

What They Eat in Africa.

An African correspondent of *Food and Health*, speaking of the habits of the people and incidents, says:

Of course hunter's food, such as elephant foot, buffalo hump, sea cow, gristle, and the hundreds of different kinds of deer that abound in various parts of the country are all more or less good eating, especially when you have a good supply of Dame Nature's sauce, hunger, on hand. I also found the coney or rock rabbit a fair dish, although too much like a large rat to look pleasant on the table. The natives of the country are not, as a rule, great meat eaters, living generally on corn (called there, mealies) milk, pumpkins, and a sort of sugar cane, now and then going in for a feast of meat. I have often considered whether to this way of living may be ascribed the really wonderful manner in which they recover from wounds.

In the Zulu war I saw four persons wounded in the legs with bullets, one of them especially having received a bullet just below the knee, smashing all the bones, and leaving a hole that you could see through. The doctors said the only hope for any of them was amputation. This they refused to allow, and they would do nothing but pour cold water from time to time. When I last saw them all but the worst could walk alone, and his wound looked healthy, the bone having grown together, and knitted quite strongly. No white man could have lived without an operation. On the other hand, these men soon succumb to illness or disease.

Valuable Hints.

When ice is required at night for a sick person, break it into small pieces, and if it be scarce and care must be taken to prevent its melting, put into a soup plate, cover with another plate, and put between two feather pillows.

Never wear a good woolen dress into the kitchen without the protection of a large apron.

No flannel that has not been carefully washed, and is not perfectly soft and fleecy, should ever touch the skin of an infant.

We never had any patience with a mother or nurse who would stick pins carelessly into her dress, collar, or ribbon, thereby inflicting painful wounds upon her innocent victim. Not a pin, excepting a safety pin, should be used about a child, and when buttons will persist in the office of pins they should be do so.

To mothers, aunts, or sisters who do up the school luncheon for the youngsters, pray make it as attractive in appearance as possible. There is truly nothing very attractive about a thick piece of dry bread and butter and a cookie, all rolled in a piece of coarse brown paper, washed down by a drink from the cup that "goes the rounds." Such a luncheon will often impair the appetite of a fatigued or delicate child, and he will go without rather than eat it. A little care in the cutting of the bread; the doing up of the cookies or crackers in tissue or white paper; the sauce or custard put into a pretty cup, and all wrapped in a clean white napkin within a bright tin pail, or, better still, a pretty lunch basket, will, by the pleasure it gives the child, well repay the extra care and thought.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Too Tree, Too Tree.

Man that is married to woman is of many days and full of trouble. In the morning he draws his salary, and in the evening behold it is all gone. It is a tale that is told, it vanishes, and no one knoweth whither it goeth. He riseth up clothed in the chilly garments of the night and seeketh the somnolent paragore wherewith to heal the colicky bowels of his offspring. He imitates the horse or ox, and draweth the chariot of his posterity. He spendeth his shillings in the purchase of fine linen and purple, to cover the bosom of his family, yet he himself is seen at the gates of the city with one suspender. He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down. There is hope of a tree when it is cut down that the tender roots thereof will sprout again, but man goeth to his home, and what is he then? Yea, he is altogether wretched.

WHAT FOR?

A boy and girl a sleighing went, And heither of them cared a cent How fast they rid, While on they slid— What for, and where!

The air was very cold and raw— The little boy, he froze his paw. Still on they sped In their little sled—

What for, and where?

The little girl, so young and fair, Lost nearly all her golden hair. They went so fast, Their friends they passed—

What for, and where!

The horse, of course, got badly scared, And run, and pitched, and kicked and reared, On went the pair— Now almost there—

What for, and where?

The boy and girl were tumbled out— She sprained her ear he broke his snout— Then up they got, And off they set—

What for, and where?

For Levino's little candy store— To get some candy—Nothing more— They got it, too. And so may you— What for?

Why from 11 to 40 cents a pound; and our nice sweet magnolias and delicious cream candies and chocolate goods, owing to a heterogenous conglomeration of unforeseen difficulties, at prices to suit all.

HENRI LEVINO. Proprietor, Levine's Candy Factory, Ronsselaer Indiana.

Showcases for Sale.

One 8 ft. case, square, nickel plated, with rack.

One 8 ft. case, oval front, nickel mountings.

One 4 ft. cigar case, oval front, nickel mountings.

These cases will be sold at very low figures for cash.

I have also a 12 ft. counter, pair of scales, dozen and a half candy jars, tobacco knife, cigar cutter and a cigar lighter which I will sell at a bargain. Prices given on application.

M. O. CISSEL.
Rensselaer, Ind., Feb. 7, 1884.

CALL AND SETTLE

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the undersigned, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled within thirty days from January 1st 1884, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. I must have my money to carry on my business. I mean what I say and no foolishness.

J. J. EIGELSBACH.

Services of the Free Will Baptist congregation will be held in the Presbyterian church, Rensselaer, on the second and fourth Sabbaths of each month. Covenant meeting on Saturday before fourth Sabbath of each month at 2 p. m. Sabbath services will begin at 10:30 a. m.

M. C. MINER. Pastor.

EVERYBODY'S DOCTOR.

BY ROBERT A. GUNN, M. D.

Everybody's Doctor contains 684 octavo pages, and is printed on fine paper and handsomely bound. It is sold at the low price of three (\$300) dollars a copy, so as to bring it within the reach of all.

The work differs from all other books on Domestic Medicine in having the diseases systematically arranged, according to their classification. Everything is described in the plainest possible language, and the prescriptions are written out in plain English, so that they can be employed by any intelligent reader.

Druggists will find the book of great advantage in aiding them to give advice when asked to do so.

Dentists will find much information in it that will prove valuable to themselves and their patients.

Teachers will be better prepared for the performance of their duties in the school room by studying it.

Parents will find it a reliable adviser in every thing relating to the rear ing of their children.

Every family can save fifty times the price of the book every year, by consulting it.

It is complete in all its parts, and the most recent book of the kind published.

The book will be sent free by mail or express on receipt of three dollars.

Who says it is unhealthy to sleep in feathers? Look at the spring chickens and see how tough it is.—*Scientific American*.

A New Jersey man has been put in jail for having fourteen wives. Must be a great relief to him.—*Burlington Free Press*.

NICKLES PUBLISHING CO., Send for Circular 29 Ann St. Agents Wanted. New York City.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given that William T. Perkins has made a general assignment of all his property to me in trust for the benefit of all his bona fide creditors, that I have accepted same trust, given the required bond, and that the same has been approved by the Court, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1884. **EZRA C. NOWELS**, Mordecai F. Chilcott, [Trustee. Atty for Trustee.

January 18, 1884.

Down they go!

The Bottom Knocked Out of Prices of Confectionery!

In order to close out my entire stock of confectionery I will sell stick candy at 10 cts. per lb.

Mixed, 10 cts. per lb.

Fancy, including caromels, chocolates, burnt almonds, burnt peanuts, blackberries, raspberries, kisses, peppermint, wintergreen, lemon, cinnamon, licorice and gum drops, 15 cts. per lb.

Penny goods at proportionate rates.

Figs, 15 cts. per lb.

M. O. CISSEL.

Rensselaer, Ind., Feb. 7, 1884.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

M. TOUSSANT finds that the virus of tuberculosis retains its power under conditions which completely destroy the germs of other contagious maladies.

In EXPERIMENTS with the electric light in night military operations, made at Chatham, England, bodies of men were discovered at a distance of more than 1,000 yards.

The horn of a rhinoceros, when cut through the middle, is said to exhibit on each side the rude figure of a man, the outlines being marked by small white strokes.

VARIOUS cases of poisoning from the use of perfumes have been reported. In one instance some heliotrope perfume applied to the face of a little girl produced an erysipelas which lasted for a long time. It was found on investigation that the scent was not made with the odoriferous principles of plants, but with some of the products of coal-tar.

THOMAS and Lugel recently exhibited an apparatus for measuring the rapidity of growth of a plant. The plant itself is connected with an index which advances visibly and constantly, exhibiting the growth on a scale fifty times magnified. When the index is connected with an electric hammer, the current of which is interrupted as the index passes over the divisions of the circle, the growth of the plant becomes not only visible, but also audible to the ear. In this way it is now possible, literally, to "hear the grass grow."

M. MUXBRIDGE, the eminent San Francisco photographer, has exhibited his photographic marvels of Prof. Marey in Paris. He is now able to take a photograph in the hundredth part of a second. During a clown's leap he obtained six photographs, showing different positions. By means of an improved zoetrope, he projects such figures on a screen, thus exhibiting the motions of a clown in his somersaults, a horse at gallop, a hare coursing and even birds at flight, etc.—the pictures of the various positions as they pass in rapid succession across the screen, uniting to form the living figures.

M. PLANTZ has succeeded in engraving on glass by means of electricity. The process is as follows: The glass is laid in a horizontal position, and covered with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash, the liquid being retained by a shallow vessel in which the glass is placed. A platinum wire is dipped in a horizontal position in the solution along the edges of the glass. The wire is attached to one of the poles of a secondary battery of fifty to sixty elements. The lines are traced by hand with the point of an isolated platinum wire, connected with the other pole of the battery. The parts of the glass covered with the alkaline solution become engraved when touched with the end of the platinum wire, however rapidly this is moved, the thickness of the lines varying with the thickness of the wire. The current from either pole may be used in the writing wire.

"It is a marvelous circumstance," says Dr. Brancroft, "that the black man of Australia should have dropped upon the same narcotic principle (nicotine) as the red man of America." Pituri is a plant of Central Australia, not far removed from the tobacco plant. The leaves of the plant are chewed by the natives, who trade with it extensively. Chemical analysis show that the alkaloid in it is nicotine, the same substance to which tobacco owes its effects. Pituri is eagerly sought by the native Australians, not for the purpose of exciting their courage or combativeness, but to produce a dreamy, voluptuous sensation, such as is experienced by the opium-eater. It is often taken by the natives on their long marches to deaden the craving of hunger and to support them under excessive fatigue.

Water.

Water is so common that few persons think of it as the most important factor in the building up and civilization of the world. The rocks were mud and sand made by water and laid down by it, one kind on top of another. Coal, made of plants, was covered up by water, so that the rotten plants were kept there and changed to coal. Veins of lead, copper, gold, silver and crystals, were cracks in the rocks, filled with water that had these precious things dissolved in it. And water, as ice (glaciers), ground up rocks into earth, in which plants can grow, the sea and streams helping to do the work. Water builds plants, and animals, too. Three-quarters of what they are made of is water. When you pay twenty cents for a peck of potatoes you are really paying fifteen of the cents for the water that is in the potatoes. A boy who weighs eighty pounds, if perfectly dried up, would only weigh twenty pounds. And there can be no potatoes or boy without water. It must dissolve things to make them into new things; and it carries them where they are wanted to build the new things. It softens food, and then as watery blood carries the food to every part of the body to make new flesh and bones, that we grow and have strength. It carries the plant's food up into the plant. Water carries man and goods in boats, and, as steam, drives the cars. It makes the wheels go in the factories. It is a great worker, and we could not get along without it. It makes much of the beauty in the world.

IN THE clothing house: "I want a bang-up, common sense suit. One that's dressy and not too good for business."

"That's just the cheese. Every man is equal to custom made. Nobody'll know the difference, and a third less in price. Same thing made up would cost you—

"H'm; yes. How much have I got to pay for an overcoat to match?"

"I can sell you an overcoat. There ain't that a daisy? Silk lined, for \$—. You, you know."

"Got any o' them thirty-seven cent suspenders left. I'm coming all to pieces?"

Deales does him up a pair in a hurry, and forgets to ask him to call again.—*New Haven Register*.

Figs, 15 cts. per lb.

M. O. CISSEL.

Rensselaer, Ind., Feb. 7, 1884.

A MANUSCRIPT treatise by Copernicus has been discovered in the Stockholm Observatory.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is **Electric Bitters**; Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whatever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Leaming.



FACTS REGARDING Dr. Hart's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, & CURE, IN ALL DISEASES REQUIRING A CERTAIN AND EFFICIENT TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, &c. It is a powerful medicine, and acts with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES

peculiar to their sex will find in

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure.

It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

TO ALL WOMEN, I would advise the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC as that frequent attempt at counterfeiting we have only added to the popularity of the original. It is a safe and useful medicine.

Send your address to The Dr. Hart's Med. Co.

(St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK.")

Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

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