THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Intimates That He Is Perfectly Satisfied With This World.

"I wish de world would let me alone fur a couple of weeks," said Brother Gardner, as the echoes of the triangle died away. "It has got to dat pass whar' I am constantly lookin' fur sunthin' to happen, an' it is w'arin' on my narves.

"Ebery Monday mawnin' we kin look in de papers fur an item to de effeck dat de cholera am sartin to reach dis kentry.

"On Tuesday mawnin' we kin expeck to find dat somebody has diskivered a new comet, and dat said comet ar' gwine to switch his tail around an' knock dis kentry all to smash.

"On Wednesday mawnin' we ar' purty sartin to find a medical report to de effeck dat consumpshun has increased fifty per cent. in dis kentry in de las' five y'ars, an' dat cull'd men all ober de kentry am droppin' dead wid heart disease.

"Thursday am de reg'lar day fur predictin' tidal waves, cyclones an' finanshul panics.

"Friday ar' sartin to bring de news dat de coal fields of de world will be exhausted in about 252,000 y'ars, ebery stick of wood be gone a y'ar later, an' dat de cull'd populashun kin prepare fur a sorrowful time.

"Saturday cands up de week wid a railroad slaughter, a big hotel fiah, a steamboat collishun an' de statement dat de germs of yaller fever hev appeared in watermellyons. Dis puts us all in a good frame of mind, an' when we go to church on Sunday an' h'ar de preacher tell how glad we orter be dat we ar' 'lowed to lib frew de week we feel dat he has struck de key-note.

"I tell you, I doan' care two cents whether de sun am 93,000,000 miles from de airth, or only 92,990,000. I doan' know whether de moon am inhabited or not, an' I doan' propose to lose any sleep ober it. Dis kentry may hev 2,000 miles of coast exposed to de attack of a furrein iron-clad, but I ain't gwine to git up one minit airlier in de mawnin'. It may be dat de intellecktual standard of de world has decreased ten per cent. in de las' decade, but I'se gwine to keep right on buyin' de same grade of codfish from de same grocer. Insanity may be gainin' ground at de rate of five per cent. per y'ar, but me an' de ole woman am gwine to smoke de same kind of terback'r an' soothe our bunyons wid de same make ob salve."—*Detroit Free Press.*

ANXIOUS TO MARRY.

A Young Woman Who Learned Type-Writing for a Purpose.

A daintily-clad little woman—she was one of the best operators as well as the prettiest—whom I had noticed several times in a down-town type-writing office, was missing from her desk the other day. The plump, prosperous looking head of the establishment smoothed down some rebellious reddish-brown locks as she explained, to an accompanying clatter and bang, as if the whole alphabet were out on a spree: "I didn't expect to keep her long," she said. "She came to me a year ago to learn the business, and her mother—she wore diamonds—came with her half apologizing for the daughter's whim. The two of them wore gowns that turned the heads of the whole office, and looked as if they had money enough and to spare. It turned out when I was in my new apprentice's confidence a little that she was engaged to a law student—an impecunious one—and they wanted to marry as soon as he was admitted to the bar. 'Papa' had absolutely refused his consent, and 'mamma' frowned on the whole thing. So what does my lady do but get permission, without assigning any reason for the freak, to learn type-writing—she is studying short-hand, too—having taken the idea into her head that, if she and her law student chose to marry when the time came, she could support the family until the appearance of some fees. They had the knot tied a couple of days ago, the household powers to the contrary notwithstanding, and are taking a week's holiday somewhere down on the shore. She told me she should be ready for work when she came back, and I think she will. She has been earning $7 a week, and is about expert enough to get $10 now. That will help them out for awhile, though I fancy her husband won't leave her here long." The next question in the matrimonial market, some folks say, will be: "What is her salary?" or "Has she had a raise of late?"—*N. Y. Letter.*

Quite Different.

People who most relish gossip take a very different view of it when it is directed against one's own reputation.

"What an extremely candid person Mrs. Higgins is," said Mrs. Robinson. "See how she exposed those Simkinses and Wilkinses."

"Yes," said Mrs. Jones; "but if you could have heard what she said about you yesterday"—

"About me?"

"Yes, about you."

"Well, I never! The idea of her talking about me! I won't believe another word she says!"—*Youth's Companion.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—There are 2,000,000 men engaged in the building trades in the United States.

—The cost of the recent coke strike to the men and operators is estimated at $2,000,000.

—There are 108 cotton mills in the South. Georgia heads the list with 36, Tennessee comes next with 27, and Alabama 20.

—A physician living near the sea says that during the past five years he has noted the hour and minute of death in ninety-three patients, and every one has gone out with the tide, save four who died suddenly by accident

—It is reported that a rich American is about to establish a paper factory at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, with a capital of at least $500,000. The principal material used will be "lechugilla," a fibrous plant which grows abundantly in that section.

KALAKAUA'S PALACE.

The Gorgeous Structure Erected by the Profligate Hawaiian Monarch.

The foundation stone of Iolani Palace was laid with full Masonic ceremonials (Kalakaua being a prominent Mason) on Queen Kapiolani's birthday, the last day in the year 1879. It stands on an immense block, close to the heart of the city, bounded by King, Richard and Likelike streets and Palace Walk. The palace itself covers an area of 140x120 feet, being thus nearly square. It consists of two stories and a basement. It has a large central tower and a smaller tower on each of the four corners. From the base to the top of the central tower it is 84 feet high. The original surmised cost was $50,000, but by 1880 $45,000 had been expended and a further appropriation of $80,000 was asked to complete it. Then its completion was promised for 1881, but at its opening in 1883 the whole affair was found to have cost $340,000. It is built of brick (cemented) from designs by Baker, remodeled by C. J. Wall, and the exterior is elaborately ornamented, while the interior is—well, an artistic surprise. In all there are forty rooms, and considering that all but those in the basement are seldom used, it will puzzle the reader to imagine what could be arranged in so many apartments. But the Hawaiian Kamehamehas were powerful and had many visitors, besides which Kalakaua himself has been almost round the globe, and the foundation of decorative orders brings about the promulgation of still more decorative gifts, so that Iolani Palace is literally loaded with curiosities, both novel and ornamental. The front or state entrance to the palace, which entrance is only used on very special occasions, is on King street, nearly opposite the Government buildings. Entering the palace this way, then, the visitor comes first of all to a very broad hall leading from this entrance, each side of the staircase, and then right through to the back or palace walk end of the building. The first room to the right of this hall is the throne room, and here is enough conglomeration of the barbaric and the modern to mystify the beholder. All round the walls are well executed portraits of the former Kings of Hawaii, and at the extreme end a portrait which both the King and Queen have often silently gazed upon. It is an oil painting of Kaahumanu, a wife of Kamehameha the Great, who after his death, became Prime Minister and was virtually monarch during the short reign of Kamehameha II. Perhaps Kapiolani objects to her name ("Captive of Heaven") as she looks on this savage dame's determined features and longs to emulate her. But her spouse knows that those despotic times have long since gone by. Here, also, are the marvelous royal feather robes, the gorgeousness of which no one can imagine. The robe used by Kalakaua, and exhibited in this throne room, is the identical *mamo* (mantle) worn by the great first Kamehameha. It is eleven feet in width and five feet in length, and made entirely of golden feathers from the Oo, or royal bird. Only two feathers are found (one under each wing) on each bird. As it takes a thousand feathers to make an ordinary necklace, what a vast quantity must this robe contain! And this is not only the collection of a lifetime, but the combination of the hoards of eight or ten successive chiefs. At the opening of Parliament this robe is spread upon the throne as symbolical of royalty, but at other times it is always kept over in the palace, and it is said that Kalakaua was once discovered alone in the throne room with this robe around him gesticulating and voicing forth vowels to his ancestors like a child with a new toy. Kalakaua is now fifty-one years of age and has been drawing $25,000 a year since he started, besides extra money being paid his Queen, his and her staffs and their household expenses. Although the King has an interest in three saloons and has some good property in land, and certainly often helps some of his poor subjects, yet the mass of this wealth goes for the Poi feasts and Hula dances, in which his predecessors also reveled. Even when the white people are now invited, the old name of Luaa (native feast) is used, and the gyrations of the finger round the calabash of sticktaro form the principal event. Hula dances are even given in the palace grounds, but under great restrictions, and shorn, in the presence of Europeans, of their dominant features. See Kalakaua on a state occasion, and, fairly corpulent as he is, he seems hardly to have room to hold his medals and decorations—all one blaze of useless glitter. But creep down to the Union saloon early some evening. There you will see his Majesty King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, sitting before a toddy, dressed in an old blue serge suit, with a cheap straw hat on the back of his head, and looking, ah! far happier, after all. — *Boston Transcript.*

—A writer in the *Nineteenth Century* proposes the establishment of a well-endowed kitchen college for the systematic training of domestic servants.

—In the morning when you awake, accustom yourself to think first upon God, and something in order to His service; and at night let Him close thine eyes.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

—Gain a little knowledge every day; one fact in a day. How small a thing is one fact—only one. Ten years passby. Three thousand six hundred and fifty facts are not a small thing.

—There are seventy-six guilds in London endowed by wealthy benefactors for the benefit of different trades. The annual income of these endowments amounts to $1,000,000.—*Chicago Advance.*

—In yielding to one temptation the way is opened for so many; nothing will serve us day by day but a humble trust in Him who is able to keep us from falling, and earnest striving to watch as well as pray.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—The New York Chinese Mission has between 4,000 and 5,000 Celestials in its Sabbath-schools. About sixty have joined the various churches. The first Sabbath-school for these people was founded in New York eighteen years ago.—*United Presbyterian.*

NAPOLEON'S TABLE.

How the Exiled Emperor of the French Fared at St. Helena.

M. Charles Monselet has discovered in the memoirs of Careme, a famous cook, some interesting details of the life of Napoleon at St. Helena. He has given these to the world, after expressing a conviction that it is not without interest "to know what a tyrant can eat." Napoleon's household staff, taken with him from France, included a maitre h'hotel, a chef d'office, a head cook and a pastry cook. Four Chinese servants were added on the arrival of the exile and his attendants at the island. The nationality of this supplementary staff is cause of grief to Careme, who says: "M. Lepage (the chief cook) was doubtless the first French cook to find himself in such a difficult position—four Chinese men to assist him in his work! I repeat it, the position is the worst that could try a purveyor for the table; still, they set to work with the four Chinese. Apparently Napoleon was not a troublesome animal to feed. He had a particular liking for blood pudding, and they let him have all he wanted. Other favorite dishes were fowls a la Merengo, such entries as could be fried vol-au-vent, and, being an Italian, maccaroni in all styles of serving. He had also a weakness for pastry and side dishes composed of sweetmeats. His breakfast usually consisted of a porridge made from sorrel or from any thing else, provided it was cooling; breast of lamb well broiled and served with thin gravy; a small roast, fowl or two cutlets, and sometimes vegetables, but those raised on the island were good for nothing. For dinner, a partridge, one releve, two entrees, a roast, and the indispensable sweetmeats and pastry. Sir Hudson Low provided the materials, and, of course, these were detestable, according to Careme, who says: "The poor cook for the Emperor was often made unhappy by receiving a lean fore-quarter of beef, while the Governor kept the hind-quarter for himself. There was no game on the island. Two or three times a year partridges and pheasants would come, but the Governor would grab them for his own table, and sent very few to the Emperor." Napoleon had his whims. One day he ordered a "soldier's soup." The cook, astonished, did not think it necessary to answer the demand literally, and made a soup with very little bread, and so light that the beans could be seen. Napoleon was not so easily humbugged. He sent for the cook.

"I believe that you were a soldier?"

"Yes, sire."

"Then you must know very well that this is not a soldier's soup."

"Excuse me sire. I believe—I thought—"

"That will do. Make me a better one to-morrow."

The cook did not repeat the performance, and the next day served a soup so thick with bread and beans that a spoon could be stood erect in it. Napoleon was satisfied, but he ate very little of it, and never called for it again. And then Careme propounded this philosophical query: "What was the purpose of this great Captain in ordering a soldier's soup?" Another time Napoleon ordered from his Chinese retainers a dinner of Chinese viands. But he could not touch it.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

MACHINE-MADE BOOTS.

A New System of Securing the Soles Invented in England.

A new system of bootmaking has been perfected in which the method of securing the soles, uppers and insoles together is the exact reverse of the ordinary wholesale system. In the latter the uppers are attached to the insoles by small tacks, the points of which in time protrude into the wearer's feet, besides which their use is accompanied by other disadvantages. The sole is then scored or channeled round to receive the stitching, by which it is, of course, weakened and its water-resisting power greatly reduced. In the "Ab Intra" system the tacks are deftly put into the insole by a handy machine, the flat heads of the nails being flush with the surface of the insole and toward the wearer's feet. The insole is then placed on the last with the points upwards, and the upper is placed over them and made fast by means of a hollow tube, with which the operator passes down the leather over the point of each nail. The sole is then placed over the protruding points of the nails and hammered down, a few smart blows serving to secure the sole to the upper and insole. So perfectly are the three united that it requires tools and great force to separate them. The secret of this great cohesive power lies in the form of the nail, which has a shoulder near its point and in section resembles an open harpoon. Hence, when driven into leather the latter closes over the shoulder of the nail and defies all but the most severe efforts to extract it. After the sole has been secured the boot is finished in the usual way, the time occupied in fixing the sole being about half that required in the ordinary machine-boot process. The value of the system is strongly attested by practical boot manufacturers, and it appears likely to effect a marked change in the condition of the wholesale boot manufacturing trade.—*London Times.*

—Like those fair New England lakes, greened around with meadows, of translucent depth and silver sand, on whose surface armies of white lilies, golden-crowned, unfold to the sun, so the Christian's heart should be. All its feelings and affections should open into life like those white lilies, and deep amid the blossom petals should be seen the golden crown of love.—*Beecher.*

—It is a great gift to be born rich in the eyes and ears. Some men have carried before them an endless procession of beauty. There are charms for them where others perceive barrenness. There is a concert in the air all the time for those whose ears are tuned aright. Trees harp for them, winds roll their tones musically, and birds and insects fill up the orchestra.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The fewer our wants the nearer we resemble the gods.—*Socrates.*

—Revenge is sweet, but it leaves a bad taste in the mouth.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Doubt others more and yourself less, and you will have more back-bone to sell.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

—How much better is the love that is ready to die than the zeal that is ready to kill.—*Thomas T. Lynch.*

—All men try to get the earth, but the earth gets them. This is not a joke: it is the grave truth.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—Many men have a knack of making and saving dollars, but know absolutely nothing about the best things of this life.—*Drovers' Journal.*

—Good temper, like a summer day, sheds a brightness over every thing. It is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Always on top: The hat.—*Champion City Times.* Always under foot: The shoe. Ah, ha! We can do this sort o' thing, too.—*Cincinnati Telegram.*

De Baggs—Ponsonby, me boy, what do you do in this weather to keep cool? Ponsonby—Nothing. De Baggs—By Jove! I don't know but that's a good idea.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

—They Were Both Shoers.—

Jones, he keeps a blacksmith shop,
His wife a poultry pen;
Jones, he shoes the horse,
And his wife she shoes the hen.

—*Whitehall Times.*

—Up in the choir the tenor was making love to the soprano in muffled voice, while the preacher was waxing eloquent in the pulpit below. "You're a dear!" the young man had whispered. "A doe, rather," the soprano smiled back. "Oh, yes," returned the tenor, "you're the do, fa mi." She killed him with a look.—*The Farmer and Manufacturer.*

—Less than a score of years have passed since the founding of the First Congregational Church in Springfield, Mo., and already they have a strong and flourishing college of conspicuous promise, and five churches with an aggregate membership of 554.

The population of Great Britain is at the present moment being added to at the rate of at least 1,000 persons a day, or in words of the registrar general, "it receives every ten years an excess equal to the whole population of London."

THE WESTERN SETTLER'S CHOSEN SPECIFIC.

With every advance of emigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older settled localities, on account of the miasma which rises from recently cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to fresh ts. The agricultural or mining emigrant soon learns, when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climate changes, exposure, and unaccustomed or unhealthy water or diet subject him. Consequently, he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

Massachusetts pays for maintaining her convicts $800,000 per year more than they produce.

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John I. Wood, of Stratford, Ont., was cured of cramps in the legs by wearing ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Mr. Wood says:

Some three months ago I was taken very sick with severe pain in the small of my back over the kidneys. The pain was excruciating. I applied an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER over the affected region and had relief almost within an hour. At the same time, in conjunction with this trouble, I had very great nervous disturbance, affecting my legs with cramps so I could scarcely sleep. Meeting with such success with my back I applied a plaster under the knee on each leg, and in three days was completely cured, and have never been troubled in either way since.

There are 400 Mormon bishops in Utah, 1423 priests, 2974 teachers and 6354 deacons.

Offensive breath vanishes with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Gen. A. V. Kautz the cavalryman, is in Nebraska, colonel of the Eighth Infantry.

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To the Editor:—

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A German farmer named Schooke was found burned to death at Hastings, Neb.

TRY GERMETA for breakfast.

DAYLIGHT.

If a gentleman by the name of Day volunteers to throw the light of his experience into the darkened places of misery, so that others may go and do as he has done and enjoy life, may it not be reasonably called daylight? As for instance, take the case of Captain Sargent S. Day, Gloucester, Mass., who writes April 16, 1881: "Some time ago I was suffering with rheumatism. I used a small portion of St. Jacobs Oil and was cured at once. I have used it for sprains and never once have known it to fail. I will never be without a bottle." Captain Day also received a circular letter, and in reply under date of July 1, 1887, he says: "I used the Oil as stated and was permanently cured of rheumatism by its use." During the intervening six years there had been no recurrence of the pain. Also a letter from Mr. H. M. Converse, of the Warren (Mass.) *Herald,* dated July 9, 1887, as follows: "In response to yours of June 22, would say that in 1880 my wife had a severe attack of rheumatism in shoulder and arm, so that she could not raise her hand to her head. A few applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured her permanently, and she has had no return of it." Another case is that of Mr. R. B. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox county, Va., who writes, November, 1886: "Was afflicted for several years with rheumatism and grew worse all the time. Eminent physicians gave no relief; had spasms, and was not expected to live; was rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil. The first application relieved, the second removed the pain, continued use cured me; no relapse in five years, and do as much work as ever." These are proofs of the perfection of the remedy, and, taken in connection with the miracles performed in other cases, it has no equal.

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