

THE USE OF COCAINE.

Horse Trainers and Jockeys Find It Useful as a Bracer For Their Nags.

Within a recent period cocaine has come into use on the race track as a stimulant. Horse trainers and jockeys, who are uncertain as to speed and endurance, are given 10 to 15 grains of cocaine by the needle under the skin at the time of starting, or a few moments before.

The effects are very prominent, and a veritable muscular delirium follows, in which the horse displays unusual speed and often unexpectedly wins the race. This agitation continues, and the driver has difficulty in "slowing down" the horse after the race is over; not unfrequently the horse will go half way round again before he can be stopped. The exhaustion which follows is not marked, except in the great thirst and loss of appetite. Sometimes diarrhea and trembling follow. But good groomers give unusual attention to rubbing and bathing the legs in hot water and stimulants. The general effect on the horse is depression, from which he soon recovers, but it is found essential to give cocaine again to make sure of his speed. The action of cocaine grows more transient as the use increases, and when a long period of searing follows before the race begins drivers give a second dose secretly while in the saddle. Sometimes the horse becomes delirious and unmanageable and leaves the track in wild frenzy, often killing the driver, or he drops dead on the track from cocaine, although the cause is unknown to any but the owner and driver. Some horses have been given as high as 20 grains at a time, but this is dangerous and only given to women animals, who may by this means win a race. It appears that cocaine is only used in running races and as a temporary stimulant for the time. It is claimed that the flashing eyes and trembling excitement of the horse are strong evidence of the use of cocaine. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gulana's Vile Climate.

The climate of Gulana is not by any means agreeable. Georgetown is within six degrees of the equator, and the mercury generally lingers around 90 and 100 degrees. The land is also low and marshy in places, so that fevers are prevalent at all seasons of the year, and a white man cannot live there unless he takes extreme precaution to observe certain essential rules. Negroes, on the contrary, can live anywhere and break the health rules laid down for the white settlers. Yellow fever is an annual plague in Georgetown, but the negro population gives little thought to it, and it is uncommon to hear of one of their number taking it. The coolies, who compose about one-third the population, are more susceptible to the poor climate than the negroes, but are much harder than the whites. The coolies are a lighter and more slender race than the negroes, but they are industrious and moderately faithful workers, while the negroes are lazy and indolent. The real hard and difficult work in the fields that requires muscle is performed by the negroes, but the steady, continuous, light work is allotted to the coolies. The two races are naturally hostile, more so than the Europeans and the natives. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Lesson In French.

"While I was in Paris," says a woman whose recent trip abroad was interrupted by family illness, "I took one lesson from a famous French teacher. I paid a large price for the lesson, but I consider that my money was well invested, for she (it was a woman) impressed on me the importance of fact upon my mind. This was that the French language has no sound of 'a' as in 'ah.' Nine-tenths of the Americans who pretend to speak French say la mort, la terre, la this, that and the other, as broad as a Bostonian says can't and shant. It is absolutely wrong. The sound is as in 'mat,' and that and those words; the tongue is placed quite differently. The observation of this one distinction more than almost any other gives the real Parisian tang that we call accent, but which is really only French, pure and simple. I consider that my fortnight in France was not wasted, though I brought home only a sound." —New York Times.

Asbestos In Boots.

The invention consists of a preparation of asbestos wool compressed into thin sheets by hydraulic pressure. These sheets are then wrapped around the sole of a shoe, and the portions inserted into the boots as middle soles. Asbestos being a nonconductor of heat, its interposition into the fabric of our boots and shoes in conjunction with a waterproof material has the effect of counteracting the influences of heat, cold and moisture. Asbestos lined boots cannot break in wear, and are, besides, many times more flexible than boots made in the ordinary manner. Lastly, asbestos being a nonconductor of electricity, persons wearing boots thus made may walk over live electric wires in perfect safety. —Public Opinion.

Lighted Cigars on the Elevated.

"Perhaps it would be too much to expect the elevated road to enforce its rule prohibiting the carrying of lighted cigars on the cars," said Mr. Billington, "but how would it do to amend that rule so as to make it prohibit the carrying of lighted cigars and then enforce it? It would be a different thing to do, I know; the man who stood on the platform to prevent the carrying aboard of lighted 'twofers' would need to be not only a connoisseur in tobacco, but an athlete, too, and even then he might make mistakes in one way or the other, but it would be an effort in the right direction." —New York Sun.

A Cautious Jurist.

In an action for the value of bonds killed by a train the opinion of the court says: "The plaintiff's version is that the train was going west, toward Chattanooga, and the dogs were going east, toward Knoxville. They were all on the same track and going in opposite directions, and under these conditions collision was unavoidable." And again: "It is insisted by the plaintiff that while the whistle was sounded it was intended for the whole pack and not for the three dogs that were run over. This, however, seems to be a mere opinion of the witness, as he was a quarter of a mile away from the place when the whistle was sounded. In addition it would, we think, be requiring too great diligence for the engineer to whistle for each particular dog, and more especially as he had no means of informing each dog that any special whistle was

sounded for him." Upon these facts it appears that the receivers were running their train upon their own track, on regular schedule time, and had no other track at that place upon which they could run. On the other hand, the plaintiff's dogs were running on the railroad track instead of the "dog track," which simply crossed the railroad." On these facts it is held that "the dogs were guilty of the grossest contributory negligence and were only entitled to such consideration as trespassers have under the law." —Case and Comment.

London In 1765.

M. Grosley, who visited London in 1765, notes that the old pious salutation of anyone who sneezed, which still prevailed in his own country, had been abolished in England by the use of snuff. He was given to understand that to salute a snuff taker in these circumstances was like complimenting him on the color of the hair of his wig. This color, by the way, he announces in another place, is usually brown, being chosen as least affected by the mud and dirt of the streets. This ingenious explanation, like his statement that Pope was not buried in Westminster abbey because he was a Catholic, and that Queen Anne in St. Paul's churchyard wears a hoop, seems to suggest that some of his obliging informants must occasionally, in eighteenth century parlance, have treated M. Grosley to a "bite." But, in saying that his chapter of clubs is disappointing, it must not be forgotten that he visited one very remarkable specimen of this all popular Georgian institution—the society of "Robin Hoodians," whose freethinking discussions flitting between rather comical fun in the Coven Garden Journal.—Longman's Magazine.

That Troublesome K.

There have been many estimable people whose stumbling block has been orthography, and it has sometimes proved an almost insurmountable obstacle. There was once in eastern Tennessee a judge well versed in the law, but entirely self educated, who had this same obstacle of orthography to contend with all his days. In early life he had lived in Knoxville, and for a long time insisted on spelling the name Knoxville.

His friends at last educated him up to the point of adding the K, so thoroughly, in fact, did he learn this lesson that when, a few years afterward, he removed to Nashville, nothing could prevent him from spelling the name Knoxville.

After a few years' residence there the judge removed again, this time to Murfreesboro. One day he sat down to write his first letter from this place. He scratched his head in perplexity for a moment, and finally exclaimed: "Well, I'll give it up! I'll write in the world can they spell the name of this place with a K?" —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Tried the Doctor.

The Lancet tells this story to show the trials of a country doctor in France. A young physician settled in a commune, whose paupers he attended for \$10 per annum. One night, soon after his arrival at this El Dorado, he received an urgent summons to visit a patient who lived at a distance of six kilometers from the village. On reaching the cottage—it was then 11 p. m.—he found the doors closed and lights extinguished. In reply to his knocks the door was opened by a sturdy peasant, who laughingly informed him that there was no illness in the house, but that his wife had wished to see if, when any one was ill, he would come if sent for. The unfortunate doctor, since dead from overwork and probably underfeeding—remarked, "I could have felled him to the ground."

London or Kashmir.

A man who had traveled much, seeing many lands and varied peoples, confessed that he had never felt the slightest curiosity in such fullness as on the day when he first walked into London, a mere youth, and stood amid the crowd and shops of Regent street. A horn wanderer by nature and possessed of the means to gratify his desires, his fancy had fixed on Kashmir, out of many places full of wonder and romance, as a land where he should find truest enjoyment. To foster this idea he avoided all books that affected to treat of Kashmir and refused to believe that anybody had ever been there. In his imagination he saw it as a region of flowery valleys, soft watered meads, peaceful vistas and perpetual sunshine.

He duly reached Kashmir, and he has long since returned, a thing he once thought might never happen. Of Kashmir he speaks reasonably and with calm appreciation, but ask him to tell again of how he first came to London, and in answering his voice takes a tone of enthusiasm and mystery. He refuses to make any recollection by analysis or claim it by any later disenchantment. He was young then, and it was London. —Chambers Journal.

Boy "Heroines."

All those divine creatures, those heroines of Shakespeare, were acted in by youth and young men. May we not fancy that this hard condition was a sorrow to Shakespeare, who, of all men, must most keenly have felt how much better his godlike women could have been realized by actresses? It must have been hard for boys to turn their masculine natures to favor and to prettiness when they had to enact women—and such women! Shakespeare must have longed to see the boards trodden by the light foot of woman, with her incomparable grace and witchery and feeling. What manner of youth could be found, even in Elizabeth's time, worthy to personate the divinity of womanhood? We know next to nothing of these boy women actors, but a demand creates a supply, and they may have been more satisfactory than we can well imagine. They must have been handsome—delicately handsome.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Exception In Favor of Rats.

They are very literal in Japan. Not long ago a bridge was built which was so slight that a notice was put up, "No animals allowed to cross." But it was found impossible to keep the rats off it, and in order to have a rule which could be enforced the notice was taken down and "No large animals allowed to cross" was put up in its place. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

The ledge anchor is modeled after the common mushroom. It is destined for use on sandy bottoms, where a common anchor would fail to hold.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Instances In Which It Has Been Used to the Benefit of Message Senders.

A good many stories are told of the strange uses of the long distance telephone. The day the line was opened to Merrill, Wis., a Chicago man, hunting in the northern woods, came into town and learned of the innovation. He went into one of the "soundproof" booths and had himself put into communication with his family. As they had a telephone in the house, the task was a small one. He chatted with his wife, told her a fish story at which she might smile without embarrassing him, since he could not see the signs of incredulity; talked with his boy and girl, and then called for Gyp.

Gyp was a setter, a great family pet, which had been left behind because of an accident which rendered it lame. Gyp was called to the telephone, and he stood on a chair, his fore feet on the back, and his mistress held the transmitter to his ear.

"Hello, Gyp!" called the master from Merrill. And the dog in Chicago pricked up his ears and whined. The master whistled cheerily, and the setter barked directly into the receiver. He knew his master's voice and the whistle as well, and the master cheered him by ready laughter at the prompt and eager reply.

It was worth the \$2.50 it cost.

A lady living near Indianapolis, who had for more than a year been in delicate health, was taken to Chicago early last winter, where she received surgical treatment at a hospital. It was impossible to take her home for the Christmas celebration, although she had recovered so much that she could walk readily all over the hospital. She had three beautiful children at home, and the father prepared a Christmas tree, just as he had formerly done, only he added a feature which had never been found there before. He had the electricians come in on the afternoon before Christmas and put his residence telephone in the tree, where it was concealed with pine needles and tinsel. He arranged with the long distance people, apprised his wife of her part in the play, and at a certain moment in the evening, when the children, bubbling over with joy at their presents, still felt a sadness at the absence of their mother, he clasped the receiver to the ear of his youngest child, and the gentle voice of mamma came over the wire.

It was their most precious Christmas present.—Tacoma Ledger.

Wound Steam Pipes.

The plan of winding steam pipes over eight inches in diameter with three sixteenths inch copper wire, thus nearly doubling the bursting pressure, is pronounced by competent judges to be an important change in engineering practice. Further, that the thickness of sheet copper forming the pipe may be reduced to the minimum, and at the same time insuring the full advantage of wire winding, an improved system of manufacturing steam pipes has been devised, described as consisting in simply using copper of the thinnest possible gauge to form the interior or core of the pipe, while the body proper is composed of steel wire wound closely around the core, the interstices being filled in solid with copper by electric deposition. Increased strength comes from wire winding. —New York Sun.

Signatures of Two Presidents.

Charles Moore, a clerk in the Adams express office, possesses a parchment deed issued at the Zanesville (O.) land office on June 20, 1811, to Thomas Honeboard, granting him the northeast quarter section of lot 12 of township 18 in range 15 of the lands directed to be sold at Zanesville by the act of congress entitled "An act providing for the sale of United States lands in the territory northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky river." To the deed are attached the signatures of President James Madison and Secretary of State James Monroe, and on the opposite lower corner is affixed the official seal of the government. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Improving an Old Master.

This is true, though you will not believe it. A distinguished, yet very Philistine lady, who has in her possession a rare and beautiful "old master," has hit upon the idea of improving her picture by having the "nude" suitable for exhibition in a drawing room. The other day she asked her German governess—an amateur artist—to paint clothing on to the figures. Now the picture has a place of honor in her drawing room. I am told the effect is rather extraordinary. —London Gentlewoman.

No English Better Than English.

A new argument against college athletics has been invented—the deplorable effect which they have on "good English" by grafting upon it "the coarse language of sports." The plea, says the New York Times, is truly amusing. What on earth is "good English?" any how? So far as we know, there is no English better than English, and no writer thereof has ever hesitated to use new words from any source, provided they expressed an idea more clearly, or even more picturesquely, than did those which formed the vocabulary of his grandfather. Shakespeare is full of the "language of sports," ranging from falconry to pugilism, and if he lived today it is absolutely certain that he would glean words from the football fields—and that college professors would do likewise for him. Really great men are like the common people, in that they never make a fetch of the parts of speech, never imagine that dictionaries or grammars settle anything, and never make the mistake of confounding a live tongue with dead ones.

Decision Reserved.

"Don't you think the mince pie is good, Willie?" asked the housewife who prides herself on her culinary accomplishments.

"Yes, I think it is, probably."

"But you have eaten three pieces."

"I know it. But I can't tell for sure till tomorrow morning. I had some mince pie last year that I thought was pretty good, but it didn't make me dream a bit." —Washington Star.

The most graceful of domestic animals is the cat, while the most awkward bird is the duck, but it won't do to use these facts for a basis if you want to call a woman pet names.

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THE HERALD.

AN ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT.

The View From the Summit of the Mountain of the Ark.

At last we stood upon the summit of Ararat, but the sun no longer pierced the white vapor; a fierce gale drove across the forbidden region and whipped the eye, straining to distinguish the limits of snow and cloud. Vague forms hurried past on the winds of the whirlwind; in place of the landscape of the land of promise we searched dense banks of fog.

We were standing on the spot where the ark of gopher rested, where first the patriarch alighted on the face of an earth renewed. Before him lay the valleys of 600 years of sorrow. The alarist pinnacle supported him; a boundless hope filled his eyes. The pulse of life beat strong and fresh around him; the busy swarms thrilled with sweet freedom, elect of all living things. In the settling exhalations stood the bow of many colors, eternal token of God's covenant with man.

Although the summit of Great Ararat, which has an elevation of 17,918 feet, yields in height to the peaks of the Caucasus in the north and to Demavend (19,400 feet) in the east, nearly 500 miles away, yet, as Bryce in his admirable book has observed, there can be no few other places in the world where a mountain so lofty rises from a plain so low. The summit of Great Ararat has the form of a dome and is covered with perpetual snow; this dome crowns an oval figure, the length of which is from northwest to southeast, and it is therefore the long side of this dome which you see from the valley of the Araxes.

On the southeast, as you follow the outline toward the east. It rises in the shape of a graceful pyramid to the height of 18,400 feet, and its summit is distant from that of Great Ararat a space of nearly seven miles. The southeastern slope of the lesser Ararat corresponds to the northwestern slope of the greater mountain and descends to the floor of the river valley in a long and regular train. The unity of the whole fabric, the intimate correspondence of the parts between themselves, in a word the architectural qualities of this natural work at once impress the eye and continue to provide an inexhaustible fund of study, however long may be the period of your stay. —Scribner's.

Mobile's Gun.

The celebrated cannon, the "Lady Slocumb," was served, it is true, by men of the Washington artillery of New Orleans, but it was an Alabama gun, made in this state for defense of Alabama, and was used in the battle at Blakeley, on the shore of Mobile bay, and nowhere else. It is almost the sole relic of that great contest which remains in this locality. The Washington artillery proposes to purchase it of its owner—the citizen who paid for its transportation from Blakeley to Mobile, and if the purchase is made it will be moved to New Orleans. Are Mobilians willing to part with it? Are they ready to have this relic of the last battle of the war taken far from the scene of its glory? We pause for a reply. —Mobile Register.

The Terrible African Fever.

During 1892 we built Kimpoko and Gbolla stations, explored the Kwa and Mifini rivers, and discovered Lake Leopold II, but on returning from this voyage I was attacked by a violent fever. It was my second experience of the dangerous hematuric type. I was unconscious for days, and on recovering my senses found that my legs had swollen to an immense size. For a month after it appeared to me as if a quarter of a hundredweight of mercury had been injected into each leg. —Henry M. Stanley in Century.

An inexhaustible good nature is one of the most precious gifts of heaven, spreading itself like oil over the troubled sea of thought and keeping the mind smooth and equable in the roughest weather. —W. Irving.

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Eczema All Her Life.

Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without her sufferings grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S.S.S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever.

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