The Rescue of Niagara.

The summer saw a vigorous revival in the press of the effort to arouse public attention to the necessity of an immediate effort to save Niagara Falls. The rocky precipice, indeed, is not giving way, and the volume of water is undimished. The roar which has shaken the air for centuries without a moment's pause is as penetrating as ever. The wild play of the rapids is not relaxed, and the cataract is still the sublimest natural spectacle upon the continent. But it is precisely the spectacle which is in danger. Rock and water and rapid and cloud may be there unchanged. But they are practically not there, they are virtually obliterated, if they are not seen, and seen with due perspective and circumstance and effect—seen, in a word, as a spectacle.

This is the danger that threatens Niagara. It is that the great cataract will be lost as a spectacle by huge masses of unsightly buildings gathered about it as a vast water-power and by a cheap vulgarization of shops which destroy a proper neighbourhood. If any American Gradgrind is of opinion that a natural "spectacle" is sentimental nonsense, he should at least remember that it is just this piece of sentimental nonsense which stands highest among the natural attractions of his country. Gradgrind would probably agree that the English people who live in the lake country of Northern England would show a great want of practical sense, of the very kind that he esteems most highly, if they should disfigure the pretty lake region with unsightly mills and "improvements" which would repel the great annual army of tourists, and the great sums of money which they bring and spend in that part of the country, if such disfigurement were unnecessary, and they could retain the visitors and their money, and have the benefit of the mills also. Even Gradgrind would agree that a boy would be a fool who would refuse the privilege of eating his cake and having it too.

Now that is the very miracle which we can work at Niagara. We can retain the "sentimental nonsense" as a means of inducing travellers to come and spend money, and we can utilize the water-power also. We can both save the sublime spectacle and build the factories. If Mr. Gradgrind does not care especially to see a river pouring over a cliff, there are hosts of persons not of his family who do care. Mr. Gradgrind thinks that a sunset is stuff, and the Alps humbugs, and the ocean a nuisance. But those who are not Gradgrinds think differently. They have discovered that the power of perceiving what is called in natural objects beauty and sublimity is one of the strongest forces in producing a state of society in which less money need be spent for police and prisons. It is in this way that sublime spectacles may lead to lower taxation, and so become worthy of the attention of Mr. Gradgrind.

If a narrow strip of land upon both shores of the cataract should be secured, widening from a very narrow breadth at both ends to a width in the centre adequate to the exclusion of unsightly objects, and this inclosure should be a public possession, and not subject to the whims of private speculation and caprice, the water would be carried to the mills around the Falls, and the grandeur of the cataract be preserved unimpaired. This is the simple project. It was proposed four or five years ago by some of the chief citizens of this country and of Canada, but it was never carried to completion. It has now been revived with vigor because it is understood that a settlement of the estate which includes the falls will be made within a year or two, and every delay increases the difficulty and enhances the cost of the rescue. It is urged that the State upon a fair appraisal could take for public uses the necessary domain. No wrong to private owners would be allowed. Or a company could be formed for the private purchase with guarantee of perpetual reservation to the public. But the first step is a public desire that Niagara should be saved. That oncewakened, Niagara would be saved. It is not New York alone that is interested. Niagara is American. Let all Americans who would preserve it beware. For if Gradgrind should take alarm at romantic and sentimental endeavors to rescue this glory of our natural scenery, he might take his revenge upon romance by lobbying for an appropriation in the River and Harbor Bill to clear out obstructions in the Niagara River, and open it up to sloop navigation. — EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's Magazine for December.*

American Public Health Association.

In his annual address before the American Public Health Association at Indianapolis, President R. C. Kedzie, reviewed some of the more striking lines of evidence to disprove the assertion that sanitary effort—though it prolongs life—does not really benefit the race. The truth is, life is not only lengthened but made more valuable and enjoyable by improvement in man's surroundings.

As the result of sanitary science he said the death rate in England has been decreased 12 per cent in urban and 8¾ in rural districts. The number who survive youth by reaching the age of twenty has been increased 12 per cent during the last few years, while the number of those who pass from twenty to thirty-five years has been increased 12 2-10 in the same period. Two hundred years ago in England, small pox, when it became prevalent, killed 96 out of every 1,000, and 66½ in Germany. Now the mortality from this cause is less than 1 in 1,000 in England, and 66½ in Germany, and such a visitation as the black death in Europe would never be known again until sanitary science became a thing unknown. The number of deaths from typhus had been reduced in England more than half, and the same was true of any other disease. Indeed it had, he said, come to be the belief of scientific and thoughtful men that preventable sickness unprevented is a crime against God. He regarded the outlook for the progress of sanitary reform as increasingly favorable and giving much ground for hopefulness. Among the grounds of encouragement he cited the discovery of remedies for splenic fever in domestic animals, the prevention of disease by the extension of the method of inoculation tried successfully upon animals, to the human race, and the discovery of the bacillus, which is the cause of consumption, giving hope that this dreadful disease, from which one-seventh of the deaths in the human family take place, may yet be found curable. Another ground of encouragement was that the question of public health was everywhere receiving attention, as was evidenced by the recent World's Sanitary Congress, where all the civilized nations of the earth were represented, and also the general organization of State Boards of Health. In alluding to discouragements, he spoke of the indifference to Congress and the Executive to the claims and importance of the National Board of Health, and argued that the present time when yellow fever and small pox were both liable to become epidemic, and a visitation of Asiatic cholera was not among the improbabilities, was not a fit occasion for neglecting any sanitary measure that had hitherto been found beneficial.

A Crafty Schoolteacher.

John A. Cobben, the Superintendent of Public Schools at Wakeman, Ohio, became enamored of Miss Welsh, a pretty pupil. Having made up his mind to go away with her, and make his wife and children believe that he was dead, he began by pretending ill health. Then he went on a trip as though to recuperate. He wrote home from Milwaukee that he was about to drown himself, and, leaving his baggage at a hotel disappeared. His family mourned him as a suicide, while he was alive and well at Moor's Hill, Ind., where he and Miss Welsh had obtained employment as teachers in an academy under false names, and were about to get married. Cobben had been an active church member at Wakeman, and his pastor went to Milwaukee to recover his body if possible. There the clergyman noticed that several valuable books were missing from the drowned man's effects, and he surmised the truth. Working upon that clue, the elopers were traced and caught.

A MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.

How the Helpmeets are Supplied to those Who Lack Time, Opportunity, or Tact to Take the Usual Course.

That a matrimonial bureau exists in Gotham has frequently been stated in letters from that city, but many more have regarded the statements as being more or less romantic. A correspondent of the Hartford *Times*, however, has visited the place and talked thus with the proprietor:

"Who are the people who want to get married through your concern?" I asked him.

He was rather pleased than otherwise at my visit, and, tilting back his chair, motioned me to a seat in the big bare room, furnished with one table at which he sat, two chairs and a pile of letters scattered over the mantle piece and on the floor. "You say in your circular," I continued, "that the need of a marriage bureau is a long-felt want. Why?"

"You may not have any trouble in getting married," said my German friend, with a complimentary smile; "but no one not in this business knows how many persons who want to get married do not succeed without just such judicious aid as our long experience enables us to give. For instance, a great many men do not know the kind of a wife they ought to propose for and consequently, when they do ask a lady in marriage, they are refused, and if they do get married it does not turn out a happy match. Perhaps you would not believe that I could tell you the kind of wife you want better than you can yourself."

I most decidedly did not believe anything of the kind, but I said "of course" and smiled assent.

"Then there are the young men," he went on, "who are too timid to make a lady's acquaintance, or have no time for courting, or are in a great hurry. I had an application last week from a coal-heaver on board a government vessel which was to leave for Australia in a few days. He had just come back from a three years voyage, to find his wife dead and his four children living on the charity of neighbors. His vessel was only in port three days, but he had to find a wife in that time who would take care of his children for the next three years. He came here, told us what he wanted, and we fixed him out the next morning with a very respectable woman, whose only defect, we found out afterward, was an occasional fit of insanity. She was sane when she married the sailor, however, and he went off happy. A good many men are employed in places where there are no women within fifty miles, and have no time to go away for a wife. Here is a letter from a man who has a herd of two thousand hogs in Colorado, who wants a wife sent C. O. D., that is to say, he will take her if she suits when she gets out there, or return her, carriage and expense paid both ways. We sent him a dozen assorted photographs the other day, including a girl who has played Circassian beauty in the Bowery museum for the last twenty years. He will made a selection and send us the cash for the railroad fares out there. The chances are that he will take whatever we send him, for many experiments would cost too much money. Besides those who have no time or chance to go courting themselves, there is a class of foreigners who do not know enough English to propose marriage, and want to marry an American wife so as to learn the language. The business pays pretty well so far, but some people are mighty particular; we have introduced one young man to sixty-seven ladies, and he isn't satisfied. He says one is too small, and another too big, and so on. He doesn't know what he does want."

This is the story which the manager of the matrimonial bureau tells, and I am sorry to believe that he exaggerates somewhat the extent of his business.

Mother Love.

We were at a railroad station one night last week, says a correspondent of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, waiting a few hours for a train in the waiting-room in the only rocking-chair, trying to talk a brown-eyed boy to sleep, who talks a great deal when he wants to keep awake. Presently a freight train arrived, and a beautiful little old woman came in, escorted by a great big German, and they talked in German, he giving her evidently lots of information about the route she was going to take, and telling her about her ticket and her baggage-check, and occasionally patting her on the arm. At first our United States baby, who did not understand German, was tickled to hear them talk, and he "snickered" at the peculiar sound of the language that was being spoken. The great big man put his hand up to the good old lady's cheek and said something encouraging, and a great big tear came to her eye, and she looked as happy as a queen. The little brown eyes of the boy opened pretty big, and his face sobered down from its laugh, and he said: "Papa, it is his mother!" We knew it was, but how should a 4-year-old sleepy baby, that couldn't understand German, tell that the lady was the big man's mother, and we asked him how he knew, and he said: "O, the big man was so kind to her." The big man bustled out, we gave the rocking-chair to the little old mother, and presently the man came in with a baggage man, and to him he spoke English. He said: "This is my mother, and she does not speak English. She is going to Iowa, and I have got to go back on the next train, but I want you to attend to her baggage, and see her on the right car, the rear car, with a good seat near the centre, and tell the conductor she's my mother. And here is a dollar for you and I will do as much for your mother some time." The baggage man grasped the dollar with one hand and grasped the big man's hand with the other and looked at the little German with an expression that showed that he had a mother, too, and we almost know the old lady was well treated. Then we put the sleeping mind-reader on a bench, and went out on the platform and got acquainted with the big German, and he talked of horse-trading, buying and selling, and everything that showed he was a live business man, ready for any speculation, from buying a yearling colt to a crop of hops or barley, and his life was a busy one and at times full of hard work, disappointment, hard roads; but with all of his hurry and excitement he was kind to his mother, and we loved him just a little, and when, after a few minutes' talk about business, he said, "You must excuse me; I must go to the depot and see if my mother wants anything," we felt like taking his fat red hand and kissing it. Oh! the love of the mother is the same in any language, and it is good in all languages.

Comets.

Dr. F. Leaming gives to the *Scientific American* the following theory of comets:

A comet consists of a nucleus and an atmosphere, for the most part invisible, extending around it in every direction as far at least as the so-called tail reaches. The sun's rays in passing near or through the nucleus are so modified as to render visible a part of the cometic atmosphere opposite the sun. When the nucleus approaches the sun with the *tail* behind it, and passing around the sun appears with the *tail* before it, there has been no swift changing of *tail*, but merely different portions (or radii) of the cometic atmosphere have been made visible.

Whenever the nucleus approaches near the sun the latter is enveloped in the cometic atmosphere, and abstracts from it whatever is necessary for its use.

Should this theory be correct the earth must have passed through the atmospheres of many comets, which have produced no greater effect on it than the zodiacal lights have done.

The first discoverer of the great comet was Dr. B. A. Gould, now astronomer at Cordoba, South America, a graduate of the Boston Latin School and of Harvard College, and a native of Boston. He is a nephew of the late Miss Hannah F. Gould, the poetess.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Illustrating Life among the High and Mighty.—Eminent People and Notables of all Kinds.

Hungary has lost a great poet, it is said by the death of Janos Arany.

Prof. Max Muller of Oxford University is an accomplished tricycle rider.

Jenny Lind and Albani have been spending the autumn at Malvern Hills.

Judge Kalakaua, a brother of the King of the Sandwich Islands, is in San Francisco.

Mr. Charles Wyndham, the actor, paid three hundred and twenty dollars for a box at the sale of seats for Mrs. Langtry's first night.

Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of New Zealand, will, it is reported, be appointed to the Governorship of one of the West India colonies.

Lord Aylesford's two estates of Saxelby and Ashby Magna have been put up for sale at auction, but the biddings failed to reach the reserve prices.

Lady Flora Hesketh, Senator Sharon's daughter, entertains the Princess Louise in San Francisco, and the Princess invites Lady Flora to visit her in Ottawa.

The Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, intends, it is said, soon resigning the vicarage of Worseley, Eng., and coming to America as a missionary to British Columbia.

Col. Ewart, who commanded the Life Guards in Egypt, is grandson of a Liverpool merchant (a friend of Mr. Gladstone's father,) from whom the Premier was named.

Dr. Joseph Fayrer, who has just been knighted by the Queen, is a bluff and modest man, resembling a sailor, undersized, but strongly built, intelligent, unaffected, kind, and independent. His hobby is natural history, and he is Honorary Physician to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Secretary of State for India, is President of the Indian Medical Board, and a member of countless learned scientific societies.

A large number of widows have been made in Tunis by the death of the Bey. The deceased potentate was not a very remarkable person in history, and would have been but little heard of but for the action of the French Government with regard to Tunis. When the French bombarded Sfax and threatened his capital the unfortunate monarch was compelled by M. Roustan to sign a treaty which left him as completely in the power of the French as the Khedive is now in the power of the English. He was, however, the most married man in the world, the number of spouses who now lament his loss being about equal to the days of the year.

Daniel Murphy of San Jose, Cal., who recently died at Halleck, Nevada, is said to have been the largest land owner in the world. He was a native of Quebec, and went to California in 1844. At the time of his death he owned 200,000 acres in Nevada, 6,000,000 in the State of Durango, Mexico, and large tracts in Arizona and California, all of which were devoted to the cattle business. Only a few weeks ago, with another man he purchased the great Don Juan Foster ranch, paying therefor $450,000, and he had almost completed the arrangements to buy the entire vast cattle interests of William Dumphy of San Francisco. He was the discoverer of Lake Tahoe, and only 56 years old.

The Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia, who is full of sparkle and wit, found the court life of Gatschina insufferably stiff and dull, duller even than an ordinary English watering place is to an English lady accustomed to foreign travel. In a letter addressed to a Parisian correspondent the caustic writer turned the court circles of Gatschina into the wildest fun. In order to avoid mentioning by name her high and mighty imperial relatives, the Grand Duchess borrows nicknames from zoology, aptly fitted to those her caustic wit played with. The cat, the rat, the mouse, the wasp, the scorpion, the toad without the jewel in its head, conveyed to her correspondent her ideas of the people who buzzed or prowled about her, or stung her feet as she walked through the courtly circles of Gatschina. As ill-luck would have, the letter, intercepted by Ignatieff, was handed to the Czar, who in great wrath gave orders for her quitting Russia. The Grand Duke followed her, and they are now enjoying themselves in Paris, where they have just met the Prince of Wales.

Some Gypsy Lore.

"The day of the week on which you are born," said a fortune-teller, "is the best day to commence business. Fridays and Tuesdays are the luckiest for women, though women fairly shudder over regarding Friday a lucky day. Sundays and Mondays are the best for men. Never enter a new house or sign a lease in April, June, or November, and avoid the 11th for any kind of enterprise. The lucky days for business are the three first days of the moon's age; for marriage, the 7th, 9th, and 12. Ask favors on the 14th, 15th, and 17th, but beware of the 16th and 21st. These are all the moon's age. To answer letters choose an odd day of the moon; to travel on land choose the increase, and for ocean the decrease of the moon. Start new buildings in March. Dont marry on your birthday or on any martyr's day."

"Which are some of the most prominent signs of events, as it were, that cast their shadows before?" the reporter asked, realizing that he was getting enough "points" to set up as a fortune-teller himself.

"Thousands of them," answered Celia, "but I can't think of many now. Here is one that I have never known to fail: If you meet a white horse, if you are going on particular business, it means success. If it rests on a bed, death. If there are two pigeons, there will be a wedding. Never tell a dream before breakfast. The same dream three times is friendly warning. Had William the Second and the duke of Buckingham paid attention to this they would have escaped death as they did."

"How about cards? Do you ever play them?"

"Sometimes; but the planets and stars have much more to do with us. As we are born we are controlled. Planetary influence is a thing the scientists of later days laugh at, but who can say they are better informed than the astrologers of old? For myself I depend more on the science of astrology than on cards, though palmistry helps out."

Where He Got Smith.

One day several years ago, an Eastern man dropped into a village in this State and made known the fact that he was anxious to purchase a general store. There were several in the town, and all willing to sell, but the stranger said he would hang around for a few days to see how much business was being done. One of the dealers, named Smith, saw where a little extra work might count for a good deal, and he called in a fellow-townsman named Gilbert, and said:

"Now, Gilbert, I want to sell, and I want to give that Eastern chap an idea that I am doing a staving cash business. Here is $20 and I want you to come in about 4 o'clock and trade it out in sugar and tea, and say that you'll send for the stuff to-morrow."

Gilbert pocketed the cash and was on hand at the hour named. The stranger was in the store with his eyes wide open, and Gilbert walked in and called out:

"Say Smith, I'm coming in to-morrow to pay you that $75."

"That's all right," was the reply. "Want anything to-day?"

"Well, I might look at an overcoat."

Smith winked and winked, but Gilbert insisted on looking over the coats, and finally found one to suit. Then he helped himself to a pair of boots and a hat, and laying down the $20 he remarked:

"Take your pay out of that. I reckon I've saved at least $3 over any other store in town."

He was given about ninety cents in change, and walked off with his purchases and was not seen again for a week. The stranger not only did not buy Smith out, but when Smith went to take that $20 out of Gilbert's hide he was the man who got whipped.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

On every banner blazon bright
"For work and truth and love we fight."

Honor pledges us to morality, fame still more, and power most of all.

To do good which is really good, a man must act from the love of good, and not with a view to reward here or hereafter.

"The world and all things in it are valuable, but the most valuable thing in the world is a virtuous woman."—MOHAMMED.

Many a small man never ceases talking about the small sacrifices he makes; but he is a great man who can make sacrifices and say nothing.

Every duty well done adds to the moral and spiritual stature. Each opportunity eagerly grasped and used is the key to larger privileges.

To express no more than is really meant is one of the first steps toward correct speech, just as careful pruning is as important to the vine as a rich soil.

Some people carry their hearts in their heads; very many carry their heads in their heart. The difficulty is to keep them apart yet both actively working together.

Much of the intellectual feebleness, which cares little to acquire knowledge or to distinguish truth from error, which escapes from the drill of study as from an enemy, comes not from incapacity but from cowardice.

There is poetry and there is beauty real sympathy, but there is more—there action. The noblest and most powerful form of sympathy is not merely the responsive tears, the echoed sigh, the answering look; it is the embodiment of the sentiment in actual help.

The exclusive study of art will not make the best artist; the sole devotion of a lifetime to business will not make the best merchant; the acquirement of technical skill alone will not make the best mechanic. Knowledge of other things, mental drill in other branches, breadth of view, and power of sympathy will all tell upon the specific work in hand and raise it to a higher level than that of any mere specialist.

Recreation does not mean idleness, and it may mean labor. A wise man will so arrange his labors that each succeeding one shall be so totally different from the last that it shall serve as a recreation for it. A man equally wise in all other hygienic measures who could nicely adjust the labors of mind and body in their true proportion might hope to attain old age with all his mental faculties fresh and vigorous to the last.

The Bible and its Languages.

That is a remarkable fact which we have seen lately beautifully referred to on the platform of Bible Societies. That the Bible has been given to man in two languages—The Hebrew and the Greek, and that so soon as the books were complete in each instance the language ceased to be a spoken tongue. The dye had been cast—then the mould was broken into fragments. They had each accomplished their given purpose and wisdom said let them be no more—God had used them and through them had communicated His revelation to man and completed it. Let not men corrupt what God has sanctified. A Homer and a Hesiod—A Euripides and Sophocles—A Herodotus and a Zenophon—A Socrates and Plato—had found in the modulous Greek, a language fitted to express the most subtle thoughts of philosophy; The most thrilling conceptions of the tragedian, the most beautiful perceptions of the poet, and the most varied scenes of the historian; but they had polluted it while they had employed. God used it—and gave to man by its means the one superlative book—"The New Testament"—And by His providence he then forbid its common use. And who does not see and admire the wisdom? Words change their meanings in living languages. The demand for new translations of the Bible prove this. How few of us can read the writings of Chaucer and Spencer's Fairie Queen. How quaint even in one hundred years sound the expressions then in common parlance and had the Greek and the Hebrew continued to be spoken languages, how completely changed would the meaning of most of the words have become during the progress of eighteen centuries. Each word retains exactly the same meaning which it had when Isaiah's lips were touched with the live coal, and Ezekiel gazed with awe upon the valley of dry bones or David's voice swelled out in beautiful accord with his melodious harp in the sweet songs of praise. The Greek of the New Testament is the same to day as it was when Luke sat down to write his treatises to Theophilus and Paul his letters to the Churches, and John described his visions of wonderful things in Heaven. The time will come when the reading of these books in the original will not be confined to the scholar and the preacher but when the Greek Testament will be an essential part of every Sunday School curriculum, and the Hebrew Bible will be in every country Catechism Class; when men will not be contented with translations but will demand to read God's own thoughts in the very language in which He has clothed them.

The Insanity Question in Fiction.

We have alluded to the progressive increase in insanity in America as well as in England during the past twenty-five years. The subject is exercising many scientific minds, and considering its importance it is not surprising to find the question treated now in fiction. The latest of the "Round Robin" series of novels published by James R. Osgood and Co., of Boston, deals with the subject, which though difficult to treat in this form, is discussed with skill and moderation. In "Doctor Ben" the author insists that insanity is simply sickness and nothing more; that, if a sickness, it is subject to remedy the same as all other diseases, and that slowly a few men are finding their way to the causes and the cure. Time was when to be insane was to be branded like a criminal, or what is worse, regarded as under some direct curse at the hand of God. These gross and superstitious views are passing away as men see that remedy for insanity is attainable. While the views of the author clearly appear, they are not put forward with such prominence as to detract from the interest in the book as a novel. The hero, just before his wedding, is stricken down by an accident, which results in insanity. The villain of the story is a rival for the hand of his affianced and yields to a temptation to spirit the afflicted young man away. He places him in a private asylum, supposing no more will be heard of him and that the possession of the heroine will fall to himself. Nature and science, however, triumph against the probabilities and the young man, long supposed to be dead, recovers, and is restored in spite of the mystification that is thrown round his case. The story is well worked out, and—to Canadian readers—not the least interesting feature of it is that the plot is altogether laid in Canada. The home of the hero is in a village in Western Ontario, and much of the plotting is appropriately carried out in Toronto. We are informed that a case very similar to the one forming the ground work of the story, actually occurred some years ago in the village of Fergus.

The Emperor of Austria's brother, Archduke Charles Louis, has for the fifth time been unanimously elected to the office of burgomaster in Aristetten, a small village of about 300 inhabitants. With him, his forester, Franz Hauser, was re-elected councilman, while the vice-burgomaster, Blacksmith Johann Steiner, and the second councilman, Bootmaker Stoger, are elected for the first time.

A. C., who has tried it, is authority for the following: Take one-fourth cup of strong vinegar, crumb finely into it some bread. Let stand half an hour, or until it softens into a good poultice. Then apply, on retiring at night. In the morning the soreness will be gone, and the corn can be picked out. If the corn is a very obstinate one, it may require two or more applications to effect a cure.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.

Soutachrolhe embered suits are very stylish-looking.

How can a single dose of Ayer's pills cure headache?

By removing obstructions from the system—relieving the stomach, and giving healthy action to the digestive apparatus.

Neck-laces are not so popular as they have been.

A Word of Caution.

Beware of Opiates and powerful astringent drugs in the treatment of Bowel Complaints, they may lull the pain and check Diarrhœa, etc., but are liable to produce inflammation, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is guaranteed safe and reliable, even for Infants, and is a specifice for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, Acute or Chronic Diarrhœa and Summer Complaints generally.

Blue-black silks are giving way to those of jet black.

Mrs. B. M. Gifford, of Port Rowan, was for many years a sufferer with Liver Complaint, and a serious complication of diseases. In a recent letter she says that she has only taken two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and has nearly recovered her health, and authorizes us to use her name in advertising to suffering humanity. 3.

Whole costumes of red corduroy repped plush are exhibited.

Carboline the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and restorer, as improved and perfected, challenges the world and stands without a rival among the hair dressings, and is a universal favorite with the ladies.

Beaded trimmings are not in favor for black wool dresses.

Robert A. Wilson, Dispensing Chemist, Brockville, says, under date of June 5th, '82, "I have not the slighest hesitation in saying that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has given my customers more satisfaction than any medicine in my store for the cure of Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Pain in the Stomach Sea Sickness, Piles, etc. You can use my name, etc."

Fancy feathers of every description are the age for millinery use.

Never Neglect It.

If you suffer from a cough, never neglect it, it is no trifling matter, and might lead to a speedily fatal disease of the lungs. Hagyards Pectoral Balsam will allay all irritation of the mucous membrance by its soothing healing power; it cures Bronchitis, Asthma and all throat and lung complaints. 6

Bracelets are narrow, and make up in number for lack of width.

IT STIRS—The dormant energies by aiding digestion and giving the Liver new life. ZOPESA (from Brazil) cleanses the system of all impurities. Try a 10c. sample.

The sale of plain black velvet this Autumn is greater than it has been for several years.

Rheumatism. This painful disease that so often cripples for life, arises from poison circulating in the blood, and often from an excess of acid. Inflammation is developed in the muscles, ligaments and joints, by colds, damp clothing, &c. Liniments are serviceable to relieve, among many, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is preferable. To eradicate the rheumatic poison from the system, nothing can surpass Burdock Blood Bitters. 5.

Jersey jackets of royal cardinal, olive green, marine blue, velvet or cashmere, are very fashionably worn over skirts and tunics of tweed or Roman plaid.

The E. E. A. Belt as a Preventative.—Through the use of Edison's Electric Absorbent Belt the prevention of all types of fevers is insured. It will prevent bowel complaint. It will prevent dyspepsia and costiveness. It will prevent rheumatism and neuralgia. It will prevent sick headache, heartburn and acidity of the stomach. It will restore the nerves, to a great extent after a paralytic stroke. It will prevent paralysis. It will prevent convulsions or fits of all types by the influence exercised upon the nervous system. All that is claimed for Edison's Electric Absorbent Belt is accomplished without any bad effects upon the system from its use.

The present Lord Mayor of London has received £200,000 during his year of office in response to his appeals to the charitable.

Best of All.

Our rigorous and changeable climate, and our mode of life induces frequent colds, that often lead to severe Coughs, Bronchitis and other lung troubles that are liable to end in Consumption. The best and most pleasant remedy known for these difficulties is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, to be obtained of any druggist. 2.

The floral panier is a new garniture for evening dresses. It begins at the point of the dress waist, is festooned across each hip, and falls in two long vines on the back of the skirt. The entire panier is mounted on net, and is made of roses, lilies and leaves.

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If you suffer from Chronic Disease, and have little faith in advertised remedies and have sought vainly for a cure. Consult your druggist, or address T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, for proof positive regarding the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters, the Great Regulating Blood purifying Tonic, that acts on the liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and skin. 1.

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Kidney Complaints.

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The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the thigh, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness, and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the Kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urinations (especially at night), general dropsy, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough and shortness of breath.

In diseases of the Kidneys the VEGETINE gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities.—A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the VEGETINE, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.

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Toronto, Ont., June 2, 1880.

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