

JAPAN'S PRESS.

NOVEL FEATURES OF ORIENTAL NEWSPAPERS.

Columns of Japanese Papers Run From Right to Left—"Straw Editors"—A Japanese Composing Room.

It is only eighteen years since the first newspaper was published in Japan, says Frank G. Carpenter. Still, 61,000,000 copies of newspapers were sold in 1884, and the increase of 1870 was double that of 1876. At present Japan has 575 daily and weekly newspapers, and its dailies number ninety-seven. It publishes thirty-five law magazines and 111 scientific periodicals. It has thirty-five medical journals and an equal number of religious newspapers. Its people read eight different story papers, and 102 papers cater to the agricultural, commercial and industrial classes. It has its *Punch* or *Puck*, and this is filled with cartoons and witticisms taking of the public men of the Mikado Empire just as *Puck* and *Judge* do those of our Republic. All of these papers are published in Japanese. They are read by the natives of the country, and the work upon them is done entirely by native labor. They are the outgrowth of the new civilization, and they are the great educators of the people.

A Japanese newspaper looks a strange sight to foreign eyes. If one could take about 1,000,000 tea box letters and put them in six-inch rows up and down four or eight pages about the size of this newspaper he might get some idea of the general appearance of the paper. If he could know that each of these letters represented a whole word and that half a dozen of them made a sentence, he might add to his conception. His picture however, would be far from a true one. The Japanese papers are the direct opposites of ours. The columns run from right to left across the page instead of up and down it, and the lines are perpendicular instead of horizontal. You begin at the top of a line to read instead of at the side, and when you have read about six inches of these ideographic characters you come to the column line and go back to the top and read down again. The columns are twice as wide

changes in newspaper work going on over the world. I found my remarks published in the newspaper the next morning, and I wish I could give your readers here a quotation from them. It all looks the same to me, however, and I would be as liable to clip a section of a love story as of my interview had I not my guide to help me. As we talked the reporters worked busily away in the next room, and I saw the exchange editor in a blue dressing-gown clipping and marking with his red ink and brush the articles intended for the chief editor's eye. On the same floor and adjacent to the editorial room I heard the tramp of many feet, and I was told the noise came from the composing-room and that it was made by the dozen boys who were gathering type for the compositors. I looked in. The type was arranged in long cases standing on the floor propped against each other at an angle of forty-five degrees in the shape of a tent. These cases were six feet high and from fifty to sixty feet long, and they were packed with type in compartments like those of an American press-room. The printers do not select the type as with us. The words of an article are gathered before they begin to put it together for the paper. The type, or words, for each type represents a word, are brought in little boxes like cigar-boxes, arranged in the



A JAPANESE ILLUSTRATION.

order in which it is to go to the paper and the compositor sets it up in his composing-stick. It thus takes much leg work to get up a Japanese newspaper, and these boys have to run from one end of the room to the other many times to get the different ones of the five thousand characters which go to make up the Japanese vocabulary of letters. Compositors are paid from \$10 to \$30 a month, and it will be interesting here to give the salaries of the men employed on a Japanese newspaper. The editor-in-chief receives \$150 a month, and the other men connected with the editorial room range from that down to \$30 a month. Reporters receive from \$15 to \$20 a month, and foreign correspondents get about \$50 a month.

The leading papers of Japan use illustrations only when the occasion demands it. They publish pictures of noted men as they become prominent, and when the late nominating conventions were held the American legation here was besieged with reporters who wanted photographs of Thurman and Cleveland and of Harrison and Morton. They found out that Mr. Dunn, one of the Secretaries of the Legation, was a cousin of Senator Thurman, and they wanted as full a report about him as would be required from a gossipy American correspondent. The red bandana handkerchief puzzled them, and their versions of Senator Thurman's snuff-taking were as varied as his character. I doubt not that new characters were invented to express their ideas, for there is no snuff in Japan, and the handkerchiefs the natives use are of paper. I have been interviewed by a number of the reporters, and my talks have furnished several columns of printed hieroglyphics and a section of a Japanese paper would make a very interesting American newspaper illustration.

The cheaper papers of Japan run largely to wood-cuts and they publish great pictures of the most harrowing scenes. In one you may see a murder portrayed in which an almond-eyed girl is killed by an almond-eyed villain. In another is a love scene and in a third a scene of Japanese sorrow, and death is told in pen and ink that seems to weep. In all of these the Japanese dress and features are carried out and the illustration is on the whole about as good as that you find in American newspapers.

Japanese newspapers are cheap. The best dailies cost thirty cents a month or a cent and a half a copy. The papers do not make much money, still they have great influence. I was told by one of the men connected with the Government that the newspaper could make or overthrow a public man or minister in Japan, and public opinion seems to have as much weight here as it has in America. I find the newspaper men of Japan to be very bright men, and in fact there is no class of subjects which they do not discuss. Their editorial articles comprise finance, commerce, Christianity, and the thousand and one new subjects which are now interesting old Japan.

The papers are taken by all classes of people from the Mikado to the coolie, and the number of subscribers increases every day. Tokio has a press club which meets once a month and which frequently entertains foreign visitors. There are three English papers published in Japan. These are all issued at Yokohama and their prices form quite a contrast with those of the Japanese newspapers. They cost twenty cents a copy, or from \$18 to \$25 a year, and the news in them is almost entirely Japanese and of other foreign countries rather than American.

There is a movement going on in Japan for the throwing away of Chinese characters and the adoption of the same alphabet that we use. There are two societies in Tokio in favor of some reform in this direction, and one of them wants to adopt the Japanese alphabet proper, which consists of forty-seven letters. There will probably be a change to one system or the other, and I have heard it



A JAPANESE STENOGRAPHER.

predicted that English will eventually be the language of Japan.

I saw a shorthand writer in one of the offices here take down Japanese conversation, and I could not see that his pot hooks looked any different from those of the reporters of Congress. It will be impossible, however, for Japan ever to use the type-writer while she sticks to the Chinese characters. In the meantime a large part of the Empire is learning English, and Japan has the best educational system of any of the oriental nations. School attendance is compulsory and there are three million children in the public schools. More than one million of these are females and Japan has 143 high schools. It has sixty-five normal schools, and there are about 1800 pupils in the Imperial University here. There are 103 technical schools containing 8000 students, and 1853 schools are maintained by private funds. The future of Japan it is impossible to predict, save that with this system of education it can not but continue to advance.

Poet Riley's Signpainting Days.

I have wondered a good many times how many people in Warsaw, Ind., writes S. B. McManus to the *New York Sun*, remember when James Whitcomb Riley was a resident of that place. It was in the spring of 1873, when I was reading medicine there and Riley was in town filling an engagement, or engagements, painting window signs. He was handy at this sort of thing, and did some nice jobs. Later, with a very deft and cunning hand, he made drawings for his poems, which were as full of artistic strength and quaintness as his "Old Swimmer's Hole" is full of poetry. About this time the *Indianian* printed some little things of mine—picturesquely little, some of them, from a literary standpoint. But out of charity or to encourage me, or to get rid of me, the rhymes were printed, and one day Riley and I were talking about them while he was painting a sign of the boss jewelry store, near Mr. Wynant's drug store.

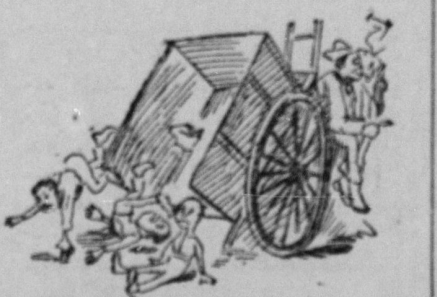
In a mild, friendly way, he was a trifle envious of my success in getting into print, and I posed beside him while he painted the "R" in jewelry, as a person whose literary standing was assured. When he had made a marine blue period, he took off his apron and we went over to the Wright House together to see a little bit of rhyme which he said he had there. He wanted my opinion and criticism on it, and as I had more opinion and criticism to give than anything else, I was willing to bestow it even on a sign painter. Riley read the poem. It was called "The Argonaut," and, inexperienced as I was, I knew that only a poet and a genius could have written it. I was untaunted in my praise, and I knew the Hoosier poet was born and was only waiting the recognition of the public, which in a few years it so magnificently and munificently gave.

After this episode an abiding and deep-rooted friendship was the result. I have met him since then, and have read about all that he has ever written, but nothing ever pleases me so much—no "reading" I have ever heard of his—pleased me as well as that little poem, "The Argonaut," read one raw spring day up in a cold room by a certain window in the Wright House block.

A Drama in Two Acts.



Act I.—Taken in tow.



Act II.—Cast adrift.

A Queer Occupation.
An odd industry practised in this city is that of making paste in large quantities. It is done by an old couple each of whom is nearly eighty years of age, and they live in the very heart of the most bustling business portion of the town. The old man was a bookbinder, and it was while in this business that he learned the secret of preparing the excellent article that provides him a livelihood in his declining years.

Up three flights of stairs, with quaint little carved banisters hardly more than an inch in diameter, are the rooms in which they live and ply their trade. Everything is as clean as a pin, and when you have made your purchase and seen it transferred from the huge cauldron which hangs over the fire, and that might do duty as a "properly" in the witches' scene in "Macbeth" the compound is so clean and sweet that it looks positively inviting.

"Who buys it?"
Why, the paper hangers are the largest buyers, and they recognize its excellence to such an extent that the old couple live very comfortably on the profits of their odd business.—*Philadelphia Press*.

Logging by Steam.

Forest Commissioner Theodore B. Bassell has introduced logging by steam into the woods of Lewis County, New York. He has built a steam sleigh which is capable of carrying 15,000 feet of logs, equivalent to the loads of fifteen teams of horses. The contrivance resembles a box car. The motive power is furnished by a boiler seven feet high and weighing four tons, and two engines of 305-horse power each. There are four drive wheels weighing two tons each, and an arrangement by which the exhaust steam, condensed into water, falls continually before the runners of the sleigh, turning the saw into ice. The machine costs \$8000, but is expected to be a profitable investment on account of the saving in cost of teams and men.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Cluster rings remain fashionable. London is to have police matrons. Mrs. Cleveland's pictures still sell well.

In this country 275 ladies preach in the pulpit. Turquoise is a favorite stone for children's jewelry.

Black, open patterned gimp remains a fashionable dress trimming. For summer wear are silk chevots, also known as washing silks.

There are 8000 women in charge of postoffices in the United States. The Queen of Madagascar has given \$100 to the cause of Prohibition.

Mary Anderson, the actress, has a weakness for being photographed. The key to the character of the Japanese woman lies in the word obedience.

Lady Randolph Churchill is much affecting pale greens in her costumes. A twenty years' courtship at Girard, Mich., has just terminated in marriage.

A young colored girl from Atlanta, Ga., has gone to the Congo as missionary. Miss Emma Cous has been elected Alderman of the County Council of London.

Girls are wearing the hair combed back and falling loosely in curls at the back. The turban of the directorate period was copied from the pictures of Beatrice Ciacci.

The empire and directorate gowns have taken a lease of Dame Fashion for the summer. Miss Marion Talbot has been elected to the Board of Trustees of Boston University.

Among coming styles are sleeves full at the top, somewhat after the mutton-leg fashion. Serge, cashmere and camel's hair are the woolen stuffs which are used for spring dresses.

Besides cotton fabrics, washing flannels and silks are extensively used for summer dresses. Russelt leather shoes and slippers for ladies promise to be as fashionable as ever this summer.

Seven out of ten young women in New England remarry within two years after they become widows. Queen Victoria gets so many requests for her autograph that she is compelled uniformly to refuse them.

If you will pronounce the first name of Amelie Rives to rhyme with family you will hit it just right. Twenty dollars a dozen is not an unusual price for the buttons worn on the coats of a mode directorate.

The regulation length for a court train is four yards for a tall lady and three and a half yards for a short one. The newest grenadine veils are black or dark brown, and have fancy Roman stripes of satin along one edge.

Paris milliners are already sending out bonnets made entirely of silk muslin in small puffs round and round. Dark-colored wool serge dresses for the street are trimmed with black, open-worked galloon cashmeres.

Mrs. Elijah Halford, wife of President Harrison's Private Secretary, calls her Florida home "Hoosier's Nest." Women are becoming successful clerks, merchants, physicians, lawyers and even horse railroad presidents.

Directorate and empire evening gowns are now made in silk-warp Henrietta cloth in cream and magnolia tints. Among the newest queen chain charms are balls of dull gold, upon which are traced a map of the United States.

The Empress of Brazil is embroidering in silk and gold a flag which will be sent to the sacred sanctuary at Lourdes. A new freak of the fair is to carry a Japanese hand warmer of dark silver with a carbon pencil inside in place of a muff.

Marguerite gauntlets, the deep close almost elbow cuffs, may be either of velvet or of stuff to match the dress trimmings. Shirred corsages in thin summer stuffs will be much worn this season. The trimming will take a great variety of shapes.

A big new silver bottle for toilet water has chasing of roses and violets over the outside, and a silver rose leaf for stopper. Mrs. Harrison takes great interest in sewing women, and in Indianapolis was very active in obtaining employment for them.

Bonnet pins are larger in size than formerly, and are, many of them, in floral patterns, though the fly pins continue popular. With white muslin any color may be worn; but yellow, old rose, tan and green will be most used for sashes and knots this summer.

Women are being granted permission to practice medicine in Russia with the restriction that they shall attend only women and children. The newest black veil is of plain net, hemmed at the bottom, with a faint pattern of gold thread wrought on the hem and other lines of gilt above it.

At the Turin beauty show the first prize was taken by a Venese, the second by an Italian, the third by a Parisienne, and the fourth by a "sady of Lyons." The very latest novelty in wedding attire was at the marriage of Lady Nevill and Mr. Brassey in England, where the bridesmaids wore cricketer costumes.

Black, brown, or green wool widely crossed-barred with green or blue or red is very much used for house and school gowns for girls from twelve to twenty. New brocade ribbons are shown in a variety of patterns. One design has a row of green laurel leaves running along one side of a very rich old-rose ribbon.

With empire gowns the length of the sleeve puff depends on the height of the sash, as it is desirable that the puff should end just at the top of the girdle. A household at Buffalo, N. Y., composed wholly of women, keep a couple of men's hats and an overcoat on the hall rack as a device to scare away burglars.

Miss Terry's adoption of a trimming made of beetle's wing on a cloak she wears as Lady Macbeth has made it fashionable for the rest of feminine London.

Public Benefactor.

"Who is H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., whose Safe Remedies, especially Warner's Safe Cure, have attained such success and celebrity at home and abroad?" The question is inspired as much by affection as curiosity, since through his instrumentality hundreds of thousands, in both hemispheres, have been restored to health and happiness.

Hon. H. H. Warner, then, is a leading and honored resident of Rochester, not only but a prominent and influential citizen of the United States. On several occasions chosen by his party as a National delegate to nominate the electors of the Republic, he has been a member of the Republican State Committee and of its Executive Committee. He is a member of the American Institution for the Advancement of Science; President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; a successful and upright business man. He has given away fortunes in charities. The celebrated and costly Warner Observatory of Rochester was conceived, endowed, and is maintained by him. His munificent prizes for the discovery of comets has been at once the glory and delight of the scientific world.

The yellow fever scourge in the South, the Ohio floods, the fire disasters of Rochester and other cities, a saddened his profound sympathies, and in each instance his check for from \$500 to \$5000 swelled the several relief funds. Where other wealthy men give tens and hundreds, he gives hundreds and thousands.

His charities are as ready and magnificent as his enterprises and public spirit are boundless. The world has need of more such men.

An incident led him into the manufacture of medicine. Seized some twelve years ago with what the ablest physicians termed fatal diphtheria, he was miraculously restored to health by what is now known as Warner's Safe Cure. At once he resolved to make known the merits of so potent a remedy, and the consequence is that to-day he has immense laboratories and warehouses in the United States, Canada, England, Germany, Austria, Australia and Burma. Sales of his Safe Remedies are enormous, and their power over disease simply marvelous.

The merit of a production is in exact keeping with the character of its producer, an honest and reliable man himself, Mr. Warner makes honest and reliable medicines—a fact abundantly attested by their phenomenal efficacy and popularity.

The Trees of America and Europe.

That this country once consisted largely of unbroken forests is well known to all intelligent persons, and although sections have been greatly denuded none of the original species have become extinct. Few persons, however, are fully aware of the remarkable number of the species as compared with other parts of the world. In a report on Michigan State forestry Dr. W. J. Beal, an officer of the Commission, makes some interesting statements not only in regard to the forests of that State, but of the trees and shrubs of North America and Europe as well.

The relative importance of the trees and shrubs of this country as compared with those of Europe is surprising. Great Britain has one species of basswood, one maple, not over twenty feet high; one cherry, from ten to twenty feet high; one small ash, two elms, two poplars, one beech, large but not high; one small white birch, one species of pines, inferior to our white pine, and a species of oak which sometimes grows to a great size. About ten species of trees are natives of her soil. Michigan, with half the territory, has seventy species. Great Britain has no white wood, no white or red cedar, no hickory.

Michigan has six species of maple of tree size, a basswood, a white wood, honey locust, Kentucky coffee tree, two cherry, a pepperidge, five species of ash, a sassafras, three elms, a blackberry, a mulberry, a buttonwood, black walnut, butternut, six hickory, about twelve oak, a chestnut, a beech, four treebirch, four willow, of tree size, six poplar, three pine, four spruce, one larch, one arbor vitae and a red cedar.

In the Atlantic region of North America there are 292 species; in the Pacific region 153 species. In all Europe there are only eighty-five species of trees.

Naturally the question arises, what has caused this great disparity? Scientists explain it to their own satisfaction by attributing it to glacial action. A way back in the tertiary period the trees of

the regions now possessing an Arctic climate were such as now thrive in a warm, temperate zone like that of Georgia and California. Then came the glacial epoch, when snow and ice for most or all of the year extended to the Ohio River. At the approach of cold the trees slowly retreated southward as generation followed generation. As the climate again gradually grew warmer the trees and other plants slowly migrated northward.

In a similar manner during the glacial epoch the plants of Europe were driven southward. Europe, says Dr. Gray in the *American Journal of Science*, is all within the limits generally assigned to severe glacial action. Most of the plants of the warm temperate region had perished, and therefore were unable to retreat when the continent became warmer. "So our lines have been cast in pleasant places, and the goodly heritage of forest trees is one of the consequences."—*New York World*.

A Misfit Crown.

The young Emperor of Germany has ordered his court-jeweler to change the shape of his crown and model the improved edition after the exact pattern of the coronation outfit of Charlemagne. A French paper suggests that the crown of William the Victorious and Frederic the Noble ought to be good enough for a youngster who, thus far, has done nothing more remarkable than snubbing the German Liberals and assisting his court bigots in driving his mother into exile. The Berlin wits cannot risk such outspoken comments, but express their opinions by a caricature of a snub-nosed boy trying on an antiquated head-dress about forty sizes too small for his skull.—*Detroit Free Press*.

From Republican Headquarters.

MOHAWA, N. Y., May 5, 1887.—O. F. WOODWARD: I have been using Keeney's Balsam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours truly, J. J. PEASE, Editor Republican. At all druggists'. Large bottles, 50c and \$1.

Delicate Children. Nursing Mothers.

Overworked Men and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Phthisis. It put her in such good health and strength, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADSWORTH, M.D., High's Mills, S. C.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in the virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Reply to H. G. HOOT, M. C., 185 Pearl St., New York. Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Pease's Cure for Consumption.

FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA.



I recommend it as a sure cure. It has saved me many dollars. H. A. KUENNE, Breeder of Fine Poultry.

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FOR DYSPEPSIA. A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom. Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. 5 boxes \$1.00 in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 3-cent stamp. The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md. N. Y. N. U. 13. PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLELY PREPARED.



Smith—"I know 'tis a sin to, But I'm bent on the notion, I'll throw myself into The deep, briny ocean."
Brown—"Fie, fie, my good friend, don't give way to your ailments so easily, and settle down into such gloom and despondency. There's no excuse for such conduct, when it's a well-known fact that all your bad feelings, terrible headaches, poor appetite, sense of fatigue, and lassitude, low-spirits, and hypochondriacal condition are due to torpid liver and consequent indigestion, and debility, which will all give way and disappear, as the dew before the morning sun, if you but make use of that world-famed anti-bilious, tonic medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. It cured me when I was in a much worse condition than you are, and if you will only try it, you will soon be singing—"
"But my spirit shall wander Through gay coral bowers, And frisk with the mermaids, It shall, by the Powers!"

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