

**TRUE BEAUTY.**

May I find a woman fair,  
 And her mind as clear as air;  
 If her beauty goes alone,  
 'Tis to me as if 'twere none.  
 May I find a woman rich,  
 And not of too high a pitch,  
 If that pride should cause disdain  
 Tell me lover, where's thy gain?  
 May I find a woman wise,  
 And her falsehood not disguise;  
 Hath she wit as she hath will,  
 Double arm'd she is to ill.  
 May I find a woman kind,  
 And not warring like the wind—  
 How should I call that love mine,  
 When 'tis his and his and thine?  
 May I find a woman true,  
 There is beauty's fairest hue;  
 There is beauty, love, and wit;  
 Happy he can compass it.

**Agricultural.**

Dr. Sturdevant says that potash, whether in the shape of wood ashes or in the form of sulphate or muriate, is a special fertilizer for melons.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says that where the land is new and rich in mineral elements there need be no fear of black knot in plum and cherry trees.

About 12,000 cattle, one for every two acres of its surface, exist on the Island of Jersey, it being not quite seven miles each way if it were square. It also exports one cow for every ten acres of the surface.

Poultry per pound, let the breed be what it may, will cost very near the same. One bushel of corn will produce nine to eleven pounds of poultry. It makes no difference whether Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks or Brahmans eat the corn.

A writer says he has never failed to cure garget by the use of beans. He feeds one pint of bean meal, mixed with other meal, for four successive days, and has found that quantity sufficient to cure the worst cases. He thinks if cows were fed with bean meal several times a year they would never be troubled with garget.

Of orchard grass the late Mr. Stanton Goud says in his treatise on grasses: The testimony that has been collected from all parts of the world for two centuries past establishes the place of this species among the very best of forage grasses, and the interests of our graziers and dairymen would be greatly promoted by its more extended cultivation."

Mr. T. Greiner, in the *Farm and Garden*, says that the easiest and quickest way to destroy the weeds that generally start about the time when the potatoes are up, so that the rows can be seen plainly, is by a thorough use of harrow or drag. He places great emphasis upon this and deems it far more effective than the cultivator and hoe, at less expense.

A French chemist claims to have discovered a method of overcoming the danger threatening vineyards from the ravages of the phylloxera. His process is to inoculate the vines with the phenol poison. The phylloxera do not attack plants thus treated, and are extirpated for want of food. The vines are in no way injured by the inoculated process.

The value of fish pomace depends on its dryness. When pure and dry, or comparatively so, it is rich in phosphates and nitrogen, containing from 6 to 8 per cent. of the former and 5 to 7 of the latter. If spread on lead in a crude state the phosphate is not immediately available, because, being in the bones, it is not soluble until they decompose.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

As to fertilizers, there is nothing equal to wood ashes, says Hiram Sibley, and they should be sown broadcast immediately after planting corn, or applied liberally about the plants as soon as they are up. Corn is a potash plant, but requires the phosphates. Fertilizers should be sought which contain both, and, when sown broadcast, they may be used unsparingly with profit.

The low price of wheat is greatly discouraging to the English farmers. After seven years of greater or less failure, they are doubting now whether a good crop would pay at present low prices. The acreage sown to wheat this year is much smaller than usual. Thus the evil of low prices corrects itself, and the farmer who goes on without varying for high or low prices has the best success.

There are said to be fifty injurious insects in our vegetable gardens; fifty in our vineyards, while seventy-five attack our apple-trees and more than fifty our grain fields. Seventy-five million dollars is estimated as the damage done to the wheat in Illinois in one season, and nearly ten years ago the annual loss in the United States from insect depredations alone was estimated at nearly \$400,000,000.

Mixed husbandry is the only sure way to success in farming. Repeated cropping with a single cereal will bring a waste of the plant-food elements in the soil that will, in the end, so reduce the yield as to entail certain loss upon the land-owner. This fact will do more toward forcing the Dalrymples to cut up and dispose of their immense land areas than anything else, though they may not now see it in that light.

Corn which is hilled will blow down more readily than that which has less culture. This can be accounted for by the fact that corn roots run very near the surface, and when hills are made they are confined to the small space covered by the hill, while in level culture the roots run from one row to the other, thus enabling the corn to stand strong, as nature intended, and in no way liable to be blown down except by winds of unusual violence.

Beef cattle have advanced in price during the last five years 140 per cent. The price to Eastern consumers has not advanced in like ratio for the reason that part of the gain to the Western farmer comes from improved quality, the same weight of live animal yielding more and better dressed beef. Cheaper transportation is credited with 40 per cent. of the increase, but this advantage should also be shared by consumers in a fair deal.

Professor Taylor, of the Agricultural Department, says that if feeds, grain, dormant plants, vines, etc., be placed in a high vessel with a small quantity of naphthaline, and the vessel be covered, in a few hours any insect which may infest will be asphyxiated. If the substance be chemically pure it will not affect the vitality of the seeds or plants. Those who are alarmed about the bean weevil would do well to make a trial of this simple remedy.

**Remedy for Rheumatism in the Horse.**

When a horse falls lame at uncertain and irregular intervals, and suddenly recovers and as suddenly gets lame again, it indicates that the cause is rheumatism, which is a form of inflammation arising from a disordered and usually acid state of the blood, and attacks the fibrous structures, the muscles and tendons of the body. It is frequently constitutional and hereditary, and shifts from place to place without warning and very suddenly, and it may as rapidly disappear by warmth, the heat of the sun or a change of the weather, rainy, warm weather being favorable. Indigestion will cause it to appear, or a cold, or even exposure to a slight change of temperature. The most effective remedy is alkaline salts, as acetate of potassa or hyposulphate of soda, given in one-ounce doses and continued for a week or two. Local applications of hot fomentations to the limb affected, or of stimulating liniment, will be useful. No corn should be given, and soft mashes of bran or oats and linseed should form the bulk of the food.—*Thoroughbred Stock Journal, Phila.*

**Growing the Quince.**

Among the cooking fruits the quince occupies a prominent place, and for some years past has commanded a very high price. This has been caused by the fact that owing to a diseased state of the tree it has become very difficult to grow fruit of the first quality. How to overcome this difficulty is one of the problems yet to solve. The quince, unlike other fruit trees, has been propagated from slips, and not by grafting or budding on seedling roots, consequently the entire tree, root and branch, is a production from old wood that in its progress toward old age has gathered up various diseases, that instead of being in a measure overcome by vigorous seedling roots, is encouraged by the feeble roots that spring from diseased slips. This process of growing trees from diseased wood ought to be at once abandoned and a new departure taken. New seedlings should be grown from the most perfect specimens of fruit; even then at first many of the seedlings will possess constitutional weakness, coming, as they must, from diseased trees; but no doubt some will escape and be healthy and vigorous. As soon as healthy trees are thus obtained all of the diseased trees should be destroyed.

We already have some new seedling quinces that are said to be healthy and produce excellent fruit; if so, the old trees should be destroyed as soon as there is any indication of disease, and the new seedlings introduced to replace them. The enemy to the quince is the borer, which works near the roots; but this is an enemy that is easily conquered if taken in season. To be able to work to the best advantage it is best to keep the trees single, and not in clusters as many do, which is easily done by keeping the sprouts cut off when the tree is small. When only a single trunk is required to be looked after, it is easy to examine all around the tree, which should be done twice a year, in May and September. If this is done faithfully, there is but little danger from borers, providing coal ashes or gravel be heaped up around the trees during the summer season. If trees with vigorous healthy wood can't be obtained, the quince is a crop that promises as profitable returns as any fruit that grows, but if only diseased trees can be obtained, it is useless to set an orchard with the expectation of a profit.

De hornet is one of the most peaceable things in de world till yer infringes on his rights. When yer does dis, look out for dar's gwine to be a mighty sudden commotion.

**Bank Taxes.**

The question as to whether the banks must pay the taxes on their capital and deposits which has accrued from the first of last January up to the time when the recent law repealing bank taxes was passed has been referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. The amount of the tax which has thus accrued is about \$1,661,553. The language of the repealing law, as it seems to us, is decisive upon the point raised in this question.

The first section of this law abolishes all taxes "on capital and deposits of banks and bankers, and national banking associations, except such taxes as are now due, and payable." The law specifies no time when it shall go into effect, and it hence took effect from the moment in which the bill was signed by the President, which was on the third of March. From that moment all the taxes named were abolished, with the exception specified, which, in the express terms of the law, applies only to "such taxes as are now due and payable." If there are any taxes coming within this description, then, of course, they must be paid, since they are expressly excepted from the operation of the law; but, if there are no "such taxes," then there is no payment to be made.

What, then, is the fact with reference to this point? Turning to section 3400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, we find there a provision which declares that bank taxes "shall be paid semi-annually, on the first day of January and the first day of July" of each year. These taxes are "due and payable" on these days respectively, and not before. They gradually accrue during every day of the previous six months; but they are not "due and payable" except on the days specified by law.

It, hence, follows that the taxes which had accrued between the 1st of last January, which was the date of the last payment, and the 3d of March, which was the date of the passage of the law, not being "due and payable" when the law was passed, are included in the repealing provision of the law, and not in the exception which the law makes to that provision. They do not come within the language of the exception, but do come within the general provision of repeal. Congress may not have carefully studied the language it used; but the language itself, when taken in connection with section 3400 of the Revised Statutes, clearly repeals all the taxes named from the 1st of last January.

If there are any bank taxes on capital and deposits still unpaid, which were then "due and payable," then, of course, "such taxes" remain "due and payable," and are to be collected, since they are excepted from the repealing effect of the recent law. This exception, however, has no relation to the nearly two million dollars of taxes which had accrued, but had not become "due and payable." If it was the intention of Congress to include this sum in the exception, it has not done so in the language used, and the officers of the Government, surely, have no right to manufacture an intention for Congress where it is neither expressed nor implied. It would have been very easy for Congress to use the word "accrued" in connection with the words "due and payable," if such was its intention.

**Statistical.**

Comptroller Knox says the passage of the new Internal Revenue Act relieves the national and State banks and the private bankers from a tax amounting on the average to about \$1,000,000 a month. The amount of tax collected from the national banks on capital and deposits during the last fiscal year was \$5,959,702, of which \$437,774 only was upon capital, the remainder being deposits. The tax upon State banks and private bankers was \$5,249,172, of which a little more than one-fifth was upon capital. The total tax collected upon deposits and capital upon all classes of banks during the last year was \$11,208,875. The amount generally collected from two per cent. check-stamps is about two and a half millions and the act repealing the use of these stamps takes effect on the first of July next.

THE COFFEE PLANT.—Statistics prove that the coffee plant will bear climate extremes, and that it will thrive in localities differing as much as 20 degrees to 30 degrees in average temperature. It flourishes best on uplands and mountain sides, from 1500 to 4500 feet above the sea level, and in the tropical belt between the 25th degree north and the 30th degree south of the equator. Brazil boasts sixteen species of the plant growing wild. But coffee, as an article of commerce, only began to be known in Brazil in 1722. By the year 1780 that country exported 14,000,000 pounds, though Cuba at that period was shipping 25,000,000 pounds. Towards the end of the last century, however, large sugar and other estates in Brazil were converted into coffee plantations, and in 1830 the exportation reached 27,985

tons; in 1840, 48,432 tons; in 1850, 98,907 tons; and in 1860, 143,071 tons. Subsequently there was some diminution in the returns. Coffee has now begun to be largely cultivated in Colima, a small State on the Pacific coast. A line drawn from the port of Vera Cruz to the port of Manzanillo would bisect Colima, and the coffee grown in this district has the reputation of being remarkably good. Cordova and Orizaba coffee is equal to that of Cuba, but the Colima is said to be superior even to the favorite Mocha. In Mexico, coffee culture is making great progress, and is destined hereafter to be one of the main exports of that country.

**Recent Legal Decisions.**

NUISANCE—INCONVENIENT BUILDING—A bill in equity was filed by certain property owners praying that a building in a highway pertaining to their property be removed, and that the closing up of the highway be enjoined. There was nothing about the building itself deleterious to the health of the complainants, or that rendered the use of their habitations uncomfortable and dangerous—it was simply inconvenient to have the building occupy the street. In this case—Clark vs. Donaldson—the Supreme Court of Illinois decided that an injunction could not be granted. Judge Schofield, in the opinion, said: "The building having been erected, a Court of equity would not, except in an extreme case, interfere to remove the building. If it were a building dangerous to property or life, before a jury could hear and decide upon a case the Court might act. But if it is only—as it is in this case—an inconvenience, no matter how great, a Court of equity would have no right to interfere and abate the nuisance, at any rate before the question is settled at law."

CUSTOMS—ILLEGAL UNLOADING OF GOODS—OWNER AND MASTER NOT CONSENTING—LIABILITY OF VESSEL—Some boxes of cigars were dropped from a steamship coming into New York, and the vessel was libeled for the penalty. It appeared that the vessel was a common carrier, and that these cigars had been unloaded without the knowledge or consent of the owner or master of the boat. In this case—United States vs. Steamship Saratoga—in the United States Circuit Court, Southern district of New York, Judge Wallace, in deciding in favor of the steamship said: "The act of Congress of February 8, 1881, declares explicitly that a vessel used as a common carrier shall not be subject to seizure or forfeiture by force of the provisions of section 34 of the Revised Statutes, unless it shall appear that the owner or master at the time of the alleged illegal act was a consenting party or privy herein."

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—HELD AS COLLATERAL SECURITY—PAYMENT TO BORROWERS.—A bank lent H money on seven promissory notes as collateral security. The notes were not due, and were indorsed by H, but on presenting them for payment when due the makers said that they had fully paid them to H. An action upon the notes was then brought—City Bank vs. Taylor—and on the appeal from the judgment of the trial Court in favor of the defendant to the Supreme Court of Iowa the judgment was reversed. Judge Day, in the opinion, said: "The law presumes the assignment of the notes to the bank to be for value, and no proof was offered to show that the consideration was not sufficient to sustain the right of the bank to the notes. Unless, therefore, the bank authorized the makers to pay H or consented before or after the payment that it should be paid to him, or authorized H to receive payment, the bank was entitled to judgment on the notes."

INSOLVENT DISCHARGE—DEBT DUE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE.—In an action on an account by a citizen of Massachusetts against a citizen of Maine, in a Maine Court, the defendant pleaded that he had been discharged from the debt by his insolvency proceedings in Maine. The Court overruled this defense and gave the plaintiff judgment. The defendant appealed the case—Hills vs. Carlton—to the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, which affirmed the judgment. The Chief Justice, in the opinion, said: "It is not competent for the Legislature of a State to pass any law suspending or discharging the rights of action on contracts made by a citizen of this State with citizens of another State. The insolvent laws of a State can have no effect beyond its own borders."

The President of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company declares his belief that the Amalgamated Association will accede to the concessions asked by the manufacturers, and that they do not necessarily involve a reduction of wages, as if the selling price be above 2½ cents per pound it means an advance.—A committee of iron workers had a conference with the proprietors of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company, at Birdsboro, Penna., and it is believed the difficulty will be satisfactorily adjusted. The Company employs in its works and mines 1400 men.

**Deadly Dressing.**

Women with miniature waists, who maintain that such waists are natural to them and are independent of art, must have been born deformed.

A lecture on the present style of dress was recently delivered in London under the auspices of the National Health Society.

The lecturer observed that the primary objects of clothing to cover the body and maintain it at an equal temperature have little or no concern in some of the dresses of the period.

In the low evening dress the arms, neck and upper part of the chest and back are bare, while about the lower extremities is accumulated a mass of raiment that would garb a dozen children.

In the ordinary dress of women little regard is had for maintaining an equable temperature of the body.

The covering of the upper part of the chest above the line of the corset is very thin, perhaps that of the dress only.

The region of the corset is reasonably covered, while about the hips many layers of clothing are massed.

Thus the body may be divided geographically into a frigid, a temperate and torrid zone.

As regards tight lacing, the most beautiful female outline is that of a young normal well-developed woman; a narrow waist is hideous.

A miniature waist is a deformity under any circumstances, and few deformities are pleasing.

The waist is an inflection of the body between the lowest rib and the hip bone. No normal woman is waistless, although its conspicuousness depends somewhat on development.

Children have normally no waist, and a tight-laced child is a gross and pitiable deformity.

The normal waist has a circumference of about 28 or 29 inches; the "elegant" waist should be 20 inches; the waist measurement of dressmakers' lay figures now varies from 21 inches to 25 inches.

Those who wish to improve their figures by stays have before them the conception of a 20-inch waist Venus.

To the outline of this hour-glass shaped goddess they aspire.

The normal waist is quite oval; the fashionable waist quite round. No person enters this world with a ready-made fashionable waist.

As regards health, the tapering waist is affected mainly by a compression of the five lower ribs, these ribs being more movable than all the rest.

There is a popular delusion to the effect that there is plenty of empty space inside the body, and into this space the displaced organs are pushed in tight-lacing.

Tight-lacing means a compression not of skin, muscle and bone, but of liver, stomach and lungs.

Even a light amount of constriction affects these organs, and stays that are by no means tight lessen the capacity of the chest for air.

Post-mortems on tight-lacers show the liver deeply indented with the ribs, and more or less seriously displaced.

The stomach is also commonly affected, as too are the lungs.

The diseases that commonly result are chronic dyspepsia, liver derangements, disturbances of nutrition, etc.

Tight-lacing, moreover, renders more or less useless the diaphragm or principal muscle of respiration.

The breathing powers of the narrow-waisted are always seriously impaired, and hence follows possibly the languor, or inability for exertion, the tendency to faint, etc.

The circulation, moreover, is interfered with, and certain cases are reported of death from apoplexy in young women who have tight-laced.

Stays injuriously affect the muscles of the back.

These muscles become wasted because their function, that of supporting the spine, is absorbed by the corset, and they exhibit the usual changes of muscles that have been long disused.

Thus the back is actually weakened by the use of stays, and those women who maintain that they cannot do without the support of stays make use of the argument of the opium-eater, who, after having by indulgence developed a craving for the drug, asserts that he cannot do without it. Under no circumstances do young girls require stays, and to the bulk of young women also the same remarks applies.

A modified corset, composed merely of some stiff material, and devoid of all bands and whalebones, etc., may be used by those who incline to stoutness, or whose busts are prominent, and by women who have been mothers.

Such a corset or bodice would merely give that slight amount of support required for comfort and appearance. The lecturer next referred to shoes and boots and denounced pointed toes and high heels. He thought the amount of clothing usually worn by women was too great, and that the number of petticoats was often excessive.

**The Workshop.**

For the purpose of hardening wooden pulleys, the pulley, after it is turned and rubbed smooth, is boiled for about eight minutes in olive oil. It is then allowed to dry, when it will become exceedingly hard.

An anti-friction composition used with great success in Bavaria instead of oil, tallow, etc., is thus made: 104 parts of lard are melted with two parts of pulverized plumbago. The lard is melted, the plumbago mixed in slowly, stirred well, and the mixture applied cold.

Circular saw collars should be turned true on the mandrel on which they are to be used. If the collars are not exactly true, or the saw badly finished near the eye, the deviation will be multiplied many fold at the rim of the saw. If an 8-inch collar is out 1-100 part of an inch, it will throw a 72-inch saw out 9-100 of an inch.

Steel tools sprung in hardening can be straightened in tempering. Hardened steel, when not enough to change the color to straw color or purple, is about as pliable as annealed steel when cold. So pieces wrapped in hardening can, while hot, be straightened with a hammer, or, better, with a screw-press, without danger of breaking.

To preserve wire rope against wet rust and keep it pliable, apply raw linseed oil with a piece of sheepskin, wool inside; or mix the oil with equal parts of Spanish brown and lampblack. To preserve wire rope under water or under ground, take mineral or vegetable tar, add one bushel of fresh slaked lime to one barrel of tar, which will neutralize the acid; boil it well, then saturate the rope with boiling tar.

The strength of iron in boilers is not affected by the working temperatures up to considerably over 400° nor by low temperatures down to the freezing point. But when the temperature of the plates, through the absence of water or any other cause, rises much above 500°, then change commences. Above 750° the tenacity diminishes very rapidly, and when the plates become red hot, they have lost fully half of their usual strength.

Alluding to a question asked by a correspondent in regard to water power running faster at night than in the day time, a contemporary says: "We have been asked the question before, and it is always well, before trying to solve curious phenomena, which we have from hearsay only, to verify the truth of the statements. This we did, timing the revolutions of the wheel; we found them actually the same, notwithstanding that all present in the shop imagined that they ran faster at night. The simple reason is that by the stillness of the night the motion of ponderous machinery appears more rapid and heavier, while in the day time it is partially drowned by other noises; this, acting on the imagination, causes the assumption of a greater velocity. Simply timing with a watch destroys the illusion."

**Better Than Medicine.**

It was an editor, who having a disinclined of celery offered him at dinner, absently replied, "Owing to a crowd of other matter we are unable to make room for it."

Husband (2 A. M. after a certain lecture)—"Well, all I've got to say is if you are a person of such refinement and good breeding, you ought to be above talking to a drunken fellow at this time of the night."—*Birmingham Owl.*

"When I want to enjoy a retrospective view of life," said Mr. Smiley, as he selected good seats in the gallery, "I go to the minstrels. All the dear old jokes that I was brought up on are sure to be there, and I laugh till the tears come at the memory of the days when Jimmy and I played nigger in the woodshed with a cigarbox for banjo, and the old lady's best milk-pan for a tambourine."

When old Mrs. Bunsby had got through reading in the paper an account of the last great fire, she raised her spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head, and remarked, "If the firemen would wear the genuine homeknit stockings, such as we make and wear in the country, they wouldn't be a burstin' of their hose at every fire."

"SETTLE WID MOSES."—The following notice is by a Virginia blacksmith: "Notis.—De co-partnership heretofore existing betwix me and Mose Skinner, is hereby resolved. Dem as what owes the firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owes will settle wid Mose."

A Cincinnati man caught in the boiling and whirled around at the rate of a mile in about two minutes, was rescued uninjured. When asked if he wasn't dreadfully frightened, he answered: "No; I thought my wife had caught me and was running me out by the back of the neck."