5yarkles.
A Cannibal is believed to be very fond of his fellow-men.
As soon as a man gets perfectly familiar what nobody else can read it.
Who should decide when doctors disagree? We don't know who should, but we The the underaker generally does.
There are many and vatious ways of be-
coming a man of mark; but the easiest and coming a man of mark; but the easiest and most effectual way is to lean up against some newly-painted railings.

Do you work miracles here?" said an intruder who had come in to break up the meeting. "No," said the leader, as he
collared the rascal. "But we cast out devils."
THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS say their object is simply to retain good men in office when you find them. This theory may be safely applied to the treatment of the human system by means of medicine. Those Medical Discovery" for scrofulous swellings Medical Discovery" for scrofulous swellings
and sores, loss of flesh and appetite, weak and sores, loss of flesh and appetite, weak
lungs, spitting of jlood and consumption, lungs, spitting of blood and consumption,
will apply to it the real principle of Civil Service Reiorm and "hold fast to that which is good."
We have advanced since Goldsmith's day, and the soldier, instead of shouldering a crutch and showing how fields are won, draws a map, writes out his recollections and sells them to a magazine.
' Is your son a close student?" was asked of a man who had a boy at Yale College. "Clothes student!" exclaimed the father; "you',
He was practical and had been making love on that basis. She was a little that way herself. "Can you cook ?" he inquired. she replied. It was a match.

The Great Source of Consumption and many |wasting forms of disease is scrofula lurking in the system. The true specific for Bitters; that medicine purifies the blood and builds up the enfeebled frame.

Little Brown (a horrid bore): "Do you believe in a man's sighs, Miss Robinson?" Miss Robinson: "A man's size? Yes, cer-
tainly I do. I think no man ought to be less than six feet in height." (Collapse of less than six
little Brown.
Arguing from different premises.--Sydney Smith was once passing through a byestreet behind St. Paul's, and heard two women "، They each other from ,"pposite houses. "They will never agree," said the wit
they argue from
A disciple of Blackstone, at Albany, Ga., was met carrying home a 'possum. He was asked: "Hello, I., what is that ?" "'Possum!" "What are you going to do with him?" "I'm going to have a big 'possum
supper." "How many will be there?" "Two; me and the 'possum."

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate. <br> In Impaired Nerve Function

 Dr. C. A. Fernal.p, Boston, Mass., says: "I haveused it in cases of impaired nerve function, with bene-
ficial results, especially in cases where the system is used it results, especially in cases where, the system is
fictected by the toxic action of tobacco.

Pretty cousin: "And what do you think of doing after leaving Harrow ?" Tommy : "Oh, I shall go into the Indian civil service." Pretty cousin :" Do you think you'll like India, then?" Tommy : "Oh it's not
that. But, you know, in the Indian civil service a fellow's widow gets such a good pension!
Many years ago a certain Rev. Dr. Stewart, famous for his long sermons, was in charge of a parish in Broughshane, four miles from Belfast. An old woman emerged from the church door before the service was over, and one of the livery servanis in charge
of one of the numerous vehicles outside addressed her in her County Antrim Scotch: "Well, Jinny, is the Doctor nearly din yet ?" "He's in nae notion of havin' din He's
spinnin' awa' and spinnin' awa'; but the tow's spinnin' awa' and spin
din half an 'vor ago."

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

 An old physician, retired from practice, having hadplaced in his hands by an East India missionary the placed in his hample vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis,
Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility
and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fel
lows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve lows. Actuated by this mond free of charge, to all
human sufferin, I will send
who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or Eng. lish, with full directions for preparing and using
Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naning this Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this
paper, W. A. Noves, 140 Pover's Block, Rochester,
N.Y.

## SCIENTIFIC TRUTH!

REGARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IMPORTANT ORGAN.
of which the public knows but little WORTHY CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:
Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past eight years, concerning disorders of the human Kidneys and the organs which diseased
Kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favour of TRUTH. It is needless to say, no medical journal of "Code"
standing would admit these facts, for very standing would admit these facts, for
obvious reasons.
H. H. WARNER \&- CO.,

Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure.
That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and exa mine it for the public benefit
You will imayine that we have before us a
body shaped like a bean body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs, in the adult male, about five ounces,
but is somewhat lighter in the female. A but is somewhat lighter in the female.
small organ? you say. But understand, the small organ? you say. But understand, the
body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily, night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as. the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from 65 gallons of blood each hour, or about 49 barrels each day, or 9,125 hogsheads a last any length of time under this prodigious last any length of time under this prodigious We slice this delicate wise with our knife, and will roughly describe wise with our
its interior.
its interior.
efind it to be of a reddish-brown colour, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside ope ing into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes cally, and right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.
Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve

What is the result ? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally, unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with its corruption,
pressing upon the blood vessels. All this pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible, disgusting futs, for it cannot take any other route!

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have pure blood and escafe disease? It
would be just as reasonable to expect, if a would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go
through its pestilential doors, an escape from through its pestilential doors, an escape from
contagion and disease, as for one to expect contagion and disease, as for one to expect
the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney,

Now, what is the result ? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, lissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence of otherwise, some
part of the body is weaker than another, a part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established. such as consumption, in weak lungs, dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach;
nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disThe heart wust soun fel the offet
poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in num-
ber and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting, in its endeavour to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labour is, the heart must soon falter becoming weaker and weaker until one day it suddenly stops, and death fr

Buat the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high-sounding names, tr at them alone, and patients die, for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected part, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.
But this is not all the kidneys have to do ; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.
But you say, 'My kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man : People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor
an ache. Because the disease begins, as we
Why?
have shown, in the interior of the kidney, have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to
convey the sensation of pain. Why this is convey the sensation of
on we may never know.
When we may nev know. delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No
wonder some writers say we are degeneratwonder some writers say we are degenerat-
ing. Don't you see the great, the extreme ing. Don't you see the great, the extreme working order? Could the finest engine do even a rractional part of this work without
attention from the engineer? Don't you see attention from the engineer? Don't you see lurking about us constantly, without giving lurking about us constanty,
any indication of its presence
The most skilful physicians cannot detect it at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals water, chemically and microscopically, reveals the kidneys are farrly broken down
Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as hown by after-death examination, has its rigin in the breaking down of kidney ing tubes in the inter of th kidney life, free from sickness and suffering. give these organs some attention. Keep then in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease
Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has rage duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Sale Cur is a true specific, mild but certain, harm Take it ene and agreeable to the ta.te. month go by if you need it, without tak ing a few bottles as a preventive, that the didneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may
your blessing. H. H. Warner \& Co.

## CATARRH:

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Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has
been achieved in modern medicine has been attained been achieved it modent for Catarh. Out of z, ooo
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patients treated during the past six months, fully patients treated during the past six months, fully
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benefitted, while the patent medicines and other a vertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting
from the claim now generally believed by the most from the claim now generally believed by the mos
scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of
living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at onc living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once
adapted his cure to their extermination ; this accomadapted his cure to their extermination; this accom-
plished, the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him
our years ago are cures still. No one else has at empted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no othe of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favourable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases
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King Street, west, Toronto, Cana.. and enclose
stamp for their treatise on Catarih.-Montreal Star

UEE PROF. HOW'G GULPREUR SOAP for Prickly Heat, Nettle Hash.
Scaiy Erupion, Iich, and all dineaced
conditions of the skin.

## By Canon Farrar.

A few weeks ago, when Canon Farrar was in this country, tens of thousands of people paid as much as one dollar each to hear a single lecture delivered by him, and were well pleased with what they got for their money. Several of the most importans of those lectures and addresses with other papers are now published by JOHN B. ALDEN, of New York, and can now be had in a very handsome cloth-bound volume, for the price of 40 cents. Some of the lectures are also published separately in his Elzevir Library, in which form the lecture on Dante sells for 3 cents; on Temperance, 2 cents; on Ideals of Nations, 2 cents ; Thoughts on America, 3 cents. The millions of intelligent people who admire Canon Farrar, and who were not able to hear him lecture, will be delightd to find his brilliant, scholarly and elo quent thoughts placed in this handsome form within their reach. The publisher's illustrated catalogue, 132 pages, is sent to any address on receipt of 4 cents; or condensed catalugue free. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.
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