MARVELOUS FACTS.

DISPLACEMENT OF HAND LABOR BY MACHINERY.

Wonderful Results That Have Been Attained in Various Fields of Work — Comparisons With Europe.

The aggregate energy in hand, horse and steam power in the United States, exclusive of water, with 47,000 miles of navigable rivers more than there are in the whole of Europe, is 89,854,000,000 foot tons daily, against 83,290,000,000 foot tons in England and France together.

The horse power of steam used in the United States on railways, steamers and in factories and mines was, in 1888, 12,100,000, against 1,610,000 in 1850.

The United States census of 1890 will probably show a population of about 66,000,000, with an aggregate energy of nearly 100,000 millions of foot tons daily and an accumulated wealth of 70,000 dollars, figures never before applicable to any nation in the world. Comparing with population, the earnings in 1880 per capita averaged $165 against $105 in 1850.

The earnings in the United States in thirty years were $149,500,000,000 and the accumulation of wealth has been $37,965,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of the earnings, made up of $10,160,000,000 in farms, $4,905,000,000 in railways, $2,360,000,000 in factories and $20,520,000,000 in houses, etc. The annual accumulation of wealth average $1,265,000,000, or about fifty per cent. over the accumulations of either Great Britain or France.

The inventive genius of the country has devised labor-saving machinery for the advancement of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and mining, to which very much of the credit for the country's wonderful progress is due. In the race for advancement machinery has displaced labor to re-employ it in the manufacture of labor-saving machines and new methods of working. The cost of manufacture of most articles has been diminished and sold to consumers at a diminished price, the laborer reaping a benefit as a consumer. The rate of wages has been generally advanced, but the wage-earner has not received, as a general rule, the pro rata advance to correspond to the diminished cost of manufacture.

Cotton being taken as the standard commodity, the ratio of cost per pound of common cotton cloth in 1828 and 1880 was as 6.79 to 3.31, and wages from the same dates being as 2.62 to 4.84. The per capita domestic consumption of cotton in 1831 was 5.90 pounds against 13.91 pounds in 1880. The working time has been reduced 12 per cent.

In the manufacture of agricultural implements 600 operatives with machinery, including eighteen classes of wage earners, do the work of 2145 wage earners without machinery, displacing 1545 workers.

In manufacturing gun stocks one man by manual labor was able to turn and fit one gun stock in one day of ten hours, while three men now by a division of labor and the use of machinery can turn and fit 125 to 150 gun stocks in ten hours. This displaces the work of forty-four to forty-nine wage workers.

In the manufacture of brick, improved devices save one-tenth of the labor, and in the manufacturing of fire brick forty per cent. of the manual labor is displaced.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the work of 500 operatives is now done by 100, a displacement of wage earners of eighty per cent. by aid of machinery.

In another class of boots for women's wear, one worker by manual labor could make six pairs per week, which has by aid of late devices been increased to eighteen pairs per week, a displacement of sixty-six per cent. of laborers.

In a certain grade of goods the work of 120 wage workers by old methods is now done by the aid of machinery by sixty wage workers' work, better in fact and in appearance, displacing fifty per cent. of wage workers.

Goodyear's sewing machine for turned shoes, with one worker, can sew 250 pairs in a day. It would require eight hand-workers to do a like number, a displacement of 87½ per cent. of workers. King's heel shaver or trimmer, with one worker, will turn out 300 pairs of shoes per day, where formerly three men were required.

One worker with McKay's machine can handle 300 pairs of shoes per day, and without the machine only five pairs.

In nailing on shoe heels one worker and a boy with machinery can heel 300 pairs of shoes per day. It would require five workers to do the same by hand. The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of children's shoes in the last thirty years has displaced six times the manual labor now required, and the product of manufacture has been reduced fifty per cent. to the consumer.

On a grade of goods manufactured in Maine one man can now by the improved devices do the work of ten men twenty years ago.

In the broom manufacture, with machinery, half the number of wage workers turn out more work than twice the product.

In the manufacture of carriages it used to take one man thirty-five days to make a carriage. It is now made by the aid of machinery with the work of one man in twelve days.

A carpet measuring and brushing machine with one operator will do the work of fifteen men by the old methods.

In cutting out clothing and cloth caps with dies one worker does the work of three by old methods.

In the cotton mills in this country the manual labor has been reduced about 50 per cent. Now one weaver manages from two to ten looms, where one loom was formerly tended by one worker.

In spinning in the cotton mills in this country one operative cared for twenty-five spindles that now attends seventy-two spindles—an increase of 185 per cent In the olden time in this country one weaver with a hand loom turned out weekly from forty-two to forty-eight yards. A weaver now tending six power looms turns out 1500 yards in a week.

In the manufacture of flour modern improvements save 75 per cent. of the manual labor that once was necessary.

In the manufacture of furniture only about one-half the operatives are required to do the same work.

In leather manufacture, modern methods have reduced the necessary number of workers from five to fifty per cent.

In stave dressing, twelve colaborers, with a Barker machine, can dress 12,000 staves in the same time that the same number of workers by hand could dress 2500 staves.

In making tin cans, one man and a boy with modern appliances, can do the work of ten workers by the old process.

In making bread boxes three men can do the work of thirteen box makers by the old methods

One boy by machinery, in turning wood work and materials for musical instruments, performs the work of twenty-five men by the old methods.

By the use of coal mining machines 160 miners in a month can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methods.

In the manufacture of wall paper one worker by the aid of machinery, does the work of 100 workers by manual labor, and in cutting and drying paper by machinery four men and six girls do the work of 100 operators by old methods.

In the whole country an army of workers have been displaced by machinery, while a large contingent of operators has been placed in the manufacture of labor-saving appliances. Improved processes of manufacture and competition make everything made cheaper to the consumer.

In 1880 there were in the United States 2,733,000 operatives engaged in manufacture, representing and supporting 13,665,000 consumers, or one-quarter of the population then, with $5,585,000,000 product, or an average of $2045 per hand, with $990,000,000 wages paid operatives. The product of the census for 1890 will probably reach between $8,000,000,000 and $9,000,000,000, with a very large increase in operatives representing and supporting an army of consumers of everything produced in the country. Every week there are chronicled numerous new manufacturing enterprises giving place to large numbers of workers. The most notable are the organizations at Pittsburg and Chicago for the manufacture of tin and terne plates, for which we have paid Great Britain $244,000,000 in the last fifteen years, and a ten-million iron plant.—*New York Graphic.*

The Royal Prussian Torch Dance.

The fackeltanz, or torch dance, is a dance performed at the Royal Court of Prussia whenever a member of the royal family celebrates a wedding. In is performed in the following manner: Under the precedence of the upper seneschal the Privy Counselors and Ministers appointed (who are going two by two), bearing white wax torches, the newly married couple is going around the room first; then the bride is making this round with the King and the Princes successively; and finally the groom with the Queen and Princesses successively under the same precedence. After this performance the garter of the bride is distributed by the upper seneschal.

The last fackeltanz took place recently at the wedding of Prince Frederic Leopold, of Prussia, son of the well-known Field Marshal, Prince Frederic Charles, with the Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, younger sister of the Empress of Germany.

Hot Types.

A new French invention, the thermographic press, is made for printing on wood by means of hot type. As neat an impression is claimed as is obtained in lithography, and by the use of a specially prepared ink it is said that cold type may be used with equally good effect. Its speed is 400 impressions an hour on flat wood.—*American Analyst.*

German Newspapers.

When an American reads at breakfast his well-printed and entertaining newspaper, he enjoys a pleasure unknown to a German. The difference between the two kinds is great, and the German thinks he profits by the comparison. The first thing you notice in picking up one of the larger dailies printed in Berlin or Munchen is the wretched paper, and the ink so thickly laid on that it will rub off on your hand. You soon perceive that the news is almost entirely domestic —casualties and unusual events in the various divisions of the Empire. This, of course, is good so far as it goes, but intelligence of outside affairs is very briefly given, and those points only which are of direct importance to the German fatherland.

The smallest movements of nobility are chronicled with great fidelity. Almost any day you may read such notices as: "Prince So-and-So left the Central Station at 10:30 A. M. by special train, reaching Stuttgart at 12:01 and leaving at 12:04;" or, "Duke Leopold passed through this city to-day at 2:59 P. M." Whenever any high member of aristocracy goes hunting, the number of pieces of game taken is catalogued with scrupulous accuracy, or if he visits the head of a neighboring principality, the number of days away are duly noted, and the paragraph concludes generally with the remark: "There is no political significance to this visit;" or, "It has great political significance."

In printed personal items one's title is always written in full, and every one has an appendage of some kind or other, such as "Doctor of Philosophy Schmidt" or "Professor Doctor Meyer." The title of professor is of great dignity because it is conferred by the government. Other titles of less distinction are minutely given, such as "High Royal Department Servant" and "Master Saddle Maker."

The ladies, too, have their positions in life sharply defined. A professor's wife is "Gnadige Frau," the daughter always "Gnadige Fraulein," and others as "Frau Architect Brown," "Frau Librarian Jens." Among death notices one may see after the name the station of the deceased, as, "Frau Schalk, born Jonesh, formerly wife of the Doorkeeper of his Excellency Count Somebody;" "Frau Ehr, born Gill, wife of a private soldier, formerly a master butcher's widow.

In mentioning public officeholders the military rank stands first. There is a certain dignitary in one of the German kingdoms whose title reads: "Honorable Second Lieutenant, Minister of Finance." Some of the old hereditary princes would take up a number of lines in simply stating all their real or claimed titles.

From the many insertions of rooms "wanted" and "to let," one would think that half the city was searching for rooms and the other half trying to rent them. In such an art center as Munchen, models of different ages are advertised for, although there is a rather large supply of those who make posing a profession. All sorts of wants are expressed in these columns. "A poor Protestant widow asks for cast-off clothing;" and one wonders that the following advertiser should lack a position. The "ad" appeared a while ago, and read something after this fashion: "A gentleman in reduced circumstances will give instructions in Italian, Spanish, French, Latin and Greek, music, painting and sculpture." Another was worded thus: "Gentlemen desiring to purchase old manorial estates with castles, forests and preserves, address X."

Men wishing wives and women looking for husbands, express their wants frequently also in the newspapers, modestly concealing their names. Not only are personal attractions solicited, but the small matter of a certain amount of material prosperity is asked in addition.

Death notices, with their deep black borders, sometimes cover a third of a page. They inform the friends and acquaintances of the sad event, and the name of the deceased is preceded by the appellations of his various relationships, thus: "Our deeply beloved husband, son, brother, stepson, brother-in-law, uncle and cousin, Herr Ernst, master saddler." Several days later will appear in the paper a public expression of thanks to those who were so kind as to manifest their sympathy in the recent sorrow. These announcements are all beautifully worded, and testify to the bereaved person's resignation to and confidence in Divine Providence.

Another point that is to be noticed in many papers is the report, in a supplement, perhaps, of the winning numbers in the great lotteries. It is a blemish on German national life that this vast system of gambling is not only tolerated, but certainly supported, if the number of these money-making schemes is any indication. They are formed for a thousand and one different purposes. One recently held was for the benefit of the cathedral at Cologne.—*Mail and Express.*

It has been decided in Russia that women may be physicians; but they must confine their services to children and adults of their own sex.

Dr. Charcot's Queer Patient.

A Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* notes that hardly has the intelligence of the discovery of the elixir of life by Dr. Brown-Sequard ceased to startle the French capital before Dr. Charcot, "the man among us who is most habituated to the marvelous," draws the attention of the scientific world to a femme-chat, or cat-woman whom he has discovered.

Dr. Charcot's femme-chat is an inmate of the hospital of Salpetriere, as the story goes. She is a pretty child, about fourteen years old, with blue eyes and long, blond hair falling down her back. She is modest and gentle up to a certain moment, when the visitor suddenly beholds her eyes, "frightfully convulsed," her mouth shrivels up, a horrible grimace distorts her features and she drops to the earth on all fours. Then she scampers about the room over and under chairs and tables, seeking everywhere an outlet of escape, and, if anybody attempts to capture her, she spits with the unmistakable pfft, pfft, of an enraged puss. She humps her back and gives vent to longs miaulments in crescendo, and if a bit of paper or other trifle be thrown to her, she stretches forth a paw or a hand, as the case may be, and plays with it as a cat will. Finally, after having done the entire pus business to admiration, she curls over on her back, the crisis is over, and the femme-chat becomes pure femme once more.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"Put All an der Living Chance."

He was only a stable boy, as hardened and unholy as they make them, yet he was an immense favorite with patron and proprietor alike at the Monmouth track, and especially with his fellows of the Morris stables. Recently stricken with a very grievous disease, his physician told him that medicine and science could do nothing more for him. While quickly realizing that he was fast covering the homestretch of life, with the death wire, as it were, plainly visible, the ruling passion in the confiding and always courageous youth thus betrayed itself:

"What's my chances, Doc?"

"Not worth mentioning, my boy."

"One in twenty, you s'pose?"

"Oh, no."

"In thirty?"

"No."

"Fifty, then?"

"I think not."

"A hundred?"

"W-well, perhaps there might be one in a hundred!"

"I say, then, Doc," pulling the medicine man close down to him and whispering with feeble earnestness in his ear, just you go in, do yer best, and put everything on der one living chance."—*New York Sun.*

Says, Saids and Thats.

In thirty-one words how many thats can be gramatically inserted? Answer: Fourteen. He said that that that man said was not that that that one should say; but that that that man said, was that that man should not say. That reminds us of the following says and saids: Mr. B., did you say, or did you not say, what I said? because C. said you said you never did say what I said you said. Now, if you did say that you did not say what I said you said, then what did you say?—*Chicago America.*

Origin of Washington's Sobriquet.

The appellation "The City of Magnificent Distances," as applied to Washington, is said to have come from John Randolph. In an early day, when the department buildings, Capitol and White House, widely separated, constituted even more than now the chief points of attraction and business, Randolph remarked that it was "a city of splendid poverty and magnificent distances."

The yield of gold in Queensland during the past half year amounted to 390,000 ounces. This is an increase of 166,000 ounces over the preceding half year.

There is a man in our town
And he is very wise, sir,
When e'er he doesn't feel just right
One remedy he tries, sir,
It's just the thing to take in spring
The blood to purify,
He tells his friends, and nothing else
Is he induced to try
Because, having taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to cleanse his system, tone it up and enrich the blood, and finding that it always produces the desired result, he considers that he would be foolish to experiment with anything else. His motto is: "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." That's why he pins his faith to the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

TEXAS fever is reported to be playing havoc with cattle in Kansas and Oklahoma.

CALIFORNIA FREE EXCURSIONS.
A Grand Excursion to California. Free ride to land buyers. Extra inducements offered. See Mr. Pritchard's advertisement, "CALIFORNIA."

Half-Rate Excursions.
The Chicago & North-Western Railway offers exceptional opportunities for an inspection of the cheap lands and growing business centers of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Colorado and the Far West and Northwest, by a series of Harvest Excursions, for which tickets will be sold at half rates, or one fare for the round trip. Excursions leave Chicago, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th. For full particulars address E. P. WILSON, General Passenger Agent Chicago & North-Western Railway, Chicago, Illinois.

THE most powerful of England's new battle ships has been called Hood.

If Dobbins's Electric Soap *is* what so many insist that it is, you *cannot afford* to go without it. Your grocer has it, or can get it, and you can *decide for yourself* very soon. Don't let another Monday pass without trying it.

WORK on the Nicaragua Canal is progressing satisfactorily.

Have you tried "Tansill's Punch" Cigar?

All Run Down
From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives a good appetite, strengthens the whole system, purifies the blood, regulates the digestion.
"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health two years ago was very poor. My friends thought I was going with consumption. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as I ever could. It saved me from the grave and put me on my feet a sound, healthy man."—WILL R. D. TRIBBEY, 141 East Main St., Wiggonsville, Ohio.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar
N Y N U—33

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
THE GREAT CONQUERER OF PAIN,
Applied externally, instantly relieves Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain. CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Small of the Back, etc.
CURES ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, DIARRHŒA, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Painting Spells, Internally, half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,
An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.
Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.
Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

What California Offers.
A free ride to California in Pullman Tourist Cars for all land buyers. See advertisement of Mr. Pritchard in another column.

LATEST IMPROVED
HORSE POWER
Machines for THRESHING & CLEANING Grain, also Machines for SAWING WOOD with Circular and Cross-Cut Drag Saws.
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$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. N. B.—*Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co*

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich

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Chronic Neuralgia.
Permanent Cures. June 11, 1887. Suffered a long time with neuralgia in the head; was prostrated at times; gave $5. Jacobs Oil a trial; have been entirely cured; no return. JEREMIAH ENEY, 1512 W. Lombard st., Balto., Md.
Permanent Cures. October 17, 1886. My wife was paralyzed from neuralgia; she could not walk a step; I bought St. Jacobs Oil; after one bottle was used she walked about; continued use completely cured her. JAS. F. MURPHY, Springfield, Tenn.
Permanent Cures. June 17, 1887. Years ago had neuralgia; not subject to attacks now; the cure by use of St. Jacobs Oil was permanent; there has been no recurrence of the painful affliction. E. W. SPANGLER, York, Penna.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

CALIFORNIA.
Extra inducements are now offered to the man of limited means. A colony of the best people is now being formed for the "Centralia Colony" in the Santa Anna Valley, Los Angeles County, California. CENTRALIA Station, on Southern Pacific R. R., is on these lands. Only ten miles from the ocean. Best lands in the State at $45 to $60 per acre. Three crops per year (first two without irrigation). The second crop will pay for the land. Will guarantee one hundred bushels of corn and 350 bushels of potatoes per acre. Will grow the orange, lemon, fig, peach, plum, prune, olive, cherries, pears, grapes, raisins, walnuts, small fruits, alfalfa, grain, and all vegetables to perfection. Fine perpetual-flowing artesian wells. No winter, no storms, no sudden changes, no lightning, no sunstrokes, no blizzards, no ice, no snow, no excessive heat in the summer. Cool nights, and with all a perfect climate. Only 22 miles from Los Angeles (A city of 80,000 people). Three miles from Anaheim (a town of 2500). The entire valley fairly settled with prosperous farmers and fruit growers. A $3500 school house on the land. **Free Transportation to all Land Buyers. Two Grand Excursions in Pullman Tourist Cars, August 20 and September 3, '89.** Fare (N. Y. to L. Angeles), $62.75. Correspondence invited. Call or address B. F. PRITCHARD, Prop'r, 317 Broadway, N. Y.
REFERENCE.
LOS ANGELES BOARD OF TRADE, LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 27, 1889.
To Whom it May Concern—The bearer, Mr. B. F. Pritchard, of Los Angeles, California, is the owner of two thousand acres of land in the Santa Anna Valley, 22 miles southeast of Los Angeles and is visiting the east for the purpose of colonizing the same. Having seen the land myself I can testify as to its good quality, etc., and heartily recommend Mr. Pritchard as a thoroughly trustworthy man, and know that he is able to and will fulfill any contracts he may make. G. W. VAN ALSTINE, Immigration Agent, Los Angeles Board of Trade.

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Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

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Makes a clean sweep. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around cars, diving at eves, tickling your nose, skips ha, I words and secures peace at trifling expense. Send 25 cents for 5 sheets to F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 66½ Whitehall St.

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CANCER NEW TREATMENT. ABALTIO, As applied at the Holland Medical and Cancer Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., removes Cancer without pain or use of knife. Scores of patients speak in unqualified terms of praise of the success of this treatment. Write for circular. HOLLAND MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y

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Twenty years' continuous practice in the treatment and cure of the awful effects of early vice, destroying both mind and body. Medicine and treatment for one month, Five Dollars, sent securely sealed from observation to any address.
Book on Special Diseases free.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Ohio. Trade Mark. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Red Cross Diamond Brand. The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada, Pa.

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I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOGG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.
We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa.

Before they got Sapolio, the proverb ran—"The pan says to the pot, Keep off or you'll smutch me."
If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.