

THE ADVERTISER.

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COMPENSATION.

It was the time of autumn. When leaves are turning brown. Green to yellow and black and black. And some were tumbling down.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Under the head of poison may be classed any substance—gas, liquid or solid—which by its own inherent qualities is capable of inflicting health or destroying life.

As a rule poisons prove most rapidly fatal when introduced, by a wound in a vein or by hypodermic injection, directly into the blood. Their action is also speedy when brought into contact with the membrane of the lungs.

When taken into the stomach, poisons—especially if liquid—act more speedily when the latter is empty than when it is full.

Most poisons injuriously affect the system, no matter how introduced into it, but there are exceptions to this rule—the sting of the viper may be deadly, but the poison is harmless when swallowed.

Some poisons disorganize or corrode the organs with which they come in contact, but there are many—especially among the narcotics—that, while producing very slight local change, often develop remarkable remote effects.

The preparations of arsenic, opium, and the prussiates (cyanides) are the substances most frequently employed as poisons in this country. The symptoms attending slow poisoning by arsenical and antimonial compounds are frequently such as might appear to be owing to natural causes, and it is to be feared that more instances of secret murder due to such causes have occurred than have been detected.

The following is a condensed statement of the characteristics, symptoms, antidotes and simple methods of testing for and identifying some of the more common poisons:

Poisons are usually divided into three classes—irritant, narcotic and narcotico-irritant. Irritant poisons are usually considered under the heads of mineral—or metallic and non-metallic—irritants, vegetable irritants and animal irritants. In the first of these divisions are arsenic and its compounds—arsenic acid (white arsenic), metallic arsenic, fly powder, potassium arsenite (Fowler's solution), arsenic acid, arsenic sulphides (yellow orpiment and red lead), arsenical pastes, soaps, etc.

From half an hour to an hour after the arsenic has been swallowed the person begins to feel a nameless uneasiness, developing into faintness, depression and nausea, with an intense burning pain in the region of the stomach, increased by pressure, retching, vomiting, sense of constriction in the throat, with intense thirst; diarrhoea, more or less violent, accompanied by cramps in the calves of the legs; matter discharged from the stomach of a dark greenish color, sometimes streaked with blood.

There is no specific antidote for arsenic, and remedies are rarely attended with success if not applied at an early stage. Mixtures of olive oil and lime water promptly administered after the effectual use of an emetic have been recommended; recently precipitated hydrated oxide of iron mixed with magnesia has also been used with favorable results.

Lead or its salts are often taken into the system unawares—in drinking water which has been allowed to stand in lead pipes or reservoirs, or in preserved vegetables and fruit cooked or allowed

to stand for a long time in contact with lead soldered joints. All lead salts are more or less poisonous, and their effects are accumulative—as with the painter who becomes "leadied" by the gradual absorption of lead from the paints with which he is in constant contact.

For lead poisoning, sulphate of soda or Epsom salts is the prescribed antidote; powdered charcoal and sulphate of magnesia are also recommended. Large quantities of cream and albumen (or white of eggs) also retard the action of lead poisons, and emetics are given to promote vomiting if the poison does not itself occasion it.

The action on the system of the salts of antimony when taken in considerable doses is similar to that of arsenic. The usual antidotes are solution of tannin, strong tea, and magnesia and milk.

The symptoms of poisoning with copper salts are similar to those produced by arsenic, but the vomited matters are blue or green, and there is usually a "coppery taste" in the mouth. The usual antidotes are warm water to promote vomiting, white of eggs, strong tea or tannin solutions, and weak solutions of protosulphate of iron or potassium ferri-cyanide in water.

Salts or preparations containing mercury in any form—corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, black oxide, red precipitate, mercuric iodide, vermilion, mercuric sulphate, mercuric ointments, etc.—are extremely poisonous. A few minutes after swallowing any of these a "coppery" taste is observed, followed by a sense of constriction in the throat and irritation of the throat and stomach.

The operation of such narcotic poisons as opium and prussic acid or prussiate of potash (hydrocyanic acid or potassium cyanide) is confined chiefly to the spinal marrow and brain.

The effects of hydrocyanic acid (and potassium or other similar cyanide) are almost instantaneous; it is very rarely the case that they are delayed more than two or three minutes. On the other hand, cases of fatal poisoning by opium do not terminate earlier than from six to twelve hours.

In cases of poisoning by cyanides emetics and the stomach pump are at once called into requisition. Freshly precipitated hydro-iron oxide, if administered immediately, is perhaps one of the best antidotes. Chlorine water injected into the stomach is also recommended.

Nitrate of silver yields with solution of the soluble cyanides a white precipitate. When a few drops of a solution of potash in gum water is mixed with a small sample of the suspected liquid and solution of sulphate of iron is then added a dark brown precipitate separates in a few minutes. This precipitate, when agitated with sulphuric acid, develops a deep blue color if cyanides were present.

The Fate of the Nickel.

The question whether the coinage of the five-cent nickel pieces shall be resumed is under consideration at the Treasury Department. This coinage was discontinued under the act of Congress creating it when the supply of nickel pieces became redundant. There have been coined \$5,775,532.50 in nickels. They can now be only procured at the sub-treasuries, and the amount of them on hand has dwindled to about \$75,000 or \$80,000.

It is stated that there are in Great Britain 355 Baptist preachers who were trained in Mr. Spurgeon's Pastors' College, and the result of their labors has been the gathering in of 43,336 persons by baptism into the churches

THE GATEAU TRIAL.

Immediately on the opening of the Criminal Court on the 23d Gateau read from manuscript a rambling statement to the Court and jury regarding his inspiration to remove the President. He said he never would have attempted to kill Mr. Garfield of his own volition, notwithstanding that he was substantially certain that the President would be taken from Gateau at the time of his arrest.

Upon the opening of the Criminal Court on the 23d Mr. Scoville read a telegram from Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, stating that he could not possibly visit Washington because of his professional engagements, and said that he would not be present upon an attachment for him.

Immediately after the opening of Court on the morning of the 23d ult. Gateau was placed on the stand to testify in his own behalf. At first Gateau objected to testify at length because he was not feeling well. He insisted that the prosecution should not cross-examine him at length.

Gateau was taken directly to the witness-box on the opening of Court on the 30th ult. and resumed his personal reminiscences. He narrated his experience in the lecture field. He once tried to lecture against Bob Ingersoll, who was trying to prove the non-existence of Hell, and his success in carrying a religious campaign speaker and said he was on free and easy terms with Jewell and the rest of them.

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moved, the party troubles would cease. In a tonight's time that thought had become a fixed resolve. The removal became necessary to save the Nation from ruin. The Lord employed witness as the instrument of removal because He always employs the best material. He added: "The Lord uses the best means for His work, and He has provided all the good guards, the Court and jury and these experts to do His work and preserve me." The witness then briefly related the incidents connected with the shooting and his subsequent arrest.

Upon entering the witness-box for his cross-examination on the morning of the 1st Gateau made another appeal for money. Judge Porter conducted the cross-examination, eliciting from the prisoner in his several replies that he was physically a coward and always kept away from personal danger.

Jimmy Brown's Circus. We had a private circus at our house last night—at least that's what father called it, and he seemed to enjoy it. It happened in this way. I went into the back parlor one evening, because I wanted to see Mr. Travers.

Just then the front-door bell rang, and Mr. Bradford (our new minister) and his wife and three daughters and his son came in. Sue jumped up and ran into the front parlor to light the gas, and Mr. Travers came to help her. They just got it lit when the visitors came in, and father and mother came down stairs to meet them.

You never saw such a sight as those poor young people were. I had made a mistake, and brought down a bottle of liquid blacking—the same that I blacked the baby with that time. Mr. Travers had put it all over Sue's face, so that she was jet black, all but a little of one cheek and the end of her nose, and then he had rubbed his hands on his own face until he was like an Ethiopian leopard, only he could change his spots if he used soap enough.

You couldn't have any idea how angry Sue was with me—just as if it was my fault, when all I did was to go up stairs for her, and get a bottle to bring her to with; and it would have been all right if she hadn't left the blacking bottle on her bureau; and I don't call that tidy, if she is a girl. Mr. Travers wasn't a bit angry; but he came up to my room and washed his face, and laughed all the time.

—Burnand, the editor of Punch, has a pleasant, handsome face. Though gray and bearded he is comparatively young. He has fourteen children.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, says that out of four hundred students under him in Philosophy only four have graduated skeptics.

—Near President Harrison's grave at North Bend, Indiana, there is to be built a Methodist church as a memorial of him, which will bear his name.

—The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has just sent out seventeen woman missionaries to India, thirteen of whom go out for the first time.

—It is said that boys and girls who walked a distance of eighty or ninety miles to attend the Teluga Baptist schools, in India, have been regretfully turned away for lack of accommodation.

—The States that have passed compulsory laws in the interest of education are: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Arizona, Washington and Wyoming.

—President Miles, of the South Carolina College of Agriculture, recommends the employment of what might be called "missionary teachers" in such parts of the State as from the scattered condition of the population cannot support regular and permanent schools.

—From Louisiana a missionary of the American Sunday-School Union reports: "July, August, September and October are the months for protracted meetings in all this region, and though interfering with my work they serve to develop its effects. I have attended many of these meetings, and marked that in places where I have organized Sunday Schools, 50 to 85 per cent. of the conversions are in them."

—In the last ten years the number of churches in Chicago has increased from 156 to 218. The following denominations have made gains in the number of churches indicated: Methodist, seventeen; Evangelical Lutheran, seventeen; Roman Catholic, twelve; Reformed Episcopal, Jewish, and Independent, six each, and Baptist, one. The Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Congregational denominations have lost one church each. The number of Christians and unclassified churches—four and fifteen, respectively—remains the same as in 1871.

A Well Dressed Young Man.

The boy peddler, with twenty-nine fine suits of clothing, twenty-four overcoats and thirty-three pairs of kid gloves, has his home in Reading, Pa. Periodically the boy breaks out in local advertisements announcing an addition to his extensive wardrobe, as follows: "Thomas Jefferson Cummings has the honor to announce that he has just added another suit to his fall afternoon wear, and now his fine wardrobe consists of forty fashionable full suits, twenty-four overcoats," etc.

On the streets of the city his appearance is that of a Beau Brummel. His dress is exceedingly loud, his weakness running to green kid gloves, corn-colored ribbons, pink eye-glasses and silk hats of the latest style. In the country, on business, his appearance is that of a humble, meek and lowly Hebrew, and his customary salutation to the people he calls on is: "Have pity on a poor boy and help him along." The young man is exceedingly kind, affable and agreeable, and succeeds in selling large quantities of goods at very fair prices.

His savings are entirely invested in clothing and articles of adornment. At times is not seen for weeks. He is then out on the country highways, coining money in a small way. He neither smokes nor drinks, and has no expenses worth speaking of. Then, suddenly, he will break out in Reading, set the fashions for a week or more, and as suddenly afterward disappear.

He generally leaves home on Monday morning, invariably starting before dawn, in order that his acquaintances may not see him in his country make up. He carries a large basket filled with goods, and he orders his fresh supplies shipped to various points along his route. On Saturday night he generally returns, looking decidedly weather-beaten, but if there is an opera or theater in town he is generally in the front row of the parquet by nine o'clock, dressed to rival the most fashionable swell in the land.