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The one that takes no chances is reminded that much business cannot be transacted in a cyclone cellar.

The man that feels like swearing and does not is either a very good Christian or very much of a gentleman.

A grain importer of Great Britain, while traveling in Manitoba recently, gave out the valuable information at Winnipeg that New York exporters mix Manitoba and Argentine wheat and sell it abroad as the best. As this country does not import wheat from the Argentine Republic, it may be that the mixing is done after the wheat arrives in England. The mixing is always done by the other fellow.

The Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce has made a sweeping reduction in its membership fees and dues. The fee is reduced from \$50 to \$5, and the dues are reduced from \$30 per annum to \$1 per month. The members believe they can accomplish more with a large membership and small dues than with a small membership and large dues. The business men of Salt Lake are alive and energetic. Their cry is, "Greater Salt Lake." The Commercial Tribune thinks the business men of other cities would do well to follow this example and combine in greater numbers and push forward in unity of action and purpose.

The number of employes killed on the railroads every year is not a nice subject, but it is well worth keeping in mind, and mentioning at intervals until something is done to check the slaughter. Here, for example, says the Hartford Courant, is a comparison with the mortality in coal mining, which is claimed as a hazardous occupation. In 1892 there was in Pennsylvania one fatal accident to every 153. But among railroad train hands the same year one was killed to every twenty-eight employed. There is no sufficient reason for such a record.

A many times millionaire, who had no education and to whom the great world of culture and refinement is like a sealed book, tries to dissuade a boy from getting a higher education. The argument he uses is that there are too many educated people working for \$40 to \$50 per month. With people who look merely upon the superficial and money side of every thing this is a strong argument, but the fact remains that even though an education does not seem to reach or help a natural fool, the smartest self-made man in the world recognizes the fact that well as he can work under a handicap he could work all the better for having the best tools to work with.

With the advent of electric street railways and the general use of bicycles, the demand for horses has decreased rapidly. Even on the farm, machinery is displacing horse power. Every year witnesses an increased use of steam and electrical power and decreased use of horses and mules. The time is nearly at hand when there will be no demand worth mentioning for any horses except blooded animals for driving, riding and draught purposes. The all-around horse of a generation ago has lost his job. The world moves and the horse breeder who fails to keep up with the procession would better seek some other means of earning a living.

The training of business tends to make the individual punctual, systematic, correct, often building up the character of young employes by imperative demands for reliability. To the women, who from social and industrial conditions have found it expedient to enter largely into various pursuits, it has been a liberal education along practical lines. It has taught them, as it taught their brothers—much-needed quality of comradeship, which has the flavor of both charity and friendship. Much of the old-fashioned hysteria has disappeared under congenial study and employment which has tempered the physical make-up with an endurance that comes only from mental poise.

MERRYMAKING IN JAPAN.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE OF THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

Great Public Festivals That Had Their Origin in Religious and National Ceremonials.

THE Japanese are essentially a merry-making people, courteous, kindly and intelligent, and their frequent festivals are observed in a happy, childlike and gorgeous manner. A Japanese crowd of holiday makers visit the fairs with a full determination to see and be seen, and if, as judged by our own standards, a few repulsive features of life do occasionally present themselves even least looked for and under almost startling circumstances, it is none the less a fact that the great mass of the people enjoy their mirthful seasons innocently and with hearty good will.

Public festivals in Japan, as a rule, have their origin in some religious or national ceremonial, says a correspondent of the Chicago Record, but they are now carried on quite apart from any religious observance, although the fairs are held and the booths and stalls are erected in the broad avenue approaches about the temples, and the priests, as a matter of course, come in for a fair share of the holiday money spent by old and young alike. The temples at these times are open almost the entire day and night, a few priests kneeling on either side the shrine chant their unending appeal to Buddha, and the front of the portal is open for the approach and homage of the faithful.

No long act of devotion is expected from holiday makers. The devotee gives a quick jerk of the rope, which rings the gong fixed above the shrine, to call the attention of the protecting god or goddess, bends his head and clasps his hands in a most devotional manner and approaches close to the image. A few muttered words, a money offering, a parting ring of the gong and the officiating priest hands to the worshiper a charm paper on which appears a representation of the deity of the temple; and, unconcerned and self-satisfied, the devotee passes out quickly to join the merry throng without turning to tea house or theatre.

Away from the beaten tracks of travel a Japanese tea house is a charming place for rest and refreshment. Simple rural fare, bright smiles and polite attention enhance the pleasant experiences, and especially is it so at a distance from the settlements, where the tea houses are built in peaceful valleys, or perched on the very banks of a roaring torrent among the many colored hills. But the case is very different in towns and villages during a festival season. A crowd of eager customers fills every room of the house, and no corner can be found wherein to rest. A constant stream of visitors flock in all day long seeking refreshments. Boisterous laughter and noisy merriment prevail, and the discord is heightened by the sharp twang of the banjo and the harsh notes of the singing girl. To the stranger, unfamiliar with language and surroundings the scene is bewildering in the extreme.

Certainly there is no lack of patronage, and the waiting girls, dressed gaily in summer attire, are hurried about everywhere and have troops of admiring swains to fling after them pretty compliments. But a smile and a soft word, or perhaps a witty damsel manages somehow to be in two places at the same time. The clamor is kept up on all sides for fish and rice, chopsticks, wine and everything else pleasing to the palate, and the swiftly moving attendants must show no preference, but attend with even temper and impartial kindness to the wants of every guest. One party rises and the vacant space is filled at once, and so amid the compliments, chattering, laughing and singing the feasting goes on from the early hours of morning to the latest in the evening.

Outside of the tea house, as the day advances, the scene is very striking, and as one can readily ascend a neighboring hillside the motley crowds of gaily-dressed holiday makers and the many attractions of the fair can be viewed to advantage. The avenues to the temples are flanked with giant trees which throw welcome and refreshing shade over the crowds below, and beneath the sheltering branches the tumbler, juggler, the ballad-mongers and sweet-meat sellers, and all the varied types of itinerant merchants are surrounded by wondering rustics and admiringurchins.

In convenient places many larger booths have been erected, and from the crowds flocking toward the larger booth there can be no doubt but that something unusual must be about to take place. Near the opening on a separate platform stand several men of quite large stature for Japanese, and there is no mistaking their splendid physique. "Wrestlers," we are told in answer to inquiries, and it is said that several famous combatants will shortly test their powers. The Japanese are famous wrestlers, and the performance of two champions is accounted a great treat and thoroughly enjoyed.

The preparation of the pretty young Japanese damsels are also worth a few words of description. Their raven-black locks must be washed, combed and greased till their heads shine like polished marble; the cheeks must be rouged to the proper tint; the throat and neck powdered—carefully leaving, however, on the nape of the neck three lines of the owner's brown skin, in accordance with the rules of Japanese cosmetic art; the eyebrows must be carefully rounded and touched with black, and finally the lips reddened with cherry

SOME GIGANTIC TURTLES.

THE TOOTHsome TORTOISE OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

The Species Rapidly Becoming Extinct—Found High Up in the Mountains—Other Noted Turtles.

M. R. BAUR, who probably knows more about turtles than any other man living, has just returned from the Galapagos Islands. He brings news of the almost entire extinction of the gigantic tortoise for which that little archipelago long ago became celebrated. There are none of them left on any of the isles except Albemarle and Duncan. About a dozen remain on Albemarle, high up in the mountains. The isles are crowned by lofty mountains, and even their vegetation is remarkable, consisting of huge cacti and acacias. The most extraordinary of the animals peculiar to the archipelago were the huge black land tortoises. From them is derived the name Galapagos, given by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. Some of these turtles attained a weight of nearly 1000 pounds. Unfortunately for them, it was soon discovered that they were particularly good to eat, and whaling and other vessels acquired a habit of stopping at the islands for supplies of fresh meat in this shape. The creatures served admirably for the purpose, inasmuch as they would live on shipboard for many months and could be killed when wanted for the table. In this way 6000 turtles were taken from Charles Island alone in one year. It has been reckoned that no fewer than ten millions of the animals have been carried away by ships from the archipelago since its discovery. On the whole it is rather surprising that any of them are left. Dr. Baur explored Duncan Islands thoroughly and found twenty tortoises. Of these he took eight, sparing the rest. Four of them he sent to Chicago, where they are now alive at Lincoln Park; the others died. Duncan Island rises to a height of 1200 feet above the sea. Albemarle Island reaches 4500 feet above the sea level. At an elevation of 2500 feet Dr. Baur got his biggest turtle, which was four feet long, three and a half feet high and weighed 500 pounds. It was strong enough to walk about with three men riding on its back.

WISE WORDS.

Sorrow is healed by bathing it in tears.

Marrying for spite is doubling the trouble.

We love flowers most when we don't need bread.

When Time makes exchanges Time takes the boot.

A woman never loves a man for what he does for her.

Music is the chaste or voluptuous dance of sounds.

Hypocrites are the counterfeit coinage of mankind.

Imitation is the first attempt of the child at education.

One can counterfeit almost everything else but courage.

Unravel an illusion and the threads will never bear respinning.

Friendship is to love as the steady light is to the lightning's flash.

Even the homeliest human being finds some comfort looking in a mirror.

A man may imperil his immortal soul by not keeping his scales balanced.

Man's capacity for meanness when he sets his head in that direction is immense.

An ounce of solid home work is worth more than a pound of convention enthusiasm.

Dreams are broken bits of reality placed in the shifting kaleidoscope of the sleeping mind.

A gossip can do more with the tongue in one week than the victim can do with his entire body in a year.

If a star came down to earth, it wouldn't be there a day until somebody would say it was only a tallow candle.

To deery the healer and his art and then to ride post haste for the physician upon approaching quails is typical of humanity.

When an idea once gets into the labyrinth of the brain there is no knowing what turn it may take or what developments may ensue.

A Big Tunnel.

The new double line railway tunnel made through the Standedge hills from Marsden to Diggle by the London and Northwestern Railway Company has been officially inspected and a certificate has been granted for its opening, says the Blackburn (England) Times. The first ordinary train to run through the tunnel was the 7.32 passenger train from Diggle. It was four years ago that the first sod of the new tunnel was cut. The tunnel is three miles and sixty yards long. The maximum number of men employed on the works has been 1800. The work of boring the tunnel was of a stupendous character, the geological formation being millstone grit and Yoredale shale, with coal in a few seams too thin almost throughout to be worth separating. The character of the work may be judged from the fact that 120 tons of gelignite were used in blasting operations. The walling of the tunnel is throughout of bricks, no fewer than 25,000,000 bricks being used.

Poisoned Bullets in Warfare.

International compact, which forbids the use of poisonous and explosive bullets, provides against purposely infected shot. Nevertheless experiments have been made by Messner with bullets purposely infected with microorganisms, and the results are summarized by Knowledge for the present month. The bullets were discharged at tin boxes filled with sterilized paper, and the channels made by the shots were examined. It was found that, in spite of the heat of the discharge and the violence and briefness of the impact, cultivations of bacteria arose in the gelatine. In other cases the boxes had been wrapped in flannel infected with various bacteria, and uninfected bullets were fired through flannel and gelatine. Growths of bacteria derived from the infected flannel appeared in the gelatine. Knowledge remarks upon the horrible suggestion conveyed by these experiments.—Chicago Record.

Hosiery of Wood Pulp.

Wood pulp has been put to many uses, but the most extraordinary is in adulterating woolen yarn. A way of spinning the pulp has been discovered and the production can be combined with wool in making yarn, in the proportion of one part of wood to two parts of wool. Much of this composite yarn is said to have been made into hosiery.—New York Telegram.

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Besides these there are twenty-five small plates around the edge of the shell. Formerly the under shell was thrown away, being considered worthless, but at present it is very highly valued for its delicacy of coloring. Nowadays a beautiful imitation of tortoise shell is made out of cows' horns.

The big snapping turtle of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas attains a length of three feet and is enormously strong. It will bite a stick an inch thick to pieces. On its tongue are two processes, which look like angle worms, and it is supposed that these are used to attract fish within reaching distance. The head of the snapping turtle will bite for hours after it has been cut off, and the heart will continue to beat for twenty-four hours after being removed from the body.

Dr. Baur says that the most extraordinary tortoise in the world from one point of view exists in New Guinea. The strange thing about it is that only one specimen has ever been found, now preserved in the Australian Museum, and no species nearly resembling it is known to be alive, though it bears some likeness to an extinct form.—Washington Star.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Sheet music is sold by the pound in Germany.

Many of the great men of history were epileptics.

Umbrellas made of oiled paper are used in Korea.

American coal was first discovered by French missionaries.

One pound of sheep's wool is capable of producing a yard of cloth.

Blood orange is only a variety of the common orange, produced by cultivation.

A case at Chillicothe, Mo., which had previously hung five juries, was recently concluded with a verdict of \$2.10 for the plaintiff.

Wabasha, Minn., has the champion "four-toter." He walked up three flights of stairs, the other day, with a barrel on each shoulder.

One of the customs of ancient Babylon was an annual auction of unmarried women. The proceeds of the sale of the beautiful women were used as a dowry for the ungainly ones.

There is a superstition in China that if you send for a charm the moment you feel sick, you will get well. In this country there is a similar superstition about sending for a doctor.

On the coast of England and France is to be seen the wild plant from which have been developed the white and red cabbages, cauliflower and other varieties, and perhaps even the common turnip.

A joke uttered in the presence of Isaac Hood, a colored man, aged sixty-eight, who resides in Philadelphia, tickled him to such a degree that he burst into a fit of laughter which dislocated his jaw.

A Mexican sheep-herder recently rode eighty miles between Little Hole and Rock Springs, Wyoming, in six hours and a half, changing horses three times, to get a doctor for the wife of his employer.

An Albany (Ga.) woman, who tried to rid her premises of rats by soaking hominy in arsenic water, says that the entire tribe of rodents now inhabiting her place are of snowy whiteness, but still alive and frisky.

Pears ripened so rapidly during the drought in California that they decayed within ten days after being plucked. As a consequence the price fell and it was possible to buy sixteen luscious Bartlett pears for five cents.

In some parts of Ireland eggs are sold by size. A large board with holes in it is the measure; those which are too large to go through the largest hole command the first price; those that go through the first, but not the second, get second price, and so on.

Mr. Goldson, of Sulphur Wells, Ga., died recently at the age of 110, and was shortly followed by his wife, aged 101. He leaves seven children, aged respectively eighty-four, eighty-two, eighty, seventy-eight, seventy-six, seventy-four and seventy-two. No child of the family has died but one grandson, who was killed in the war.

How a King Was Made.

Rudolph von Hapsburg, riding to his Swiss home from hunting, came upon a priest carrying the sacrament to a sick man. The priest on foot was stopped by a river. Rudolph immediately dismounted, set the priest and sacrament on horseback and led the steed by the rein to the sick man's house. He declined to take the horse again to daily use, but gave it to the priest for the service of the church. Remembering this deed, Werner, Archbishop of Mainz, in 1273, procured the election of Rudolph as King of the Romans and Kaiser. Hence we have the source and fount of the proud imperial house of Hapsburg. Schiller enshrines the legend in one of the best of his ballads, "Der Graf von Hapsburg." It may be mentioned that the late heir to the imperial throne of Austria was named after his illustrious ancestor, Rudolph.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Will Wheat Turn to Cheat.

Some who read this headline will say "yes" and swear to it, while others equally as well acquainted with the mysterious in agricultural lore, will declare that like produces like, and that one species of grain never sprang from another. There is but one instance on record in all the annals of agriculture where a spike of cheat has been found in a head of wheat. This curiosity is, or was quite recently at least, preserved in the agricultural museum at Springfield, Ill.—St. Louis Republic.

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the finely chiselled lips of her aristocratic spouse came the words: "Gollar puttons, two for five. Nice ironing gollar puttons, two for five."—Indianapolis Journal.

SOLVED THE PROBLEM. Miss Strongmind—"Pardon me, but if I am not mistaken you are one of the poor, underpaid working girls whom our Emancipation Society tried to benefit—or at least you were two years ago?"

Fair Stranger—"That is true." "Then our society has evidently not been without influence, for you look very prosperous now."

"I have everything I want, and never was so happy in my life." "Thank Heaven! You must have solved the Woman Problem."

"I have." "Glorious! Tell me how you managed."

"I married a nice young man."—New York Weekly.

TOO THIN FOR HIM. Willie—"You just otter a-bin 'ith my paw an' me to-day—"

Jimmie—"Where'd ye go?" "Went out to the 'sylum and saw all them 'juts 'n crazy people, 'n they danced, 'n—"

"Did they rassel?" "No—"

"Ner stand on the'r heads?" "N—"

"Ner kick one nuther in the' months?"

"Course not." "Ner scratch their faces?" "Course n—"

"Ner tear the'r clo'es off, ner break the'r arms, ner blaggard, ner swear, ner—"

"No, Jimmie; what yer mean?" "You think ye saw fun out there 'ith them 'juts, Willie?"

"Course I do—"

"Gee whizz! Yer left! I wnz to theer foot'ball game."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Facts About Babies.

It isn't always the biggest baby that is the strongest or finest, for firmness of flesh and bone, with a steady, if slow increase in weight and bulk, is better than any great stature or weight. Of course children are built on different models, and one cannot say that a baby should weigh just so much at such and such a time, but some one has gone to the trouble of getting some averages with which mothers may console themselves when they have nothing else to think of. At birth a boy should weigh some six and a half to seven pounds; a girl somewhat less, or about six to six and a half pounds. Twins are always of lower average weight and size than single children, although the two together weigh more than any single baby. In height a boy should measure at birth on an average eighteen to nineteen inches; a girl some half an inch less—the range of health lying between sixteen and twenty-two inches. The child grows with rapidity during the first year, faster than during any other period of the same length, so that it gains about eight inches, measuring when twelve months old about twenty-seven inches, its weight being about nineteen pounds.

During the second year it gains only four inches on an average, and five pounds in weight, reaching a stature of thirty-one inches and a weight of twenty-four pounds. But these figures represent only the average, the extreme ranging between wide limits. A fact that is seldom taken into consideration with children, with regard to their weight and plumpness, is that about their second year, when they are learning to walk, they become thinner, not because they deteriorate in health, but through the increased exercise using up more of the tissues forming the muscles of the body.—Milwaukee Journal.

Where Rain is Unknown.

There is, perhaps, no more curious place on the Pacific seaboard than Iquique. It stands in a region where rain has never been known to fall, and where, as was remarked by Darwin when he visited Iquique in 1835, the inhabitants live like people on board ship. These number about 14,000, nearly all connected with the staple industry of the port, due to the development of the nitrate industry on the adjacent pampas. The rain gauges at Lima, close to the Pacific, record absolutely no rainfall. There are several parts of the earth where rain never falls. Such are the Sahara, or great desert of Africa, and considerable tracts of Arabia, Syria, Persia, Thibet and Mongolia in the Old World, while in South America the rainless districts comprise narrow strips on the shores of Peru, Bolivia and Chile, and on the coast of Mexico and Guatemala, with a small district between Trinidad and Panama on the coast of Venezuela.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Japanese as Gardeners.

"The Japanese are experts at gardening, and give such individual attention to each blossom that they obtain wonderful results," said Professor L. E. Holloway, of Wheeling, who was at the Southern yesterday. "No matter how humble the little home, it is brightened by a vase, with at least one flower or a spray of autumn leaves in it. Their arrangement of flowers is always lovely, being models of harmony in form and color. There is no stiffness, for they try to imitate nature. I examined one rose bush in the process of development, and found that almost every twig was tied with a fine thread and bent in the way it should grow. The entire population turn out to honor flowers, and they frequently write poems and tie them to the branches. The Japanese term for picnic signifies 'to go out and see flowers.'"—St. Louis Republic.