

Nitrogen as a Fertilizer.
There are hints that a revolution is about to come in agriculture through the discovery that the free nitrogen of the atmosphere is absorbed and "fixed" by the soil itself under suitable conditions. Plants need phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. The first two are in reach, but the third has been supposed to be elusive. It has been the general teaching that the nitrogen of the atmosphere plays no part in vegetation. Now, M. Berthelot and others affirm that it does.

They have demonstrated, they say, that the free nitrogen of the atmosphere is "fixed" and made available as a fertilizer by the co-operation of mineral matter and of living organisms in the soil. The fact explains, it is said, why it is (1) that spade husbandry is much more productive than plowing; (2) that land can be enriched by simply plowing under its own product, and (3) that summer fallowing, with frequent stirring, actually enriches the soil. Pulverization of the soil increases, it seems, its capacity to absorb nitrogen. The method of centrifugal tillage now being developed in the west supplies, it is claimed, an ideal modus operandi for the new fertilization. It pulverizes the soil and aerates it in the manipulation, and then confines a mass of air in its midst, for the slower process of absorption and distillation by earth and plants.—New York Telegram.

Primitive Sand Glass.
Now and then the explorer among a primitive people happens upon a "find" which strikingly illustrates that necessity is not only the mother of invention, but that there is a strong family likeness among the inventions. An English naturalist, while visiting Great Sangir, one of those islands of the Indian ocean known as the Celebes or Spice Islands, lodged at the house of a rajah.

In front of the house was a veranda, in a corner of which stood a sentry, whose business it was to keep the time for the village by the aid of a primitive sandglass.
Two beer bottles were firmly lashed together, mouth to mouth, and fixed in a wooden frame, made to stand upright in reversible positions. A quantity of black sand ran from one bottle into the other in just half an hour, and when the upper bottle was empty the frame was reversed.

Twelve short sticks, marked with notches from one to twelve, were hung upon a string. A hook was placed between the stick bearing the number of notches corresponding to the hour last struck and the one to be struck next. The sentry announced the time by striking the hours on a large gong.—Youth's Companion.

Peculiar Baggage.
Years ago we had a decided sensation here. There was a big square box unloaded at the station, and as it was not immediately called for it was ordered to the back part of the room. The box was clumsy and lopsided, much heavier on one side than the other, and the man who grappled with it was possessed of a good deal of energy. When he had rolled it nearly across the room one of the sides gave way and out rolled a human skull and about a bushel of bones and other debris. The box also contained a tombstone, with the name and age of the deceased and an epitaph inscribed upon it.

While all hands were deliberating over the matter a man came in and claimed the box. He explained that the contents of the box were the remains of a near relative of his who had died a couple of years before in Pennsylvania, and that now he was transporting them to his new home in the northern part of the state. For the sake of economy and convenience he had put the whole business in one home made box.
The box was speedily repaired and went on to its final destination.—Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald.

Delmonico's Rival.
The Astor matrons have surprised New York by setting up a man in the restaurant business in opposition to Delmonico. For years all the intensely modish calls, if too large for a private residence, have been given in the Delmonico establishment, but since the commencement of 1890 the Astors have held three "at Sherry's."
It is not long ago that Louis Sherry was a waiter at \$40 a month and tips. He next opened a bit of a bakery. Astor children chanced to like some of his dainties, then the old folks tried them, and out of that good luck he built up a thriving trade. Now he has opened a separate big house on Fifth avenue, not for casual traffic at all, but sacred to special assemblages.
Mrs. William Astor gave the first ball and supper "at Sherry's," which indorsement is of more actual value to Sherry than would be the name of an Astor at the bottom of a note for a quarter of a million. The flock follows wherever the leader goes.—New York Letter.

How the Fire Should Be Kept.
Never have the coal come above the stove lining. The fire will not be so bright; fuel will waste, because the draught is not so good. When not using the fire keep dampers closed; when needed, open the draughts. For cooking or baking, no matter how hot the fire desired, having the coal come nearly to the top of the lining, the fire ought to last four hours without new coal or poking. The top of the stove may be red hot; the coal piled up to the lids, and yet the oven will not bake. There is too much coal in it and the draught is stopped by it.—Good Housekeeping.

Enjoying Life.
The most common error of men and women is to look for happiness outside of useful work. It has never been found when thus sought, and never will be while the sun revolves and the earth stands. If you doubt the proposition go around among your friends—being careful not to strike them on their busiest day—and learn who get the most enjoyment out of life. You will find they are the busy workers in useful lines and not the mere pleasure seekers.—Texas Siftings.



Joseph A. Hopkins,
MASTER OF THE RICHMOND DOCK, CURED OF CHRONIC LIVER COMPLAINT.
Gentlemen—Twenty years ago I was a most dreadful sufferer from chronic liver complaint. For two years I was under most skillful medical care, deriving only temporary relief. During this period my bodily and mental condition was deplorable indeed. Only those who are suffering from liver trouble can appreciate the agonies of a victim to this dreadful malady. To all such I say, do as I did. Get JOHNSTON'S NOLANDINE, and restoration to health will surely follow its judicious use. I had despaired of ever being a well man until one bottle of JOHNSTON'S NOLANDINE convinced me to the contrary. Twenty years' humanity from a recurrence of liver troubles ought to convince the most skeptical.
July, 1888, had another attack of my former troubles, more violent, but cut short by timely use of NOLANDINE. Less than one bottle has again restored me to the blessings of good health. No language can express my gratitude, but I will say I consider it the greatest remedy for liver and kidney troubles yet discovered. Yours, very gratefully,
JOSEPH A. HOPKINS,
Master of the Richmond Dock.
January 19, 1890.

The Late Dr. A. G. Jones,
OF NEW KENT COUNTY, BEAVER THE DISPLEASURE OF THE PROFESSION IN WRITING THIS:
The very high character of the testimonials attesting the merits of your vegetable preparation, NOLANDINE, induced me to make a test of your NOLANDINE proper in a very desperate case of Hydrothorax (dropsy of the chest), combined with Aethestic dropsy of abdomen. The usual remedies known to my profession had been most skillfully administered

without producing anticipated effects. The disease yielded to the action of your NOLANDINE. I very gratefully state that my patient is now enjoying the blessings of a restoration to good health, and now, four months since administering your NOLANDINE, there is not a symptom of recurrence.
I had several opportunities of testing the merits of your NOLANDINE—now JOHNSTON'S AGUE CURE—for chills and fever, in cases which had resisted the usual remedies for months, and had the satisfaction to see them entirely broken and permanently cured after a course of your NOLANDINE—now JOHNSTON'S AGUE CURE.
I know that I will incur the displeasure of the profession by departing from its uses, but candor and facts compel me to call the attention of my professional brethren to the valuable properties of your preparation, and trust that prejudice will not deter them from its use. I have found the action of your NOLANDINE on the liver and secretions more than equal to calomel, which is an additional recommendation.
Very respectfully,
A. G. JONES, M. D.
Kidney Affections.
ROBINSON'S STATION,
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VA.,
March 25, 1885.

Mr. J. W. Johnston,
Dear Sir—Having suffered for years with a chronic affection of the kidneys, derangement of the liver, and my general system charged with malarial poison, I found no relief from treatment of medicine until I used VEGETABLE NOLANDINE. I am now free from above complaints, and to NOLANDINE am indebted for my restoration to health. I honestly recommend it to all persons suffering from above diseases.
WILLIAM DICKSON,
Superintendent of Coal Mines.

Dr. A. Trent Clarke, of South Boston, Va. has something to say. Read:
I have used your vegetable preparation, NOLANDINE, and find it a valuable agent in the treatment of functional diseases of the liver. Its action on that organ and all secreting glands is equal to that of calomel, and, to my mind, the only yet discovered substitute for this time-honored remedy. It is, furthermore, entirely free from constitutional effects too often observed from the use of mercurials; and, in many cases, where mercurials have been incautiously administered, I have witnessed the beneficial results of NOLANDINE in eliminating and modifying the most distressing symptoms. I will add, in regard to your Fever and Ague Preparation, that I prescribed it for my mother, who had been a sufferer from chills and fever for twelve months. She had taken quinine until it had ceased to have any effect on her. One-half bottle of NOLANDINE relieved her entirely of the chills and restored her to good health. I cheerfully recommend a trial of NOLANDINE to the profession, believing that it will stand their test.
Very truly yours,
A. TRENT CLARKE, M. D.
Malaria.
OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
RICHMOND, VA., March 1, 1885.
I lived on lower James River for eight years, in the malarial district. My system was thoroughly charged with this deadly poison. I exhausted the usually prescribed and domestic remedies without any benefit. I was induced to try JOHNSTON'S VEGETABLE NOLANDINE. Before using two bottles my liver was aroused from its long torpor, and an new enjoyment of health. My wife and children derived the same benefits from NOLANDINE.
J. A. WYATT.

Blood Poison from Vaccination Cure.
RICHMOND, VA., November 15, 1889.
Mr. Joseph W. Johnston:
Dear Sir—Having been a sufferer for the last sixteen years with blood poison, caused from impure virus used in vaccination, which covered my body with large ulcers and caused me to suffer both day and night with the most intolerable itching, I consulted doctors, both allopathic and homoeopathic, and took medicine from them, and also tried several different kinds of medicine that had been recommended to me, without relief. Was induced by a friend of mine with whom I was talking this summer about my malady, to try NOLANDINE. I did so, and was convinced before I had finished taking one bottle, that I had gotten the medicine that I needed. Have taken five bottles of NOLANDINE, and am glad to say my blood has been thoroughly purified and my complexion and appetite has improved. My weight has increased fifteen (15) pounds since I commenced to take your valuable NOLANDINE, and I would gladly recommend NOLANDINE to anyone suffering with blood poison. Any information that you or anyone else may desire in regard to my case I will be glad to furnish at any time. Wishing you success, I remain, Yours respectfully,
RICHARD W. JONES,
At office of John T. Goddin, corner of Eleventh and Bank Streets, Richmond, Va.
Bilious Derangement.
RICHMOND, VA., May 1885.
I can cheerfully recommend JOHNSTON'S VEGETABLE NOLANDINE to any one suffering from liver or kidney complaints and bilious derangement of the system. Its prompt and permanent action in my case affords me pleasure to recommend it to other similarly affected.
CHARLES P. SELDEN,
Hardware Merchant, formerly with Singer Sewing Machine Co.

NOLANDINE COMPANY, P. O. Drawer No. 909, Richmond, Va.

For Sale by J. S. GRANT,
LEADING DRUGGIST, 24 SOUTH MAIN STREET, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

ASHEVILLE CARRIAGE
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
J. H. WOODY, Proprietor.
21-25 WILLOW ST., ASHEVILLE.

J. F. RAMSAY,
DENTIST.
Office in Barnard Building,
Post Office Box 431, Asheville, N. C.

NOTICE.
The undersigned being this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late James Holman, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 24th day of February, 1891, or this notice will be pleaded as bar on their recovery.
JESSE D. MORGAN,
Administrator.
NOTICE.
By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by J. T. Warren, Albertina Warren, L. B. Warren and W. P. Warren, to secure the payment of certain notes therein mentioned, said trust being dated the 21st day of April, 1887, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Buncombe County, in Book No. 19, at page 487, I will sell at the Court House door in Asheville, on the
THIRD (3D) DAY OF MAY, 1890,
the tract of land mentioned therein, situate on the waters of the Stony Fork of South Hominy, joining the lands of the Daniel Davie heirs and others, and containing 90 acres more or less.
J. W. HOWELL, Trustee.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Fire, Life, Accident.
PULLIAM & CO.
At the Bank of Asheville,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Represent the following companies, viz.:

FIRE	CASH ASSETS IN U. S.
Anglo Nevada, of California,	\$2,497,838
Continental, of New York,	4,875,225
Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany,	1,129,004
London Assurance, of England,	1,543,996
Orion, of Hartford,	2,257,492
Phoenix, of Brooklyn,	1,067,000
St. Paul Fire and Marine of Minnesota,	5,654,179
Southern, of New Orleans,	1,541,081
Western, of Toronto,	426,554
Mutual Accident Association,	1,030,232
Etna Life Insurance Company.	

DOINGS OF ROYALTY.
The Emperor William wears a bracelet on his right wrist.
The sultan of Turkey is anxious for a playwright's honors. He recently sent a comedy to a Parisian manager. The play showed signs of ability.
Emperor William has appointed Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, honorary major of the Blucher hussars, of which regiment the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel.
Prince Ferdinand, who now reigns in Bulgaria, is known to have left the Austrian army because he was not brilliant enough for the career. He had served several years in inferior grades without any chance of rising.
The empress of Austria has caused her wedding dress to be cut up and made into a set of vestments for the Church of St. Matthew in Pesth. The material is white brocade with silver thread embroidered with silver roses.
Prince Eugene of Sweden has passed two years in Paris as an amateur artist, having studied under M. Henri Gervey. The king of Sweden has just conferred upon M. Gervey the cross of a chevalier of the order of St. Olaf. It is said that Prince Eugene has considerable talent.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales received a good deal of flattery in Burma. Just after he left Mandalay the rain, which had long been threatening, came down in torrents. An Indian authority thus explains the matter: "It was cloudy above because the prince's glory outshone the sun, and of course the heavens wept at his departure."
Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is a most lavish entertainer, if not exactly a model host, and he has spent not a small but a large fortune in dinners and other entertainments since he went to Sofia. He is profuse with his gifts to all in or about the court, and many an embarrassed officer has been relieved of burdensome debts by the kind hearted prince.
When Queen Christina heard that the name Alfonso had been registered for the thousandth time, and belonged to a Spanish child, she sent the thousandth child, the son of a clerk, a complete layette—a silver cup, a case with knife, fork and spoon, and a savings box containing, besides a handsome nest egg, a paper on which was written with her own hand: "To the thousandth Alfonso, from a woman whom two Alfonsos have made happy."
CRISP CONDENSATIONS.
There were 40,321 physicians in the Japanese empire at the beginning of the year.
The bridge over the Firth of Forth cost the lives of fifty-six workmen during the seven years of its construction.
A fan made of human hair is displayed at a London store. Even what appears to be beautiful lace fringing the sticks is real hair.
The phonograph is to be utilized in preserving the language of the Passamaquoddy Indians by a plan arranged by the Massachusetts society.
French engineers propose to construct a bridge across the Bosphorus. It will reach from Roumeli-Hissar to Anatoli-Hissar, and will be 2,500 feet long, with a single arch.
Emperor William's riding horse is shod with a new shoe. It is in two parts, and has on its lower surface a rubber like composition, the object of which is to prevent the horse from slipping.
Nevada cattlemen are troubled by the cruel trait of the magpie which leads it to pick out the eyes of cattle. The spectacle of living animals with their eyes picked out is said to be a common occurrence.
A Vienna baker is advertising his business by putting a gold ducat in one loaf out of every thousand that he bakes. The people in the poor suburb where his shop is situated fairly fight to buy the loaves.
The latest venture in New York city journalism is The Saturday Evening Gazette, edited by George Edgar Axtell, and managed by Mr. D. M. Gazlay. It aims to cover trade, religious, agricultural and literary matters.
A piece of pink coral thirty feet long and nine inches in diameter at one end, with branches projecting about four feet on all sides, was recently obtained on the coast of Japan. Its value in a prepared state would be about \$15,000.
During a dull day in parliament recently a London stenographer made a wager that he could write out three columns of The Times in three hours, and did transcribe three columns of The Thunderer, or 6,600 words, in two hours and three-quarters.
GASTRONOMICAL TIDBITS.
Blood oranges from Florida are sweeter than those from Catania.
Timbales, as prepared by the French chefs, make a delicious side dish.
The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is 16,000,000 tons.
The fragrant garlic is a contribution from the shores of the blue Mediterranean.
The ancient Greeks used to eat katydid, and wrote recipes for their preparation.
The tomato is of South American nativity, and was so named by the Portuguese.
A pastry made of white ants mixed with flour is very popular in the East Indies.
Bags of macaroni were used lately as a medium for smuggling fine shawls into New York.
Fresh codfish tongues, always in demand, are fried in butter and served with tomato sauce.
The Singalese eat not only the honey and wax of bees, but they devour the insects themselves.
The onion, which comes to us from India, was a great favorite with the Egyptians 4,000 years ago.—Hotel Mail.