DANGERS IN DRUGS.

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WARNING TO THOSE DISPOSED TO USE THEM CARELESSLY.

Special Care Needed in Giving Medicine to Children - Fatal Results Possible from Remedies Usually Harniless - Mothers,

"More men are killed by drugs than disease," is an expression one occasionally hears. How much truth it contains is, of course, problematical. But. without doubt, no small proportion of the deaths occurring are directly or indirectly due to an unwise use of medicines. Children furnish the readiest victims to the direct destructive influences of drugs.

Here is an instance where drugs, absoately harmless in anything like reasonable doses, may yet be the cause of death: The patient is an infant, and it suffers from diarrhea. The mother doctors it herself. She goes to the nearest druggist and asks for a diarrhea mixture. He gives her one made up of catechu and chalk mixture, two of the simplest of agents, with which almost every mother is familiar. This she administers to her child in the proper doses. The diarrhea lessens, but the child's condition does not improve. It even rows rapidly worse. Fever is on, the bowels are swollen, and, what is more alarming, "head symptoms" have ap-

THE PHYSICIAN POWERLESS.

A physician is called, but he is poweress, for the brain is affected. The little one lingers along for days and days periaps, and finally dies from disease of the brain. Now, for the child's death the catechu and chalk mixture, harmless as they are, were yet responsible. The mixture lessened the diarrhea, but in so doing invited an inflammation of the bowels; the little one's brain, always exceedingly sensitive and susceptible to injury, became congested as a natural conequence, other and more serious changes followed, as in all such cases, and it finally died-a victim to dosing. Had not the bowels been dammed up by the catechu and chalk mixture, but instead, had they been unloaded and then treated properly, neither the inflammation therein nor the brain trouble would have occurred. In much the way described are thousands upon thousands of children killed every year. And this terrible mortality will only lessen when people earn the dangers of trifling with drugs.

I have been for several weeks discussing in The Sunday Herald the remedies in common use. Continuing to do so, I come now to calomel, an agent which has been much abused. As every one knows, it is a preparation of mercury. It bears the name "mild chloride," in contradistinction to corrosive sublimate, which is called the "corrosive chloride" mercury. Calomel is very nearly three times as strong as blue pill. In one respect it is fortunate that there is, on the part of the people, the strongest prejudice against this agent. It is likely to deter them from ever using it on their own responsibility. So strong is the prejudice there is scarcely a day passes in the life of the busy practitioner that me patient or other does not question him about his medicines and enjoin that there be no calomel in it. Without doubt there is good and sufficient reason for this distrust of the drug. In times past it was, unquestionably, not only used too often, but in much too large doses. Salivation was then the rule, and by some it was believed that calcalel only had a curative effect when carried to that point.

But all that is changed now, PROPER AND IMPROPER USE.

Physicians no longer hold that it has uch great power over the liver, nor that t controls inflammatory attacks, as their athers before them believed. When calomel is given them now they never oush it to salivation. That condition is ery rare indeed at the present time, and never occurs when the drug is wisely given, unless the patient is very susceptile to it. Physicians occasionally encounter people who have the peculiarity of constitution that makes salivation sy for them. With the compound cathartic pill almost every one is faniliar. It contains one grain of calomel and three pills are a purging dose. They are usually given at bedtime, and, if failing to act the next morning, it is more of them. This treatment is practically safe, and no one would expect so, but very rarely indeed, however, be-

cause of the peculiar susceptibility of

the patient to the drug. ment. It does not exist with those "beconceivable ailment. After taking one unless his confidence in it is absolute, for it causes intense pain. For that reason it was in olden times given with jalap. about calomel, it is not an agent which can be dispensed with. Given in proper doses in cases wisely selected, it will dies known to man. And so adminis- Gazette. tered it is perfectly safe. One who does not thoroughly understand all about it should not, of course, meddle with it, for it is like an open razor in a child's hand. But if an intelligent physician ever recommends it for a patient, either old or young, it should be unhesitatingly administered. - Boston Herald.

Advances of Science.

The "drop a nickel in the slot" fad has been utilized for many things, but I never thought it would be used in the insurance business. It is a fact, however, and by dropping a nickel in the slot you can get \$500 accident insurance for twentyfour hours. I suppose soon a man will be able to get a corner lot by dropping a nickel in the slot. - Buffalo News.

ANTS FOR EATING.

They Are Said to Be as Good as Pickles Some as Large as l'oxes.

Should a Maine lumberman find a stump of rotten log with thousands of big black ants in it, he scoops the torpid insects from their winter domicile and fills his dinner pail with them. When he gets back to his camp at night he sets the pail in a cool place until his suppor is ready, then brings it forth, and, while helping himself to pork and beans, helps himself also to ants. There is no accounting for tastes, and he esteems

a handful of ants a very choice morsel. Ants are said by those who have tasted them to have a peculiarly agreeable, strongly acid flavor. The woodsmen, whose food consists largely of salted meat, baked beans and similar hearty victuals, naturally have a craving for something sour. "Ants are the very best of pickles," said an old "logger," who confessed to having devoured thousands of them. "They are cleanly insects, and there is no reason why they should not be eaten, if one can get over a little squeamishness caused by the thought of taking such crawling things into his stomach. There is nothing repulsive learned to eat the creatures as pickles he prefers them to any other kind."

Ants have at various times and in different countries been quite extensively used in medicine, and formic acid, which was first obtained by distilling the bodies of these insects, but is now artificially of natives of the Philippines who furprepared, is a well known and useful

chemical product. Herodotus tells of ants that live in the deserts of India which are in size "somewhat less than dogs, but larger than very soon learned to run them as easily foxes." These creatures, in heaping up as any white woman. Now no well the earth after the manner of common ants, were a very efficient aid to the Indian gold hunters. The sand which they threw up being largely mixed with gold, the Indians were accustomed to go to the desert in the heat of the day, when the ants were underground, load the sand into sacks, pile the sacks upon their camels, and hasten from the spot as rapidly as possible. The ants, according to the historian, were not only the swiftest of to church, so that, taking it altogether, animals, but were gifted with such a sense of smell that they immediately be- thirds of the year. came aware of the presence of men in their territory, and unless the Indians got away while the ants were assembling are in the houses of their employers from here," and the long, dark hand came to attack them not a man could escape. -Pittsburg Dispatch.

Webster's Blue Suit. Daniel Webster went to college in a homespun suit, of which probably every thread was carded, spun and woven by his mother's hand from the wool of their own sheep. A contributor to Wide Awake says it was a dyed-in-the-wool suit, and the color was indigo blue-the old New England color.

In the south it is butternut; but though our Yankee grandmothers and greatgreat-great-grandmothers knew all about what butternut bark would do, and the subtile power for slate color that lay in sumach berries and bark of white maple, and the various dyes that root and flower, bark and leaf could be made to yield through the agency of vitriol and alum and copperas to "set" them fast, bones, which, however, are not as a rule the universal stand by was the blue pot -par excellence the "dve not"-that stood in the chimney corner of every kitchen worth naming.

So Webster was fitted out in indigo blue from collar to ankle-unbecoming for his swart skin-and set off grand and sophomoric. Before reaching Hanover, there came on one of those drenching rains which, like the Scottish mist, wet a man to the skin. The suit held 'warranted fast" since first indigo was heard of?-but it had parted with enough so that Daniel, too, was died blue from

Daniel Webster had a liberal stratum of sentiment in his make up; and for some reason, this color of his young manhood became his favorite wear through life. He wore blue coats to his dying day. If any one ever saw him in a different one, the fact has not been put on record. - Youth's Companion.

Rubinstein and Von Bulow Quarrel. The most fiery of pianists and of orchestral conductors, Dr. Hans von Bulow, has been pointing his baton at his old friend Rubinstein, to whose "Ocean Symphony" he has taken a sudden dislike. After directing at a rehearsal the six quite a common custom to give two movements of Rubinstein's symphony, which is, indeed, "vast and illimitable" like the ocean, Dr. von Bulow, according salivation to follow. And yet it has done to a not unfrequent custom of his, addressed to the members of the orchestra some disparaging remarks on the work they had just been playing, and ended The prejudice against calomel seems by saying: "A symphony like this can to have grown with general enlighten- be properly dealt with only by a conductor with long bair." (Dr. von Bulow hind the times." In the "far western wears his hair short.) On reading the country," it is still held in high esteem, report of Dr. von Bulow's little speech and given in enormous doses-even more Rubinstein wrote from St. Petersburg to than half a teaspoonful-for almost every the paper which had published it, expressing his surprise that in the midst of cathartic dose of calomel alone, no one his important and numerous occupations is likely to court another such experience, the learned doctor should have found time to measure the length of his (Rubinstein's) hair. He also inquired affectionately after the length of Dr. von Bulow's to quicken its action. But after what ears; wishing in particular to know has been said, and all that can be said whether they had grown since the evening when, after bearing Rubinstein's opera of "Nero" for the first time, he shook the composer warmly by the hand prove one of the most efficacious reme and even embraced him. -St. James'

> The Largest Gold Mines in the World. At Lead City, near Deadwood, Lawrence county, are located the largest gold mines and mills in the world, the "Homestake." The ore bodies mined by this company show a working face from 200 to 400 feet wide, sinking to an inexhaustible depth. Six hundred stamps, crushing 20,000 cubic feet of rock every twenty-four hours, drop incessantly, day and night, in the mills, without an intermission even for the Sabbath. During the ten years in which the mines of the Homestake combination have been operated they have produced about \$25,-000,000 in bullion, and paid over \$6,000,-000 in dividends to ste kholders,-P. F. McClure in Harper's.

THE WOMEN OF MANILA.

MANY OF THEM ARE VERY HAND-SOME AND INTELLIGENT.

They Are Experts at the Sewing Machine and in Making Toys-They Dress Prettily, but Do Not Lace-Many Superior Brass Bands in Manila.

Perhaps one of the most interesting studies in this part of the world is the native and the development of his racial features. Those who are given to the study of physiognomy are impressed at once with the intellectual superiority of the female native over the male. She shows it plainly in her face and manner, and when she speaks it is even more unmistakably apparent. As a rule the native women are modest, industrious, anxious to acquire a knowledge of languages, and make most excellent house servants. They are very expert with the needle and learn music with scarcely an effort; in fact the whole race is naturally musical, and there are probably more really excellent brass bands in Manila than in any other city of its size about them, and when a man has once on the face of the earth. Nearly every district has its brass band, and each regiment of soldiers has one that would do credit to any country. That attached to the artillery regiment received the first prize at the last Paris exposition, and several cities in the orient have bands nish the best music to be had.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN. Some years ago sewing machines were introduced here and the native women regulated household is completely equipped without a sewing machine and a native woman to run it. An excellent has one the year round. Of course, they lose quite a number of days, as the church feasts are numerous and they are most devout in their religious duties; they never work when there is a chance to go they probably are paid for less than two- men," Abraham Lincoln once more

They live in their own homes-little numbers of the native women work in the tobacco factories and other manufacturing establishments about the city, while many of them occupy themselves at home, making toys, fancy articles and embroidery for the shops. Some of their toys are very curious and give evidence of wonderful dexterity and delicacy of touch, and are quite as valuable as curios as those of the Chinese or Japanese. Full sets of dolls' furniture, ships, houses, native canoes, carriages, etc., are repro- can be found one able to rise above it." duced in miniature with great expertness and are sold at very low prices.

STREETS FULL OF BEAUTIES. The natives are a branch of the Malay race, and none are much darker than a very dark brown. They have some of the characteristics of the American Indian, among which are the high cheek prominent in the female face. A native pain?" belle has a bright, expressive face, soft the extreme. And there are many such faces among the natives; one can see them at almost any hour of the day on its own-for has not indigo blue been the streets selling goods of various kinds, returning to or from their places of employment or peoping coyly out of the one window of a nipa hut. These girls they are not distorted and deformed by the fashionable dress appliances of civilof the western world, are guileless and confiding, and it is not strange, considering the class of foreigners who usually come to this far off place, that the Eurasian, or half cast element, is constantly growing.

What would be called Eurasians in other parts of the east are called Mestizos or Mestizas; that is, the offspring of country is safe." - Youth's Companion. white fathers and native mothers. A fair type of the Spanish Mestiza dress, which is peculiar to this class, consists of a long skirt of heavy silk and a waist society. and neckkerchief made of the fibers of the pineapple plant and embroidered with white silk linen or cotton. This costume is calculated to greatly enhance the attractiveness of the face and neck, and therefore the Mestizas as a class have a reputation for beauty which they probably would not have if they wore European attire. Some of the skirts are beautifully painted and embroidered and cost fabulous sums, for there are many very wealthy people among the Mestizo class, who, although they could not be welcomed in the best society, form an aristocracy of their own, which is very exclusive.-Manila Letter in St. Louis Republic.

A Shrewd Advertiser.

Two men met on a down town corner. One asked the other to accompany him to lunch. The invitation was cordially accepted. They started along the street, arm in arm, and finally the host led the way into a restaurant. Now the friend knew that the host was himself the proprietor of a big restaurant, and he wondered why he had not taken him there for lunch. When they were scated at a table and had given the walter their orders he asked the rouson for this move. "I'll tell you." said the restaurant proprietor, as he removed a pickle from his rival's crockery. "You see, over at our place we make our own butter. The process is very expensive and the butter costs us a great deal of money-so much that when I go late the place I do not eat butter, because I do not feel that I can afford to do so. Here I eat the butter because I do not pay for its making. Do you see?" The friend thought he did, and he realized what a lovely advertiser the man was .- Chicago

A Warrior's Matrimonial Fate.

Walking along Lake Shore with an old soldier, who had married thrice and for money every time, I had some new and valuable light shed upon the question, "Is marriage a failure?" The warrior takes an easy view of life. He is inclined to think that women are not as bad as they are painted, but that they require strong handling. "The marriage laws are much too easy on women. Now, look here! I'm a man of family-I mean social position. I have an income of between \$2,500 and \$3,000. Tisn't much, but as Shakespeare says, 'tis mine own.' I married a widow for my first wife. She had \$5,000 a year of her own and no social position, as her first husband was a saloon keeper. I got her into refined and fashionable so-

"How did she repay me, think you? Well, she insisted upon spending all her own coin upon herself, and then demanded half of my little income. Wasn't that pretty cheeky? She paid me nothing for my social position. She got everything and gave nothing-save the \$5,000 a year when she died to a twentysecond cousin near Prince Bismarck's home in Pomerania. My second wife was in her second widowhood, but not a bit softer about money matters than when she was a maiden fair. Everything settled upon herself. I paid for the wedding breakfast. She had a large income and she never gave me a cigar. She went to heaven and left her money to a sister. The sister wouldn't marry me, but I got a nice little woman with four children, who had buried three husbands and was as merry as a butterfly. She is alive now and is the hardest nut of all. She doesn't take half my money -she takes the whole of it, pays my bills and allows me fifty cents a day for spending money. No, sir; marriage was seamstress can be had for twenty cents a no failure-for three women who had day, and nearly every European family the good fortune to marry me,"-Chicago Journal.

Shifting the Load.

"Even my wife sometimes tells me that I must be different from other pathetically than jocosely remarked. "and the compliment is not intended nipa huts, with one or two rooms-and for me either. But I tell you right about 8 a. m. to 5:30 or 6 p. m. Large down on the table with sharp emphasis. "that I have schooled myself to think occasionally of something else besides the trouble immediately at hand."

"Oh, but that must be with you a natural faculty, Mr. Lincoln,"the president's companion replied. "Most people are so constituted that they cannot do it. The thing that hurts them is the only thing they can consider. It is the insistence of pain. Only here and there

"There never was a more outrageous fallacy than that-outrageous because

the presence of strangers, but has for her some help and comfort to his neighintimate friends a smile fascinating in bors. Now, you've no business to go round like a black gloved, grim visaged undertaker. It is your business and mine to consider first what we can do toward lifting the loads of others. A good story is better than a long face; a jolly song has more 'get up and get' to are never tall nor awkward, but their it than a dirge. The only rule I have forms are just as nature made them, for is to try and put myself a little in the rear. I don't say that this is always easy, but I have found this out-that ized life. They are ignorant of the ways to ease another's heartache is to forget one's own. When things get to squeezing too hard I often find comfort in this question and answer:

"Abe Lincoln, are you doing the best you know how?"

"And when Abe's reply can truthfully be, 'I am, please God!' then the

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the ancient order of anything .- New

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fallacy than that—outrageous because of the mischief it can do," said Mr. Lincoln.

"Oh. yes," interrupted the friend, with a superior smile; "that is all very well, but can you tell the world how to well, but can you tell the world how to a great offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our contents. This is a great offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our contents. This is a great offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our contents. throw off trouble, how not to feel readers so remarkable an opportunity. Through this extraordinary offer we hope to pain?"

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