

MANY HOPELESS CASES.

NUMBER OF FAMOUS MEN WHO HAVE CHEATED DEATH.

Cecil Rhodes Was Given Eighteen Months in Which to Live—Sir Andrew Clark Was Attacked by Consumption When a Young Man—Mr. Archibald Was Discharged From the Hospital as Incurable.

When a man is sentenced to death—by doctor or by judge—his career is regarded as closed. Metaphorically speaking, his grave is dug and his coffin made, says London Answers.

But in many notable cases the grim tyrant Death is cheated of his victim for many years. The condemned man most heretically refuses to die, and proves his vitality to the whole world.

If you were to examine the books of a doctor who used to practise at Bishop's Stortford you would find a hopeless entry anent the health of a certain Cecil John Rhodes. He was very ill, and the doctor opined that even South Africa would not prolong his life for more than eighteen months. He made this entry against his patient's name.

How young Rhodes cheated death and defied the faculty is shown by the

MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA.

But for him the Boers would reign supreme, for it was his action in forestalling them by annexing Rhodesia that put the first spoke in their wheel, and earned for himself their undying hatred.

Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, was medically pronounced dead in the Crimea. He was so defiant of discipline and science as to live. His existence to-day is a standing instance of insubordination.

No one is more typically the British tar—bold, breezy, strong—than Lord Charles Beresford. But as a lad he was puny and delicate. As he stepped on board H.M.S. "Marlborough" an old tar scrutinised the puny middy, and remarked: "No other candidate for sea-berryin' come aboard, Bill."

Sir Andrew Clark, the celebrated physician, who died at a ripe old age, was attacked by consumption when a young man. A specialist confirmed young Clark's own diagnosis of his case. "Twelve months," said the great man

SHORTLY AND SIGNIFICANTLY.

How he lived fifty times that period is well known. He cured himself by fresh air—for the modern outdoor treatment of consumption was originated by Sir Andrew Clark from his own experience.

His Holiness the Pope is a standing defiance of death. He has always been of the frailest and most delicate health. It is a fact that he was elected to the Chair of St. Peter twenty-two years ago because the cardinals anticipated his early death, and the consequent early recurrence of the vacancy.

But he has outlived all those who counted upon his early decease. He has been Pope twenty-two years, and at least once every year he has been dying or dead, according to trustworthy reports.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, who died the other day, owed his chances in life to a doctor's sentence of death. He was a trooper in the Royal Dragoons in 1864. He had risen to acting quartermaster, and promotion would have soon followed, had not his health broken down. After eighteen months in the military hospital he was discharged as incurable. He placed himself under a London doctor, was cured in six weeks, and then

WENT DOWN TO ALDERSHOT.

To show the Army surgeon how he was. "Well you ought to be dead!" declared the doctor grudgingly.

Thus Britain and the Army lost a brave soldier, and journalism and the world gained a brilliant writer and the prince of war correspondents.

The life of charming and brave Robert Louis Stevenson was one long defiance of death. Pitifully weak in body, his great brain and brave spirit carried him to forty-four, when he died at his ocean-home, Apia, leaving behind that which will not let him be easily forgot.

It is not generally known that Mr. A. J. Balfour was formerly a death-defiant man. Until he blossomed forth as Chief Secretary for Ireland he was a confirmed hypochondriac and valetudinarian. He was not strong, but he made matters worse by his imagination, and by physicking himself.

The story goes that his mantelpiece was covered with medicine-bottles when the offer of the Irish Secretary-

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is superior to that of the finest Japan tea grown.

ship arrived. He confided his fears to a doctor, who told him the office would save his life. He took it, and with it health.

Very different was the escape of another member of the House from death. In 1867 Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, now M. P. for Cork, was tried for high treason in connection with the Fenian movement. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged,

DRAWN, AND QUARTERED.

However, this was commuted to penal servitude for life, and subsequently he was released. No other man can boast such an experience.

Many famous men have cheated death for years, and so altered the world's history. Isaac Newton was so puny and delicate a babe that his survival was accounted miraculous. In 1753—thirty-eight years before his death—John Wesley was so convinced of his approaching death by consumption that he wrote his epitaph. He wrote himself as having "died of a consumption in the fifty-first year of his age, not leaving, after his debts are paid, ten pounds behind him." Both doctors and himself were falsified, and in three months he was travelling and preaching again.

Pitt the younger was another who defrauded death. He lived to forty-four, but the doctors had sentenced him to an early grave when a child. How he accomplished what he did was a miracle to them, as to us. These are but a few of the threatened men who have lived long.

PERSPIRATION.

Men, Monkeys and Horses Seem to Have the Most Use for This Peculiar Function.

Perspiration is almost peculiar to men, monkeys and horses. Horses sweat all over the body and so do human beings, but monkeys, it is said, sweat only on the hands, feet and face. The use of perspiration is mainly to cool the body by its evaporation, although it is generally believed that waste materials are also excreted through the sweat glands when the action of the kidneys is interfered with. In animals that perspire but little, the cooling of the body is effected by evaporation from the lungs, as we see in the case of a panting dog.

The amount of perspiration varies greatly, according to the temperature of the surrounding air, the condition of health, the degree of exercise taken the amount of fluids imbibed, &c. The average amount of perspiration is thought to be about two pints a day, but this is, of course, much increased in hot weather.

In damp weather evaporation from the skin is lessened and so one seems to perspire more profusely than in dry weather; but this is only apparent, for really transpiration is lessened when the atmosphere is charged with moisture.

Hyperhidrosis is the medical term used to denote an abnormal increase in perspiration. The increase may be general from the entire body, or confined to some particular part, as the face, the hands or the feet. Profuse sweating is very common in cases of debility and in excessively stout persons. It occurs also in connection with various diseases, such as consumption, night sweats, pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism and certain nervous disorders. Sudden emotion may cause increased perspiration.

The opposite condition, a great diminution or absence of sweating, anhidrosis, is much rarer, and occurs usually in connection with some disease of the skin. Sometimes the character of the secretion is changed, and cases of black, blue, gray, yellow or red sweating have been described.

The treatment of profuse perspiration depends upon the cause. Tonics, cold or cool bathing, especially salt bathing, temperate exercise, and rubbing of the skin are useful in cases dependent upon general debility or obesity. Spraying or sponging the body with brandy and water, vinegar and water, or a solution of tannin or boric acid is useful.

Certain drugs which have a tendency to diminish perspiration are sometimes employed to reduce the night sweats of consumption, when these are so excessive as to weaken the already debilitated patient and to prevent much needed sleep.

THE NEEDLE.

The Roman proverb corresponding with our "To hit the nail on the head" was "To touch the question with the point of the needle," a proverb which indicates not only how highly needlework was esteemed by the ancients, but that with the point of the needle we touch a fundamental industry, and one which rises often to an art. "A seam was the first effort to overcome a difficulty." This seam, which appears so commonplace, was the progenitor of constructive industry, the first civilizer of the race. Where that first seam was made, or by whose hands first fashioned, who can tell? The needle used was, no doubt, an eyeless bodkin, such as the Kaffirs use to-day, and the animal or vegetable fibre, which was the thread, was drawn with difficulty through the skins that were joined to form a garment. Muscle was required for the sewing of those days. The inventor of a needle with an eye had taken a long step, or, more strictly, a long stitch, forward in the seam which joins so many chapters in the history of the race.

The first needle with an eye which we have any knowledge of is found in the Neolithic caveman's grave. It is made of bone and neatly fashioned. Later came the needles of hammered bronze and iron, and in Pompeii have been discovered even surgeon's needles. This venerable implement of industry has shown but small variations in form. Its long, slim body, its pointed foot, its Cyclops eye in middle of its head, are practically the same, whether made of bone and found in a caveman's grave or of bronze or gold in Scandinavia or of steel to-day.

In these days, when needles may be had at 5 cents a paper, each paper containing two dozen, it is hard to realize the value placed long ago on one, or how much the possessor of that one needle was envied. The value of this possession is emphatically set forth by the performance, in 1566, at Christ's College, Cambridge, of a comedy called "Gammer Gurton's Needle," the hero of which was the Gammer's lost needle. Time and machinery have changed all that, however, and with more than 60,000,000 needles made weekly in the Redditch district, England, to say nothing of those turned out each day in other countries, even the poorest woman can have her own needle.

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Diabetes

is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills are fifty cents a box at all druggists.

IN THE COUNTRY.

Uncle Cyrus' folks is gon' take a lot o' summer boarders in self-defence.

Land, is they a mortgage on his farm?

"No; but that's what he's guardin' against. He's gon' 'fill th' house up with boarders, so they won't be no room fr' his city cousins 't stay with 'em fr' nothin' th' hull summer long.

BIRTHDAY GIFT.

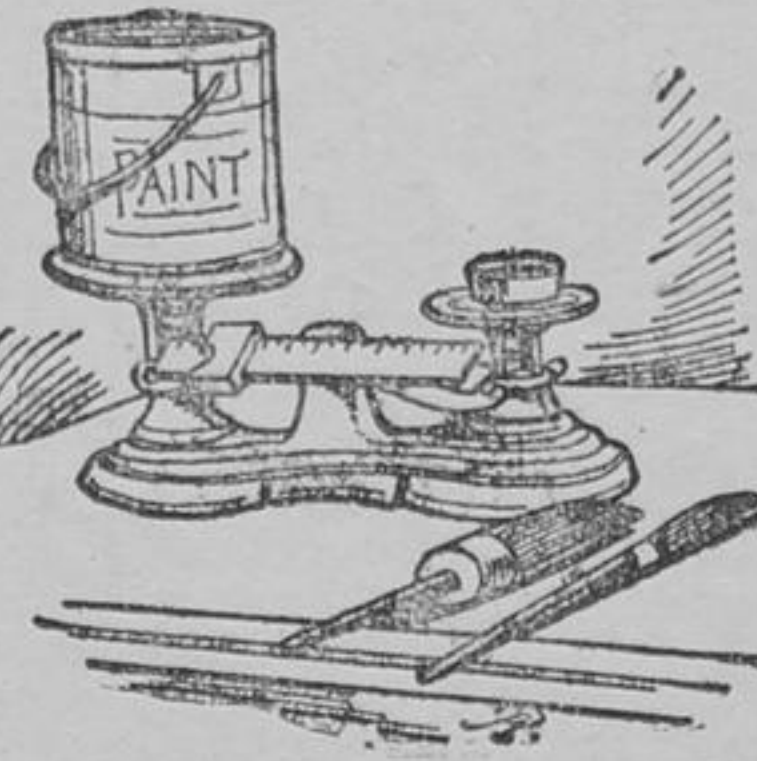
A souvenir birthday spoon has the name of the month in the bowl, the handle is embellished with the flower of the month and with the sign of the Zodiac appropriate to it.

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says John Bright.
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WEIGH IT!



Thinking of painting? Weigh carefully the matter of "cheap" paint before buying it. Don't buy stuff in the paint line, because it's cheap—it's never cheap.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

are not cheap paints, but when you pay for them you pay for the best that's made, and when you weigh the matter, weigh the "can" and see that you are getting more paint to the gallon than you ever got before from any other.

A. Ramsay & Son, Point Makers. MONTREAL. Est'd 1842.

TOO NUMEROUS TO BE IMPORT-ANT.

Jimmy Jones brought his little brother to school with him, and I asked him who the child was.

What did he say?

He said: "Oh, this is just one of the Jones children."

PLACING THE BLAME.

She looked at him scornfully, even indignantly.

Would you let a woman stand while you occupy a seat? she asked.

Madam, he replied, do not blame me. The fault primarily lies with your own sex.

How so? she demanded.

I did not receive proper home training, he answered.

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Now enters upon pursuits formerly monopolized by man. But the feminine nerves are still hers and she suffers from toothache. To her we recommend Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—cures toothache in a moment. Nerviline, the most marvellous pain remedy known to science. Nerviline may be used efficaciously for all nerve pain.

THE WOMAN OF IT.

Clara—If you don't love him, why should you accept his attentions?

Maud—Well, you know, some other girl might.

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MODERN BUSINESS METHODS.

How is business? asked the reporter. Dull, said the marriage license clerk. I'm thinking about advertising that I'll give an oil stove and a pound of candy with each license.

OUR BRAVE VOLUNTEERS

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LARGEST IN EUROPE.

The largest hospital in Europe is at Moscow and has 7,000 beds. Its staff consists of 96 physicians and 900 nurses, and about 15,000 patients, are cared for every year.

NOT NOTICED.

De man dat nebbet kicks an' de man dat kicks all de time, said Uncle Eben, is both mighty li'ble to git no 'tention paid to 'em.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is a junior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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According to the Soir, it will cost \$150 to see all the sights at the Paris exposition.

W P C 1027

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