

YET MORE SONG.

Sighing, she spoke, and, leaning, clasped her knees. "Well hast thou sung of living men and dead. Of fair days done and far lands visited. Sing now of things more marvelous than these. Of fruits ungathered upon wondrous trees. Of songs unsung, of gracious words unsaid. Of that dim shore where no man's foot may tread. Of strangest skies and unbelieved seas! Full many a golden web our longings spin. And days are fair and sleep is over sweet. But passing sweet these moments rare and fleet. When red spring sunlight, tremulous and thin. Makes quick the pulses with tumultuous beat. For meadows never won or wandered in." - R. Armitage in Scribner's Magazine.

ONE CENT PAPERS OF PARIS.

System of Newspaper Distribution in the French Capital-The Kiosques. The publishers of one cent papers have naturally wished the intermediaries and news agents to bear their share in the increased expenses due to the augmentation of the size. The small four column one cent paper used to be sold at sixty-eight cents a hundred; the five column enlarged one cent paper is sold at seventy-four cents a hundred. This new tariff has provoked much discontent among the intermediaries, who demand a diminution instead of an increase of the wholesale price.

The manufacture and sale of reading matter being a subject which interests more or less everybody who can read, I may perhaps be allowed to enter into some detail on the system of newspaper distribution in Paris. Some of the papers have a sale department and carriers of their own; but the majority deal with intermediaries, who have special squads of carriers for each journal and for each district. These carriers distribute the journals in the kiosques and in the shops of the news vendors, settling accounts each day and taking back the unsold numbers. Another special category of newspaper sellers are the "camelots," or hawkers, who cry papers in the street. There are some 500 sellers of this kind, who hawk sensational news, and who buy later editions of second class papers, which, for the sake of advertising, are sold to them at from twenty to thirty cents a hundred out and out, no account being taken of unsold copies.

Besides the "camelots," there are nearly 4,000 persons who sell newspapers in Paris, mostly booksellers, stationers, sellers of fried potatoes or of roasted chestnuts, and milk dealers, who combine news vending with their other business. Out of this number there are 347 vendors who occupy kiosques on the boulevards and 100 who occupy wooden booths placed on the sidewalk. These booths pay a ground rent of six francs a year to the municipality, and a rent of six francs a month to the contractor who owns the material. The kiosques, built originally by a private company, have now become the property of the municipality of Paris, which has leased them for seven years to an advertising contractor at an annual rental of \$18,250. This contractor makes his profit by selling the advertising space, and he is allowed to exact, from the news vendors who occupy the kiosques, a rental of from \$1 to \$5 a month, according to the situation. For instance, the kiosques opposite the Grand Hotel, where you can buy American, Russian, Italian, Hungarian, German and other foreign papers, are all let at \$5 a month. The tenants of the kiosques are appointed in turn by the prefecture of the department of the Seine and by the prefecture of police; for, like the tobacco shops, the newspaper kiosques are reserved, in lieu of pensions, for the widows of public employes or of soldiers. The privilege of a kiosk is very much coveted, and there are always 5,000 or 6,000 demands inscribed. The average number of vacancies is twenty-five a year.—Paris Cor. New York Sun.

The "Sublime Porte."

The building of the porte, called sublime, is, or was, a kind of long, low barracks, without style and without beauty. A fire destroyed part of it some years ago.

The phrase "sublime porte" is applied to both the building and the administration, two things that are important, but neither the one nor the other is sublime. This word has, however, a very ancient origin. When the Turks, long before the conquest, were only hordes of Tartars and nomads, their chiefs or sultans were in the habit of dispensing justice at the door of their tent. There the cadis assembled and heard the complaint and then the dispute. The sultan appeared upon the spot only at the conclusion of the trial to get the opinions of the judges and to render his decision. To go to the porte was for the Turks the equivalent of seeking justice at the hands of the sultan and his counselors.

As to the pompous epithet "sublime" coupled with this poor porte, it is one of those Oriental speeches that the flattery of the weak has bestowed voluntarily upon the tyranny of the strong. The Turkish language abounds in these qualifications—highness, excellence, divine, celestial, sublime—which in our day and in the west offend the dignity of those that receive them and of those that bestow them, but which one in the east can freely bestow upon high personages without laughing or making them laugh. —M. Juillard in The Cosmopolitan.

A Rare and Interesting Bird.

The "devil hawk" of Arizona is a rare bird, and an interesting one. He is described as having remarkably handsome plumage but a very ugly head. His talons are long and strong, and his beak is almost as sharp as a needle and very powerful. The bird, but for his head, when on the wing would pass for a pigeon. When seeking his prey he plays pigeon, and flies in among them unnoticed on account of his similarity and easily captures what he wants. He is the picture of grace and beauty and speed. It is estimated that there are not more than a dozen of them in the territory. The Mexicans are superstitious about him, and regard his appearance as an evil omen.—New York Sun.

A Revolution in Wage Paying.

A Rhode Island corporation is making preparation to introduce a revolution in wage paying. All employees who have taken what wages are offered them for ten years are to get a bonus ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. of their annual earnings each Christmas, according to the length of time they have been employed. —Chicago Times.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Operations Serve in Every Case to Prolong Life—Interesting Statistics.

The question whether or not cancer is curable by operation is one of vital importance to those who may have the disease. It is popularly supposed to be incurable, but statistics prove that it is not so. In estimating the value of operations for cancer we must consider the duration of the disease when left to itself. Paget, in 139 cases, gives the duration of life in 75 not operated upon as 48 months, while in the remaining 64, where one or more operations had been performed, the life average was 52 months. Sibley, in 84 cases, makes the average 32 months in cases not operated upon, and 53 months in cases where excision was practiced. The longest duration of life in cases not operated upon is 12 years, in those operated upon 18 years. While these statistics go to prove that operation prolongs life, they do not prove an ultimate cure. Dr. Oldekop shows in his report that out of 229 cases where operations had been performed 23 recovered. Dr. Willard Parker believed in operations for the disease. In a paper read before the Medical Journal association in September, 1873, he reports 14 cases of cure by excision, the patients being in good health at the ends of periods varying from 3 to 27 years. A mass of statistics might be brought to show that in many instances cancer has been radically cured, and in other cases life has been indefinitely prolonged by the use of the knife. A few special cases will serve to show this. Dr. Weir reports a case in which the right breast was amputated by Dr. James R. Wood in 1856. In 1867 Dr. Post amputated the left breast. In 1873 Dr. Weir removed a recurrent growth from the right side, and again in 1877 and 1880, the patient finally dying of the disease 25 years after its first appearance. Dr. Frank H. Hamilton operated upon a patient who survived the excision 20 years, and another patient of his, whose breast was entirely removed, survived the operation for 10 years. Cases of this description might be multiplied. Dr. Shradly, Gen. Grant's physician, claims that the disease is organic, and in no way hereditary. He believes that its origin is local, and is therefore removable, and that the constitution becomes affected only secondarily by a more or less widespread dissemination of original cancer germs. The failure of one excision to affect a cure in no wise disconcerts him. The disease is insidious, and a careful microscopic examination is necessary to follow its various ramifications. Where the growth is not in proximity to the vital organs, operation after operation may be tried with impunity. In the case of Gen. Grant, the entire throat was affected and an operation meant certain death, otherwise an operation would have been tried. It is an exception for more than one member of a family to become the victim of cancer. In fact it may be confidently said that no human being can be sure of escaping the disease until he has passed the age of its occurrence, which is when his vital machinery is entirely worn out. In other words he can ever be considered fortunate in respect to cancer until he is dead.—New York Mail and Express.

Navigation of the Air.

Among the securities to be dealt in for the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York are those of the National Aerial Navigation company. A corporation is actually in existence, with a large capital, whose aim is to test the various inventions designed to give man as complete control of the air as he now has of the water and the earth, in carrying him from point to point on the surface of the globe. One good may result from the war in Europe. It is known that there is a French bureau which has made successful experiments in air navigation. Captive balloons proved useful in the last European war. Observations from them gave some idea of the movements of the enemy's various corps d'armee. A navigable balloon or aerostat, under some sort of control, would be of the utmost value, as, moving from point to point, it could discern and inform the general commanding what the enemy's designs were. It is known that a Capt. Ranard and others have been able to navigate the air when there was not much wind blowing. But the full results of the experiments have been a well kept military secret. Undoubtedly, war in Europe would develop all that has been done in aerial navigation. But why wait for war.—Demorest's Monthly.

Catching Birds with Fishing Nets.

This is the season for the red breasted robin, as toothsome as he is pretty. Abundant as these birds are in the up county, they are nothing compared with the number of those on the coast. In the morning and evening they fly up and down the "benks" in gangs of millions. The strips of beach are narrow, and it is always easy to know just where the birds fly, since they pursue a certain route. So the fishermen—this being a dull season—employ their seines in catching birds. They set the seines between tall poles on the beach and catch thousands of robins in a morning or afternoon. At one "flight" a man caught over 2,000. He put away half for food for his family and shipped the others. On Bogue bank, with a small net, a Mr. Rose caught 500 robins. The birds fly quite low, and do not observe the net at all. The people who have set the nets are always concealed near by.—Raleigh Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

Opium in the Cigarette.

Capt. John McCullagh, of the sixth precinct, is an expert on all that pertains to opium smoking. He has broken up more joints than most New Yorkers would suppose ever existed. He can tell an opium smoker by looking at him, but he confesses that he is sometimes deceived by the resemblance between the pipe hitters and the cigarette smokers. "Cigarette smokers are so like opium smokers," he says, "that they have even the peculiar odor of the pipe hitters. They also have the same dry and ruddy cheeks, the same parched lips, and the same habit of constantly wetting their lips with their tongues." The captain thinks there must be a great deal of opium in cigarettes.—New York Sun.

When I was content in my mind I was as rich as Vanderbilt; when I was all proke oop der riches of Shay Gould would not make me happy.—Carl Dunder.

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