# THE FOREST REPUBLICAN

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#### RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square, one inch, one insertion ....... 1 80

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Legal advertisements ten cents per line each in-

Marriages and death notices gratis. All bills for yearly advertisements collected ques-terly. Temporary advertisements must be paid in advance.

Job work-eash on delivery.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made a ruling which is in effect that cigars are not tobacco.

A writer describes Kodiak Island. Alaska, as larger than either of the New England States, with a genial climate capable of producing many varieties of

Thirteen members of the new United States Scuate are natives of New York. Ohio comes next with eight of her sons in the Senate, while Pennsylvania and Kentucky have six each.

India silks are as cheap in Boston as in Calcutta, and they do say, whispers the Boston Transcript, that most of the charming "Indian" fabrics now for sale on the bargain counters are made in

Bradstreet's makes the statement that Yout of 21,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil produced in 1888, 70,000,000 pounds were used in the mixing with lard, and that the competition with this bogus product has reduced the price of pure lard from ten down to six cents a

There is quite a little society war in England over the wearing of cockades by servants. When the custom began, the cockade on a servant's hat signified that his master was either in the army or navy. Now it signifies nothing, and military men are inclined to assert their prerogative to the exclusive right to adorn their servants' hats with cockades. As a solution of all differences, it has been proposed that Parliament should pass an act imposing a tax on cockades. Everybody who wants to put a cockade on a flunky's hat can then do so by paying for the precious privilege.

The old furniture mania has reached a second and, in the estimation of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, more rational stage. At first the rage was for old furniture, simply without reference to its quality. Now people are more discriminsting, having learned that in the good old days there were bad or dishonest workmen, just as there are to-day. At the present time the old houses in Holland and Belgium are looked upon with the greatest interest by collectors of antique furniture, as they contain a great deal of the finest furniture, which has been handed down for several genera

According to a census bulletin, the ratio of land and water surface is 98.16 and 1.84 per cent. respectively. This bulletin also gives the area of the States and Territories by counties, and the classification of the latter by sizes. The average number of persons to each square mile of the land surface of the Union is 21.08. As illustrative of the sustaining capacity of the United States, the bulletin says that if Texas, the largest State in the Union, was as thickly populated as the State of Rhode Island, it would have 83,523,628 inhabitants, while if the United States had a density of population equal to that of Rhode Island, the population of the Union, instead of being 62,622,250, would reach the enormous sum of 945,766,300, or nearly twothirds of the present population of the

The condition of rural France has some

resemblance to that of rural New England. The Economiste Francais gives a digest of a number of recent documents relating to the condition of the agricultural laborer there. Wages of farm hands have quadrupled during the present century, and the greatest increase has been in the lowest form of labor. The man of all work, who was paid only \$20 per year, in addition to his board in 1884, now gets \$80, while the shepherd, "the aristocrat of the farm," who received then \$62 and board, now gets only \$120. His wages have not doubled, while those of the humbler workman have more than quadrupled. The increase of wages of farm hands is ascribed in part to the demand for labor in factories and on rail roads, and in part to the military service. which takes young men from the farms at the period when their habits are form ing, and gives them a taste of town life from which they are never wholly weaned. When their term of service expires, they begin to look for situations in the towns and to worry the public mer to find places for them. These drafts upon the rural population, tending to lessen the number of farm laborers, raise the wages of those who remain. The result is smaller profits to the farmer and a sort of agricultural crisis. Still another fact in the matter of rural depopulation is noticed, namely, a diminution in the number of children. Several cantons are named in which there has been a marked decrease of population since 1868. In two of these the ascertained reason for a diminution of the number of births was "the desire of the parents to improve their own condition," and it is added that this effect has followed. Here we find real Malthusianism in prac-

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than to take the trouble to maintain her,

can be no fit husband for any woman!

And then she sat down by the fire and

old Aunt Jo everything; for crabbed,

IDEALS.

Like butterflies that fret Entangled in a net, Then at the last three some chance wift on

Of half their raidance shorn, With ruffled plumes and torn, Bright mockeries of their former hues and

So in the poet's mind The rich ideas confined Struggle to break in music from his tongue He speaks-he speaks-but ah, How changed, how different for The thought once uttered from the thought

So, too, the painter sees

And brush is seized, and canvass quick un-The bright creation glows,

Mere shadowy glimpses of that vision-world. Know then whate'er we call From Art's fields beautiful, Whatever fruits philosophies may yield, Their prototypes more fair

But lo! his easel shows

Are blossoming elsewhere, Sweet songs unsung and visions unrevealed; Until the veil is rent. Our flesh-imprisonment,

And we are borne beyond this dust's con-Then shall our orbless eye

Behold realities, And soul commune immediately with soul. -Temple Bar.

## MARY CLARIMONT, M. D.

When Mary Clarimont's engagement was proclaimed to the world there ensued a general expression of surprise. People are generally surprised at mat-rimonial engagements. There is always "This is ome cogent reason why things should have been adjusted otherwise-why John should have married Joan, and Peter should prefer Betsey. Nobody was ever yet married to suit everybody.

But in Mary Clarimont's case it did antly. really seem as if the course of true love had interfered seriously with the current of common sense and prudence.

Miss Clarimont was only one-andwenty, a tall, imperial beauty, with dewy black eyes, a skin as fresh as damask roses, and dark-brown hair, coiled in shining bands at the back of her head. Moreover, Miss Clarimont had a "career" before her. She had just graduated from Medfield Medical University, and taken out her diploma as an M. D.

"And only to think of it," said Aunt Jo, bursting into tears of vexation and disappointment, "that she must needs and ruin all her prospects by getting engaged to Harry Marlow, down in

"It does seem strange, Aunt Jo, when I sit down and think of it," said Doctor Mary, laughing and blushing. "Six

him, but you were made for something higher and more dignified, Mary." Mary's dew-bright eyes sparkled.

"Higher, Aunt Jo?" said she. "More dignified? There you are mistaken. There is no higher or more dignified lot in life than that of the true wife of a noble husband."

"Fiddlesticks!" said Aunt Jo. "As if every poor fool who was dazzled by the glitter of a wedding ring didn't say the same thing! You've disappointed me, Mary Clarimont, and I'm ashamed of you, and that is the long and the "Dear Aunt Jo," said she, "I shall

not let my sword and shield rust, believe me. Harry has only his own talents to advance him in the world, and it will be at least a year before we shall be ready to marry. In the meantime I shall accept the post of visiting physician to the profession, just the same as if there were then?" no engagement.

"I wish to goodness there wasn't, said Aunt Jo. "I tell you what, Mary, I don't facey that smiling, smooth tongued young man of yours, and I never breathing. Still Dr. Mary Clarimont kept her tem

"I am sorry, Aunt Jo," she said

pleasantly. "But I hope that you will eventually change your mind.

"I used to keep a thread-and-needle store when I was a young woman," remarked Aunt Jo, dryly, "and I always dollar when a customer laid it on the counter. I could then, and I can now -and I tell you what, Mary, there's base metal about Harry Marlow. Dr. Mary bit her lip.

"Perhaps. We will not discuss the quiet diguity, and the old lady said no

"Aunt Jo is wrong," persisted the pretty young M. D. to herself. "Mary is making a fool of herself! thought Aunt Jo.

Aldenbury was a pretty manufacturing village, with a main street shuded by ageous maples, a "west end,"where people who had made their fortunes lived comfortably in roomy old houses surrounded by velvet laws and terraced gardens, and an "east end," where people fought desperately and not always successfully to keep body and soul to gether on the merest pittance.

And a little way out of the village the almshouses, built and endowed by a certain smuggling sea captain, whose con seience had pricked him during his latter days, raised their gray stone gables to said Mary, "to tell you that you were the sky, and made a nicturesque background to the landscape.

Dr. Mary Clarimont made something of a sensation at Aldenbury. Up to this though she did not look at what she was time all the resident M. D.'s had been doing. stuffy old gentlemen with wigs, or pert

young ones with eyeglasses.

A beautiful young lady who wrote prescriptions and compounded pills and po- The man who will heartlessly let his Chicago Ness,

tions was a novelty in the town, and by old mother go to the almshouse, sooner no means a disagrecable one. People rather liked the idea, once they had convinced themselves that the lady doctor understood herself and her patients.

And the poor old people at the alm-iouse grew to love Dr. Mary and listen with eager ears for the sound of her carriage wheels over the blue grave drive which led up to the portico.

It was a brilliant December day when the young physician stood in the neatlycapeted reception-room drawing on her fur gloves previous to entering her neat phaeton once again, while she reiterated the white-capped maid some directions concerning old Ann Mudgett's rhoumatism, when the matron hurried

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Dr. Clari-mont," said she, "but I clean forgot the new old woman.

"The new old woman," repeated Dr. Mary, with a smile.
"That is," exclaimed Mrs. Cunningam, "she only came last night -a quiet old soul, half blind, and quite bad with

the asthma. Perhaps you'd better just see her before you go. She brought a card of admission from Dr. Merton, the New York clergyman, who is one of our directors, you know. And she seems a decent body enough." So Dr. Mary went cheerfully into the

little brick-paved room, with its white pallet-bed, cushioned rocking-chair, and neatly-draped casement, where sat a por, little, shriveled-up woman, wrapped a faded shawl.

She looked timidly up, as Dr. Mary

"I'm a poor body, miss," said she, and I'm sensible I'm making a deal of trouble in the world. But the Lord don't always take us, miss, when we'd

"This is the doctor," said Mrs. Cunningham. The little woman would have risen up to make a feeble curtesy, but Dr.

Mary motioned her to keep her seat. "What is your name?" said she pleas-"Louise Marlow, miss."

"Marlow! That is an unusual name, isn't it?" said Mary Clairmont, coloring in spite of herself. We're English, miss," said the old

woman, struggling bravely with her "There ain't many of us in asthma. this country. I've a son, miss, in the law business, as any mother might be proud of." "A son!" echoed Mrs. Cunningham;

"and you in the almshouse?" "Not that it's his fault, ma'am," the old creature made haste to explain. "My son is to be married to a fine, proud lady, as is fit for any prince in all the land, and, of course, he can't be expected to burden himself with a helpless old woman like me. He says I'm to write and let him know how I get along, and if I'm larger. sick or anything he'll try to see. months ago my profession was all the sewed carpets until the asthma got hold world to me. I neither wished nor cared of me, and supported myself comfortably. For anything outside its limits. The But, of course, I couldn't lay up anyfuture was all mapped out before me thing for a rainy day-who could? And without let or hindrance; and now—" Henry couldn't help me, for he's getting "Humph" growled Aunt Jo. "Any ready to be married, poor lad! So I brainless idiot can get married and keep went to Dr. Merton and asked him did a man's house and mend his shirts for he know any decent place where an old woman like me could end her days in peace. And he gave me a card to come here and some money to pay my traveling expenses-God bless him!-

Mary Charimont listened quietly to the garrulous tale, but the color varied in her cheek more than once as she stood

"Is your son's name Harry Marlow?" she said, slowly and thoughtfully. "Yes, miss, at your service," said the old woman, with a duck of her whitecapped head, which was meant to do duty in place of the impossible curtesy.

"Is he like this?" said Dr. Mary, takng a photograph from her pocket. The old woman, with trembling hands fitted on her iron-bowed spectacles, and looked at the picture, uttering a little

cry of recognition. "Sure, miss, it is his own self," she Aldenbury Almshouse and practise my cried. "You are acquainted with him,

posedly, as she returned the photograph to its place. "And now I will leave you something to relieve this difficulty in

But the old crone eyed her wistfully, "Perhaps you know the young lady my on is to marry?" "Yes," said Dr. Mary, writing some thing in her prescription book: "I have

"Perhaps, miss," faltered the old oman, "you would give her my humble duty, and tell her I would just like to could tell the ring of a counterfeit half- look at her for once and see what she is like. There's no fear of my troubling here. But I would like to see her just once. And if it wouldn't be asking too much, miss, would you please write to my son, and tell him where I am, for subject further, Aunt Jo," she said, with | I'm no scholar myself, and I'm his mother, after all."

"I will write to him," said Dr. Mary, quietly; and so she went away.
"I never see a lady doctor afore," said

old Mrs. Marlow, with a long sigh. "But she's a pretty creetur, and it seems good to have her around. I hope she'll come again soon. "You may be very sure of that," said

the matron, brusquely, "Dr. Clarimont

ain't one to neglect poor people because they are poor. That evening Aunt Jo, frying crullers over the kitchen fire, was surprised by a visit from her niece, who came in wrapped in furs, with her cheeks crim-soned with the frosty winter air.

'Bless me! this ain't never you!" said Aunt Jo, peering over her spectacles. "I drove over to see you, Aunt Jo, The metal was counterfeit,"

'Eh?' said Aunt Jo, mechanically ladling out the brown, curly crullers, al-

crusty old Aunt Jo had boen like a mother to her, and the girl's heart was full to overflowing. When she had ceased speaking, Aunt Jo nedded her head. "You have done well and wisely," Old Mrs. Marlow died that winter in Aldenbury Almshouse, with her head on Dr. Mary Clarimont's arm, and never

that her profession must be husband and home to her henceforward. "Just what it ought to be," says Aunt "No women ever yet succeeded in doing two things at once."-Indi anapolis

deprived her son of his promised wife.

And Mary says quietly and resolutely

#### Fresh-Water Commerce.

Probably there are few people whose attention has not been specially directed to the subject, who are aware of the magnitude of the commerce upon the Great Lakes.

It has been asserted that more tons of freight pass through the Detroit River in a year than the total imports and exports of the United States for the same

The commerce of the Great Lakes is carried upon more than two thousand vessels, of which more than half are pro-

pelled by steam. About six hundred schooners, some of hem great four-masted craft, ply on the lakes during the five or six months when the straits and ports are not closed by ice. Many more are small schooners; and of these a large number, on the upper lakes, are owned and manned by hardy Norwegian sailors who have emi-

grated to this country.

Steam is gradually displacing the wind as the motive power of the lake traffic, and steel is displacing wood as a material. The steam vessels, too, are con stantly increasing in size. In 1886, there were but six steel vessels on the Great Lakes; in 1890 there were sixty-

At the same time that these changes in the size and material of vessels are taking place, a change is going on in their ownership. There is a smaller pro-portion of vessels owned by individuals or small partnerships. The traffic of the lakes is rapidly coming under control of

corporations possessing large capital.

The two great items of freight in the vast traffic of the Great Lakes are ore and grain. Many millions of tons of ore are yearly brought through the Sault Ste. Marie canal down the lakes. Seventy million bushels of wheat and four million bushels of flour go annually by water to Buffalo. The corn tonnage is still

Yet the Great Lakes are closed t navigation during as least six months a year, and winters have been known when Lakes Superior and Michigan were frozen from shore to shore .- Fouth's Compan

### The First Public Bank.

To Venice, the "Queen of the Adriatic," belongs the honor of having es tablished the first public bank of which any record can be found, such an institution being unknown to the ancients.

In 1711 the Republic of Venice was very hard pressel for funds to carry on the wars in which it was continually engaged in order to uphold its supremacy. As a consequence a tax was levied on its moneyed men, who were promised a perpetual annuity of four per cent. on the oan thus contributed, the borrowers never dreaming of the posibility of re-

turning the principal. The lenders immediately instituted a ureau for carrying out the proposed plan of receiving and paying out the interest, and in a comparatively short time it was erected into the Bank of Venice. The exact date of its founding is not known with any degree of certainty.

Interest on the loan was promptly paid, and the creditors of the Republic were subsequently paid in full the sums they and advanced. Consequently, so popular did it become, that it was found abso lutely necessary to transform the private oank into one of deposit, that all classes night take advantage of the accommo-

In 1723 the interest paid by the Govnment alone amounted to upward of \$1,000,000 a year, and the shares and credits of the bank were so well supported that at all times its bills were justed and held at a premium above the urrent money of the Republic.

After many years of prosperity, the French invasion of 1797. The freedom of the city and the independence of the Republic vanished like a dream before invaders, and as a natural consequence the bank having thus lost its credit and support, also disappeared in the general wrock .- Detroit Free Press.

# The Strongest Race.

"The Irish is the strongest race in the vorid," said one of them. "We have the breadth, the chest. A few years ago two regiments of the British army were lined up, the one in front of the other. There were 1000 Englishmen of the Royal Guard in one line, and 1000 Irishmen of the Counaught Rangers in the other. The lines began at the same place, but the line of Irishmen stretched thirty-six feet further than the other t was caused by the difference in width of chest, for the men in both regiments touched elbows."-St. Louis Republic.

Pardoning the Dead. The Emperor of China has a curious expressing his gratitude the faithful services of ceased minister. In the issue of the Pekin Official Journal which followed the "I have written to Harry Marlow, can- his majesty freely pardoned the dead celing our engagement," said Dr. Mary, statesman all the faults and crimes calmly, albeit her voice faltered a little. which he committed during his life. which he committed during his life,-

# SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Heating by electricity is promised. Compressed air signals are successful. A petroleum bievele makes forty-nine

miles an hour. Wire-wound guns are the latest acquisition of the United States Navy. It is said that at last a satisfactory are lamp for use on an incandescent circuit

has been designed. The electrical underground railway in London has proved that a speed of twenty-four miles an hour is practicable.

knew that her garrulous confessions had The electric arc is composed of a stream vapor arising from the actual boiling vaporization of the solid ends of the separated conductors. To secure uniformity in the painting

and varnishing of their passenger and freighs cars some railroads employ expert chemists to analyze the paints and A double hulled ship has been devised by Captain Meacon, of Chelsea, Mass., which is said to be absolutely unsinkable.

His plan has received indorsement in the nighest quarters. A new electric appliance is so constructed that in railway train signalling it is impossible to give a clear signal be

fore the delivery of orders intended for the approaching train. The only onyx polishing works in this ountry, located in Rutland, Vt., will be removed to Missouri and engage in preparing for market the vast quantities of

onyx mined in Crawford and Pulaski One of the two chimpanzees at the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation inoculated with Koch's lymph died forty-eight hours after the operation. The lungs of the creature were sent to the Alfort School of Medicine to be carefully ex-

amined. At Mont-Dol, in Brittany, already well-known geologists and palmontolog ists, the remains of about a hundred ele phants have been discovered, gathered on a small surface of about 1900 square metres. All the bones are broken, and it is thought that the animals must have been eaten by prehistoric men.

In response to inquiries as to how hard rubber can be polished, the following instructions are given: Use a felt lap stone mixed with enough lard oil to make a thick paste. Run the lap at a high speed, and of course, apply the rubber to the side and not to the rim of the lap.

A device has been recently patented in England for the purpose of removing grease from gloves or fabrics. It is called a benzine pencil, and consists of a cylindrical body about the size of an ordinary lead pencil, containing benzine. At each end there is a thick piece of felt. One piece is intended to be moistened by the benzine, while the other end of the pencil is kept perfectly dry to take up the superfluous moisture.

A number of experiments on the comparative palatability of insects, etc., are recorded in Nature, by E. B. Tichener and F. Finn. The insects experimented upon -consisting of beetles, moths, bees, etc .- were offered to domestic mice, ommon toads and a common mynah The results evinced considerable variability and some caprice in the tastes of the animals fed, but do not indicate that their appetites were voracious for the delicacies given them. The stronger beetles were taken with some hesitation: The mice declined to take bumble-bees; the mynah ate wasps greedily; the toads readily took wasps and bees, and were often stung, without seeming to pay much attention to the accident. The cockroach was eaten by the toads. mynah for a long time refused, and only took it, as well as the earth-worm, finally, in the dearth of our insects. A few centipeds were given to the mice and the mynah, but were never eaten, though the mice, in one case, eagerly seized and killed a large specimen.

## Tin in Sitk.

An Ingenious Frenchman has discovered a process of recovering the tin contained in the wash waters of silks which have been weighted, and has accordingly received from the French Society for th Encouragement of National Industry the prize allotted for the utilization of resideral substances, and it is estimated that Lyons alone will effect an annual economy

of \$60,000 by these means. The gentleman deserves his reward, for the history of the reclamation of waste products, although it has been full of surprises and may be considered an amazing testimony to the genius and patience of man, contains nothing more remarkable than this profit derived from the refuse of this excessive adulterant. The question has been more than once asked why silk rags had no value, but they may yet be sought after by dust contractors and marine store dealers, not for the sake of the silk, but of the tin, and if we had an industrial mint we might contemplate the contingency of an old silk gown split and torn because it was as much metal as textile, being converted into a dripping pan or some other kitchen utensil .- San Francisco Chronicle,

### Engines Pursue a Runaway Fire.

The novel sight of a burning charcoal wagon being pursued by a fire engine created considerable excitement Chicago the other evening. A charcoal peddler, alighting from his wagon, went nto a store. During his absence some small boys thrust a wad of burning paper in the bottom of his wagon, and n a few minutes the big load of charcoal was in a glow. The fire startled the horse, and it ran at a furious rate. Some one gave the alarm to Engine Company No. 21, and when the firemen turned the corner of Taylor street, the blazing wagon was two blocks away, with a crowd of about one hundred persons in pursuit. The driver of the en-gine lashed his horses into a galop, and an exciting chase commenced. After a chase of several blocks, the engine comvay horse, and the flumes were extinguished by a stream from the chemical engine .- Boston Transcript.

### POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

REMEDIES TO BE APPLIED BEFORE THE DOCTOR COMES.

The Symptoms of Various Poisons Simple Yet Efficacious Means for Counteracting Their Effect,

The first remedial effort in case of oisoning should be to enable the system to reject the poison; the next, to counteract its serious effects; and flually, to egin the restoration of its normal tone. The poisonous substances usually found in the household may be divided into three classes, which include: (1) the corrosive mineral and vegetable acids, such as sulphuric, nitric, carbolic and oxalic acids; (2) the simple irritants, like the strong alkalies—potash, lime, zinc, etc.; (3) the specific irritants, like arsenic, iodine and phosphorous. Prussic acid, chloroform and opium belong to the neurotic poisons, some of which simulate in their effects the symptoms of diseases of the brain and spinal cord, producing delirium convulsions, paralysis and syncope.

When after eating or drinking a person is attacked with violent pain, nausea, purging, convulsions, delirium, or great drowsiness, the supposition is probably that poison has been taken, and immediate medical aid should be obtained. While the use of the stomach pump is the most thorough means of emptying and cleansing the stomach, its operation by an inexperienced person may cause serious injury, either by flood-ing the lungs or by lacerating the surface of the stomach, which has already been injured by the corrosive action of certain poisons. The safest course of procedure by non-medical persons is the promotion of the nausea, which is one of the indications of poisoning, until free vomiting has been effected. The simplest means to this end are the safest in the hands of anyone but a physician, that is, the use of lukewarm water in which mustard has been dissolved; a teaspoonful to a halfpint of water, repeated until the stomach

is entirely empty. The second remedial action is the application of some antidote calculated to counteract the effect of the poison either by combining with it, or depriving it of its deleterious qualities. The combination of antidote with poison forms harmless chemical compounds, or those which are insoluble in the gastric fluids. It then remains to neutralize the effect of the poison upon the system, and to overcome any depression or shock it may have caused; these are purely the phys-

ical offices. Of the corrosive poisons, those most frequently used in the household are oxalic and carbolic acids, creosote, and the caustic alkalies, potash, soda and ammonia. Oxalic acid has sometimes been taken by mistake for Epsom salts; the salt of sorrel, or the essential salt of lemons, used, like oxalic acid, for cleaning purposes and bleaching has caused The symptoms of oxalic acid poisoning

are a burning sensation during swallowing, burning pain in the stomach, and almost immediate nausea. When there is no vomiting, great prostration, feeble pulse and convulsions, death is likely to follow from collapse. The antidote is lime in any form-playter or mortarchalk, whiting or magnesia, mixed with water; but no fluid without an antidote. because it would favor the absorption of the poison. As is the case with most poisons, white of egg is a useful remedy Crossote and carbolic acid are so often in use in disinfectants that they may prove dangerous, especially as death so rapidly follows a dose of the poison. The mouth and lips are whitened by contact with the acid, the pupils of the eyes are very much contracted, the breathing becomes stertorous, and coma is soon followed by death. The possibility of

relief is small, but oil may be freely

given, and immediately removed by the

free use of emetics, before it can be ab-

Crude potash, pearlash, caustic soda washing soda and household ammonia have an acrid burning taste extending to the throat and stomach, accompanied by great pain, tenderness upon pressure, ab dominal pains and suffocation. The immediate relief may be followed by death from starvation, owing to the closing of the osophagus by stricture. Even the common remedy for sore throat, chlorate of potash, has been known to cause death. In a recent instance an ounce of the chlorate was taken in mistake for Epsom saltz, and death ensued within a few hours. The remedial treatment consists of neutralizing the poison by use of some weak acid, like vinegar and water, and the free consumption of the acid lowed by draughts of salad oil .-- Harper's

### What For Means.

Professor Reynolds recently gave a practical illustration of the effect of fog connection with some new belting which had been running for four hours at Owens College during a heavy fog. The belting, which was new and bright when started, was found, when stopped, o be black and loaded with dirt. It had been running at 4000 feet an hour. Professor Reynolds pointed out the resemblance to the dirtiness of an express train, to the fact that the rapidly moving body comes in contact with a greater quantity of air in a given time than a stationary body, and, therefore, picks up a greater Louisville Courier-Journal.

Telegraph Cable Pierced by Grass. At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of exhibited, showing that the India rubber coverings had been pierced by a blade of grass. The piercing was so complete and the contact with the copper core so perfect that "dead earth," as it is technically called, was produced and the officiency of the cable destroyed. The species of the grass, owing to its dried-

#### THE DESERTED HOUSE.

Back from the road, up the old path, Unmindful of harvest and aftermath, With empty casements, drear and gray. The house stands, facing down the bay-And either side the slanting gate The faithful sentinel lilacs wait.

Deen taugling vines with close embrace The porch's fluted columns trace. And busy swallows dart and call From out the rain-stained, sagging wall-And longing, watching, desolute, The faithful sentinel Illacs wait

At dusk in the old house I see A dancing light's weird mystery, Is it a firefly's fitful gleam, Or some ghost candle's flickering beam? Is it for this, when the hour grows late, The faithful sentinel filacs wait? -Boston Transcript.

#### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Aspring dish-Frogs' legs. Hand-over-hand-The highwayman. Dead men tell no tales, but they leave

no end of them in print .- Puck Of all sad words of tongue or lip,
The saddest is: "I've get the grip."
— Dansville Breeze.

You need help to raise a laugh, but you can sigh alone,—Indianapolis Jour-

The greatest philosophy is in not wantthings you can't get .- Atchison

The father gathers his dollars in cents; his son scatters the cents in dollars .-Troy Press. "Soft and low," sang the peddler,

who was closing out some over-ripe fruit at reduced rates .- Stateman. "Fetching little thing, isn't it?" as the owner of a retriever pup remarked

to a friend .- St. Joseph News. Women are not cruel to dumb animals. No woman will willfully step on a mouse .- Richmond Recorder,

It takes nine tailors to make the modern

man. One to make the clothes and eight to collect the bill, -New York Re-Miss Tence-"I like to meet a man with a history," Mr. Tence—"So do I
—provided he doesn't have it for sale."

Mrs. Brown - "My baby is the prettiest in the town." Mrs. Black-"Why, what a coincidence! So is mine.' Harper's Bazar.

have changed within the past few years. Short women are not in good form-any longer. - Lowell Courier. "Move forward a little!" roared the street car conductor. "I can't," gasped

Styles of female beauty are said to

the man in front, "I don't know how to ride horseback."—Harper's Bazur. My name's "Responsibility,"
I'm awful hard to fix;
But when well fixed, to fix the fix
Is one of my siy tricks.

It is not safe to judge a man's courage by the tone of voice he employs when he speaks to the office-boy. Wait until you hear him address his wife .- New

"Jack doesn't call on Miss Goldfe. "No; I heard he was put out with her father." "I rather guesa it is because he was put out by her father.' -Non York Press.

"What! you say that Mr. Smith, the merchant, has gone blind! Here's a pretty how d'ye do. I've g t a bill on the man which is made out 'payable at sight!" - New York World,

Mrs. Malaprop sometimes hits the nail

on the head. It rained in torrents as she left the church Sunday morning without an umbrella. "How irrigating this is!" she ejaculated .- New York Herald. Judge (to youthful witness)-"My son, do you know what would become of you if you should swear to what is not

true?" Youthful Witness-"Yes'r. The lawyers'd git me."-Chicago Tribune It is hard on a man to have his beard shaved off for fun, just to see if his friends will recognize him, and then to be bitten by his own dog at the front gate when he comes home to tea .-

Somerville Journal. Wickwire - "And what is your opinion on the issue of an elastic currency, Mudge?" Mudge-"If it will enable a man to stretch his week's salary from one pay day to the next, I'm in for it." Indianapolis Journal.

He stole her glove, or desp in love. He was, and badly smitten; But, later viewed, when he received—the mitter. The crime he rued Tommy-"Can we play at keeping a store in here, mamma?"

must be very, very quiet." Tommytise." -Art in Advertising. Judge-"You are an incorrigible young scoundrel! You stole from your parents and then left a good home. Why did you do that?" Penitent-

has a headache)-"Certainly, but you

"Your honor, it was impossible for me to take it with me," New York Heald, "That's a little hint I give my land; lady once in a while," said Mr. A. Star boarder; and as he spoke he deposited on the floor the advertising sheet of the Whirled, from which half-a-dozen of the "Hoarders Wanted" advertisements had been cut out. "- Pack.

### Righthandedness.

There is evidently something in the structure of the human body that makes a person naturally right-handed. If this were not so the fashion of using mainly the right hand or the left would change from generation to generation instead of remaining the same as it weens to have done from the carliest times of which we have any account. The two sides of the body are rarely the same. The left foot in the same way, and the brane structure is not exactly the same on both sides .-St. Louis Republic.