

MARKED WITH INDIA INK.

A MAN WHO MAKES A LIVING BY TATTOOING PEOPLE.

Many Women with Tattoo Marks—The Favorite Designs that are Chosen—Identifying Bodies.

A favorite rendezvous of New York longshoremen and others connected with the seafaring life is at a corner in front of a brick building at the lower part of South street. At almost any time of the day a crowd of from a dozen to twenty men is found here, standing about in an aimless manner or seated on the steps of a narrow stairway telling yarns. To scarcely a sailor of the city is the spot unknown, and the reason for this was ascertained by a reporter for the New York Mail and Express to be the fact that the building contains the rooms of "Professor" Thomas, who for many years has been the favorite "tattooing man" of New York sailors. The "Professor," a middle-aged man, was found in a scantily furnished room on the third floor. On a chair without a back at his side were several well-handled books containing highly colored pictures of goddesses of liberty, anchors, etc., two small china cups, one full of red paint and the other with liquid India ink, and a small, single-bladed knife.

"Do many women have these marks and designs put upon themselves?" asked the reporter. "More than you would suppose," was the reply. "I have marked over 1,000 women in this way since I have been in the business, and there are hundreds of women in this city who, if they had the money, would come here and give me all the work I could do. The work is by no means confined to sailors as most people suppose. In fact I have more landmen than sailors among my customers now-a-days; it seems to be a mania of the human race to be marked in this way."

"Are there many tattooed women in the country?"

"I know of only six, two of whom I marked. They are Nora Hildebrand, age twenty-eight; Ida Woodruff, age twenty-two; Annie Grace, age twenty-three; Ida May, age twenty-one; Mary Baum, age twenty-four, and a California woman. The homes of Hildebrand, Woodruff and Baum are in this city; Annie Grace belongs in Philadelphia, and Ida May in St. Louis. The cost to be marked as they are is \$200. But they can always command \$25 and more a week at a show. You will be surprised when I tell you that Annie Grace, whom I tattooed, has over 200 different figures worked in colors on her body. I got them from a regular book of designs, and she took every design in the book. It took me six weeks to complete the work. She was preparing for a circus and was to get \$15 a week. She stood it well, allowing me to mark her for as long as seven hours a day often, and we did not stop for Sundays either. They do not feel it much, for their top skin is only touched. It never gets sore if the work is properly done. We have now got up an acid which takes all the feeling out. Ida May, whom I also tattooed, has an equally large number of designs on her body. Among them are a crucifix, beehive, American coat of arms, young America on a shield with flag. On her back she has a picture called the Sailor's Return. It represents, beside the more prominent figures of the picture, a large fleet of ships and an island. Another picture that she has is of Hope, representing a woman, an anchor, an American flag and a ship. She has also a number of Masonic and other secret society emblems."

"Do you put many religious designs on people?"

"Yes, a great many on both men and women. A man in here from Newburg the other day had four religious pieces put on him. He was a very religious man. Many of the women whom I mark first send me a postal card and I go to their homes and mark them. But I have frequently had fine ladies in front of my place here in their coaches to have private marks, initials or names put on their arms or neck. While in Chicago recently, tattooing a person, the girls there got the idea in their heads that a little India ink spot on the side of the chin was the fashion, and I began to think it was going to be a mania with them. Why I marked over fifty girls in this way while I was there. They called it a "beauty spot." It was a dot of blue, in the center of which was the least speck of red. Only these two colors are used in the work. They are never poisonous, and you could actually eat them without injury."

"Do not people bring their own designs?"

"Yes, very often, and they frequently refer to late generals. For instance, soon after Grant's death, one man had a design marked on himself of Grant being crowned by angels, and I have put on the chest and back of several persons pictures of Grant. Now there is beginning to be a call for pictures of the Statue of Liberty. A curious part of the business is the number of persons who want names marked on their arms. Why, not a week passes on which I do not have twenty or thirty such customers. Sailors and others have the names of sweetheart or wife beside their own initials. The chief idea seems to be identity after death. At the time of Charlie Ross' disappearance, great numbers of women were here every day bringing their children to be marked with their names. Since then marking children in this way has been very general. It's a good thing too, for there are cases every day of bodies being identified by means of these marks. I remember a case in California where the body of a man was found whom nobody knew or could identify. But he had marked on him the emblems of a well-known secret order, and so his body was decently buried. When the schooner Welles Burke was wrecked in Lake Erie, and all on board lost, two bodies of her sailors were identified by the names of their sweethearts marked on their arms in India ink. Then there is that case of the body found recently in the Erie Basin off Brooklyn. It was badly decomposed, but on the right arm was still seen the figure in India ink of a woman and under it the words: 'In memory of Lizzie Graves.'"

"What does the work cost?"

"To put on an ordinary sized piece I charge \$1, but they run from 50 cents to \$3. A crucifix costs \$1.50 to \$3. I have been at the business steadily for thirty

two years, and there has not been a day in that time on which I have not had one or two customers, and sometimes ten to twelve. Why I was all through the Potomac army and averaged \$20 a day at the work there."

WISE WORDS.

Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

If thou desirest to be borne with, thou must also bear with others.

Good thoughts are no better than good dreams, unless they are executed.

A lovely life beheld and loved is worth a thousand sermons that are only heard.

He travels safely, and not unpleasantly, who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.

In condemning the vanity of women, men complain of the fire they themselves have kindled.

It is only when one is thoroughly true that there can be purity and freedom. Falseness always avenges itself.

It is in the determination to obey the Truth and to follow wherever she may lead that the genuine love of truth consists.

Do not let the evening of life be less joyous than the morning. The freshness of the morning gave you vigor to work for all time, and the quiet of the evening should give you peace to go through all eternity.

The evident consequences of crime long survive its commission, and, like the ghost of the murdered, forever haunt the steps of the malefactor, while the paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.

We should carefully cultivate the habit of active attention on which all the higher qualities of mind depend; the difference of the intellect in man depends more upon the early cultivation of this habit of attention than upon any great disparity between the powers of one individual and another.

Beef Tea and Terrapin.

James Wormley, the noted negro caterer of Washington, who died a few months ago, left a fortune of more than \$100,000, which he made in keeping hotel. Mr. Wormley had a patent method of making beef tea, and he prepared much of the last food eaten by Charles Sumner, President Lincoln and President Garfield. During Garfield's last days he used to take this beef tea every morning from his hotel to the White House, and Garfield relished it when he could eat nothing else. It was made by broiling the tenderloin of a porterhouse steak, and while the meat was yet smoking, putting it into an iron receiver heated for the purpose. A crank was then turned which brought hundreds of pounds of pressure on the steaming steak causing every particle of its juice to stream forth. A little seasoning and the tea was ready. There was no water about it, and it was the pure juice of the beef. Mr. Wormley also made chicken broth for Garfield, and the chickens used came from his own farm near this city. His hotel was a high-priced one, and his dinners on special occasions cost as high as \$100 a plate. He was especially noted as a terrapin cook, and he considered cooking such an art that he sent his son, who now manages the hotel, to Paris to take lessons of the noted cooks there.

Wormley was the first to introduce the terrapin into England. He took them with him when he went along with Reverdy Johnson, who was the American ambassador, as cook to the legation. It is said that the terrapin did more to accomplish the ends of the United States than all of the speeches. The best terrapin in the world, by the way, is found right on the Potomac, and this is such an extent that the Washington terrapin is fast getting a cosmopolitan reputation. The foreign legations at a good many of them, and diamond back terrapin has become as essentially an element of a court dinner as the roast beef and fish. It is a rich man's dish, however, for the smallest terrapin, properly gotten up, will cost you \$4. It will take two good sized terrapin to make a dinner for twelve persons, and the additional expense would be about \$10. Tom Baysard has a national reputation as a terrapin cook. And it is said he always fixes the dish in the kitchen before he dresses to receive his guests.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Argentine Republic.

In a letter from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that the people are right in saying their country is the United States of South America, and adds: There isn't a country in all the world so deserving of attention as this, and particularly of our attention, for the time is drawing near when we must confront the results of its enterprise in the markets of the world. In its resources, as well as in the character of its people, it resembles the United States. Here are found pampas like our prairies, rich and fertile in the lowlands and covered with the finest ranges as they rise in mighty terraces from the Atlantic to the Andes, while in foot hills of the mountains are deposits of gold and silver similar to those of Colorado, whose wealth is yet untold. In the north is a soil that will produce cotton and rice and sugar like Louisiana and Texas; then come tobacco lands like those of Virginia and Tennessee, then as the temperature grows colder toward the south are wheat and corn fields, as yet a title of them unutilized, but suggesting Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. This vast area, as large as that which lies between Indiana and the Rocky mountains, is furnished with natural highways even more tempting to navigation than the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri rivers, which find their sources in forests as great as those that shelter our great lakes.

Already the pampas produce wheat enough for domestic consumption and 9,000,000 bushels for export, and the product is increasing with the greatest rapidity. Already 100,000,000 sheep, more than are owned in any other country in the world, are grazing on the ranges and producing 300,000,000 pounds of wool for export; already beef and mutton are sent to England in refrigerator ships at prices cheaper than we can compete with, and none of our people know it.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Dr. Percy F. Frankland's experiments have shown that the best filters for drinking water are made of greensand, coke, animal charcoal, or spongy iron, but in every case the filter loses its power to remove all organic particles after being used a month.

According to Mr. W. H. Harris, unwholesome food, defective ventilation and the diffusion of poisonous germs produce among bees about the same result as among the human family. A common and very fatal disease of the bees is dysentery, due to imperfect ventilation and poor winter food.

Most watch dials are made out of sheet copper pressed into shape, to which a vitreous or glassy solution is applied and fused on in a gas furnace. The hours and minutes are painted on by hand with a camel's hair brush. The paint used for this purpose being also of a vitreous nature, the dials have to be again put in a furnace to fix the enamel letter.

The following simple resort is recommended for preserving the color of flowers: After fastening a wire to each stem, dip the flowers separately into a clear solution of gum arabic, suspend them on a line, and when dry they will be found covered with a glazing, interfering very slightly with their beauty, at the same time preventing the air from destroying the color.

From investigations made by Dr. Alexis A. Julien regarding the life (that is, the period before decay appears), of different stones in this climate, it appears that the life of coarse brown stone is five to fifteen years; laminated brown stone twenty to fifty years; compact fine brown stone, one hundred to two hundred years; Nova Scotia stone, untried, fifty to two hundred years; Ohio sandstone, from one to many centuries; coarse fossiliferous limestone, twenty to forty years; granite, seventy-five to two hundred years; gneiss, fifty years to many centuries.

In speaking of Homœopathic perfumes, an exchange says the odoriferous molecules of musk must be incomprehensibly small. We cannot imagine their smallness, as it is said that the same grain of musk undergoes absolutely no diminution in weight. A single drop of the oil of thyme, ground down with a piece of sugar and a little alcohol, will communicate its odor to twenty-five gallons of water. Haller kept for forty years papers perfumed with one grain of ambergris. After this time the odor was as strong as ever. Bordenave has evaluated a molecule of camphor sensible to the smell to 2,263,684,000th of a grain. Boyle has observed that one dram of asafetida exposed to the open air had lost in six days the eighth of one grain, from which Keil concludes that in one minute it had lost 60,120th of a grain.

The simplest method of taking nourishment by animals is by absorption through the skin. The tapeworm, for example, has neither mouth nor stomach but imbibes the digested food of the animal it infests. Many other animals, especially insects, live upon liquid food, but obtain it by suction, through a special orifice and tube. Thus we find a mouth or sucker, furnished with teeth or lancing the skin of animals, as in the leech; a bristle-like tube fitted for piercing, as in the mosquito; a sharp sucker armed with barbs to fit securely during the act of sucking, as in the house, and a long flexible proboscis, as in the butterfly. Bees have a hairy channeled tongue, and flies have one terminating in a large, fleshy knob, with or without little knives at the base for cutting the skin; both lap rather than suck their food.

"Swift Ocean Voyages."

There is a good deal of humbug about the so-called swift passages of ocean steamers across the Atlantic. In the whole history of ocean travel less than a dozen passages have been made under seven days, and those were between New York and Queenstown only. Now Queenstown is something of a sail distant from Liverpool, the real end of the voyage. The very least time required for the passage between New York and Liverpool is seven days, to accomplish which requires the consumption of 150 to 200 tons of coal a day, instead of seventy to ninety, when not running for buncombe. Some careful statisticians have worked out the fact that at least 2,500 trips are made by passenger steamers annually across the Atlantic, not ten of which are accomplished in seven days, and not fifty of them in eight days. Most of the voyages between New York and Liverpool, or Glasgow, Plymouth and Havre (those being the four nearest points of actual destination) occupy nine or ten days. But Sandy Hook isn't New York, nor is the sighting horizon off Queenstown the end of the voyage. We have lately done a good deal of crowing about our phenomenally fast trips, but thirty-three years ago the Collins steamer Baltic ran from Liverpool to New York in nine days and three hours.—Detroit Free Press.

Angry Bees.

A correspondent in Longman's Magazine gives the following incident showing the dislike which bees have to bad perfumery. He says: Some years ago there was in my father's garden a plot of early potatoes, some distance in front of a spot where stood several hives. Early in the season the "rooks" commenced to help themselves to the potatoes, grubbing the young tubers out of the ground and doing so much mischief that some had to be shot, and the dead body of one was impaled in the middle of the plot as a warning and example to the rest. Soon after this a most unaccountable fury took possession of the bees. No one dared to approach them, for they attacked and instantly put to flight every person or animal which ventured into the garden. This went on for some days with most unpleasant results, and the bees were fast becoming a nuisance in the neighborhood, when the mystery was accidentally explained. Some one happening to pass by the impaled "rook" in the evening, discovered the cause of all the mischief. Every exposed part of the poor bird's body, especially about the mouth and eyes, literally bristling with the stings of hundreds of bees, which had sacrificed themselves in vain and senseless revenge upon its offensive presence.

There are about 6,377,000 Jews in the world, of whom 5,407,000 are in Europe, and 800,000 in America. Russia has 3,582,000, Germany 561,000, England 30,000, and Spain only 1,900.

The World's Champion.

Mr. Edward Hanlan, the great oarsman, and until his recent contest with Beach in Australia, the champion of the world, may certainly be looked upon as an authority in everything affecting athletic sports. Before leaving Australia for this country, he wrote a letter in which he stated that he had used St. Jacobs Oil with the most beneficial results. He found it a reliable remedy for muscular pains in the arms and limbs, and from his personal experience took great pleasure in recommending it. No stronger proof of the truth of what is claimed for St. Jacobs Oil could be furnished than this, and it will undoubtedly carry great weight with all thoughtful and intelligent people.

There are forty Egyptian obelisks, seventeen in Italy, seven in England, and one in America.

There are more diseases than there are visible stars, but there is one remedy that goes to their common source in secretions and the blood. That is Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, a prompt and perfect remedy for all diseases of the blood. It gives new vitality to the secreting and excreting organs, and fills the arteries with new material for strength.

A novelty in silver is the discovery of a process of electro-plating with silver upon wood.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvellous success has been achieved in the cure of all neural, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy, spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institute. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (108 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOUR HUNDRED sailing vessels are employed in the wheat trade of the Pacific coast.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headaches, sour stomach, and all bilious attacks.

Iowa farmers have found dairying more profitable than grain growing.

Favoritism is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful mailes and warts, which enter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

Wheat, barley and hay are the only satisfactory crops in Great Britain this season.

To restore sense of taste, smell or hearing use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colic in the Head, Headache and Deafness. It is doing wonderful work. Do not fail to procure a bottle, as it is the relief you seek. It is easily applied with the finger. Price 50 cents at druggists. 60c by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have been deaf in one ear ten years, and partially deaf in the other for two months; have been treated by ear specialty doctors and received no benefit. Having used Ely's Cream Balm for about a month I find myself greatly improved, and can hear well and consider it a most valuable remedy. I had also nasal catarrh, with dropping of mucus into my throat and pain over my eyes, which troubles also have entirely disappeared. D. B. Yates, Upper West Side, Broome Co., N. Y.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the southeast coast, is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, Nipples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Valuable Horses are often lost through ignorance on the part of the owner. Send 25 cents in stamps to Horsebook Co., 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and learn how to detect disease and how to cure it. This may save the life of your animal.

How many people say: your plaster beats everything I ever tried. The Hot Plaster cures Backache, Sciatica, or pains in any part. The best porous plaster known. 25c.

AN ITEM OF INTEREST.—Beeson's Aromatic Aluan Sulphur Soap prevents, cures and heals skin diseases, sores and beautifies face and hands. 25c. by Druggists, or by mail. Address Wm. Dreyfuss, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE pair of boots can be saved yearly by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

Frazier Axle Grease. The Frazier Axle Grease is better and cheaper than any other, at double the price. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Pisto's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggist.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage, express and \$1 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, 29th Street, near Grand Central Station. It is the best and most comfortable hotel in the city, and is the only one that has been built since the war. It is the only one that has been built since the war. It is the only one that has been built since the war.

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TWO NOTED MINSTRELS.

Who Have Won Fortune and What They Have Done Since.

"Billy" Emerson has recently made a phenomenal success in Australia, and is rich. Emerson was born in Belfast in 1848. He began his career with Joe Swenson's minstrels in Washington in 1871. Later on he jumped into prominence in connection with Newcomb's minstrels, with whom he visited Germany. He visited Australia in 1874, and on his return to America joined Haverley's minstrels in San Francisco at \$300 a week and expenses. With this troupe he played before her majesty, the queen, the Prince of Wales, and royalty generally. After this trip he leased the Standard theatre, San Francisco, where for three years he did the largest business ever known to minstrelsy. In April last he went to Australia again, where he has "beaten the record."

"Billy" is a very handsome fellow, an excellent singer, dances gracefully, and is a true humorist.

"Yes, sir, I have traveled all over the world, have met all sorts of people, come in contact with all sorts of customs, and had all sorts of experiences. One must have a constitution like a locomotive to stand it."

"Yes, I know I mean to beat it like a major, and I do, but I tell you candidly with the perpetual change of diet, water and climate, if I had not maintained my vigor with regular use of Warner's safe cure I should have gone under long ago."

George H. Primrose, whose name is known in every amusement circle in America, is even more emphatic, if possible, than "Billy" Emerson, in commendation of the same article to sporting and traveling men generally, "wherever it is a great favorite."

Emerson has grown rich on the boards and so has Primrose, because they have not squandered the public's "favors."

The United States raises half the total number of hogs annually produced in the world.

No Words of Ours

Can tell you the benefit you will derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you are in need of a good tonic. It will strain all impurities from the blood, rouse the torpid liver, invigorate the digestive organs, and impart new life to every function of the body. We only ask you to try a single bottle to prove the positive merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as an honest and reliable medicine.

"My daughter received much benefit from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia."—F. H. ADAMS, New Hartford, Conn.

"I cannot find words strong enough to express my feeling in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done everything for me, curing me of dyspepsia, which I had suffered many years."—Mrs. S. M. BERRY, Marblehead, Mass.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for a blood purifier in my family several years, and cannot speak too highly of it."—J. E. COLLINS, Fiqua, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Held by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

I contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1885. I was treated with the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired my digestive organs. Every night in bed I was swollen and full of pain. When I was given up by the physicians I thought it would be a good time to try the virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought my first dose. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the ulcers, which the doctor said were the result of the mercury, began to heal, and by the first of October, 1887, I was a well man again. LEM. McCLINTOCK.

Wm. McClelland has been in the employ of the Chesapeake Company for 17 years, and I know the above statements to be true. W. H. CROSS, Manager Chesapeake Co., Atlantic Division, Atlantic City, N. J.

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