

A STUPENDOUS WORKS.

MANCHESTER, England, is about thirty-two miles inland from the port of Liverpool. For some time a canal has been in progress of construction, through which, when completed, the largest ocean vessels and steamships could enter Manchester. The original projectors of this formed themselves into a company, and in this manner commenced operations. Though several millions were at the command of the construction company, yet about eighteen months ago the funds became exhausted.

It was estimated that it would take fifteen millions of dollars more to complete it. The City of Manchester obtained from Parliament the right to subscribe for canal stock, and it did so to the extent estimated. It is now found that eight millions more will be required to complete the canal, and Manchester is again asked to subscribe.

It is supposed that the city will complete the work, but subject to the condition of ownership and control. The city of Liverpool has expended \$90,000,000 on the docks of that city, but it owns them, and controls them, and they prove a paying investment. It is said that the Manchester ship canal will also prove remunerative in the end, but if the city controls it the original promoters will lose heavily.

A PRESIDENT WHO OPENLY VIOLATED THE LAW.

THE *Indianapolis News* gives a synopsis of some queer laws still existing on the statute books of this country. It appears that tobacco according to law is still a legal tender in the District of Columbia; and that its members of Congress were tendered their salaries in Virginia lest they should accept or go without. Of course this is an old colonial law, enacted long ago in Virginia, and carried into practice for some time. Tobacco was then made a legal tender for debts of all kinds. The District of Columbia was at that time part of Virginia, and when ceded subsequently to the Federal government retained the old Virginia laws, none of which have been repealed.

Another law which if enforced would make quite a stir in our times is that relating to religious belief. It is a crime, according to this law, to deny belief in the Holy Trinity, and severe punishment, involving imprisonment, is provided for this disbelief. Under it no Unitarian minister could preach in Washington. It was on the statute books when John Quincy Adams was President. He used to attend Unitarian services every Sunday, but he was never interfered with, the law being treated as a dead letter.

THE PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

PRESIDENT M. E. INGALLS of the "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, in his annual report advises the shareholders to adopt the following plan as a settlement of labor troubles:

"A large portion of the time of your officers and managers is taken up meeting and consulting and discussing with the organized bodies of labor on the road

the question of wages, etc. Your directors would recommend to the stockholders to consider the plan of establishing a community of interest with the employees. If the company has arrived at a financial position, as your directors think it has, when it can safely be expected to earn its fixed charges and a surplus, they would recommend that the surplus be equally divided with the employees. For instance, if your capital is \$60,000,000 and the wages of the employees in a year amount to \$5,000,000, let that be the rate of division. If your surplus earnings are \$650,000 a year, it would be 1 per cent for the stockholders and 1 per cent for the employees. As the earnings of the company increase the percentage will be still larger. In any event, the employees would still receive regular compensation and would also share to some extent in whatever prosperity the company had."

Mr. Ingalls says the plan has been tried successfully on one of the French railroads.

INTER-STATE WOOL CONVENTION.

NEW MEXICO is pushing to the front in the industrial line. One of her principal cities, Albuquerque, is at present brought prominently before the public. On Monday, the 12th of September, the Territorial fair will open in that city, and continue for five days. On Friday, the 11th of September, the Inter-state Wool Convention will assemble, and continue its deliberations for two days. This latter is one of the great events of the western country, and is already engaging the attention of woolgrowers throughout the nation.

Each State and Territory west of the Mississippi is entitled to its delegates, each county to five delegates, each city of 25,000 or more to five delegates, each city or town under 25,000 to three delegates, each agricultural college, woolgrowers' association and board of trade to two delegates, and each newspaper to one delegate. The Governor of this Territory yesterday appointed ten delegates, all men of ability and well known in this region.

Albuquerque is a thriving commercial centre. It is situated in the midst of a great cattle and sheep country. Its population in 1890, including the old and new towns, was about 6000. Two great systems of railroads, the Santa Fe and the A. & P., centre there. There roads are not inimical to the interests of the town and Territory. The Santa Fe has made a special rate of one cent a mile from all towns on its lines within New Mexico, during the Fair and Wool convention. It has also made very liberal round trip rates from points in Colorado, Kansas, Texas and Arizona.

The area of New Mexico is 122,460 square miles. That of Utah is 82,180. The population of New Mexico in 1890 was 153,593, in 1890 only 119,000. It has 14 organized counties, and eight cities and towns of 1000 each and over. Its wool industry is very extensive, and it is creditable to the Governor and people of that Territory that they should take the lead in considering an article of production which enters largely into the manufactures of the United States. As the circular of the arrangements committee says: "This is the first attempt that has ever been made to bring about any organized effort for the mutual protection and benefit of those engaged in this important industry, and 'wool men'"

from all parts of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi are cordially invited to attend and participate in the proceedings."

FRUIT AS A MEDICINE.

A noted medical authority of Philadelphia gives the following test of the medical action of various fruits. He says, however, that no edible fruit has a strict medicinal effect, but operates by assisting the natural tendencies of the system. Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines and plums may be included; pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, mulach berries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries and medlars are astringent; grapes, peaches, strawberries, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants and melon seeds are diuretics; gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants, and lemons, limes and apples are refrigerants and stomachic sedatives.

Taken in the early morning an orange acts very decidedly as a laxative, sometimes amounting to a purgative, and may generally be relied on.

Pomegranates are very restringent and relieve relaxed throat and uvula. The bark of the root in the form of a decoction, is a good anthelmintic, especially obnoxious to tapeworms. Figs split open form excellent poultices for boils and small abscesses. Strawberries and lemons locally applied are of some service in the removal of tartar from the teeth.

Apples are correctives useful in nausea. They immediately remove the nausea due to smoking. Butter almonds contain hydrocyanic acid, and are useful in simple cough, but they frequently produce a sort of urticaria or nettle rash. The persimmon or diospyros is palatable when ripe, but the green fruit is highly astringent, containing much tannin and is used in diarrhoea and incipient dysentery.

The oil of the coconut has been recommended as a substitute for cod liver oil, and is much used in Germany for phthisis. Barberries are very agreeable to fever patients in the form of a drink. Dutch medlars are astringent, and not very palatable. Grapes and raisins are nutritious and demulcent, and very grateful in the sick chamber. A so-called "grape cure" has been much lauded for the treatment of congestions of the liver and stomach, enlarged spleen, scrofula, tuberculosis, etc. Nothing is allowed but water and bread and several pounds of grapes per diem. Quince seeds are demulcent and astringent; boiled in water, they make an excellent soothing and sedative lotion in inflammatory diseases of the eyes and ears.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The President has recognized Joaquin Diaz Duran as consul-general of Guatemala at San Francisco.

THE officials of the city crematory in Toronto, Canada, have been detected in one of the worst frauds known to modern civilization. The clothing and bedding of fever patients brought to the crematory to be destroyed, have been preserved and sold to clothes dealers and peddlers.