

THE SMILE THAT COUNTS.

'Tis easy to smile when the sun smiles, too,
And the sky is a field of blue;
But give me your smile when the sun is gone
And the sky is of leaden hue.

MOTHER LOVE

She was hungry—very hungry. There had been nothing to eat in sight for nearly a week, and the babies were crying their little hearts out.

She was not thinking of herself—she thought only of their comfort. That was the "mother" of it.

The father, brave and splendid, had been killed two days before by a sneaking mountaineer—shot through the head before he knew it.

They walked on and turned to the right—then—

Ab!—there she was, just ahead of them, plainly outlined against the rock!

She was just cringing to spring—a magnificent creature they admitted to themselves—so intent upon securing her prey that she seemed to be unaware of the approach of the hunters, or, if she knew it, she heeded them not so determined was she to make that grand leap and fell the antelope.

She thought of the little ones—poor hungry things—and here was food almost within her grasp—almost.

She meant to stake her life on that one leap—there was her reputation.

She was ready at last.

Gathering every particle of her remaining strength for the final effort, she springs forward into the air, up, up, over the mighty chasm, like a creature with wings, and lands plump upon the back of the antelope—what a magnificent leap!

But, instantly, there comes the sharp report of two rifles upon the clear air, and she feels the thud, thud of the cruel balls plowing into the heart of her—the heart of a mother!

With a look of hatred that made the two men grip their guns closer, she rose and faced the murderers. She made ready to spring upon them, but it was a futile attempt, and she again fell to the ground.

The blood was streaming from her now, and she lapped it up eagerly—you must remember she was starving.

But oh, proud she was of having made that leap; she could die after that.

Even the brutal hunters admired her for that.

They felt easier as they saw her head droop between her paws, so they came to the ledge.

They called to the tourist, who had climbed up a small tree for safety, and after they had assured him that all danger was over, he joined them.

She would not scream in her pain—no—she was too proud for that. If she suffered she did not mean that they should know it.

She lifted her fine head and stared straight at them, with such a look that the three men were deeply moved. Then her head dropped for the last time—she was dead!

The little tourist felt so queer that he took off his cap out of respect.

One of the guides looked at him and smiled:

"That skin'll make a fine rug for yer parlor back ter Noo Yawk!"

Meanwhile the three lonely babies cried for their mother, and wondered why she did not return.—Phil H. Armstrong in The Pilgrim.

Needless Suppression.

As Christmas approaches, more than at any other time of the year, will the busy mothers and caretakers be tempted to mislead the little ones with their foolish answers to their incessant questionings.

When darkness came over the scene of Thursday evening's awful calamity on the Wabash railroad near Seneca, Michigan, those who had been investigating the disaster had found nothing to alter the estimate of about eighty lives lost as a result of the collision.

Superintendent George M. Burns, of the division on which the wreck occurred, insists that the estimate is too high. "I do not consider," said he, "that the total death list will exceed twenty."

However, in support of the large estimate, it is pointed out that there are now fourteen passengers known to be dead. The bodies of eight of these have been recovered and it is to be considered that the fragments of other bodies now in the morgue at Adrian, will account for more than the twelve dead necessary to make up Superintendent Burns' estimate of twenty.

In addition to the comparatively few fragments recovered and sent to the morgue, those who were early on the scene, say that many more pieces were discovered which crumbled to powder while they were being removed.

Passenger trains No. 13 and No. 4 collided with each other, head on. These are the two fastest trains on the division.

According to information given the Associated Press' Adrian correspondent by the telephone operator at Sand Creek, who has just returned from the wreck, more than 150 emigrants, who were on the train No. 13, were burned to death.

The collision, according to this informant, was caused by a mistake in train orders. Train No. 13, westbound, was ordered to meet train No. 4 at Seneca, while No. 4 was ordered to meet No. 13 at Sand Creek. The collision occurred midway between these places.

The wreck caught fire almost immediately. There were two carloads of emigrants on train No. 13, and the occupants of one car were entirely destroyed, with more than half of those in the other car.

The official list of the dead given to local papers shows the names of ten dead and forty-eight injured, but Detroit newspaper men who were at the scene of the wreck and talked with survivors of both trains say that the official list does not bear out the statements of the passengers nor evidence of the horrible loss of life which they witnessed at the spot where the accident occurred.

The Free Press says that the loss of life was in round numbers 100 and that the statements made by the Italian immigrants in train No. 13 bear out this claim.

These immigrants say that there were about 125 of their nationality on the train and that only about twenty-five of them escaped.

While there are only ten of them known to be dead, it is asserted that the other ninety were completely incinerated and that the bodies of many of the survivors were scattered by the wind which swept across the country. If the names of these dead are ever known it will be when friends make inquiry for them, and in many instances this seems highly improbable.

Lockjaw and its Causes.

Countries Where it is Most Liable to Occur.

Lockjaw, or tetanus, is a disease which fortunately is more read than than seen, yet it is not very rare, at least in its mild form.

It occurs more frequently in children than in older people, often in boys and girls; but this is probably only because boys are more liable to cut or scratch themselves, for it is after such injuries that lockjaw occurs.

The disease is more common in some countries than others, England being one of the countries and Cuba another in which it prevails to a much greater extent than in the United States.

Here, too, some States and some portions of States have an unenviable pre-eminence in this regard.

The trouble usually begins with a stiffness and tendency to contraction in the muscles which bring the teeth together, and with the progress of the disease it becomes impossible to open the mouth; hence the popular name "lockjaw."

The other muscles of the face soon become affected in the same way, and after that the muscles of the neck, the trunk and the extremities. According as one or another set of muscles is the strongest or most firmly contracted, the arms and legs will be thrown into constrained positions, and the body will be bent forward or backward or to one side.

When these spasms, which are usually painful, are very severe and recur frequently or even become continuous, tetanus is usually fatal. Fortunately, however, this is the less common form of the disease.

In the usual milder variety the spasms are less severe and less frequent, and soon, with proper care, begin to become less and less marked until they finally cease entirely.

Lockjaw is caused by a poison excreted by a microbe which is found in the soil, especially near stables and in manure heaps.

This poison, which is somewhat like strychnine in its effects, is absorbed into the system through a wound made with a rusty nail or other dirty object, or through a scratch which has been soiled with earth or bound up with a dirty rag.

Sometimes, especially in tropical countries like Cuba, the disease comes on after a wetting or a sudden chill, even when there is no wound of the skin so far as can be seen, or it may follow insect bites.

A person with lockjaw must be kept perfectly quiet and shielded from anything which may bring on a paroxysm, such as a touch, a jolt of the bed, or even a strong draught of air.

The treatment belongs directly to the physician, for tetanus is too serious a malady and too rapid in its course to permit any experimenting with domestic remedies. The fatal cases usually last only four or five days, but the milder forms may continue for two weeks before recovery is complete.

New York Our Mecca.

New Marriage Law That Will Go Into Effect in the Empire State January 1, 1902.

It is predicted that New York State will soon be the Mecca for Pennsylvania parties desiring to get married. The new marriage law of that State goes into effect on January 1st. After that date neither minister nor magistrate will be necessary to perform a marriage ceremony.

Marriage will simply be a civil contract which the parties agree to, and they can tie the nuptial knot themselves. All they have to do is to sign a legal paper, have their witnesses attach their signatures and residences, and file the instrument within six months after its execution with the City Clerk.

The last provision applies to any marriage ceremony, whether a clergyman or any other public official performs the ceremony or not. The form of the legal contract is very simple.

McKinley Estate \$300,000.

Personal Property Appraisal, Amounting to \$135,000. Filed in Court.

The appraisers of the McKinley estate, through Judge Day and Secretary Cortelvecchio, have filed their report with the Probate Judge, the schedule showing the following: Value of personal property and chattels, \$2,655,88; securities, bank deposits and life insurance, \$133,105.15; money \$19,15 total \$135,890.18.

As the real estate was left to Mrs. McKinley during her life time no appraisal was made of that but the appraisers estimate the real estate at worth from \$60,000 to \$65,000 which makes the entire estate worth nearly \$200,000.

Appropriate.

Cassidy—O! want a wreath an' flowers an' put on it, "He Rest in Peace."

Florist—Don't you mean: "He Rests in Peace?"

Cassidy—O! mane phwat O! sed. "Tis far Casey, that was blowed up in the quarry."

Scores Killed in a Frightful Train Collision.

Emigrants, Herded in Cars, Burned to Death in Wreck on the Wabash.

When darkness came over the scene of Thursday evening's awful calamity on the Wabash railroad near Seneca, Michigan, those who had been investigating the disaster had found nothing to alter the estimate of about eighty lives lost as a result of the collision.

Superintendent George M. Burns, of the division on which the wreck occurred, insists that the estimate is too high. "I do not consider," said he, "that the total death list will exceed twenty."

However, in support of the large estimate, it is pointed out that there are now fourteen passengers known to be dead. The bodies of eight of these have been recovered and it is to be considered that the fragments of other bodies now in the morgue at Adrian, will account for more than the twelve dead necessary to make up Superintendent Burns' estimate of twenty.

In addition to the comparatively few fragments recovered and sent to the morgue, those who were early on the scene, say that many more pieces were discovered which crumbled to powder while they were being removed.

Passenger trains No. 13 and No. 4 collided with each other, head on. These are the two fastest trains on the division.

According to information given the Associated Press' Adrian correspondent by the telephone operator at Sand Creek, who has just returned from the wreck, more than 150 emigrants, who were on the train No. 13, were burned to death.

The collision, according to this informant, was caused by a mistake in train orders. Train No. 13, westbound, was ordered to meet train No. 4 at Seneca, while No. 4 was ordered to meet No. 13 at Sand Creek. The collision occurred midway between these places.

The wreck caught fire almost immediately. There were two carloads of emigrants on train No. 13, and the occupants of one car were entirely destroyed, with more than half of those in the other car.

The official list of the dead given to local papers shows the names of ten dead and forty-eight injured, but Detroit newspaper men who were at the scene of the wreck and talked with survivors of both trains say that the official list does not bear out the statements of the passengers nor evidence of the horrible loss of life which they witnessed at the spot where the accident occurred.

The Free Press says that the loss of life was in round numbers 100 and that the statements made by the Italian immigrants in train No. 13 bear out this claim.

These immigrants say that there were about 125 of their nationality on the train and that only about twenty-five of them escaped.

While there are only ten of them known to be dead, it is asserted that the other ninety were completely incinerated and that the bodies of many of the survivors were scattered by the wind which swept across the country. If the names of these dead are ever known it will be when friends make inquiry for them, and in many instances this seems highly improbable.

Woman Passenger Lost.

Thrown Overboard from the Belgianland While Standing by Her Husband.

When the American Line steamer, Belgianland, which arrived in Philad elphia Thursday from Liverpool and Queenstown was just this side of Nantuxet Lightship on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Harry McNeal, a woman physician living in Ann Arbor, Mich., was cast overboard by a heavy sea wave. She was not seen afterward, although all measures were taken to discover her.

It was at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon that the cry was given among the cabin passengers that a big steamer was passing to the eastward. All rushed to a point of vantage to witness the sight. Mrs. McNeal was standing near the rail on the starboard side opposite the wheelhouse. Alongside of her was her husband, who is also a graduate of medicine. The vessel passing was one of the Atlantic Transport liners, but her name could not be made out.

As the passengers on the Belgianland were gazing with delight in sighting a vessel so close, Mrs. McNeal was suddenly thrown to the deck, carried quickly toward the railing, and, feet forward, fell into the sea. Her husband was so overcome that he could not realize what had happened.

The Belgianland's fourth officer was near at hand, and after giving orders that Capt. Hill be notified of what had occurred, cast a lifebuoy overboard.

Capt. Hill had the vessel brought to a standstill as soon as possible. Meantime other lifebuoys were thrown into the sea. Then the steamer was navigated in a circle to find the body. The lifeboats had been prepared to be lowered, but it was decided by the officers that no boat could live in such a sea as was then running, so none was put afloat. Nothing was seen of the body.

From the Land of Pharaohs.

Cases Containing Some Rare Finds Brought to Carnegie Institute.

Eight large cases, containing the sarcophagus of an Egyptian princess, household utensils, and other antiquities, have been brought to Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

They came from Egypt by way of London and constitute some of the choicest finds made during the last year at Abydos, in the desert several hundred miles above Cairo. Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie and fellow-workers are making explorations in that part of the world, assisted by the Egypt Exploration Fund. To this fund, which was collected in a civilized country, Petrie contributed more than any other city, and as a reward it receives a goodly portion of the discoveries.

One of the oldest specimens is a royal drinking vessel of King Ka, who reigned nearly five thousand years before Christ, and another odd object is a bar of gold with the name of King Mensa engraved on one end of it. One of the most valuable antiquities in the collection is an engraved ebony tablet, which was one of a large class of such objects buried in the royal tombs, while the largest and heaviest articles is the sarcophagus of a princess of the family of King Zer, whose date is about 4700 B. C. Among other articles in the cases are little gems in enamel, wooden headresses, beads, bronze utensils, earrings, scarabs, and amulets. Some of the cups are made of rock crystal. Other implements are of obsidian, slate, marble, and alabaster.

The Prevention of Lockjaw.

The Peculiar Relation of the Horse to the Tetanus Germ.

The Society of Biology, of Paris, some years ago, made some very interesting experiments which may have some bearing in determining the cause of the strange occurrence of tetanus following vaccination of children recently in Camden, N. J.

Researches on the course and the appearance of the tetanic contractions in soils inoculated with Nicolier's bacillus or its toxins were made by M. Courmont and M. Doyen. It had been before believed that the law of the original appearance of the tetanic contraction in the inoculated muscle was a general one. This was found to hold good in the rabbit, the guinea-pig, the dog, the frog, but to be in fact in the ass and the horse.

In the soils some muscles of predilection situated far from the point of inoculation are first contracted. These are experimental facts which explain the clinical observations, when, in man, tetanus begins with trismus whatever the place of inoculation.

It was by following the experimental plan which led them to consider the tetanic contractions as a reflex phenomenon, due to the irritation of the sensory nerves by the tetanic toxins, that these gentlemen succeeded in discovering these facts.

Hence a horse may have tetanus, well developed, without the astute veterinarian being able to detect it. And therefore no lymph should be used from a calf which has stabled with horses. Not should vaccine virus, anti-diphtheritic serum and anti-tetanic serum be manufactured in the same laboratory. A control test of vaccine virus and anti-diphtheritic serum and anti-tetanic serum, should be made on young horses before it is issued to the public, to determine that it does not contain tetanus toxin.

And here we might ask: Why, instead of immunizing human beings with dangerous anti-tetanic and anti-rabic serums, the State should not compel immunization, of all horses and dogs against those two awful diseases.

At present the prophylactic treatment of tetanus consists in destroying the tetanogenic germs in the suspected wounds. These wounds are those which have been in contact with the ground or with horses. Now, it may be observed that of all the subjects who succumbed to tetanus hardly any had any rational treatment of the initial wound. There are dressings which not only have no advantage, but are more-over harmful; thus, for instance, those with earth, which are sometimes used by the lower classes; thus also the cotton dressing and the immediate reunion, which, shutting up the bacillus of Nicolier in the wound, give it the best conditions of development, as it is anaerobious.

Therefore the worst dressing of all to a vaccine wound must be the Mulford shield tightly fitted to the vaccine wound. These modes of dressing must therefore be given up in all cases where tetanus is feared.

But here we meet with a new obstacle: What wounds make tetanus probable, or at least possible? Those which are put into communication, direct or indirect, with the carriers of a virus itself, may have received it, or conceal it still. In these conditions, the dressings must be made with special care and peculiar precautions are necessary which belong to a physician.

The best of all treatment is carbolic acid locally, and the overheating of the wounds when it can be applied. It is a way of killing morbid germs that is always serviceable. Carbolic acid is our only means of control of tetanus, when once it develops.

1,000 Drunk on Free Beer.

Syracuse Brewery Opens its Doors To The Thirsty, Who Drink 200 Barrels.

The unusual spectacle of 1,000 drunken men merrily singing in line or trying to march in line, was seen on one of the main thoroughfares of Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday evening. The men got their "jags" at the Thomas Ryan Consumers' brewery, which threw open its doors to the public, and allowed everybody to go in and take what beer he wanted.

The company making a new brew of beer, and decided to let the people sample it before it was placed on sale. In the past two weeks thousands of invitations were sent out urging the people to visit the brewery Wednesday and bring their friends with them. The visitors began to arrive at noon, and at 1 o'clock there were 500 persons inside. A luncheon was also served and after getting their fill many left to make room for others. From then until 5 o'clock several thousand persons visited the brewery. The people came in droves, every street car was crowded, and there was a long line of carriages outside.

It was a field-day for free-lunch grabbers. They were among the first on the ground, and were left until the last barrel was emptied. Then they all went out together, 1,000 in number, and staggered down Butternut street, singing and carousing. Notwithstanding all this, there was almost no disorder, and not one arrest was made as the result of the free beer party. Over 200 barrels of beer were dispensed at the brewery during the afternoon.

State Officials Warn Farmers of the Coming of the Locusts.

The State entomologists are warning farmers in regard to the seventeen-year locusts which are expected to make their appearance next year. They advise that no fruit trees be planted or grafted either this fall or next spring, but if any are planted, as many small limbs as possible should be left on the trees. Fruit trees and bushes should be trimmed as little as possible next year until the latter part of June, when the danger will be past.

Did While Peeling an Apple.

Former Governor Davis H. Waite, of Colorado, dropped dead at Aspen, Colorado, at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. He had been in good health up to the moment of his death. It is believed that the cause of death was heart trouble. He was peeling an apple when he suddenly dropped to the floor and expired without a word.