

CONVICTS RELEASED.

Tennessee Stockades Burned and 350 Felons Freed.

The Prison Guards Overwhelmed by a Mob of Miners.

The Tennessee convicts employed in the mines of the Tennessee Mining Company and the Knoxville Iron Company, at Briceville and Coal Creek, were liberated a few nights ago by the free miners, and the stockades in which the convicts were confined were burned to the ground.

The guards in charge of the stockades saw that the free miners were in overwhelming force and made no show of resistance, so that the raid was not attended with fighting or bloodshed.

Not the least hint had been received at Briceville or Coal Creek that the miners intended any aggressive movement. After the courts had decided that the lease of the convicts was legal, the State authorities announced that the law would be upheld at all hazards, the Miners' Committee, which had represented the dissatisfied elements since the July outbreaks and which had pledged their words that there would be no resort to violence, called a meeting of the miners, gave a full account of what had been done and disbanded.

They urged the miners to refrain from violence and accept the decrees of the courts, depending on their power at the polls to correct the evil. This advice was taken, apparently in good part.

The first intimation that there was anything out of the common going on in the mining region came when it was discovered that the telegraph wires between Coal Creek and Offutt station and between Offutt and Clinton had been cut.

Shortly afterward a series of signal fires were seen in various places among the mountains. Hardly had the signal fires been lighted when the miners began to gather at Briceville. They came in little parties from all the surrounding hamlets and settlements. Every man had his rifle, and many were armed with revolvers in addition.

Within an hour fully two thousand men had gathered in Briceville, and the advance was made on the convict stockade of the Tennessee Mining Company at that place.

When the stockade was reached the leaders of the mob called for the Warden and informed him that they were come to release the convicts and that if the guard resisted they would do so at their peril.

While the leaders were parleying with the Warden another party of the rioters placed a heavy torch in the Warden's hand, and the convicts and that if the guard resisted they would do so at their peril.

This was the signal for a volley of rifle shots, but they were all fired in the air and nobody was hurt.

Hundreds of the rioters rushed into the breach, and in a few minutes the stockade was in their hands. Convicts and guards were ordered out at the point of the rifle, and they came.

Then followed a scene almost indescribable. The convicts were wrought up into a state of intense excitement. As they came out of the breach in the walls of the stockade they were halted and each man was ordered to remove the striped convict uniform. In its place he was given a suit of citizen's clothes, of which the miners had brought an immense quantity.

As the convicts made the change of clothes they were headed for the North Carolina and Kentucky borders and ordered to leave at once. The guards were not interfered with.

After the stockade had been cleared of all its inmates the torch was applied in many places and it was enveloped in flames. A guard was left to see that no attempt was made to quench the flames, and the main body of rioters started for Coal Creek.

The work at Coal Creek was simply a repetition of that done at Briceville. The Warden was called on and informed that the convicts were to be released. He saw that there was no chance for a successful resistance and surrendered.

The convicts were marched out, their convict stripes changed for less conspicuous garments and they were told to leave the State as quickly as possible. They lost no time in doing so. Then the stockade was fired and destroyed.

After the destruction of the stockade an attack was made by the liberated convicts on the company store, which is run by Captain Chambley, formerly superintendent of convicts. There was about \$1000 worth of goods in the store, consisting of a general stock. The convicts took as much of this as they could and destroyed the balance.

The total number of convicts released was 350. Of these 141 were at Briceville and 209 at Coal Creek. Trainmen who passed through the coal regions next day say that they saw large numbers of convicts making their way towards the Kentucky line. They marched along the roads in small parties openly, and do not appear to be in fear of being arrested.

Nothing was done looking to the re-arrest of the liberated men beyond notifying the Kentucky and North Carolina authorities of their escape and requesting them to be on the lookout for them.

Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, has offered a reward of \$5000 for the arrest and conviction of the Briceville mob.

More Convicts Freed.

The Tennessee mountaineers have fulfilled their threats. The last convict is gone from the Walders' Range region. The stockades are destroyed. After freeing the convicts at Briceville and Coal Creek, the mob of miners marched to the convict stockade at the Big Mountain mine, five miles north of Oliver Springs. There were 165 convicts confined there, all of whom were released. Thus all the Tennessee stockades are dismantled or burned, and more than 450 desperadoes roam the mountains and valleys of Northeastern Tennessee and Kentucky.

A SCORE KILLED.

Horrifying Accident at the Big Anaconda Mine.

The worst mining accident of the year took place at the Anaconda mine, Butte City, Montana, a few mornings ago, when nineteen miners were killed on a cage coming up.

The cage had just come up "all of miners leaving work, and nineteen of them started to descend in it. The rope had been unwound but a couple of times from the slowly revolving windlass, and there was a sudden snap, and a cry of horror rose from the shaft in which the cage had but a moment before disappeared. The rope had broken and the cage, with its nineteen inmates, was precipitated to the bottom of the mine.

It was some little time before any assistance could be sent there. The shaft down which they had plunged to death was useless, and other ways of getting at the place where they had fallen were roundabout.

Fortunately there was some help for the dead and dying men in the mine itself. A number of miners were at the bottom of the shaft waiting for the cage to take them out. Admit them, narrowly missing some, the cage dashed.

It broke and before their eyes were the mangled bodies of the companions whom they were awaiting.

Of the nineteen who made the fearful ride, seventeen were dead, their forms crushed out of all semblance to those of human beings, while the two who were yet breathing had no hopes of recovery.

The Anaconda mine is the biggest in Montana. It employs 400 men and was reopened, after a long closing, October 23.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The agricultural society of France has decided to offer a number of premiums for the best French horses shown at the Fair.

QUARTON, the noted London book-dealer, intends to send to the Exposition an autograph letter of Christopher Columbus, for which he paid \$5000.

VIRGINIA'S building at the Exposition will be of the old colonial type, measuring 33x76 feet, two stories high and surrounded by a piazza 15 feet wide. Its cost will be \$20,000.

THE Art Palace on the Lake Front Park, which was built by the Art Institute, assisted to the extent of \$200,000 by the Exposition Company, will cost about \$100,000.

CALIFORNIA is the first State to respond to Chief Buchanan's request that each State contribute the trunks of three of its most characteristic trees, to be used in constructing a rustic colonnade for the Forestry building.

FLORIDA'S Exposition building will be a full-sized reproduction of Fort Marion, which was built at St. Augustine in 1820, and is believed to be the oldest building in the United States. It is of stone, and covers a space of about 150 feet square.

Mrs. POTTER PALMER is to drive the last nail in the Woman's building. The lady managers of Montana, at the suggestion of Mrs. J. E. Richards, are having the nail made of gold, silver and copper. It will be forwarded to Chicago as soon as completed.

The great imitation coast-line battleship, which will constitute and contain the government's naval exhibit, is in an advanced state of construction. It will be all inclosed before winter weather sets in, and all of the interior work will be completed by spring.

The Carriage Builders' National Association, at its recent session in Cincinnati, appointed an influential committee to supervise the collection and preparation of a creditable exhibit of vehicles, and to cooperate with Chief Smith, of the Transportation Department.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the famous electrician, has applied for 35,000 feet of space, or about seven-eighths of all that the Electricity building contains. "I have it from Mr. Edison himself," said Chief John P. Barrett, "that his display at the Fair is to be the greatest achievement of his life."

The nine lady managers resident in Chicago, called together by Mrs. Potter Palmer, are endeavoring to establish a model sanitary kitchen in the Woman's building at the Exposition. An effort will be made by a special entertainment or otherwise, to raise the \$4000 necessary for the purpose.

The number of intending exhibitors who have applied for space at the Exposition reached 10,000 on October 24. This is a much larger number than the Centennial had at a correspondingly early date. The number does not include any foreign applications, all of which are made to their respective national commissions.

ONE acre of ground within the Horticultural building has been reserved for an orchard grove from Florida and the same amount for a grove from California. These trees will be brought to Chicago next year and planted, so they will bear fruit while the Exposition is open. These two acres constitute two interior courts of the building.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE K. of L. is expanding.

PARIS has 100,000 union men.

HOLLAND has 40,000 union railroaders.

STOVEMOLDERS are scarce in the West.

BALTIMORE, Ireland, has a fishing school.

INDIANAPOLIS hasn't one non-union stone-cutter.

The municipality runs Milan's Labor Exchange.

AUSTRALIA has a Woman's Industrial League.

SARATOGA (Neb.) girls will not dance with non-union fellows.

It costs only fifteen cents a day to employ a washerwoman in Garnett, N. C.

THIRTY THOUSAND men are effected by the strike of the engineers in England.

UNION men are steadily gaining recognition and increased wages in New York.

The Austrian police have confiscated the report of the Brussels International Labor Congress.

The Emperor William, of Germany, has bought two workingmen's houses as presents for deserving men.

In the north of England 10,000 ship-mechanics have gone on strike. The trouble grew out of a dispute about overtime.

BOSTON masons, builders and bricklayers' unions will establish evening schools for teaching regular apprentices in the science of the trades.

The Labor Lyceum to be built by the labor organizations affiliated with the Central Labor Union, of Cleveland, Ohio, will cost \$75,000.

EUGENE WINCHEY, of Dayton, Ohio, lets all working girls ride for half price on his street railway, which runs through the suburbs of the city.

WAGES are so low in India that men may be hired for two dollars a month to do household work. A dollar is a great sum to them, and one meal a day the rule.

The bakers in Poland are on strike against an order from the Russian Government to furnish bread at prices fixed by the latter to the starving people in the country districts.

It has been calculated that the right hand of good compositor in taking type from the frame to the stick while setting up 9000 ems in eight hours covers a distance of 36,000 feet.

THE Quarrymen's National Union this year has established the nine-hour day almost universally for four thousand members, and advanced wages two to ten per cent. for fifteen hundred members.

THE Bricklayers' National Union of Germany has at present 350 local unions, with about 20,000 members and \$97,000 in its treasury. The dues are forty cents per month, and the weekly benefit amounts to \$3.50.

John F. Mines, better known as "Felix Oldboy," the name he wrote under, died a few days ago in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, New York City, from alcoholism. Mr. Mines was born in Troy in 1836, was graduated from Trinity College, and from the General Theological Seminary, in New York City. Although ordained an Episcopal minister, he was all his life a journalist, and under the name of "Felix Oldboy" he was well known all over the country. Some time ago Mr. Mines, who was a confirmed drunkard, placed himself in the hands of Dr. Keeley, to be treated by the alleged "gold cure" method. Mr. Mines wrote many articles advocating this cure for drunkards, he also sent appearing in the *North American Review*. Unfortunately for the reputation of this "cure," Mr. Mines was arrested for being drunk, and was sent to Blackwell's Island. When he arrived there he was taken with a fit, several of which followed in quick succession, from the last of which he died in the workhouse hospital.

THE owners of the Navajos of California shows the tribe to number 16,000, while their neighbors, the Moquis, number 180,000. Several scholars are in attendance at the agency school. The Navajos are a very rich tribe of Indians, owning over 1,500,000 sheep, over 1,000,000 horses and ponies and over 10,000 cattle. They also have several thousand goats.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 15.

Lesson Text: "Christ's Prayer For His Disciples," John xv, 1-10
—Golden Text: Heb. vi, 25—Commentary.

1. "These words spake Jesus, and lifted up His eyes to Heaven and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify Thy Son, then Thy Son also may glorify Thee." These words—of the words of chapters xiv, xv, xvi, which He had just spoken to them beginning with "Let not your heart be troubled," and closing with "Be of good cheer." And now He turns to His Father for Himself and for them and for us. This is truly "the Lord's Prayer."

2. "As Thou hast given them power over all flesh, His name shall be glorified forever. As Thou hast given Him power, so now He acknowledges all things as given Him by the Father; here He speaks of power, and in verse 8 of the words which the Father gave Him. We are most like Him when we thus glorify Him."

3. "And this is Life Eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." To know God is better than wisdom, or might, or riches, and is the only thing worth glorifying in.

4. "I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do." One of His last words on the cross was, "It is finished" (xix, 30). He here seems to anticipate that which would be His glory in the Father's eyes. He glorified the Father who glorified Him from the dead and gave Him glory (I Pet. i, 21). His life, death and resurrection completes the work of atonement.

5. "Now, O Father, glorify Thou Me with Thine own Self, with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was." This is to me one of the simplest and strongest proofs of the divinity of Christ. He here says that He has with the Father before the world was, and shared His glory. Put with this John i, 1-3, Col. i, 16, 17, Heb. i, 2, 5, and I fail to see how any one can doubt that Christ was God without most fearful perversion of the words of Scripture.

6. "I have manifested Thy name unto the men which Thou gavest Me out of the world. Thine they were and Thou gavest them Me, and they have kept Thy word." Jesus did not manifest Himself but the Father. He sought not His own glory, but the glory of the Father (chapter iii, vs. 29, 35). He revealed the Father to those whom the Father had given unto Him (chapter i, vs. 18). And the highest testimony He could give of them was, "They have kept Thy word."

7. "Now they have, and were not all things whatsoever Thou hast given Me of Thee." He had made it so plain to His disciples, both by words and deeds, that He only said what the Father told Him to say, and that all His words were simply the Father's words through His disciples (John 4: xiv, 19, that they could not but believe that He was sent of God, and that the invisible God, whom no man hath seen, nor can see, was manifest in Him (I Tim. vi, 16; iii, 16; John xi, 1). He gave unto them the words which Thou gavest Me; and they have received them, and have known surely that I came out from Thee, and they have believed that Thou didst send Me." How kindly in this prayer the Saviour passes by the sins of His disciples, making mention only of their faith. So in the letters to the churches in Rev. ii, iii, He first approves and commends all that He possibly can in each. We would be more like Jesus if we acted so with others, and were more ready to rather than pick out their failures.

8. "I pray for them. I pray not for the world, but for them which Thou hast given Me; for they are Thine." Not only when on earth did He pray for His disciples (John xii, 30), but now at the right hand of the Father He ever liveth to make intercession for us.

9. "And all Mine are Thine and Thine are Mine; and I have glorified in them. He delights to reassure us that we who believe in Him are not only His but the Father's, not only the Father's gift to Him but His and the Father's together (chapter x, 29).

10. "And now I am no more in the world, but the things which I send are left in the world. For thirty-three years He had been in the world, "God manifest in the flesh," now He would be no longer visible personally, but only in the lives of His followers; and as He had revealed to us, so in glory He would reveal to the world that which cannot see spiritual things.

11. "Holy Father, keep through Thine own name those whom Thou hast given Me, that they may be one, as we are one." Not only when on earth did He pray for His disciples (John xii, 30), but now at the right hand of the Father He ever liveth to make intercession for us.

12. "While I was with them in the world I kept them in Thy name." He provided for their unity in the Father and in the Son. He taught them of heavenly things, He kept them from all harm, He gave them power over all the power of the enemy, He led them in the right way.

13. "And now come I to Thee, and the things which I have said to the world, that they might have My joy fulfilled in themselves." In chapter xv, 11, He desired them to be full of joy, also in xvi, 24; yet in xvi, 33, He assures them of tribulation, but exhorts them to be of good cheer. Paul learned to glory in tribulation, and was more ready to reveal Him in words and deeds to a world that cannot see spiritual things.

14. "I have loved them, and the world has loved them, because they are not of the world, even as I am not of the world." It is His word received that gives us the new birth to begin with (I Pet. i, 23; Jas. i, 18), and as we continue to receive and obey His word we are brought into ever increasing fellowship with the world.

15. "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldst keep them from the evil." In I John v, 18, R. V., it is written that the whole world lieth in the evil one. Our position then is in the world, not of the world, kept by the power of God from the evil one. Our part is to put on and constantly wear the whole armor of God that thus we stand against the wiles of the devil (Eph. vi, 11, 12).

16. "They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world." It is very manifest that Christ was not of the world, and He was cordially hated by the world. But consider for a moment how it was that he hated Christ and you will see that it was not the world as we generally understand it, but the religious people who prided themselves on their righteousness, and whom Jesus called the world and the children of the devil (John vii, 48).

17. "Sanctify them through Thy truth; Thy word is truth." That which will cleanse us and separate us from this present evil world is the word of God dwelling in us richly.

18. "As Thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world." He told them in chapter xv, 9, that as the Father loved Him so He loved them, but now He bids that as the Father sent Him so He send them.

19. "And for their sakes I sanctify Myself that they also might be sanctified through the truth." They were sanctified or set apart to be ever about His Father's business, to do His Father's will, to always please His Father, and to make atonement for the sins of the world. In all but the last we may be like Him, and in reference to the last we may lay down or pour out our lives in making that atonement known to others. To this end He cries, "Whom shall I send, and who will give ear?" Let each one say, "Here am I, send me" (Isa. vi, 8)—Lesson Helper.

20. "Times are improving in Honduras. The epidemic of smallpox, which recently prevailed there is over."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

WINTERING SHEEP.

The question that every flockmaster should ask himself at this season is whether all his sheep will pay for wintering. If not, a little grain while there is fresh grass for the sheep to eat will help it for the butcher; but if extra feeding is postponed until only dry hay can be given, the sheep becomes costive and soon is worth nothing except for its pelt, and that not very good.—*Boston Cultivator*.

HOW TO DIVIDE YOUR HERD.

A prominent authority in England on butter and cheese making says that the dairy farmer, no matter of what country he may be located, to be successful should divide his herd so as during the summer season to make fine cheese, and during the fall and winter to produce milk for sale in city markets, or to be made up in fine butter, as in this way the product is more equalized the year through. The same authority also advises the dairy farmer not to keep a cow that will not average a butter yield of two pounds per day when her milk is manufactured into butter.—*American Dairyman*.

TARRED PAPER FOR ROOFING.

In using tarred felt for roofing the poultry-house, it is important that a coating of gas-tar, or some such paint, be applied as soon as the paper is put on. This is a matter frequently neglected, and the consequence is that the paper is more liable to be injured by strong winds. The gas-tar should be applied every six months until the roof is two years old. After that time it will be a thick roof, and as hard as tin, lasting for many years, and effectually keeping out cold and dampness. It only requires a little extra care for the first two years, when it can be left to do service, and it will prove to be as cheap and durable as any roof that can be made.—*Farm and Fire-wood*.

HOW AN ICEHOUSE IS MADE.

To make an icehouse, there are the following requisite: First, a dry and air-tight foundation; second, air-tight walls; third, an ample thickness of some porous non-conductor, and last, a complete circulation of air over the ice. The foundation should be in dry ground, and is best partly under ground. The walls are double and should have roofing paper between the boards of the outer wall, and a foot between, filled with dry sawdust. The roof must be tight, and the gables may be left open or have doors in them to afford thorough ventilation, by which the covering of the ice on the top is kept cool. In packing the ice it will lie most closely if it is cut in regular blocks that will match together; sixteen by twenty-four inches is a good size, as three of the blocks will lie across two of them when crossed. All the crevices between the blocks of ice should be filled with the dust and small fragments of ice to close the cracks.—*New York Times*.

NITROGEN FOR WHEAT.

In experiments made at the Indiana station to find the form of nitrogen best adapted to wheat, and further, if there was any advantage in fractional applications of the different forms, nitrogen was applied to every alternate plot, so that each plot that received nitrogen was compared with a plot on each side of it that received no nitrogen. The plots were forty-nine feet four inches by four feet. In all the same amount of nitrogen was applied to each plot receiving nitrogen.

On certain plots the nitrogen was all applied in the fall, on others one-half was applied in the fall and one-half at the opening of spring, and on others one-third in the fall, one-third April 15 and one-third May 15, when the heads were just appearing. The results showed that in no case was any marked advantage derived from fractional applications, while in the case of the ammonia compounds a decided advantage arose from making the full application in the fall.

Nitrate of soda gave a gain of 98.4 per cent. of grain and 105.5 per cent. of straw. Sulphate of ammonia gave a gain of 64.6 per cent. of grain and 73.8 per cent. of straw, while dried blood gave a gain of 54.4 per cent. of grain and 6.60 per cent. of straw. From the fact that the applications of nitrate in one lot in the fall gave as good results as those in three fractions, it is inferred that there is really not so much danger of loss of nitrates as many authorities would lead us to believe.—*New York World*.

A SYMPOSIUM ON DEHORNING.

The *Orange County Farmer* has made up a symposium of notes about the effects of dehorning cows. A writer in the *Jersey Bulletin* is fully persuaded that a mooley bull can kill a man as easily as a horned one, the only advantage in his favor being that he will not so badly disfigure the corpse. Does he think the Spaniards would enjoy a bull fight with the horns sawed off? That the mooley bull or cow can hit a hard blow with their heads is true, but as to being dangerous when any reasonable amount of caution is used, we cannot see it. Again, an English authority says the highest English courts have unanimously declared dehorning to be cruel and illegal. The Scotch judges affirm that no cruelty need be involved. Again, a Connecticut farmer while crossing a pasture went out of his way to pat a "gentle" bull as had been his amiable but indiscreet custom. He was charged upon by the treacherous beast and only rescued from a horrible death by the timely arrival of muscular neighbors who happened to witness the danger. We remember old Mr. Philip Swigert tried this with his fine Jersey bull that knocked him down, put his horns on each side of his body and pushed him down the hill, the grass being nicely frosted. When both of them reached a large log Mr. Swigert thought his time had come, but he whipped out a large pocket knife and cut the bull's throat.

Waldo F. Brown remarks that he is

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Germany leads in paper-mills.

Coffee mills are run by electricity.

Instantaneous photographs show lip movements.

The experiment is about to be tried in Chicago of running double-decked street cars.

A street railway system, to be operated by compressed air, is to be inaugurated in Leavenworth, Kan. The power will also be applied to factories.

The phonograph has been applied to the telephone, so that any conversation coming over the wires during the day may be readily reproduced.

Phosphorus is now being made by decomposing a mixture of acid phosphates and carbon by the heat of an electric arc within the mass.

The latest innovation in car decoration is a new material called "silichrome." It can be used also for depot or other exterior decoration.

On the eastern frontier of the "Dark Continent" coal is so plentiful that by lifting a shovelful of clay off any particular spot it may be reached. But there is no means of transporting it to market.

The range of naval guns is roughly one mile for every inch of calibre for guns less than ten inches, but last year a 9.2 inch breech-loading rifle attained a range of twelve miles. The pneumatic gun has fired a dummy shell two miles and a half.

It is said that the local steam trains between St. Paul and Minneapolis have all been taken off, being unable to compete with the electric road, which is running trips every eight minutes, and is expected soon to change to five minute schedule.

About twice as much energy is required to stop a moving object as to start it. In order to relieve its horses of a great deal of work, the London General Omnibus Company has adopted an ingenious device by which springs are wound up when the omnibus stops. The amount of energy which is thus stored up in the springs is utilized for starting the vehicle again.

A smokeless powder has been prepared at the Newport (R. I.) Torpedo Station which is credited with having given a rifle bullet the astounding velocity of 2860 feet per second. Moreover, it is stated that at a distance of 500 yards the report of the gun was not heard nor was any smoke visible. Gun cotton pulp is reported to be the base of the powder, but the other ingredients and their manipulation are a Government secret.

A lake has a wonderfully tempering effect on the climate. Thus, according to M. Forel, the quantity of heat accumulated in the Lake of Geneva, Switzerland, during the summer of 1889 was equal to that given off by the combustion of 31,000,000 tons of coal, or the amount carried by a ton train 1120 miles in length. The greater part of the heat is discharged into the air of the valley during the cold season, thus producing a milder temperature in autumn and winter.

Dr. Brown-Segard in one of his lectures dwells with great emphasis on the importance of general knowledge in the matter of checking coughing and sneezing. He states that coughing can be stopped by pressing the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose, and sneezing may be stopped the same way. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, or right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is so also of hiccupping, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the roof of the mouth is also a means of arresting a cough, and the will itself is often found to be a wonderful preventive.

A Church Built of Coral.

The Seychelles Islands, which are supposed by many to be the site of the Eden of the Old Testament history, form an archipelago of 114 islands, and are situated about 1400 miles east of Aden, and 1000 miles from Zanzibar. They rise steeply out of the sea, culminating in the Isle of Mahé, which is about 3000 feet above the level of the ocean, and is nearly the centre of the group. All these islands are of coral growth. The beaches which surround them are the most beautiful in the world, and are of white calcareous sands inclosed in coral reefs of the most subtle and varied structure.

The reefs form a sort of wall around the island, and when the sun's rays fall slanting on the sands the shore reflects here and there light-tinted rainbows of the most exquisite shades.

The houses are built of a species of massive coral hewn into square blocks, which glisten like white marble and show themselves to the utmost advantage in the various tinted green of the thick tropical palms, whose immense fern-like leaves give pleasant and much needed shade.

The palms grow as high as 100 feet and more, overtopping both the houses and the coral-built church. They line the seashore and cover the mountains, forming in many places extensive forests.—*Boston Globe*.

Bacon Adjourns a Legislature.

It is related that one winter when the Kentucky Legislature was in a dead-lock and had passed a sleepless night in session, the morning found them still in an obstinate and ugly mood. All efforts to adjourn were severely put down. Soon after the breakfast hour arrived a member from the Big Sandy country went to one of the fire-places in the ancient hall and laid on the hickory coals a piece of bacon that he had found in a pocket sandwich. The appetizing odor gradually filled the room; the sizzling was a cheerful sound suggesting home, ease and comfort. The members began to stir confusedly in their chairs. The hostile sides looked at each other sheepishly and wistfully. They couldn't help smiling, and at last broke into a laugh. An adjournment was moved by several and carried unanimously. They say politics is swayed by phrases, but a bit of Kentucky bacon did the business this time.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.