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Now that the election is over prepare for winter and subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Democrat Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 1, 1895.

How Antitoxines Are Developed.

The new treatment of diphtheria is a practical application of the latest advances of experimental bacteriology. The general facts upon which it is based are briefly these: Certain bacteria, when developing in the organism of an animal or man, produce an albuminoid poison called a toxine, which, circulating in the blood, causes disease. For example, the Klebs-Loefer bacillus, growing in the throat of a child, generates a toxine that produces the systemic condition called diphtheria.

If some of these bacteria be removed from the organism and placed in artificial media, such as broth, under proper conditions they will grow and multiply and produce the same toxine as before. This toxine may now be separated from the bacteria by filtration, and if introduced into an organism by inoculation it will produce the disease as readily as if it had been formed in the organism. But the virulence of the disease thus produced will vary with the quantity of the toxine injected. Moreover, if the first dose given is so small as to produce only slight illness, a larger quantity may be introduced a few days later without producing a corresponding effect; and progressively larger doses may be administered from time to time, until at last the animal receives with impunity doses many times larger than could possibly be borne at first.

In the case of diphtheria toxine for example (obtained, as has been said, by growing the diphtheria bacillus in meat broth), if fifteen drops of the filtrate containing the toxine be injected into a vein of a horse, the animal will be severely poisoned. But by repeating the injection from time to time in progressive doses, at the end of two or three or four months the animal will bear a dose of two hundred times the original quantity. In other words, the animal has become immune to the disease. If now a vein of the immune animal be opened and some blood withdrawn, the serum of that blood (the other constituents being removed) may be injected into the system of another animal or a human being without ill effect, and the animal or human being thus inoculated becomes immune to the disease, in virtue of the inoculation. More than that, if the organism inoculated had already acquired the disease, the inoculation, within reasonable limits, is curative. For example, if a child has been exposed to diphtheria, inoculation with the serum of a horse rendered immune to diphtheria as above described will prevent development of the disease. At a later stage inoculation tends to cure the disease.

These are the facts as applied in the new serum treatment of diphtheria.—from Harper's Weekly.

Appendicitis.

"The prevalence, or supposed prevalence of appendicitis nowadays," said Dr. Edward J. Howell, of New York, to a Washington Post representative, "is simply due to the fact that the profession has discovered that this disease is the cause of nearly all the cases of inflammation of the bowels, or peritonitis, as it is called. Practically, there is no case of peritonitis, in the male, at least, that is not caused by inflammation of the appendix. What happens when we have these attacks is that concretion or solid pieces of food gets engaged in the little body that is situated at the junction of the large and small bowel. This interferes with the circulation, the little body swells, ulcerates, and some of the contents of the intestinal canal get outside through the ulcerated hole. An abscess commonly results. If this becomes incised or localized the patient's chances of recovery are good. either by an operation or the abscess making its way to the surface or toward the interior of the bowel, and he gets well without any operation beyond, perhaps, opening the abscess.

"Frequently the abscess becomes diffuse and breaks into the peritoneal cavity and the patient almost invariably dies. These latter cases can only be saved by an early operation. The point on which the public should be informed is that the early symptoms, cramps, vomiting, rigidity of the abdomen, etc., should be regarded seriously. Appendicitis is essentially a surgical disease, amenable to surgical treatment only in grave cases. The mild cases get well any way. Every attack leaves the patient subject to another.

"The most favorable statistics of the ailment are in cases where the operation is performed between attacks; the mortality in those cases being less than 2 per cent. The mortality in those cases which result in general peritonitis is as high as 75 per cent. What is needed is early recognition of the trouble and quick operation before it progresses to the severe type."

The Deer Ate Tobacco.

Nathaniel Hawthorne Once Put It to a Pet Fawn.

In the course of a lecture in Rochester recently, Prof. J. H. Gilmore related the following anecdote of Nathaniel Hawthorne: "It was my privilege to meet Hawthorne at the White Mountains. He was there with Pierce and Loring and Spofford, and I saw considerable of him. I shall never forget the whimsical appearance of the man as Pierce was trying to get him to go into the parlor of the hotel. He was quite averse to it.

"One day we were looking at a pet fawn. He said: 'Do you know that every animal of the deer kind is naturally fond of tobacco?' I was taken all aback, because I had been taught that only man and a certain loathsome green worm, the vilest thing that comes ever made, would touch tobacco.

To illustrate the matter to me he put his hand in his pocket, for he not only smoked but chewed, took out a piece of tobacco and handed it to the fawn, and she ate it down as though she liked it, and while I was waiting to see her fall down dead she was nosing around Hawthorne's pocket for more."

Everything Known to Her.

Mrs. Dr. Sherlock Holmes Quickly Solves a Mystery.

She sat in her parlor—Mrs. Dr. Sherlock Holmes—when there was a ring at the bell, and the maid announced a caller. It was a man. He had scarcely been shown in and made the remark that it was a cold day, when the "Habit of Observation" inquired: "How are all the folks at Podunk?" "How—how did you know I came from Podunk?" gasped the man in astonishment.

"Because it is a sidehill town, and your boot heels are run over to the eastward. You have a porous plaster on your back."

"I beg your pardon, but—" "Deception will not deceive. I know it because you forgot yourself and started to rub your back against the edge of the door. You are a plumber, sir."

"I know it, but I didn't suppose you did." "I know everything. As you entered the hall you involuntarily looked around to see where the leak was. You carry your hands in your coat pockets as you walk, and you love peanuts."

"Yes, but how?" "Easiest thing in the world. Hold up your fingers and see the peanut shucks under your nails. You love to sit and think and think."

"Yes, I think I do, but—" "Do not trifle with me, had man! The man who thinks always pulls at the lobe of his right ear. You have pulled the lobe down a full inch. You smoke nickel cigars."

"Excuse me, ma'am, but—" "No lying, sir. There is a piece of the wrapper of a cigar sticking to your coat. My eyes tell me that it is Connecticut tobacco and consequently cheap. Your overcoat was in pawn all summer."

"Great heavens! But did you see me go into the pawnshop?" "No, sir. The pawnshop folds are not yet out of it, and a part of the ticket still remains tied to a buttonhole. In coming from Podunk you passed a red-headed girl riding a white horse. She passed you to the windward, and here are red and white hairs sticking to your overcoat. Before starting out this morning you wrote a letter."

"I did but—" "I knew it by the ink spots on your cuff and the piece of envelope you are still chewing. You came to ask my services to detect a robber."

"Yes." "When you woke up this morning, you missed money out of your pocket?" "I did." "And the hall window was half way up?" "It was, but how?" "And one of your socks was lying on the roof of the shed?"

"But tell me, I'm perturbed!" "Yes, I tell you. Your wife got up at midnight and swiped you for \$13.75. She struck a pin in her foot as she moved about, and she barked her shins on a chair in returning from the hall, but with these evidences before you you suspected nothing. Return home, grab her by the hair and demand your money. That's all. No fee. Good day."

Blaine and the Drummer.

A thoughtful rather distinguished looking man was sitting in the dressing-room of my studio, one morning, while my assistant was getting the studio ready to receive him. He sat in a low arm-chair, with his head upon his hand, his characteristic attitude. Presently his reflections were interrupted by a spruce dressed young drummer. The latter hustled into the room, rammed his hands into his pocket, and proceeded to inspect the pictures on the wall. Growing tired of that he turned his attention to the silent man sitting in the low arm chair.

"Now a first class drummer will accept any stranger with the most suave lack of ceremony." "You next, friend?" he asked, just as he would ask the question in a barber shop. "Friend" replied very gently in the affirmative.

"I suppose I have to wait till you get your own pipe 'impartalized,'" remarked the drummer. Then he produced a cigar bit off the end, and searched his pocket for a match.

"Got a light? Let's have it. Have a smoke?" The stranger politely declined the proffered cigar, but tendered the match.

Churchill Dead.

Demise of the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the Commons.

Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill was the second son of the seventh duke of Marlborough, and was born February 13, 1849, and died Jan. 24, 1895. He represented Woodstock in the house of commons from February, 1874, until April, 1880, and again from that time (when he was returned with a diminished majority) until November, 1885. He afterward stood for Birmingham, but was defeated and was then returned for South Paddington. From 1874 to 1880 he was almost silent in the house; but from 1880 onward he made himself conspicuous against the liberal party, and he was the chief member of that small section known as the "fourth party."

On the accession of Lord Salisbury's government to office in 1885, Lord Randolph Churchill filled the post of secretary of state for India. His short tenure of the India office was marked by the annexation of Upper Burma. He resigned office with Lord Salisbury, to return, after six months, of chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons; but to the surprise of all, he resigned his membership suddenly in December of the same year.

In 1894, Lord Randolph married Miss Jennie Jerome, daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, of New York. She has since become a prominent member of the Primrose league. Lord and Lady Churchill visited this country for the first time in many years, last summer and then continued westward on a tour, landing at Marseilles, December 22. This voyage was undertaken for the benefit of Lord Randolph's health, which was badly shattered when he landed in New York, July last. Lord Randolph leaves, besides the widow, two sons' Winston Leonard born in 1874, and John Henry, born in 1880.

The death of Lord Randolph Churchill, which has been expected for some weeks, remains another man whose brilliant promise was not borne out by the result. He displayed extraordinary ability at the very beginning of his career, coupled with some electricity, and was the youngest chancellor of the exchequer, save one, who ever had charge of the finances of the British empire, and had he fulfilled the promises of his youth, would undoubtedly have become premier of Great Britain. But he grew more and more erratic, and a few years ago, after a very painful exhibition of his personal failings, withdrew from public life. We will not indulge in any special comment upon the complete wreck which this young man made of his life, private as well as public, except to say that he was wholly responsible. It was because he yielded to appetite that his name was written in water.

Mexico and Guatemala.

Mexico and Guatemala are on the eve of coming to blows over a disputed strip of territory, the value of which may be about enough to pay for a week's hostilities. Of the merits of the conflicting claims, there is very little material for a positive judgment in this country, beyond the antecedent improbability that a very small nation like Guatemala would contemplate hostilities, upon a shadow claim, against a nation able to overwhelm it.

Whatever the merits of the dispute, the United States has little to do with it. Even though Mexico's claim should be unjust, such a nation has not in the past shown such scrupulous care for Mexico's territorial rights that we can object to her helping herself from the possessions of a weaker power. It would be a long approach to the millennium if nations could be induced to respect the rights of their smaller neighbors, but Mexico happens to be the one nation in the world upon whom we cannot consistently urge that conscientious policy.

If the Spanish Americans are so ill-advised as to betake themselves to fighting, the United States must keep out of the quarrel. We have nothing to do with it unless the disputants unite in calling in our Government as an arbitrator.

What Aaron Burr said of his Duel with Alexander Hamilton.

Among those persons living who remember seeing Aaron Burr is Mr. Samuel Shaw, of the Cooperstown Freeman's Journal. It has been said of Burr that he never showed the slightest compunction or regret for his killing of Alexander Hamilton. In reply to this statement, made by a public lecturer, Mr. Shaw tells the following story: "At the close of the war of 1812-15, Burr and a few army officers dined with my grandfather. My mother, then about thirteen years of age, was present and she said that while the gentlemen talked at their dessert the subject of the celebrated duel was introduced, and one of the gentlemen present asked Mr. Burr, if not disagreeable, to briefly narrate the circumstances attending it. This he at once did, showing no emotion, until he closed by saying, 'When I shot Hamilton he seemed to me to jump nearly his own height.' Then he at once quit the table, went out upon the piazza, and walked up and down till the party broke up. He appeared to be deeply moved." This was eleven years after the duel was fought.

Her Daughter's Husband.

A traveler saw a woman take a man by the collar, yank him down into a hot seat near the stove, pile up a valise and two big brown baskets with loose covers and long handles at his feet and say: "Now sit there until I help Mary Jane on the car, and don't move till I come back."

When the woman reached the door the traveler said to her: "Is that man your husband?" "N-a-w!" roared the woman. "He's my daughter's husband, and she hasn't spirit enough to say her soul is her own."

—Read the WATCHMAN.

And Puffs.

"I was Sydney Smith," said the quotatious boarder, "who said that Daniel Webster was a steam engine in trousers, wasn't it?" "I don't know whether Sydney said anything of the kind or not," chipped in the Cheerful Idiot, "but everybody knows that a steam engine of any kind has loud puffs."—Indiana Journal.

—A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner, with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale by F. P. Green.

—The eldest of three little chaps was sternly reproved by his mother for his bad behavior. "You are the oldest, Cyrus," she said, and you ought to be an example to Homer and Jack." "Well, I'll be an example to Homer," said Cyrus, "but I won't be an example to both of 'em. Homer's got to be it for Jack."—Boston Transcript.

—Prevention is better than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

—"Yes," admitted the man with the bridle whiskers, "I know something about the case, but I'm not in a position to tell all I know." Subsequently, however, they fixed him all right as to position by putting him in the witness box.—Chicago Tribune.

—If you are troubled with sick headaches and want to reach comfort, Ramon's Tonic Liver Pills will frank you through to your destination. Ask C. M. Parrish your druggist, to tell you something of their wonderful cures in the cure of all forms of biliousness, disordered liver, sour stomach, indigestion, etc. Only 25 cents for both the Pills and the Tonic Pellets—trial free.

—The University of Chicago has a glee club of sixteen women. Without the means at hand for combating it, a cold may prove more dangerous than the small pox. No family is safe unless provided for such an emergency. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is an invaluable specific.

Medical.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

TOOK HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, NOW EATS HEARTILY AND IS WELL. For more than two years I suffered with dyspepsia and indigestion, though I retained a very good appetite. What I ate would inflame my stomach with gas and cause me much pain, so much so that I could not stand erect. I used many different remedies which were recommended, along with mineral waters, but continued to lose my FLESH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY. I was so weak that I could not walk without my cane, and not very far even then. My family and friends had given me up to die. As a last resort they prevailed on me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Without any faith in it or other proprietary medicines, I bought one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and commenced

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES.

taking it after meals. I also exercised care in eating only food easily digested. By the time I had taken one bottle there was so much improvement in me that I have since continued the use of it. Now I am A WELL AND STRONG MAN of 56 years of age. I consider that I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I bless you every day for what Hood's Sarsaparilla did for me. I gladly recommend it to other sufferers." W. T. SPENCER, Dealer in General Merchandise, Fort Mitchell, Va.

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Pill, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 40-3

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CURES, COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, AND HEADACHE. DIRECTIONS FOR USING CREAM BALM. Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

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Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 40-41st 55 Warren Street, New York.

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TO THE PUBLIC. In consequence of the similarity to the names of the Parker and Potter Hotels the proprietor of the Parker House has changed the name of his hotel to COAL EXCHANGE HOTEL.

He has also repapered, repainted and otherwise improved it, and has fitted up a large and tasty parlor and reception room on the first floor. W. M. PARKER, 33 17 Phillipsburg, Pa.

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Through travelers on the railroad will find this an excellent place to lunch or procure a meal, as all trains stop there about 25 minutes. 24 24

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taking it after meals. I also exercised care in eating only food easily digested. By the time I had taken one bottle there was so much improvement in me that I have since continued the use of it. Now I am A WELL AND STRONG MAN of 56 years of age. I consider that I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I bless you every day for what Hood's Sarsaparilla did for me. I gladly recommend it to other sufferers." W. T. SPENCER, Dealer in General Merchandise, Fort Mitchell, Va.

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