

Japan's Taxes.
Japan's new importance as a warlike power has increased taxation 70 per cent. the amount to be raised this year reaching \$120,000,000. But with a population of 45,000,000 and the rank of fifth in this respect, Japan will not find this excessive. A large part of the revenue will be invested in new ships and in maintaining an army of 200,000 men.

Beautiful Though Painful.
We sing "Come, Gentle Spring," and are often very sorry that we did anything of the kind, for Spring, though beautiful, is sometimes very painful. The very luxury we enjoy in the return of the balmy air is the latent source of a great many pains and aches. It is because the nerves are relaxed in this way that they become weak and an easy prey to sudden attacks of neuralgia; a tonic of cold, healthful air braces them up and makes them strong against any such attack, but the sudden change to warmth makes them liable to be preyed upon by this disease. For this simple reason the great nerve disorder has many victims at this time, but we have in St. Jacobs Oil something that restores the tone, vigor and strength of the nerves to what they had been. The prompt use of it in these neuralgic attacks of spring-time is sure to be followed by a perfect cure.

Humility is the truest abstinence in the world.
A good dinner without a good appetite is an aggravation.

Cataract Cannot be Cured
With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal medicine. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing cataract. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 50c.

Want and sorrow are the wages that folly earns for itself.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

Neuralgia

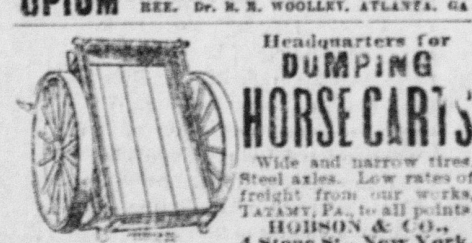
In one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor, I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists, 50c per bottle. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. 25 cents per bottle. Dr. R. E. WOODLEY, ATLANTA, GA.



A WELL DRILLER

of thirty years' experience in the Eastern States, and who is well known from Maine to Florida, writes us in reference to one of our drills: "It is the nearest perfection I have yet seen. If I want another machine for big work I should have another of yours." Circulars sent on request.

C & B GERMAN ALL DRUGS, ELIXIR, GISTS.

For Skin and Blood Diseases

PENSION JOHN W. MOSELEY, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 15 years' experience in all kinds of claims, etc. Circulars sent on request.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 Days. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I write to let you know how pleased I am with your sarsaparilla. I got very weak and tired last month, and went, as usual, to get a sarsaparilla, but I did not know but I had yours until I got home, when I found I had yours. And please to let me know that I got yours, for it made me rugged and strong sooner than any other sarsaparilla that I ever used. I moved this house its full length, and then 16 feet back. Quite an undertaking for one man. But it was your sarsaparilla that gave me strength to do it. I shall always take it in future."—THOS. WARD, Hill St., Oilport, Pa., Dec. 28, 1890.

A WONDERFUL GARDEN, THIS.

At Least the Story About It Is Wonderful Enough.

Most people have heard of the hanging gardens of Babylon, the modern roof gardens and the gardens or floating islands in which vegetables used to be grown for the citizens of ancient Mexico, but probably few have heard of a garden on board a ship, with farmyard attachment. The splendid ship Mowhan, now in port, and the largest vessel which has ever been here, had such an arrangement on board during her trip to Oregon. On leaving Belfast for Portland she took on board as ballast 2,000 tons of Irish soil, which, when leveled off, made quite a stretch of ground, and, as the soil of Ireland is proverbially fertile, the ship's company proceeded to put it to good use by planting a stock of garden truck in it—cabbage, leeks, turnips, radishes, lettuce, peas, beans, etc. The seeds came up all right and the plants flourished finely, and when the ship was in the tropics grew with great rapidity. As they progressed toward the Horn and the weather grew colder, things came to perfection rapidly. The crew and ship's apprentices amused themselves by weeding and cultivating the plants, and the captain and officers took regular walks in the garden daily, and all had green vegetables to their heart's content.

As they came around the Horn the garden was replanted, and by the time they reached the equator everything was in bloom, and all hands feasted on fresh vegetables daily. The only drawbacks to the garden were the weeds which grew so rapidly that they could hardly be kept down and the droves of pigs that were kept in the farmyard attachment, and which, on several occasions, when the ship was buckling into a nor'easter and rolling heavily, broke out of the bounds and made serious inroads on the garden. It is a serious matter to call all hands on board ship, and is only done in emergencies, but when the pigs got into the garden there was more pounding on forecastle scuttles and handspikes and blowing of boatswain's whistles than if the ship had been laid aback by a typhoon or all the masts had been carried away, and every sleeper was aroused to help get the pigs out of the garden.

The last pig was killed and served up with green vegetables just before the Mowhan entered the Columbia. On the arrival of the Mowhan here the Irish soil was discharged on the elevator company's dock and piled up neatly, so that any exiled patriot who desires a bit of the "ould sod" can be accommodated. The pile will doubtless be covered with shamrocks in the spring and will furnish boutonnières for a whole St. Patrick's Day procession. Doubtless many a sack of it will be carried off to fill flower pots, etc. Although it comes from the "black north," it is still the real "ould sod."—Portland Oregonian.

An Oregon Freak.
A curious physical freak has been discovered on the tongue of the infant child of Mrs. Carl F. Wagner, the wife of a railroad man of Albina, Ore. About a week ago, when the child was but a week old, the mother called the attention of the family physician to the fact that she experienced a peculiar feeling when the child was nursing.

She had not investigated for herself, but thought the babe's tongue was exceedingly rough for one so young. The doctor opened the child's mouth and was astonished to find its tongue covered with silken hair of short growth. This was somewhat extraordinary, and he could hardly believe that what he saw was a fact. The attention of some of the most prominent physicians there has been invited to this freak of nature. It is so extraordinary that a report of it will be furnished at the leading medical journals in the country and Europe. A local museum man has already made Wagner, who is a poor man, an offer for the use of the child as soon as it can be safely taken from its mother.

Remarkable Results.
"There's nothing like advertising," said the Thin Man, solemnly.
"That's so," nodded the Gouty Man, who sat next him. "I couldn't get along without it."
"Now, my wife, for instance," went on the Thin Man, "had a queer experience the other day. She had lost a lace handkerchief—an heirloom—very valuable. She put an advertisement in the morning paper, and the very next day—"
"Yes, the very next day—"
"She found it in a drawer of her dressing-table."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

The Wild Lupine—Our Native Plums—Microbe Farming—One-Year-Old Beef—The Treatment of Seeds.

Scratching material should be renewed once or twice a week or at least be raked over and the droppings removed. Sand and fine gravel, as well as loam, afford the fowls such substance as they require, in conjunction with the grain they consume. Besides this sand keeps the floor of the building looking better, and when their grain food is thrown among straw, hay or leaves they scratch about, getting particles of sand, grit and loam which assist in digestion.—New York Independent.

THE WILD LUPINE.

The kidney-shaped weeds are those of the wild lupine, a common weed among clover, because the seed of the weed is frequently mixed with that of the clover. It is not an injurious weed, as it is often grown as a fodder plant in European countries, and this accounts for the presence of the seeds with those of the imported clover seed. This plant has a pretty blue flower, and while it is not readily eaten by cattle, yet it is very nutritious. It is commonly grown in Europe for ploughing under as manure, and is said to be more valuable for this use than clover. The lupine is often grown in gardens for its flowers.—New York Times.

OUR NATIVE PLUMS.

Professor J. L. Budd, of Iowa, is of the opinion that within the next fifteen years, we will have hybrids between our best native and Japan plums that will unite the good qualities of the two species. But in the selection of these hybrids, we must keep in mind the retention of a large part of the peculiar flesh and flavor of our fine natives, now finding favor in our markets and home circles. The reasons for this belief are: The Japan plums, like our natives, bear young. They more nearly resemble our natives in leaf, bud and habit of growth. Some of them have a tenderness of flesh and juiciness approaching that of our best natives. They cross more readily with our best sorts than do the most European varieties.—Atlanta Constitution.

MICROBE FARMING.

The mystery of nitrification is now so well-known that any farmer can understand it. Plants live on nitrogen, but apparently have no power to take it either from the air or the soil. Here the nitrogen-bacteria get in their work. These microbes, like atomic sponges, take in the nitrogen from the soil and the air, and transform it into nitric acid, in which form the plant can consume it. A soil may be destitute of nitrogen and need both that and the microbes, or it may lack only the microbes, in which case a supply of them renders the field immediately fertile. Stable manure has little nitrogen, but swarms with the germs of microbes. Add to a field where clover seed won't "catch," a light dressing of soil from a plot where clover thrives to perfection, and a catch of clover seed is almost sure to result. Why? Because the soil added is full of the germs or microbes that enable the young clover plant to avail itself of the nitrogen in ground or air.—New England Homestead.

ONE-YEAR-OLD BEEF.

A great many Eastern farmers might profitably grow their own beef if they did not deem it necessary to keep cattle until two or three years old, as is usually done when they are fattened for market. For home use yearling beef is much the best, as it is also the cheapest. During the first year of a calf's existence it will, if well fed, make more growth of valuable meat than it will in any future year. A bull calf, that is to be killed for beef when a year old, should not be castrated. It will make better growth and a better quality of meat, if left whole, and without the toughness which the male animal takes on as it grows older. There is a widespread prejudice against bull beef in all markets, but when the animal is not more than a year old its beef will be tender and of better flavor than a steer of the same age. Of course Eastern farmers keep their heifer calves for future cows, but they can often save their bull calves for killing as yearlings with greater profit than they can make to sell them to the butcher as calves.—Boston Cultivator.

THE TREATMENT OF SEEDS.

The treatment of seeds for planting varies greatly, as the seeds may differ. Some are infested by grubs or the eggs of injurious insects, as the peas and beans, in which numerous young beetles—the so-called weevils—are to be found. These may be steeped in hot water at 100 degrees, which will kill the insects without injuring the seeds, or they may be exposed to the fumes of sulphuric acid, in a bottle or jar, for a few hours. This is done by pouring a little of the liquid—one teaspoonful is enough—into a jar, and then pouring in the seeds, closing the mouth of the jar tightly. Some hard-shelled seeds may be soaked in very hot water for a short time, or the hard shells may be filed around or cut, to cause the seeds to split apart. This is best done with a common jackknife, and a block of wood with a few hollows made in it, in which to place the seeds while being cut.

A story—which shows how intricate a knowledge of innumerable things goes to make an accomplished farmer or gardener—is to the effect that a lady, in

asking for information in this regard of sprouting these hard-shelled seeds, told Low she had spoiled her husband's razor in the effort to cut these stony husks. Others may not be aware that a properly tempered razor is as brittle as glass on the edge, if used for any other purpose than shaving. It is not the sharpness of the instrument, but the toughness of it, that makes it useful for preparing these seeds. A small pair of pliers to grasp the seed and a file to rub down the shell will be the easiest tools for this purpose. It is not necessary to go all around the seed.—New York Times.

HOW BACTERIA MAKE PLANTS GROW.

For some crops we do not need to pay fancy prices for nitrogen, when God has given us a vast ocean of nitrogen in the atmosphere, says G. D. Coleman. It is true that the ferment or bacteria of nitrification will breed and increase best on the roots of the pea, bean and clovers, but where there are no bacteria in the soil and none are supplied, they cannot so breed, and therefore will not assist these plants to get nitrogen from the air or from otherwise unavailable stores of this element in the soil. On new land in Chile, I could not get any of these crops to thrive, but by adding a little compost in which horse manure was used as a ferment, these crops produced wonderful results. As your note points out, when clover will not catch or thrive in soil that is otherwise all right, the trouble may be due to the absence of these bacteria, and may be overcome by thinly scattering upon it a little rotten clover sod upon which good coats of horse manure have been spread in recent years. Harrow this dressing in lightly, and the bacteria in it will quickly increase on the roots of the clover when it once gets a start, and a rank growth will be the result. The growth of these bacteria in the soil and the capacity of the soil to retain them for a long period when the ground is fallow or crops not favorable to their increase are raised, will be very much favored by an application of plaster. In fact, the action of plaster on soil is explicable in no other way. The digestion of the horse is the most perfect manufactory of these bacteria, that of man probably comes next, then of poultry, and the ruminants last. Therefore horse manure is the best ferment, and if composted with leaves, bedding, sods, etc., will soon fill them with this bacteria, and when so used the microbes will become much more effective in their action. Night soil or pondrette is also of great use in composting, when it is not mixed with something calculated to kill the germs. We all remember the Bommer method of making manure by means of wet compost heaps. It always seemed like trying to make something out of nothing, but was only a manufactory of the bacteria of nitrification, although Bommer did not know it.

CARE OF MILK FROM NEWLY-CALVED COWS.

Perhaps the most common and "microbeous" use to which this immature milk is put, is in sending it to the cheese or butter factory, or converting it into butter at home, writes George E. Newell. Mixed with older milk, it readily escapes detection, but its bad results are found in the cheese or butter made therefrom. In my early days of cheese-making, how many times I have been annoyed by its presence, and found it so difficult to locate the transgressing patron. Dairymen have their own ideas on the subject, and I have found many who thought the cheese maker more nice than wise in his excursions. At present there is a decided improvement in this matter. Dairy-men delinquent in the past are now taking a more sensible view of what should constitute pure, wholesome milk. This is the happy result of that steady improvement and progression in dairy knowledge that is taking place all over the land. Still, there is much to be pre-empted, and will be until we have a radical reform in stable management. Those who practice summer dairying, and have cows come into milk while yet confined in the stable, do not, as a rule, sustain as perfect milk quality as winter dairymen. I mean they do not in the late winter and early spring, because their stables are constructed and the cows managed more on a plan of keeping dry stock than cattle in milk. When we get rid of the dark, filthy, foul-smelling stables, in which so many cows are compelled to calve and secrete milk at this season, we shall have vastly improved spring milk, cheese and butter, and made a marked decrease in bovine tuberculosis. Add to this improvement a complete banishment of colostrum milk from parturient cows, except for calf feeding, and a great dairy reform will have been accomplished.

I consider this subject a very important one, because spring cheese, principally through poor milk, is usually a reproach on good cheese-making. Take better care of the cows when they become new milkers; it will pay. Two-thirds of the disorders that follow are due to neglect or mismanagement. Strong, healthy cows, inhabiting sanitary stables, seldom abort, or do badly after natural calving. Give good common-sense care, and they will seldom need veterinary attention. The better care given the udder in the first few days subsequent to calving, the more profitable the cow will be the ensuing season. It is very easy for a cow to lose a teat, by which the value of a cow is reduced one-fourth or a third. The ordinary precaution of keeping the udder emptied and free from inflammation would have prevented this. Keep both eyes on the cows, and see that they lack no needless attention.—American Agriculturalist.

There are 5,979 patent locks and latches for doors and gates.

NEW AFRICAN LAKE DISCOVERED.

France's Occupation of Timbuctoo Adds to the Sum of Knowledge.

Although the occupation of Timbuctoo by the French has not yet added materially to the volume of France's colonial trade, it has unquestionably added very greatly to our knowledge of the geography of that part of Africa, and in particular has resulted in a discovery of singular interest and importance.

Timbuctoo, as all the world knows, stands on the boundary line between the Sahara and the Western Soudan—a little to the north of the great Niger bend, but what was not known was existence in the immediate neighborhood of the city, and lying somewhat to the west, of a series of lakes and marshes covering a large area of country. These great sheets of water were first seen by the Joffre column, and have since been explored by French officers stationed in the neighborhood, who have laid down their general outlines with some approach to accuracy.

The most important of these lakes is called Lake Faguillure, and runs in a direction, roughly east and west, its total length being some sixty or seventy miles. A couple of smaller sheets of water connect with the Niger, and there are other lakes in the neighborhood. As might be supposed, these lakes are the center of a rich agricultural and pastoral district. Crops of various kinds are grown in abundance, and the natives have large flocks and herds.

THE "HOUSESMITH."

A New Trade Which Has Succeeded That of the Carpenter and Builder.

A New Trade Which Has Succeeded That of the Carpenter and Builder. A brief labor trouble which occurred a short time since brought into public notice the name of a new labor organization and reminded us that by the development of iron and steel a new trade has been born within the last few years. This is the trade now known as "housesmith." A very few years ago when a labor difficulty occurred in building operations it was the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that had to be dealt with. Now it is the "Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union." The former was composed of wood workers exclusively, the latter, where the former used the plane the latter use the cold chisel, and where the carpenter deftly drove finished nails the housesmith now swings the sledge on hot rivets.

The housesmith has knocked a large section of sentiment out of the building trade. In watching operations of one of our mammoth buildings at the present day, the idler does not smell the fragrant shavings nor the clean, white lumber being put up. He sees great steel girders, generally painted a dirty red, swung into place by powerful hoists, and instead of the cheering cry of "Mort!" he hears the howls of the housesmith when he strikes a "blind" hole.

The housesmith has undoubtedly come to stay, and socially speaking he cannot be considered an improvement on the carpenter. The carpenter in years gone by was generally a settled workman who had served a long apprenticeship at his trade, and before machinery came in to do so much of his work he had to be a good mechanic. The housesmith has picked up his trade on the jump; so much is not required of him in the way of mechanical ability, and he is too often prone to change jobs on small provocation. In fact the exigencies of his trade lead him from plate to plate and he knows how to travel light. But in one respect he beats the carpenter. He can rig a derrick like an old sailor, and in running along a three-inch beam 100 feet above the ground he will take chances that would appall the best trapeze performer ever seen in the circus.

Lives by Selling Catnip.

One of the strangest vocations in this city is that of the catnip peddler. One was accosted in South street awhile ago.
"I go all over the city," he said, "that is, I go as far as I can, for I go over my route once a month. My best time is in the fall and winter.
"I raise my catnip under glass. I sell all I can get. Some people prefer it dried, so in the summer I save all I can gather. I sell it at 5 cents a bunch to stores.
"Some people buy it for their own use for a great many make medicinal tea out of it. Yes, I sell a good deal. I get my living out of it, and I am busy all the time."—New York Press.

CABLE SPARKS.

A despatch from Salisbury, Matabeleland says that Hon. Cecil Rhodes is sick of a fever.

Anxiety is felt at Cairo for the safety of the advance guard of the British expedition force up the Nile.

Both sides in the Nicaraguan insurrection seem to be taking rest, as no move has been made by either side for several days.

The Porte has given assurances that missionaries in Asia Minor will not be disturbed "so long as they conform to the laws of the country."

A telegram from Miss Clara Barton at Constantinople states that the Red Cross relief work is proceeding in Armenia without interruption.

By order of the Italian commander-in-chief in Africa the Italian forces have evacuated Kassala. They were unable to drive off the dervishes.

The French cabinet, after discussing the administration of the Island of Madagascar, decided to introduce a bill dealing with the mining concessions.

Louis Frechette, the Canadian post laureate, is writing a play for Sarah Bernhardt. It will deal with Italian life in the seventeenth century.

It is declared at Rome that Kassala has not been evacuated, but that the garrison has been reduced in order to make the food supplies hold out longer.

The garrisons which were beleaguered by Chinese insurgents on the Island of Java, have been relieved. Forty Dutch soldiers were killed or wounded.

The expedition of the Russian Geographical Society, equipped for the exploration of the Irkutsk region, Siberia, has started and will be absent for three years.

The recent engagements with the Matabeleles has shown the British forces that the natives are well armed. Serious fighting is predicted before the uprising can be suppressed.

It is reported that Emperor Meiji, of Abyssinia, has sent messengers to negotiate an alliance with the dervishes by which they will unite their forces against the Italians and English.

Spaish republicans are preparing a demonstration to express their indignation at the attitude of the United States Congress toward Cuba, but it is thought the government will prohibit a meeting.

The Pope has congratulated Cardinals Gibbons, Vaughan and Logue for having signed the appeal for Anglo-American arbitration and offers them encouragement to persevere in their noble aim.

Premier Greenway and Archbishop Langevin have been summoned to Ottawa from Manitoba, and it is thought that the Canadian government, finding it impossible to pass the remedial legislation, will modify its proposition.

A special meeting of the Armenian Relief Association was held in London to express the indignation felt in England over the proposed expulsion of missionaries from Asiatic Turkey. The government was urged to take prompt measures to prevent this.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Sad Fate of a Family—Awake Too Late to Save Themselves.

The Valley of Whetstone Run, a tributary of Fish Creek, in Marshall county, W. Va., was the scene of a horrible accident. The victims were A. J. Martin and his wife and only child, all three being burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home.

The family had evidently been aroused after the fire had made considerable progress, but too late to save themselves. The father, unable to find the door, or, perhaps, cut off from it by smoke and flames burst through the side of the building, and yet was unable to reach the outer air, being suffocated when he had partially drawn his body through the aperture, and his charred remains were found in that position after the fire had burned itself out. His wife and child probably were suffocated before the husband, who may have too long delayed efforts for his own safety in the attempt to save others.

The house occupied by the family was a small affair of rough boards, containing but one large room. It had not lately been occupied, being originally erected for temporary occupancy by Oliver Ryan, whose house was burned some time ago. After Mr. Ryan left the building, it stood idle, about a week ago, when Mr. Martin moved his family in. The family was poor, but stood well among those in the neighborhood, who knew them, the husband being industrious. Many persons living comparatively close by did not know that the house had been again occupied, and for this reason, when the fire was first observed by some people passing along the road, they paid little attention to it.

THE WICKEDNESS OF SLEEPING.

Some of the Notions Which Were Entertained Years Ago.

That idea was almost dominant in religious society sixty years ago, and sometimes assumed forms which, if not ridiculous, were at least quaint. It was, for instance, held to be wrong for any but the aged to sit in easy chairs, not as is now vainly imagined, from any ignorant idea as to the injury done to the figure, but because "loolping" betrayed a blameworthy tendency to ease and self-indulgence. That was the origin also of the extraordinary prejudice against taking any extra sleep. The old knew well that sleep, when sleep is not needed, is to the young the most wearisome of all obediences, but nevertheless they believed that to wish to sleep more than a strictly regulated time, which, according to modern hygienists, was too short, was a mark of sluggish self-indulgence, and it was visited, therefore, with moral reprobation.

Early rising was extravagantly praised, not because it lengthened the day, for the early risers went to bed early, but because it was disagreeable; and some curious rules of diet—for example, abstinence from sugar—were defended in part upon the same principle. We have known girls cut off their curls avowedly because they were proud of them, and men go about in shabby clothes, because, as they averred and believed, it was well by diminishing comfort to promote serious reflection.—Comfortor.