

CROSS-QUESTIONED.

H. B. Connick Relates His Experience with Bright's Disease and Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Suffered with that Dread Malady for Fifteen Years—Treated by Five Different Doctors—Literally Keenest from Death by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Middleton, P. E. I., Dec. 23.—Mr. M. B. Connick, the well-known blacksmith, of this place, known all over the island as the man whom Dodd's Kidney Pills saved from death as by a miracle, has often been interviewed regarding his case, and is ever ready to supply the facts.

"I had been a victim to kidney trouble for fifteen years before I took Dodd's Kidney Pills," said Mr. Connick in a recent conversation.

"Did you know it was Bright's Disease, Mr. Connick?"

"Not at first, I didn't, but when I found it out I was startled, I can tell you in those days, you know, Bright's Disease was incurable. I went to five different doctors. They could do no good. Finally my wife and I went together to one who told us right out there was no use taking any money, I could not be cured. I felt that it was all over."

"How did you come to take Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

"Well, one day a customer and I were talking of the death of a neighbor, and my customer said he was quite sure if he had taken Dodd's Kidney Pills he would have been cured. That set me thinking. For the last six years I had been forced to hire a man to do my work. Well, I began to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and before I had finished the third box I was at work again. I can show a horse as well to-day as ever I could in my life."

"Do you mean to say that three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured you of Bright's Disease of fifteen years' standing?"

"Yes, sir, that's exactly what I mean. I was so stiff and sore I could not sleep to anything, my back couldn't put on my shoes. If my wife was here she would tell more about Dodd's Kidney Pills than I can."

Mr. Connick is now fifty-eight years old, and the picture of health and strength.

The Czar and the Gamin.

The late visit of the Czar to Paris has filled the Parisian papers with anecdotes. Here is one of the Czar's former visits.

One day he drove incognito to the house of President Loubet, then President of the Senate, and while his companion went in to announce the visit, he amused himself by putting his head out of the carriage window and looking at the people who passed.

In spite of his incognito the Czar was recognized by a wildingurchin, who, seeing him sitting alone and at leisure, deemed the occasion appropriate for a friendly chat. So he approached, took off his cap, and said cheerfully:

"Good-day, sir. How is the Emperor?"

The Czar was naturally much astonished, but he replied with a smile: "Thanks, young man. The Emperor is quite well and has enjoyed the trip very much."

The boy seemed glad to hear it, nodded a farewell, and went whistling on his way.

The Czar, in narrating the incident, said that he was much more embarrassed than the gamin appeared to be.

"A Little Cold, You Know" will become a great danger if it be allowed to reach down from the throat to the lungs. Nip the peril in the bud with Allen's Lung Balm, a sure remedy containing no opium.

Two Kindred Souls Impinge. They had just been introduced, and, as she looked into his thoughtful blue eyes, the young girl felt that she had at last met a man of high ideals.

"Are you interested in the elevation of the masses, Mr. McSmaude?" she asked, after she had worked up to the subject by easy conversational stages.

"Intensely, Miss Gushington," he answered. "I have dedicated my life to this great work. I am just now interesting myself in circulating a pamphlet on the subject, which I shall be pleased to send you."

"How lovely," she murmured. She knew that she had at last found a kindred soul.

But this world is full of bitter disappointments, and it was a hard job to Ethel Gushington's finer sensibilities when a few days later she received, with compliments of John Wesley McSmaude, a catalogue of passenger elevators, for which he was agent.—Salt Lake Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Thought They Meant a Man. Softly (who has fallen overboard and been dramatically rescued)—Did you—aw—faint when you heard them yell, "Man overboard?" Helen (sobbing)—No—no. Cholly, I never once suspected they could have meant you.—Tit Bits.

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Does Meat-Eating Cause Appendicitis?

Appendicitis is the malady of the day; it is the most prominent malady in the course of the discussions of the learned societies. Its causes must be numerous; in any case, the theories emitted respecting its appearance are manifold.

Mr. Metchnikoff, in a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Medicine, attributed an important part in the development of appendicitis to intestinal worms, ascariades and trichocephales, especially the last named, which, by causing erosions of the intestinal mucous membrane, create an easy means of infection by the morbid germs contained in the luteum.

Northern China is, perhaps, of all countries in the world, the one in which helminthiasis is the most widely spread, and in a recent communication presented to the Academy of Medicine in reply to M. Metchnikoff's communication, M. Matignon states that appendicitis is very rare there, even if it is noticed at all.

Among the Celestials lombricoid parasites are found among ninety-five to ninety-eight per cent. of the children and among seventy-five per cent. of the adults. Among Europeans the proportion is only twenty-five per cent. In short, it is very rare to find a Chinese whose digestive tube is not infested by these parasites. The ascariades lombricoides is the commonest form; trichocephales are also met with.

In spite of the great frequency of intestinal worms, M. Matignon during the four years that he spent in Northern China never met with a single case of appendicitis, either in the French missions or in the hospital at Nantung. Nor did he meet any during the same period among the little international community of 120 persons who were under his care. Three times only—in the case of a young Russian girl and of two Lazarist missionaries—did he observe abdominal pains having a distant resemblance to appendicular colic, but they appeared to be due to the presence of a toemia in the intestinal tube, for they were not reproduced after the expulsion of the parasites.

The extreme rarity of appendicitis—not to say its non-existence—among a people whose digestive tube is infested with worms, appeared to M. Matignon to be in conflict with the theory of M. Metchnikoff, which tends to attribute to lombricoides an important part in the appearance of appendicitis.

He considers himself inclined to favor the theory of the influence of an excessive flesh diet, which has been incriminated by Keen, of Philadelphia, in the first place, and since by M. Lucas Champagniere, of Paris. This hypothesis is strongly supported by what he has observed in China.

The diet of the Chinese in the north, says M. Matignon, is not a flesh diet, but rather vegetarian. At Pekin and in the country very little beef is eaten, and ducks, mutton, and especially pork, being preferred. Europeans alone eat beef. Meat is a luxury which only the well to do can afford, and its consumption is extremely small. The great majority of the population, who are poor, mostly consume millet, simply boiled in water; a little rice, cabbage, sweet potatoes, turnips, preserved "ala saumure," and a quantity of garlic. The Chinaman also eats a great deal of maize flour or wheat flour, of which he makes cakes and bread, unleavened dough, cooked by steam.

It is possible that to this diet is due the admirable "liberte du ventre" of the Chinese—to use M. Matignon's expression—and the consequent absence of appendicitis. It cannot be denied that the preceding observations strongly support the theory which attributes to the stimulating influence of an excessive flesh diet the frequency of cases of appendicitis observed for some years past among civilized nations.

It would appear that compresses of alcohol may be used in the treatment of appendicitis. At any rate, M. Filatoff so asserts. He began to use this treatment from the day when alcohol, used as a tonic at the early period of whitlow, appeared to him to be endowed with specific properties. This surgeon, in fact, considers that it suffices to keep the finger in a small glass of brandy for half an hour, and repeat the bath several times a day to put a stop to the pathological processes on the point of breaking out.

This conclusion led M. Filatoff to have recourse to the application of compresses of alcohol in the case of a boy twelve years of age, suffering from appendicitis, in which he was sent for in consultation. Here is his method of procedure: A compress of gauze folded in four, and wide enough to cover the entire stomach, is thoroughly steeped in alcohol at 93 degrees, slightly squeezed, applied directly on the skin and covered with flannel. Over all is placed an ice bag, and the compress is changed every hour, as soon as the alcohol has evaporated. Opium is administered at the same time.

At the end of two or three days a very marked improvement was recorded, and the child completely recovered a short time afterward.

I do not think that in this case the curative role should be attributed to the alcohol alone. It has happened to all physicians who are not convinced of the necessity of an operation in every case to witness the contraction and cure of appendicitis under the action of cold compresses and opium, and it would appear that in the case cited the alcohol acted as refrigerant.—European Edition N. Y. Herald.

THE PRINCE OF PROFANITY

"Speaking of the generous use of cuss words," said the old conductor, reminiscantly, "I allow old Bill Matgiondu was about the commanding general of the grand army of profanity. Old Bill lived up Troy way, which may account for his peculiarity. But that's neither here nor there."

"He used to come down to New York pretty frequently during the winter," said a married son living over in Brooklyn. "Bill used to open up new records every time he traveled over to Brooklyn. He said he didn't blame New York people for swearing at Brooklyn; if he lived here he'd sooner take a trip to Philadelphia than he would to Brooklyn. I guess that's about right, too, for I know myself what it is trying to find anything living in Brooklyn."

"Why, one Sunday, when I was off the run, I set out from my home in West Eightieth street to see a fellow living in Brooklyn about some property he wanted to sell. I took the elevated down to Chambers street and walked over to the bridge. Then I rode over on a bridge car, and took another car for the street where my man lived. I had to change three times, and it took me two hours from the time I struck the bridge to the time I rang the door bell. You can bet I was pretty warm."

"I asked the man why he didn't live in a civilized land, and he asked me what was the matter. I told him how long it had taken me to reach him. 'You could have got here in fifteen minutes from the Twenty-third street ferry, New York side,' he said. 'You've circled the city when you could have come in by the right line.' And that's all the satisfaction I got."

"So, as I say, I don't much blame old Bill for using language when he had to visit Brooklyn. I remember the last time he was down here. He was going back to Troy on my train. He had just come from Brooklyn, and he was making the air of the coach so blue it looked like a smoking car, which it wasn't. In the same car was a ministerial looking chap, who listened in horror to Bill's talk."

"The ministerial fellow stood it for a while, but finally, after the car started and Bill grew more and more profane, he stepped over to Magillie and said, holding out a warning finger, 'Do you know, my poor friend, you're on the road to hell?'"

"Bill started out of his seat as if he had been shot. 'Just my dashed luck,' he said, 'I just bought a ticket for Troy.'—N. Y. Herald.

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WILLING TO TRY IT. "But can you support a wife?" asked the old gentleman. "Well," replied the cautious man, "one never knows what he can do until he tries. I once knew a man who thought he could afford a camera, and he went broke on the incidental expenses. I knew another who thought he could afford a few horses, and they put him into bankruptcy. Now, I think I can afford a wife, but it won't do to be dead sure about it until I have tried."—Chicago Post.

At the First Sign of a cramp or other Pain in the bowels take Perry Davis' Painkiller in hot water, sweetened and you have mastered the difficulty. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis', 25 and 50c.

The Elder's Wit. Three young students wished to have a little amusement at his expense. One saluted him as Father Abraham. "You are wrong," said the second, "this is old Father Isaac."

"Nay, said the third, 'you are both mistaken, he is old Father Jacob.'" Eyeing the would-be wits, the Elder gravely replied, "I know another old Father Abraham, nor old Father Isaac, nor old Father Jacob; but I am Saul the son of Kish, seeking his father's asses, and lo!—I have found three of them."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc. Punishing the Eccentric. New Arrival—And there are worse tortures yet? Satan—Are there? Why, over there in that side room I have a bunch of society folks playing an endless game of progressive euchre.—Baltimore World.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

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It is a sad thing to see fine fruit trees spoiled by the blight. You can always tell them from the rest. They never do well afterwards but stay small and sickly.

It is worse to see a blight strike children. Good health is the natural right of children. But some of them don't get their rights. While the rest grow big and strong one stays small and weak.

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Lots of Them Willing. "They seem to be making a lot of fuss over this girl who travelled 2,500 miles to marry," she remarked.

"Isn't it unusual?" he asked. "It may be unusual, but there is nothing extraordinary about it," she answered. "Why, I know girls who would travel twice as far for the same purpose, if assured of success at the end of the journey."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows. Bread.

"I ask you for bread," exclaimed the mendicant bitterly, "and you give me hygienic bread!" My conscience smote me at this. "Poor fellow!" said I. "I'll see if I can't find you a stone."

Never, to my dying day, shall I forget the look of gratitude he gave me. —An interesting tale, well told, is "Love's Exile," the new story, whose opening chapters will appear in Saturday's Times. Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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