end the chairman of this convention shall appoint a vice president from each congressional district, with two from the state at large, subject to ratification of this convention. Each vice president shall see to the organization of bimetallic clubs in each county in this state, and each county shall see to the organization of militia districts and wards of their respective counties and cities.

"The said vice presidents shall constitute the state executive committee of the bimetallic clubs of the state."

The resolutions were adopted amid loud cheering.

The proceedings progressed smoothly and the meeting was about to adjourn to hear Senator Morgan's speech when Mr. Gardner, of Pike, a democrat and ex-member of the legislature, addressed the chair and offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The democrats of Georgia have this day assembled in the city of Griffin, and whereas no political party can preserve its principles or protect its best interests, without a strict adherence to party organization,

Therefore, Be it resolved by the convention that all delegates participating in the deliberations of the convention acknowledge themselves democrats, and pledge themselves to support the democratic party.

The resolution created some confusion but was finally passed up to be referred to the committee on resolutions. Mr. Gardner descended from the chair, quiet prevailed, and the delegates adjourned to the grove to hear the speech of Senator Morgan.

Senator Morgan Speaks.

In beginning his speech Senator Morgan said that in accepting the invitation from Georgians to discuss the silver question he felt at home, inasmuch as Alabama and Georgia were closely allied and the question was mainly a family trouble; that he came as a democrat to advocate democratic principles as old and as sound as the national party. He said he would speak in defense of an act of congress that was approved by George Washington in 1792—for the free coinage of silver, which was re-enacted in 1837, and was annihilated by John Sherman in 1873. He said he would not discuss what money was good, except in the sense of being equal in current value in the United States, where our legal tender laws make equal every gold, silver and paper dollar issued by the United States.

Mr. Morgan gave an interesting and complete history of silver legislation, and in closing said:

"The democratic party is a safer guardian of the rights of silver money than any other party, whether republican, populist or mugwump. I therefore am willing to entrust this great question to their keeping, and I shall remain at my post under that flag, as I have done for twenty years, in the senate, and will do all that is in my power for this, the cause of the people."

FOR MRS. NOBLES' PARDON.

Atlanta Ladies Getting Up a Petition to the Governor.

Several prominent Atlanta ladies are earnestly working on a petition in behalf of Mrs. Nobles, who is convicted of being an accomplice in the killing of her husband and who is now under sentence of death. The recent trial at Jeffersonville was one of the most sensational ever held in the state.

The movement was started at the suggestion of one of the most prominent ladies in the city and there are several of them already actively at work in behalf of this woman. It is their intention to get the ladies of Jefferson county to get up a joint petition and present them both to the governor.

The ladies have also decided to circulate it throughout the state and have the men as well as women sign it.

The petition to the governor argues as one of the principal reasons why the pardon should be granted, that not in the records of Georgia has a woman ever been hung; that the woman was driven to desperation by the ill treatment of her husband; that she is not in the full possession of her mind, not meaning that she is insane, but that she was slightly demented on account of ill treatment and poverty; that it is her first offense; that the records of Georgia would be stained with the name of a woman who met death on the gallows.

YOUNG MATRICIDES.

Horrible and Revolting Crime Enacted by Two Boys in London.

A cablegram from London says: When the chief steward of the national steamship, France, now on his way to New York on board that vessel, reaches the United States, he will receive terrible news. His sons, Robert Coombs, 13 years old, and Nathaniel Coombs, 11 years old, murdered their mother at Plaisto, an eastern suburb of London on July 8th. The boys stabbed her while she was asleep and kept the body for nine days in the house, in which the crime was discovered. The two boys were playing cards when arrested. The only reason given by the lads for their crime is that Mrs. Coombs whipped the youngest.

WILL SHUT DOWN

Unless the Striking Weavers Return to Work at Present Wages.

The issue in the fight between the Philadelphia manufacturers and their striking ingrain carpet weavers, is now clearly defined. The men have refused the proposition of the manufacturers to continue work at the present rate of wages until December 1st, when the asked for increase of 7½ per cent would be granted, and the manufacturers are equally determined not to accede to the demand for an increase at once. Thomas Bromley, Jr., secretary of the manufacturers' committee, said that if the men did not return to work at present wages the manufacturers would shut their mills down.

UNIONS COMBINE.

Federation in Texas Allies Itself With the Farmers' Alliance.

The state federation of labor, the federated trades of Texas and the state farmers' alliance have amalgamated to all intents and purposes and a joint call has been issued for a meeting of the three organizations at Lampasas Springs, Tex., Tuesday, August 30.

Encouraging Railroads.

By an almost unanimous vote the city of Knoxville and Knox county, Tenn., voted to transfer its $50,000 worth of stock in the Knoxville and Ohio road to the promoting fund of Colonel Albert E. Boone's Black Diamond road, to be built from Jellico to Port Royal, S. C., via Knoxville. The city also voted a like sum to the same company to promote the fund of the Belt Line around the city of Knoxville.

A JOINT DEBATE

BETWEEN HARVEY AND HORR ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The Novel Contest to Last Eight Days, Sundays Excepted.

The discussion of the silver question between W. H. Harvey, author of Coin's Financial School, and Hon. Rowsell G. Horr, of New York, which is to continue eight days, was begun at Chicago Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Illinois Club. The disputants will take the affirmitive and negative at pleasure, and neither will talk longer than ten minutes at any one time, the discussion thus being a running fight at close range. The judges are ex-Solicitor General of the United States Charles H. Aldrich and Hon. Henry Miller.

The privilege of being present at this momentous contest was accorded to few. There were seats for about 200 persons in the assembly room of the club house, but only a little over half that number were present.

Congressman J. C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, a leader of the free silver forces in the east, occupied a prominent seat. He will remain during the debate, unless business engagements prevent. A prominent advocate of the gold standard was A. B. Humphrey, secretary of the National League of Republican Clubs. Others present were: W. W. Meagher, of the bimetallic league; Lyman J. Gage, referee for Mr. Horr; Fred W. Peck and A. H. Revell, of Chicago; L. G. Powers, of St. Paul; Dr. S. A. Robinson, of New York, and Charles A. Sergel, of Chicago. The last three acted as advisers to Mr. Horr, and sat by his side, taking copious notes while Mr. Harvey spoke.

Mr. Harvey consulted little with anybody. He brought with him a great pile of authorities for the purpose of substantiating statements made in his book, to which he frequently referred.

A man with a watch sat near the speakers, and whenever one had spoken eight minutes he would tap loudly on a call bell. This notified the speaker that he had two minutes more to conclude his statement. By these stages of ten minutes each the speakers will proceed for eight days, using only the afternoons and resting Sundays.

Rules of the Debate.

Dr. Homer Thomas, president of the Illinois Club, called the assemblage to order, briefly setting forth the objects of the debate. He introduced Hon. H. G. Miller and ex-Judge William A. Vincent, both of Chicago, who, he said, would be judges, and at the conclusion of the controversy decide which had the best of the novel debate.

Mr. Miller then read the rules which are to govern. It was, he said, the intention of the speakers to deliver altogether 140,000 words. Of these, 5,000 are to be reserved for use at the end of the discussion. This will give each a chance to recapitulate his argument in 2,500 words. Three hundred words additional will be allowed each contestant as a rejoinder to his adversary's closing argument. Mr. Miller stated that the whole discussion was copyrighted and that, while it would be given the widest publicity through the press, it was the intention of the principals to preserve the debate as private property and issue it in book form.

The debate was started by Mr. Horr, who referred to the author of "Coin's Financial School" with some severity. He said he never read a book making so many misstatements.

Mr. Harvey, in his opening statement, contented himself with a presentation of his plan of campaign and told what he would prove.

Mr. Horr wanted to know why the names of prominent citizens had been used in Mr. Harvey's book, and words put into their mouths that they had never used, to which Mr. Harvey replied his book was simply an allegory and the fact that a little boy was put in as teacher ought to be enough to prove to any sensible person that this was so.

Then the speakers plunged at once into the thick of the fight. The argument at all times was very spirited, and both speakers had hard work to preserve their tempers.

THE LONG FIGHT ENDED.

And the Mergenthaler Company Gets the Rogers Patents.

A deal of great magnitude was completed at Detroit, Mich., when Don M. Dickinson, representing the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, paid to Colonel Frank J. Hecker, in one check, the sum of $415,000, which gave to the Mergenthaler people all rights, title and interest of every name and nature in the patents in the machine of the Rogers Typograph Company. This deal ends a long and hard-fought legal battle, which lasted for many years. This deal will have no effect on the users of the Rogers machines. All the indebtedness of the Rogers company will be paid out of the money, and the stockholders will receive the balance, amounting to about 10 cents on the dollar.

SIXTY-SIX MAJORITY.

Prohibitionists are Successful in Spalding County.

The returns of the prohibition election in Spalding county as consolidated are as follows: Votes polled, 1,288; for the sale, 611; against, 677, giving a majority of 66 to the prohibitionists.

The election was the closest ever held in Spalding county, and the result was a surprise to both sides. The wets were over confident, and the drys worked like beavers.

If the election stands the barrooms will close on the 1st of January, and under the terms of a special law for the county, another election on this question cannot be had for four years. There is a great deal of determined feeling over the result.

A Voluntary Increase.

The Donaldson Iron Company of Emaus, Pa., has voluntarily increased the wages of its 400 employes 10 per cent, the increase to go into effect August 1st.

The Growth of Our Country.

Harper's Weekly, in discussing the material growth of the country between 1873 and 1894, gives these figures: "In 1873 the net deposits in the national banks of the United States were $673,400,000; in 1894 they were $2,019,800,000. In 1873 this country exported cotton goods to the value of $2,947,528. In 1894 its exports of cotton, in quantity, had multiplied more than four-fold, and their value had increased to $14,840,886. In 1873 the country produced 204,314,148 gallons of crude petroleum, and in 1894 its production had increased to 2,053,331,972 gallons. In 1873 the total product of cane sugar in this country was 144,832,493 pounds; in 1894 it was 610,825,618 pounds. In 1873 our wool product was 158,000,000 pounds; in 1894 it was 298,057,384 pounds. In 1873 we manufactured 2,401,202 tons of pig iron; in 1894 we made 7,124,502 pounds.

To Ebonize Wood.

To make woods, such as cherry, mahogany, etc., look like ebony, the following directions are given by the Boston Journal of Commerce: To imitate black ebony, first wet the woods with a solution of logwood and copperas, boiled together and laid on hot. For this purpose two ounces of logwood chips, with one and a half ounces of copperas to a quart of water, will be required. When the work has become dry wet the surface again with a mixture of vinegar and steel filings. This mixture may be made by dissolving two ounces of steel filings in one half pint of vinegar. When the work has become dry again sandpaper down until quite smooth. Then oil and fill it with powdered drop-black mixed in the filler. Work to be ebonized should be smooth and free from holes, etc. The work may receive a light coat of quick-drying varnish, and then be rubbed with finely pulverized pumice stone and linseed oil until very smooth. —*Exchange.*

Fun at No Cost at All.

She (about to leave town)—And, George, you won't lose any money playing poker while I'm gone?

George—Sure not! I'm going to teach young Jingles and Freshly how to play.—*Syracuse Post.*

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Depew on the South.

The great opportunities of our country are in the south. The flood of immigration which has been pouring into this country for fifty years has sought the west, the northwest and the Pacific coast. In these southern states we find, as nowhere else in the country, the original stock which fought at Cowpens and King's mountain and Yorktown. The composite of all races which has developed the continent from the great lakes to the Pacific has set a standard of progress difficult to surpass. They had the advantage of virgin soil and uninhabited regions in which to locate and build their Commonwealths and found their cities. The intelligent patriotism of the southern people in the last quarter of a century has overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable. A recognition of the assimilating and elevating power of education has created the New South with its hospitable invitation and boundless resources. The young men of the south have no call to tempt fortune in the crowded cities of the north or the east. At their doors and within their own states are their missions and their careers.—*Chauncey M. Depew.*

Making Himself Useful.

A woman residing in a flat ordered a piece of ice from the grocery. The youth who brought it was a German. He put it on the dumb waiter in the basement to be hoisted up. She pulled away.

"Gracious!" she exclaimed. "How heavy this ice is! The grocer must have given me good weight."

By great exertion she succeeded in getting the dumb waiter up. To her astonishment she found the boy seated on the ice. With what breath she had left she demanded:

"What did you make me pull you up here for?"

"Why," replied the boy, "I thought the cake would be too heavy for you to lift, so came up to help you off with it."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Old Rip Van Winkle went up into the Catskill mountains to take a little nap of twenty years or so, and when he wakened he found that the "cruel war was over," the monthly magazines had "fought it over" the second time and "blown up" all the officers that had participated in it. This much is history, and it is also an *historical fact* that, it took the same length of time, for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to become the most celebrated, as it is the most effective, Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy of the age. In purifying the blood and in all manner of pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings, and kindred ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" manifests the most *positive* curative properties.

Reminiscent.

"This breaks the record, father," said Lamech, throwing himself down under the shade of a fig tree. "It's the hottest day this country ever saw."

"Hot, my son?" exclaimed Methuselah. "Hot? This isn't anything. I remember one day 937 years ago—or was it 938—"

But Lamech had fled, and the sound of Noah snoring inside the tent grew clear and distinct again.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Why You Should Use Hindercorns.

It takes out the corns, and then you have comfort, surely a good exchange. 15c. at druggists.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

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