Treatment ordinary successible ern science has been coatment of catarra per cent. have been alady. This is not is remembered the patients presenting ar practitioner ar tent medicines a the presence of tissues, Mr. Div his cure to the inplished the catar ted by him four year ene else has ever a this manner, and a cured catarrh. Th is simple and can b resent season of th le for a speedy an ority of cases bein Sufferers should on L DIXON & SON, Canada, and enological a catarrh.—Montre

tenth part of th intment. one kind and ar life's pathway, fo unexpected that re is at least or merit that neve S PAINLESS COR remove the work

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e sure it is your ow Carriage Hire, an 600 elegant room one million dollar European plan. El olied with the bes elevated es can live bette nd Union Hetel tha tel in the city... rest way. Nerviitne

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ATIONS GIVEN E Yonge st., Toronto. toa, Woollen, Sil,k O Makers, Dundas, 0

ce Between Birds and Balcon Figing.

and to the subject of balooning and French experiments in steering bloon, it may be noted that the anaof nature are adverse to the attainof artificial flight by means of a bal-We do not mean by way of debut by way of principle. The theory belloon is that of levitation, that is of counterposing gravity by the chains of a given bulk of atmospheric by a lighter gas. That the latter thod involves the exposure of so large sisce to atmospheric currents as to great force to overcome the resistof a rapid breeze by fans, screws, or w mechanical means, is well-known. the point to which we refer is this. the flight of every bird or insect the whit of the animal is directly utilized maintaining it in the air. At the will the bird, the feathered surface that it to the wind can be so inclined to movement of the latter as to make the Lure rise or fall at will, by the direct on of the wind, without any visible tion of the wings. From the deck of resel a gull may be watched, hovering many minutes together, without one over record a cure many minutes together at such times im now generally be of its wings. The bird at such times living kite, its power of self-balance ducing the effect of the string of the maintaining a certain inclined po-s in relative to the wind. And although ne birds of the swiftest flight have an mordinary area of wing surface in protion to their weight, others, of equal ever superior power of flight, have little wing surface in proportion to Thus the problem weight. fight has been solved by nature in gy ways; but in all of them the gravof the living creature, far from being groyed or counterposed, is an essential ment of its mechanical action. The brence that we draw from this is that opposition principle, that of levitais not likely to be followed with chanical success, except on rare oc-

Inventive Genius of Italians.

1 was surprised to find how many exnd as no claim is lent inventions the Milanese possess ose about the house were particularly you have hard o creable. The upper panels of the bed-Be vare of the moders were swung on hinges and . C. Polson & Co. stened with thumbscrews—an excellent rice for ventilating the room. The istead rollers traveled in a light iron which slid upon the carpet and thus ed it from being cut by the wheels. New York City, say bolts to the closed doors disclosed the d"libre" when open and "occupie" en shut. All this was a revelation to I fancied the Italians were behind age in mechanical improvements. md the Milanese, at least, a long way ad of the English and French. But d the value of time stedrooms—a luxury only known in sustained in a collision. terica. Gas lights are being introduc-

into the bedrooms of some few of the ently-built London hotels, but as a Polson's NEE gas and running water in bedrooms, common, almost universal, throughout ne aralgia, lum ecities of the United States, are not or internal use it be found in those of Europe. In these five minutes may spects, therefore, Milan is not a whit iline in any of the bind either London or Paris.

A Cool Client. he great remei de acquaintence of mine-a young lawtired of being briefless and fee less in mmerday; it shed Francisco - determined to establish will in some inter or county. A few tiths after he wrote me that he had his Marshall, Mich. Mich. ase, and that he had won it. It was ebrated Electro and case, he wrote; one that required lectric Appliance metady and ingenuity, but he had won to men (yourgo assured me that he considered his us debility, loss of hity dollars, I believe—as well earned. and all kindra lelient was an old countryman, simp'e na ism neuralgia unsophisticated, and he had endeavored er diseases. Com post him on the ways and doings of wigor and mm the so that he should attend the trial isk is incarred a cout embarrassment or trapidation. By Write then coolness in the court the client did

or to his lawyer. y friend came down to spend his holihand we met. I asked him, laughing-Thether he had had another case since 18th He looked at me curiously, and me that something incredible had hapwholesale my famous raing he met his former client and over 1500 to \$2,000 per resistant they had discussed the matelin regard to that affair. That same

TOWNSHIP ELDUS That orly cost me a hundred dollars," land, good building the client.

G, Cannington.

G, Cannington.

Yes. I took the judge out for a drink, to cool in the court."

wanted won't allow mine to associate with them.

WART MFG. 00., West Toront ing St., West Toront in St., West Toront be better imagined than described. she had never known a days happiness. I he looked upon it as a good joke. I The father drinks, I expect. Too bad that spoiled his amusement by asking him ther he had returned to his client his learned fee.

A Good Year for Icebergs.

New York dispatch says: The oldest in Newfoundland does not reanything approaching the ic nomena of this year. In ordinary years ricebergs have been seen on the 1st of but now there is an immense fleet sailing past the island. Since the of February a stream of icebergs been passing down toward the Guif at intervals. At one time during Present month seventy icebergs of un-John, passing southward. Some g ment must have occurred in the A reat of an unusual character to retic abnormal digsorgement cause to existence the vast ice argos and Ast seven months.

man's time when well husbanded, is cultivated field, of which a few produces more of what is useful to

Takes anything-A photographer. Taking the stump-Picking up the

Shoving the "queer"-crowding an eocentric man. Ask Bridget; she can tell you what scrub game is.

Flirts are like fiddles-No good without the beaux. Astronomers and theatrical managers both discover new stars.

Water is musical, we presume, when the fountains play. A polly-tickle movement-Scratching a

parrot with a straw. The man who buys chewing tobacco does not always get quid pro quo. Waiter girls may not be Spiritualists, but

most of them are table tip-pers. Never hurt a milk man's feelings by talking to him about the cream of a joke.

In matters matrimonial, eastern girls seem to require a little coaching. Street altercations sometimes alter the expression of a man's countenance.

If big heads are a sign of astuteness cabbage should be sharper than a pin. "O where shall I find content?" sighs a magazine poetess. Have you tried the

dictionary, dear? A young lady asked a shop-keeper for a tight-fitting garment such as they wear in New Jersey.

The drowning man clutches at a straw. You may have seen the drowning man-or the man drowning his sorrow in the bowlclutening at a straw.

There is one thing certain about investing in telephone stocks. It is a sound investment. It is not, however, equal to a telegraphic instrument, for that is sounder. In South America there is found a fruit which boiled with tough meat makes it tender. The boarding house motto, "Bless Our Home," may yet become less of a mcck-

Richard Grant White says the letter "r" is disappearing from the American tongue. This is truly alarming. We shall presently have no month in which oysters may be safely eaten.

said the groom, "ard I have you all to myself." "Yes," returned the happy bride, which are made destroy the tissues, for "and now let us take one last look at the wedding presents before pa sends them back to the jeweler's."

He's just coining money in his new business." "Ah, I'm glad to hear it. What is he ergaged in ?" "Counterfeiting."

A New View of his Case

The following new story will remind the reader of an old one. It has a point that will well bear illustrating.

The case being argued was old Farmer where there is no running water in | Closegrip vs. a railroad company for damages The old man's lawyer was making a pitiful

appeal to the jury. "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, 'just gaze upon the true, honest, time-beaten face of my client, and suppose he had been fatally wounded; think of the sad blow his loving wife and little, innocent children would have to receive; but, thank heaven it was not so

bad as that. "But, oh, how he must have suffered during the long days of his illness! how the heart stricken companion of his life falt when they brought him home bruised and mangled! Now, tell me shall this poor old man go down to his grave a mained and helpless creature without some aid from the cause of

his affliction ?" During this delivery, Closegrip was noticed to be very much agitated, and rising as

the lawyer finished he sobbed,-"Judge, 'scuse my breakin' in, but I must

"Go on," commanded the court. "I didn't know it wer so bad as it air till the gentleman thar sot down; an' ef ye'il let me I'll-I'll-" here he faltered.

"You'll what?" asked his honor. "Just raise them figgers on the rail oud fer a few dollars more—make it a thousand instid o' five hundred; won't ye, judge?" It is needless to add that the judge didn't.

Over the Fence.

Mrs. Singleton put her head over the fence and thus addressed her neighbor, who was

hanging out her week's washing,-"A family has moved in the empty house across the way, Mrs. Clothes-line." "Yes, I know."

"D'd you notice their furniture?" "Not particularly." "Two loads, and I wouldn't give a dollar a load for it. Carpets! !I wouldn't put them als the last four year him fifty dollars. That is why I down in my kitchen. And the children! I won't allow mine to associate with them.

> The father drinks, I expect. Too bad that such people should come into this neighbor- line. hood. I wonder who they are?" "I know them." "Do you? Well, I declare. Who are

they?" "The mother is my sister, and the father is superintendent of the Methodist Sanday-School."

A painful pause ensues.

Careful.

Prof. Reuger, on feeding his monkeys, in Paraguay, with eggs, observed that at first they smashed them and thus wasted much of their contents; but they soon learned to hit one end against some hard body and pick off the bits with their raws, and if they cut themselves once with any sharp too!, they would either not touch it again or handle it with the greatest caution. Lumps of sugar were given them wrapped up in paper, and sometimes a live was p was put in to try them, so that in hastily opening the paper they got stung; but after this had once occurred they always held the picket to their ears to detect any movement.

It is only through the morning gate of the beautiful that you can penetrate into extensive provinces, even of the the realm of knowledge; that which we when overrun with weeds and feel here as beauty, we shall one day know as truth.

men take the advantage of the popular gnorance of medical remedies to make noney. In respect to no disease is this more true than in the case of cancer. And the success of imposition is made easier from the fact that the name is constantly applied to tumors of various kinds, which have nothing of a serious character, which will disappear of themselves if they are only let alone. If, however, the name of cancer has been suggested, and then either a "cancer doctor" has been called, or without any such addition some one of the boasted remedies has been employed when the tumor gradually diminishes and eventually disappears, the case is heralded as a "cancer cure," and the delusion is greatly strengthened thereby. For instance, the common-red clover has a great reputation in some parts of the country for curing cancer, and to attempt to convince the believers in its efficacy that they are under a mistake is perfectly useless. The case of this one and of that is quoted in proof, whereas no one of them doubtless had ever the least reason for fear or the slightest sign of cancer.

The simple fact is that cancer is not at all a local disease. It affects the entire system; the change of tissues which constitutes what is recognized as the "cancer" is only the local manifestation. Hence the well known truth that removal of the ulcerated part, the tumor is constantly only a temporary relief; the disease returns to its power, and commonly is soon fatal. Hence the universal dread of "the knife," and hence the readiness to flee to those who give the comforting promise that they will "draw out the cancer by the roots;" and beyond question such men will be encouraged in this imposture by continued application for the use of their skill. If they treated only cases where true cancer exists there would be comparatively small evil done, for there is too much reason to believe that the disease is of its very nature fatal, and that its progress to a painful death is sure and steady despite the utmost human skill; but harmless tumors are constantly submitted to their care. Everything "Thank Heaven, the fuss is all over," | with them is invariably a "cancer," and it must be drawn out. The applications how can they draw the cancer out without it? That which was harmless becomes a source of suffering and even "On, yes. Jones is getting on first rate. of danger, and if the patient recovers after the "doctor" has taken all the money available, it is paraded as a cure whereas no cure was needed.

The domestic remedies, such as the clover above noted, are commonly harmless, and while they do no good they serve to pacify the patient. If cancer is there, it goes on its evil way unchecked if a simple, non-malignant tumor is involved, it either disappears or remains stationary in progress, and presently clover or perhaps cancer root (Conophelis Americana) is in greater repute than ever.

A Remarkable Buffalo Hunt.

People living near Glendive, Montana, were surprised the other day by hearing a loud tramping, and through the clouds of dust kicked up they discovered a herd of buffalo making at a mad pace for the river. The animals appeared to be wellnigh run-down, but many of them were furious. As they came to the bank of the Yellowstone they plunged in pell mell, one on top of the other, and for a time it looked as though many of them would be killed, but nearly all got out uninjured. They had hardly reached the other side when a yelling, swearing crowd of white men and Indians came up on foam-covered horses. They paused here long enough | and almost human intelligence. The porter to get refreshment, and then resumed the chase.

There were four or five hundred buffalo in the herd, and they were making for British America as fast as their legs would carry them. From the hunters it was learned that the hunt began down in Dakota, on the Cannon Ball River, where not less than 5,000 of the animals were found grazing. A few of the men had followed them the entire distance, but although the party that passed here numbered only thirty, its members estimated that from first to last three or four hundred men had taken part in the slaughter. Some of the men who had started out with the original party had remained behind at various points to secure the hides, and others, who only joined in for the hunters passing through here said they the herd before reaching the boundary

Probably this is one of the last big buffalo hunts that will ever occur in this country. The Indian, now that he is assured of enough to eat at the agencies, is as reckless in his slaughter of the bison as the white man. He seems to consider the game as nearly extinct, and he goes recklessly with the idea of having all the sport he can before the end is reached. The wanton destruction of this herd has caused great indignation throughout the entire section traversed, but as it seems to be the policy to exterminate the bison nothing will be done about it.

France is not prosperous. Allowing for the million and a half taken away by Germany, the population has made no progress at all since 1860. Its numbers are smaller now than they were fifteen years ago, while the load of taxation has almost doubled, Equally stationary has been the export trade. The average of recent years has indeed been lower than for the years immediately succeeding the war. Imports have, on the other hand augmented much, but not because the country has been internally prosperous. The increase is the con equence of bad harvests, and indicate a further denudation of the wealth of the peoIn The Next Great War.

ling with daning, and here and there a gap as if to tempt an unwary enemy to destruc-But no enemies so accute as the Ga mans would attempt to enter the country without first affeoring a breach in the wall To this end the plan of concentration and the plan of operation will have to be execated simultaneously. The campaign will open with great cavalry fights, each army trying to rid itself of these dangerous wit nesses of its movements, and at the same time to accertain those of its adversaries. The side that succeeds in beating back the enemy's horse will have scored a great advantage. The concentration of their corps d'armee will be rendered easier, the secret of their strategy more effectually guarded. This will be the object of the German commanders; and, as we may presume, also of the French. The cavalry combats will probably be followed by a great battle, offered by the army whose hursemen have been worsted, either in front of its fortifications, or in the intervals between them. This preliminary contest, though it can hardly fail to be murderous, is expected to be indecusive; for if the assailant be vanquished, he will return to the charge, while if the defenders should prove the weaker, they can withdraw behind their fortifications. Then will begin the tug of war. The iron and gramts barrier that shelters the beaten foe will have to be forced at all costs. Regular siege operations will be out of the ques ion. The delay would enable the detenders to rally and direct the bulk of their forces on the threatened point. The assalante must be able to cover their advance by an artillery fire superior at once to that of the forts and that of the army by whom they are supported. In the next great war the decisive battles will be preceded by combats of arti'ery greater than any the world has yet seen. After breaking the line the invaders will have to encounter the enemy a second time, if they will accept battle, or invest them in their fortified camps, if they should be so unwise as to take refuge there. Uawis, because an army in an intrenched camp is a lost army, and in this opnion Col. Heanebert, a French military writer, who discusses the subject in his "Europe Under Arms," is fully agreed with Baron von der Goltz. In the event of the defenders being a second time beat in the problem would be solved; the rest of the campaign could be conducted under normal conditions, save that the guarding of cummunications would require greater watchfulness and absorb many more men than previous ways were wont to do. The German staff do not seem much concerned with the idea of leaving behind them a line of strong places. They remember that in the last war the fortified camp of Langres, with its 17,000 men, did not cause them them the least embarrasment. Neither Baron von der Goltz nor Col. Hennbert is a great admirer of the exaggerated system of defense adopted by French strategists, Strong places are a shelter in time of disaster, and tend, perhaps, to give confidence to Generals, and impart a sense of security to their men; but these advantages are dearly purchased by the sacrifice of more manly qualities—dash, boldness and auda wards a defereive warfare, they exercise a rernicious influence over the head quarter staff and the Commander in Chief. The great wall of China did not keep out the Tartars, and not all the fortifications in the world can stop an army confident of its superiority, and conducted by a General who knows his business. But they must be willing to make sacrifices hardly less severa than would be inflicted by a disastrous de-

Remarkable Intelligence and Heroism

of a Dog. The large Newfoundland dog Heck, belonging to the St. Elmo Hotel in the oil town of Eldred, Pa., was known throughout the northern oil field for its great strength of the hotel, a kind hearted but intemperate person, was an especial favorite with the dog. The porter, a small man, slept in a little room back of the office. The dog slept in the office. On the night of Sept. 18 last, the porter was drunk when he went to bed, and soon fell into a heavy sleep. Some time in the night he was awakened by the loud barking of Heck, who was jumping frantically on the porter's bed and seizing the pillow with his teeth. The still drunken and drowsy porter tried to make the dog go away, but the animal persisted in his efforts, and it finally dawned on the befuddled mind

of the port ir that the house was on fire. His room was full of smoke, and he could hear the crackling of the flames. He sprang from the bed, but he was still so drunk that he fell to the floor. The faithful dog at once seized him by the cost collar, the porter not having removed his clothing on going to bed, sport, had dropped out after satisfying and dragged him out of the room and ... If themselves with the chase. The rapidity | way to the outer door of the office, when the with which these magnificent animals are | man succeeded in getting on his feet, and, slaughtered is shown by the fact that the | unlocking the door, staggered into the street. The fire was rapidly spreading over the would have the hides of the remnant of | building, and the hotel was filled with guests, not one of whom had been aroused. The dog no sconer saw that his helpless friend was safe than he dashed back into the house and ran bark ng loudly upstairs. He first stopped at the door of his master's

room, where he howled and acratched at the door until the inmates was made aware of the danger and hurried out of the house, as there was no time to lose. The dog gave the alarm at every door, and in some instances conducted guests down stairs to the outer door, each one of these, however. being a stranger in the house, which fact the dog seemed to understand in looking out for their safety. All about the house seemed to have lost their heads in the excitement. and it is said that the hotel dog alone preserved complete control of himself, and alone took active measures to save the inmates of the house. In and out of the burning building he kept continually dashing. piloting some half-dressed man or woman down stairs, only to return at once in search of others. Once a lady with a child in her arms tripped on the stairs while hurring out, and fell to the bottom. The child was thrown on the floor of the hall some distance away. The woman regamed her feet, and staggered in a dazed way out of the door leaving the child in the midst of the smoke. that was pouring from the office door. brave doz saw the mishap, and jumped in through the smoke, which was now becoming almost impassable, and seising the child by its night clo hes, carried it safely out.

Notwithitanding this rescue, the mishap the noble animal. The mother of the child on being restored by the fresh air first became aware that the child was not with her, and brying out wildly that "Anna was burning up in the house !" made a dash for the building as if to rush through the flames to seek her child. Heek had already brought the little one out, but it had not yet been restored to its mother. The dog saw the frantic rush of the mother toward the burning building and heard her exclamation that some one was burning up in the house, and, although the building was now a mass of smoke and flames inside and out, the dog sprang forward and, as a dozen hands seized the woman and held her back from the insane attempt to eater the house, disappeared with a bound over the burning threshold. The faithful animal never ap peared again. His remains were found in the ruins. There is no doubt in any one's mind that but for the intelligence and activity of Heck the fire in the hotel would not have been discovered in time for a single inmate to have escaped from the building with his life; and that the noble animal understood from the half crazed movements of the child's mother that there was still another one in danger, and to rescue whom he gave his own life, is accepted as certain. The remains of Heck were given a fitting burial, and his loss is regretted as that of a useful citizen might be.

HOLLAND'S FIGHT WITH THE SEA.

A Corps of Engineers Always at Work,

After a delicious breakfast of coffee and thick cream, with rusks, scones, and different kinds of cheese, always indispensable Dutch breakfasts, we took to the railroad again and crossed Zealand, which chiefly consists of four islands, Noordt, Beveland, Zuid Beveland, Schouwen, and Walcheren, and is less visited by the rest of the Nether ands then any other part of the country. The land is a'l cut up into vast polders, as the huge meadows are called, which are recovered from the sea and protected by embankments. Here, if human care was withdrawn for six months, the whole country would be under the sea again. A corps of engineers, called "Waterstaat," are continually employed to wach the waters and keep in repairs the dikes, which are formed of clay at the bottom, as that is more waterproof than anything else, and thatched wit's willows, which are here grown extensively for the purpose. If the sea passes a dike ruin is imminent, an slarm bell rings and the whole population rush to the rescue. The moment one dike is even menaced the people begin to build another inside it, and then rely upon the double defense while they fortify the old one. But all their care has not preserved the Islands of Zaland. Three centuries ago Schouwen was entirely submerged and every living creature drowned. Soon after Noordt Beveland was submerged and remained for several years entirely under water, only the points of the churchspires being visible. Z 1id Bevel and has been submerged in the fourteenth century. Walcheren was submerged as late as 1808, and Taolen even in 1825. It has been apoly asserted that the sea to the inhabitants of Holland is what Vesavious is to Torre del Greco. De A nicis says that city-and by turning all their thoughts to- the Dutch have three enemies-the sea, the lakes, and the rivers; they repel the sea, they dry the lakes, and they imprison the rivers, but with the zea it is a combat that

A Weed Which Eats Fish.

Commander Alfred Carpenter, writing from Suakim, Red Sea, contributes this instance of a carnivorous plant preving upon vertebrata, observed by him in 1881, when he w s surveying at the Paracel islands, in the South China sea: "The tide was low on the reef on which I was strolling and admiring the lovely forms, of coral existence. As I neared a pool out off by the tide from the sea I noticed among other submarine verdure a very ordinary locking flesh-colored weed about one foot high and of similar girth. My appearance alarmed numbers of tiny fish, which darted to the cover of overhanging ledges. but I noticed about half a dozen apparantly seeking cover in the weed. Bending down closer I saw that they were lying helpless about the fronds, with very little life left in them. Patting my hand down to pick up one of the half dead fish I found my fingers sucked by the weed, the fronds of which closed tightly on them. The fish were not caught by the head especially, but held anywhere round the body. The death seemed to be slow and lingering, and where the fish had been held its skin was macerated. These captives may have ben caught some time, and were in different stages of exaustion. I regret being unable to name the plant or the young fish. They were from an inch to an inch and a half long. The plant had a dirty and rather slimy look about it."

Almost Eternal Springs.

Standing in the city of Lima, Peru, one looks to the west, on the broad expanse of the ocean, and to the east, on the ever snow capped peaks of the Andes. The mountains and the ocean play the game of battledor, continually throwing back gentle breezes night and morning. It has rained there but twice or three times within the memory of man, and the temperature varies but little from 60° to 90° Fahrenheit throughout the year. The climate is almost an eternal spring, with sunshine and deep blue unclouded skies. To add to its salubrity and freshness the river Rimac, in cascades, descends from the snow of the mountains through the heart of the city. With such a climate and such surroundings, no wonder the Limanan makes the further proud boast that "their senioritas are the fairest of all the daughters of Eve."- [Correspondence Chicago Current.

A Crab That Climbs a Tree.

In some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago and neighboring counties, the coccanut is obtained in a curious manner. An enormous crab is found there that lives on the fruit, climbing the trees and tearing them off, either hurling them down or breaking them by tearing of the husk, and then beating them against the rocks with its huge claws. The husk that the crabs take from the fruit they carry to their holes at the foot of the trees and make a bed of it. and knowing this the Malays visit and rob the crabs once or twice a year, using the husk to weave into mats. - [Golden Days.]