SOME FOOD CURIOSITIES.

STRANGE DISHES THAT ARE FOUND IN VARIOUS LANDS.

Crocodile Steaks, Scrambled Snakes' Eggs, Badger Hash, Roast Armadillo, Deviled Devil Fish, Fried Ants, Rat Pie, etc.

It is difficult, says a writer in the New York *World*, to say what man does or will not eat through fashion, curiosity or necessity, though probably articles of food which are only consumed upon compulsion do not merit mention in a disquisition upon out-of-the-way viands. Among the odd experiments in gastronomy that have been recorded in the papers of late those with crocodile's flesh should have the most interest for American readers. The eminent French scientist, M. Paul Bert, regaled a select party at the Sorbonne not long ago with crocodile steaks, which were voted excellent, with something of a musky flavor and, on the whole, not unlike salmon. The tail is the most dainty party. The members of the Westphalian Zoological society pronounce crocodile soup the best of eating, and find the scent of the meat particularly appetizing. It should be boiled for three hours. A less enthusiastic account of crocodile meat is given by an English traveler, who describes it as tough, greasy and fishy—"something like tough pork that had been fattened on fish"—and a viand not likely to commend itself to the eater unless he was very hungry and couldn't get anything else. Dr. Hermes, the director of the Berlin aquarium, made an interesting experiment in dracontoophagy when he served up to his family and some invited friends a dish of scrambled snakes' eggs. A few days before an Indian python, lately received at the institution, had laid fifty-five eggs. From thirty of these Dr. Hermes had the singular dish prepared in the presence of his guests. They were broken up into a frying-pan containing the requisite modicum of melted butter. The eggs have no yolk, but are filled with a grayish-white liquid; the shells are neither hard nor brittle, as in birds' eggs, and after being emptied of their contents resemble pieces of leather. The taste was likened to that of mashed potatoes mixed with rice. In his "Curiosities of Natural History," Frank Buckland tells an amusing story of his little girl appropriating some snakes' eggs and eating them under the impression that they were big sugar plums. The same distinguished naturalist had himself banquetted upon boa-constrictor, which he found to resemble veal somewhat. It is well-known that the Kafirs and Hottentots eat snakes of all kinds, even the deadly puff-adder, while the Bushman not only regards their flesh as a delicacy, but consumes without hesitation the animals which he brings down with his arrows tipped with the adder's venom. The Australian aborigines are snake eaters, and in some rural districts in France a bowl of viper broth is the popular prescription for gout and scrofulous affections. There is no particular reason for being surprised over the discovery that a roast crane stuffed with chestnuts and prunes is a bird by no means to be despised, and it moves one to astonishment to observe the London *Telegraph* recording as something of a novelty the experiments of Westphalians with roast bustard. The bustard, which is larger than the turkey and more delicate, used to be a famous dish at royal and civic feasts in London. It has disappeared from England, and is but rarely seen in France, but is abundant in Hungary. In South America the tapir, the sloth and the cafybara—a great amphibious Guinea pig—are eaten by the natives. Roast armadillo, with lemon and spice sauce, is a favorite dish, and its flavor is delicious, though the plat may be objected to as too greasy. The opossum is also held in high estimation, and the South American practice is to bury it in the earth until the flesh has lost its offensive odor. The monkey and the parrot are distinctly edible, though both may be criticised as dry and insipid. The octopus, or devil fish, of the Mediterranean is in great demand throughout certain districts of Italy and Austria, and the Greek and Italian fishermen at San Francisco are much addicted to the same unsightly delicacy. A deviled "devil," prepared as one would prepare a devil crab, is regarded as something celestial, and even when cooked in the ordinary fashion, the octopus is looked upon as superior to the clam, which in consistency and flavor it somewhat resembles. The favorite size is ten to twelve inches from the extreme point of one tentacle to the other. At this size they are very nice and delicate. In preparation for the table they are first opened, and all the black liquid, called ink, is squeezed out. They are then washed, put into a pot with sliced onion, carrots, garlic, cloves or other seasoning, and boiled and eaten with olive oil and a squeeze of lemon or lime. The shark, when young and tender, furnishes very excellent cutlets, which in taste and appearance resemble sturgeon, but when the fish comes to maturity it is detestable, being both tough and rank. The natives of the South Seas, however, regard it as a dainty. Fried porpoise liver has been lauded by competent authorities, but though the animal figured as a dainty dish at the banquets of the middle ages, its flesh is most coarse and indifferent. Whale is worse, being tough and harsh and permeated with the taste and odor of train oil, but whale's milk is by no means to be despised. Of white ants fried to a crisp eminently satisfactory accounts are given by disinterested eaters, and a marine anneild, which abounds in the coral reefs of the South Seas, is lauded as a thing supremely excellent when washed in cocoanut milk and baked in banana leaves in an earth oven. The rat is much affected by certain classes of Fijians as well as by the Chinese. It is of a species considerably smaller than our own, and lives upon vegetable substances. The rat is a royal game, reserved for hunting by the chiefs, and the sport of "fauna gooma" or rat shooting is governed by a code of rules as elaborate as that prescribed for tournaments of doves at Monte Carlo or Hurlingham. The inhabitants of Love Island, it may be remembered, when they were threatened with a plague of rats adopted the simple and heroic expedient of turning to and eating the rodents. The Rev. J. G. Wood, author of several excellent books upon natural history, and half a dozen other contemporary authorities, might be quoted to show that there are few greater delicacies than the common rat—grain fed, of course—especially in the form of a pie. The mysteries of the Chinese cuisine have been described too often to need repetition here, but if any one is sincerely desirous of trying edible birds' nests, or sharks' fins, or cuttlefish, or dried lilies, or bamboo shoots, or any other Celestial delicacy that he can name, he can obtain them cheap for cash on Chatham square, New York.

Shooting Fish in Fiji.

Near my house there is a rocky promontory jutting out some way into the sea, with a coral reef round its base; at high water there is some three feet over this reef, and fish of all kinds come on it feeding. From the summit of this promontory—which is about seventy feet high—there is a capital view of the reef, and as the clear water hides it no more than though it were covered by a sheet of plate glass, the fish and their movements are plainly visible. From this elevated spot, armed with a Martini-Henry rifle, it does not require a very good shot to put a bullet over a fish in the water below. It is wonderful what destruction the concussion of the bullet with the water causes among a shoal of small fish; I have killed ninety-eight with one shot. The bullet only actually touched one or two; the rest were completely stunned, and several had their eyes forced out. These ninety-eight fish weighed twenty pounds. Mullet, that come past in great numbers, and keep on the surface, afford most excellent shots, and are my most numerous victims. Sharks and other large fish, besides turtle, I have killed, but unless they are near the surface, so that they get the full force of the bullet, it is useless firing at them. I am fortunate in having an excellent retriever, who retrieves the dead fish very well, though he runs some danger at times in fishing young sharks. Stinging rays grow to a great size out here, and one that I harpooned towed me in a small boat at a high speed. A curious kind of worm, about six inches long, and of the thickness of a piece of ordinary string, rises apparently from out of the coral reefs twice every year. They are called balolo, and make their first appearance in October, which month the natives call "Balolo lailai," or "little balolo," as the worms appear again in vast numbers about November 25, and give that month the name of "Balolo levu," "great balolo." The natives tell almost to the day when these worms will appear, and, by keeping men on the lookout for a white and red scum which appears on the water just before the balolo rise, rarely miss them. They appear about low water, covering the sea with a writhing, wriggling mass. As the tide rises they drift in great numbers shoreward, and are baled up by the natives with small hand-nets. They are very excellent eating, but very rich. The Fijians devour huge quantities, and faithfully bear in mind their balolo proverb "E kua gona ni balolo, me na kua sara;" which means, "If you don't eat balolo now, it will be long time before you do."—*London Field.*

Scalps Worth Two Hundred Dollars.

The Mexicans and the Indians of the Chihuahua region vie with each other in savagery. The whites are as ready as the reds to scalp their enemies. A few months ago a party of ranchmen set out for the mountains in search of Apaches, and came upon a band headed by a son of old Victorio. Battle was waged for several days. At last the Mexicans were victorious, and with eight scalps, several squaws and some ponies began their homeward march. One of the most important captures was that of a Mexican woman who had been carried away a year previous by the Apaches. The reception of this party in Chihuahua was witnessed by a member of the Boston *Herald's* staff. They got word from the mayor that on Sunday he would receive them in the plaza. At the appointed hour quiet was disturbed by a clanging of the bells in the cathedral towers, and vast crowds rushed pell-mell toward the square. Behind a band of music came thirty horsemen, who were the victorious ranchmen. Each carried the rifles and revolvers he had used, and hanging to the saddles were the other arms that had been employed in the battles with the Apaches. Eight men on foot held long poles, from which dangled the scalps of as many hated Apaches. When the people saw these they became frantic with delight. Bravos resounded on all sides, women waved their handkerchiefs, and the long line of excited gazers rocked to and fro with enthusiasm, and applauded until they were exhausted. But hardly had the scalp bearers passed before there came the squaws that had been taken. The minute these bare-headed, dirty, hard-faced women were seen, the cheering and the waving began again, while the boys pressed hard against the guards to strike at the wives of those who had killed and tortured their people. Some of the prisoners held in their arms, and securely bound to flat, rough boards, their nursing babies, while the Mexicans struck at them. Every wail from an infant was hailed with joy by the friends of the victors. The mayor made a congratulatory speech. The correspondent asked the consul of the United States what the city did with the captive women. "They are sent to the fort at Vera Cruz for life," he replied. "The children are given to whoever wants them to bring them up as servants. The scalps? Why, the government buys them. Every one brings $200."

Powdered Horse.

Powdered horse is a new meat preparation for the artificial alimentation of the sick. It is made by reducing to impalpable dust the dried flesh of the animal. It is of a gray hue, and has the odor of pate de foie gras. Great nourishment power is claimed for it, while its fineness hastens assimilation, and as an incentive to action by the stomach it is said to be unsurpassed.

A gentleman in Putnam county, Fla., is growing five or six different varieties of olives, as many different kinds of American and European prunes, and sixty varieties of grapes.

According to the emigration statistics of Ireland for last year, 89,136 natives of Ireland emigrated during the year, an increase of 10,847 over 1881.

CARVING IVORY AND BONE.

USES TO WHICH BONES AND ELEPHANT TUSKS ARE PUT.

How the Delicate Carvings of Umbrella-Handles and Other Articles are Made by Skilled Workmen.

About the most unlikely object in the world out of which to bring beauty of shape and purity of appearance is a bone, discarded by butcher and purveyor, and possibly flung into the street to await removal by a foraging dog or uncertain street-cleaner. Yet this same bone, like the boy who is to be President, may have a future before it, and dwell in marble halls. The dainty, jeweled fingers of some bright maiden may clasp it in the form of parasol or umbrella handle—the valued gift of a friend, treasured and admired. Or, more remarkable still, it may hold the soft bristles with which the beauty cleans her pearly teeth.

Yet, after all, the process of transformation that fits a former resident of the gutter or refuse-heap to be welcome in a palace is very simple. All the curiously carved handles which are so fashionable, and the quainter the more sought after, are shaped upon a series of rapidly revolving wheels, ranging from an eighth to three inches in diameter, and which are a cross between a file and a saw upon their cutting surfaces. Ivory and bone are carved in precisely the same manner, the only difference in the handling of the two being that bone has to be boiled a long time to free it from animal matter before it goes to the carver, while ivory is clean and pure from the start.

When it is desired to produce any given object in bone or ivory, an umbrella handle with a crouched tiger upon it, for instance, the carver takes a piece of the material of suitable size and presses it against one of the wheels described above. At the point of contact it cuts with amazing rapidity. Soon the shapeless block begins to assume the rough outlines of the object intended. The lathe is then stopped, which requires but an instant, and another, probably a smaller wheel, is substituted. In this way a dozen wheels may be used before the final finish is given with a delicate disk, little larger than a pin's head; but when the work leaves the deft fingers of the skillful worker a perfect miniature of the royal native of the jungle is seen. The only remaining thing to be done is polishing, which is accomplished by means of canvas belts with pumice upon them, and finally by canton-flannel belts or wheels.

A firm of this city have workmen who will actually take a photograph of a person and from it produce a life-like statuette, which can be attached to any suitable article as a handle. This, of course, would enable a gentleman to combine his likeness and an umbrella in one gift.

As will be inferred from information here given carving in this country is almost entirely done by machinery. The Chinese do more laborious carving than any other nation, but time with them seems to be of no account. Hence the great amount of intricate and "trick" work which astonished people at the Centennial exhibition. A Chinaman will spend months, and even years, patiently cutting, atom by atom, objects within objects, until the final result is astonishing. But the secret is largely patience. Many people suppose that billiard-balls are turned by means of some exquisitely adjusted machinery in order to secure their spherical perfection. The exquisite machine is the eye and hand of the artisan. The writer saw a gray-haired workman turn several billiard-balls, and the only tool he used was an ordinary turners' chisel. His eye was his gauge.

It is a curious fact that ivory varies in texture with locality. The most of it comes from Africa. That from the east coast is softer than that from the west. Hence it is used for billiard-balls, or whenever an object is required to sustain a blow. Though west coast ivory does just as well for handles of all kinds, paper-cutters, pen-racks, etc., yet it would soon chip to pieces if made into billiard-balls.

One other fact about ivory. Not much more than half of the tusk is seen protruding from the elephant. It really extends to the top of his head, growing thinner and membraneous at the extreme upper end. Tusks range in weight from two to three pounds to far above a hundred. A firm from which many of the above facts were obtained had one tusk which tipped the scale at 185 pounds. It was as thick as the trunk of a good-sized tree, and a terrible weapon when wielded by the mighty quadruped to which it belonged.

Besides elephant ivory a great many walrus tusks are worked up into trinkets and fancy articles. This is whiter than the other, and has not the delicate tracery which is so beautiful in the best ivory. Speaking of walrus tusks reminds the writer that in a bin full he saw a lot of dog-sledge runners made of them, which were either defective, and, therefore, prudently realized upon, or else some young Esquimaux of erratic tendency getting somewhat hard up had to pawn them, and they were sold as unredeemed pledges. Which it was the runners failed to reveal.—*Philadelphia Times.*

An Accurate Time-piece.

* * * While on the subject of Waltham watches, we may mention that we have seen a letter from the Commander of the *Gordon Castle* (Castle line of Steam Packets), who was fortunate enough to save life at sea, and who for his gallant conduct was presented in September last with a Gold Keyless Waltham Watch by the President of the United States, on behalf of the London Local Marine Board. Referring to this Presentation Watch, he says: "When I left London the watch was six seconds fast, and on my arrival at Singapore it was only three seconds slow, a most extraordinary performance for a watch, as I carried it on my person the whole time. I compared it every day with my chronometers on the passage out, and it seldom or ever differed one second from them; in fact, I found it almost, if not as good as my chronometers, which is a great deal to say for a watch carried about and subject to all kinds of jolts."—*London, England, The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith, February 5, 1883.*

The Indian Territory is as large as all New England.

Chronic Dyspepsia.

The atrophy—wasting—which characterizes declining vital power shows itself in the whole digestive tract. The mucous membrane that lines it from the mouth downward is greatly thinned and toughened. Many of the glands, including those which secrete digestive fluids, wholly disappear, while all are more or less wasted. The consequence is slow and imperfect digestion.

The aged, mainly from eating food in quantity and quality such as they had previously been accustomed to, and sometimes through the influence of other chronic diseases, especially bronchitis and heart-complaint, are very liable to chronic dyspepsia, called by physicians gastric catarrh.

In this disease the mucous membrane of the stomach is unevenly thickened and hardened. Minute ulcers cover large parts of it. The tubules, from which the gastric juice is poured, are often obstructed by fat globules, resulting from fatty degeneration. The natural motion (peristaltic) of the stomach and intestines is impeded.

Among the symptoms are a sense of weight in the stomach after eating, or constantly; aversion to food, unless highly seasoned; thirst, especially for acid drinks; heart-burn; pain in the stomach, diffused, or in a small spot, but relieved by pressure; despondency; distrust of friends; irritability; wakefulness, or disturbed sleep; a sallow or dirty-looking skin.

The disease may be caused not only by improper food, but by tobacco, alcoholic drinks, too little exercise, mental or manual labor after eating. The doctor should have charge of the case. Still, his treatment will be directed mainly to the diet. Unless, however, the patient co-operates with him in this matter, his efforts will be unavailing. With such co-operation a cure may be effected.

In this connection, Dr. Loomis quotes Abernethy as saying: "A man cannot be induced to attend to his digestive organs till death, or the fear of death, stares him in the face."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Applicant Withdrew.

The story comes from Washington that recently when a $1,200 employe of the Senate died, Sergeant-at-Arms Bright received an application for the vacancy. Colonel Bright read the recommendation, and said at once, "Very well, you can have the place." The applicant was evidently astonished, and asked, "When can I take hold?" "You can begin to-day," began Colonel Bright; "but let me explain the situation. You see, when Mr. St. John was buried it left his $1,200 place vacant. The next man under him, a very capable one, receiving $900, was promoted. A laborer next below him at $720, stepped into the $900 place, and a man under him was then lifted a little, and so on through the whole list, until the place really left vacant by the death of Mr. St. John is a place in the stable to curry horses at $1 a day. You can have that and begin work at once. The applicant withdrew.

Gold, silver and colored spotted nets are occasionally worn for veils, but they are not becoming.

A boy with a top tried to spin it,
But his hand got a thorn right in it,
The sport didn't spoil,
For St. Jacobs Oil
Cured his hurt in less than a minit.

A red-haired clerk in Savannah,
Slipped on a piece of banana,
Great pain he endured,
But St. Jacobs Oil cured,
He now goes dancing with Hannah.

One of our esteemed contemporaries comes to us with a stirring leader, a column and a half long, on "Yeast." It must have been written by a rising young journalist.—*Troy Times.*

The Frazer Axle Grease
Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

"Buchu-Paiba."
The Quick, complete cure, annoying Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

Gastrine.
Ladies are particularly recommended to try GASTRINE for headache, nausea, etc. All druggists.

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, ants, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. D'g'sts.

Diphtheria poisons the blood. Convalescents should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to neutralize and eradicate the poison matter.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.
Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic: feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	9¾@	10¾
Calves, com'n to prime veals	6 @	7
Sheep	5 @	6¾
Lambs	6¾@	7⅞
Hogs—Live	7⅞@	8¼
Dressed, city	9¾@	10⅛
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 40 @	7 00
West., good to choice	4 70 @	7 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 22⅛@	1 23⅛
No. 1 White	1 13½@	1 16
Rye—State	74 @	81
Barley—Two-rowed State	10 @	17½
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed.	58 @	69½
Yellow Southern	68 @	70
Oats—White State	57 @	61
Mixed Western	52 @	51
Hay—Med. to ch. Timothy	65 @	85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	45 @	50
Hops—State, Choice	80 @	85
Lard—City Steam	11 10 @	11 50
Butter—State Creamery	22 @	31
Dairy	15 @	25
West. Im. Creamery.	14 @	22
Factory	11 @	16
Cheese—State Factory	9 @	15
Skims	7 @	7½
Western	8 @	11½
Eggs—State and Penn	17 @	17½
Potatoes—State bbl	2 17 @	2 70
BUFFALO		
Steers—Good to Choice	6 50 @	7 00
Lambs—Western	6 25 @	7 50
Sheep—Western	5 55 @	6 00
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks.	7 65 @	7 85
Flour—C'y ground n. process.	7 50 @	8 25
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 27 @	1 27
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	56 @	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western.	49 @	50
Barley—Two-rowed State	80 @	80
BOSTON.		
Beef—Ex. plate and family.	16 00 @	16 50
Hogs—Live	8 @	8¼
City Dressed	8¼@	8¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	16 50 @	17 00
Flour—Spring Wheat patents	7 00 @	7 50
Corn—High Mixed	71 @	72
Oats—Extra White	61 @	62
Rye—State	78 @	80
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Extra quality	6 75 @	7 25
Sheep—Live weight	4 @	7¼
Lambs	6 @	8¼
Hogs—Northern, d. w	9½@	10
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	5 00 @	5 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 22 @	1 22½
Rye—State	70 @	70
Corn—State Yellow	82 @	82
Oats—Mixed	69 @	69
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	29 @	30
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11½@	12

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

What a Lady of Great Prominence Has to Say About Her Sex.
(*Boston Globe.*)

On a recent trip by a representative of this paper to the city of Haverhill, Mass., a most important incident occurred, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to all, and especially to our lady readers. The newspaper man met a lady a trifle past middle age with luxurious white hair that contrasted strikingly with piercing black eyes. She possessed a straight, full habit, womanly, but commanding, combined with manners wholly lady-like, and yet pronounced. Any acute judge of human nature could see at once that he was in the presence of an unusual personage—one destined to accomplish more than most of her sex, and to exert an influence far reaching in its power. This lady was Mrs. M. W. Wingate. Almost from childhood she has taken a special interest in the bodily troubles of her sex and has probably been more successful in relieving suffering and saving lives than any other woman in America. Indeed, she seems to have been to women what Florence Nightingale and Dorothy Dix were to the suffering soldiers. The instances of women who were in the greatest agony and apparently beyond the reach of human aid, that she has restored to health and happiness, are almost innumerable, and it was only natural that the scribe should become specially interested and wish to converse with her more in detail.

"How long have you been engaged in the practice of medicine, Mrs. Wingate?"

"For more than twenty-five years."

"A long time, certainly. How did you happen to enter the field at that early day when women in the professions were specially frowned down upon?"

"I think I must have inherited a taste from my father, Professor J. C. Wood, of Harvard College. He was eminent in the profession, a hard worker and equally earnest in his recreations. He hunted considerably, and I remember when only nine years old I used to dissect the birds and animals he had killed. I felt infatuated with medical science even then, and the infatuation has continued up to the present time."

"And did you begin your studies so early in life?"

"I can hardly say when I began, for I cannot remember when I did not read medical literature. You would scarcely believe it, but I was a slender girl and did not weigh over 120 pounds, but I used to sit up night after night until 2 o'clock in the morning poring over my studies and never dreaming of the flight of time. It seemed as though calls for my attendance on the sick always came unsolicited. I certainly cannot fix the date when I first began practicing. Of course most of my patients were women, and the natural sympathy I felt for my sex has increased during all these years where I have been brought so closely in contact with them and have learned to anticipate their needs and sympathize with their sufferings. After the opening of the Boston Medical College I appeared before the faculty; passed examination and received a diploma. I had practiced for years previous to that time but thought it desirable to receive another diploma, which I did without any effort."

"Your experience with the many and serious diseases of women having been so extensive must also be valuable. Can you give me some facts regarding them."

"I find that woman seems born to suffering, and where she avoids it, it is by reason of some care on her part or owing to some special renewing power. It is true some women go through life without unusual suffering, but they are none the less in danger, for there are critical periods all along their pathway when the utmost precaution is required. The innumerable complaints called female weaknesses; the irregularities of life and changes of the system all indicate the perils which hang over every woman's career, and which, unless attended to, may result disastrously."

"But is there no way by which these terrible troubles can be avoided?"

"That has been the problem for years. The habits of life and the demands of fashion are clearly at war with the health of women. I have been, perhaps, unusually successful in my treatment of their troubles, but there have been many cases that seemed specially stubborn. I recall one in particular. I had exhausted all the usual expedients and the results were not satisfactory. I became worried over the case and really did not know what to do, but finally thought I would try something out of the usual line. I had heard a certain remedy recommended very highly and so I procured some and made a chemical analysis of it. I found it was perfectly pure, and that the ingredients were unusually valuable. So I began giving it to my patient, changing it, however, into a bottle of my own. To my great joy it seemed to have an almost immediate effect and a complete cure was the result. Since then I have used it constantly in my practice and have cured every form of female weakness, as well as displacements, dropsical tumors, celiac dropsy and all such troubles. I have also used it with the best results in cases of pregnancy and gestation. Indeed I have found it of untold value and benefit.

"Have you any objection to giving me the name of this remedy of which you speak?"

"None whatever. It is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"Why, that is a proprietary medicine?"

"Certainly, but what of that? I have but one end in view in the treatment of my patients namely—their restoration to health. In the accomplishment of this end I prescribe what I believe to be beneficial, no matter what the professional consequences may be."

"I notice in the New York papers that Doctors Hammond, Agnew and other prominent physicians are taking a similar stand, Mrs. Wingate."

"Yes, and all independent thinkers in the profession are bound to do so. I am, however, on the best of terms with my professional brethren as you can see," and the lady produced a beautiful gold medal mounted in the form of a badge which had been presented her by the medical society, known as the Ensign of the Humble Family, of which she is a prominent member. After examining it closely, the reporter remarked that the medical profession evidently were proud of what she had done, as she might well be in the possession of such a medal.

"I am proud of that" she replied, "and I was also pleased a short time since to receive an offer at a large salary to take the professorship in the new medical college at Walla Walla, on the Pacific coast. I do not know how they heard of me out there, but I was obliged to decline their offer."

"And so, in your experience with the diseases of women, you have found success, and that Warner's Safe Cure has been a most efficient remedy."

"Yes, I have had unusual success and the remedy of which you speak has been proven of great benefit. There are, however, some base imitations of it to be found in the market; these are bad and should be avoided, but the genuine remedy is one of the very best."

"And has not the practice of your profession injured your health?"

"No, I am better now than ever before in my life. I froze my limbs last winter, while riding one cold night to see a patient and was obliged to remain indoors for over two months. Otherwise I am healthy, as you can see by looking at me."

"And may I publish this interview, Mrs. Wingate?"

"Yes. If what I have told you should be the means of assisting any women who may be suffering, I shall be perfectly willing to have it published."

THE *Railway Age* estimates that 8,000 miles of railroad were built during the first quarter of 1883.

"Became Sound and Well."
HATCHER'S STATION, GA., March 27, 1876.
R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN.

THE new local government in India is to be administered bit by bit through boards elected by 400,000 villages.

Young men, and middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three stamps for Part VII. of Dime Series Books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

"Hot soda" has no carbonic acid in it, but is simply hot water drawn under pressure.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

ARKANSAS has doubled its population in ten years, and is now the fourth cotton State.

LADIES & children's boots & shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

The Use of Brackets.
Thou little tricksy Puck!
With antic toys so funnily bestuck;
Light as the singing bird that wings the air,
(Carboline, Carboline restores the hair.)

IT is said that in London every fourth person receives gratuitous medical attendance.

SICK ALL OVER.
Yes! Liver torpid, bowels costive, blood sluggish, stomach weak and full; your digestion is impaired and the organs inactive; your perceptions are dull and stupefied; your temper irritable and peevish; you are unfit for business or companionship. What you need is

A SPRING MEDICINE
Like Hood's Sarsaparilla, that will stir up your slow blood, rouse your liver, start your digestion, and lift the fog from your brain.

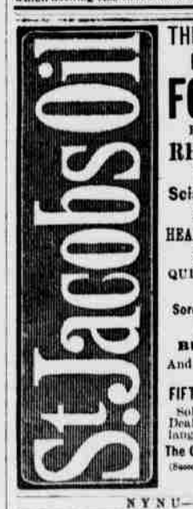
CAPT. J. P. THOMPSON, of Lowell, Reg. of Deeds, says: "I have never found anything that hit my wants as Hood's Sarsaparilla; it purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite and makes me over."

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has worked wonders in the case of my wife, who was troubled with sick headache and biliousness for years. She is not free from them."—HOMER B. NASH, Pittsfield, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I can eat anything without that awful distress, and have a tremendous appetite."—PARK PATTEN, Gardiner, Me.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.
Sold by Druggists: $1, or six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Petroleum V. Nasby.
D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby (Editor "Toledo Blade") writes:
I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pets, a "run-round." The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me Henry's Carbolic Salve, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give me a fair night's rest, which I had not had before for a week. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article for the household. Edouard Reintard, of New York, writes:
It gives me great pleasure to say that a single box of Henry's Carbolic Salve effected a complete cure of Piles with which I had been troubled for over 4 years and which nothing else that I used would cure.



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Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
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BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
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N Y N U—17

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS
What the great restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will do must be gathered from what it has done. It has effected radical cures in thousands of cases of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
To the Consumptive—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all Druggists.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else,"

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines,

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!"

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

25 PISO'S CURE FOR 100
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work, for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the TWOMBLY KNITTING MACHINE CO., 163 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.
The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
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It removes flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.
Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.
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THE SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER TROUBLES, CONSTIPATION, PILES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND RHEUMATISM.

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