

# THE DIPHTHERIA CURE

Subscriptions in France and Germany So That Poor People May Benefit.

The remarkable discovery of Dr. Peugnet, the devoted collaborator of the serum, for the prevention and cure of the most fatal of infantile diseases, diphtheria, is now attracting attention.

The remedy consists of subcutaneous injections of serum of the blood of animals inoculated with the poison of the diphtheria bacillus. The success which has attended the employment of the serum has



SAVING THE BLOOD FROM A HORSE.

been so great that it is being generally adopted in France and Germany, where public subscriptions have been opened, so as to place the serum, which is necessarily expensive, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.

In the majority of cases children suffering from the disease do not succumb to asphyxiation, as is commonly supposed, but to the poison secreted in the throat by the microbes, which contaminates the blood more or less speedily, according to the violence of the attack. The injection of the anti-diphtheric serum confers immediate immunity, but does not act as a counter-poison until some

time, who were exposed to the most appalling perils. General Lecayo, who commanded the Nicaraguan troops, left his wife and her sister in the village, not anticipating any emergency, and it was these hapless women who fell to young Peugnet's charge. He got them safely into a stone house, with a large, well-guarded cellar, on one of the side streets, and there during the whole of the sack and the fighting he kept guard over them, gun in hand, permitting no one to enter the premises but known friends, and frequently having to face desperate, drunken rioters, who were searching for Mme. Lecayo everywhere.

When order was restored and it was safe for the ladies to reappear, Mr. Peugnet evidently found that the close association of three days with the pretty young donna had sealed his fate, and he proposed and was accepted upon the raising of the state of siege. There were paternal and maternal consents and blessings to be secured both in Nicaragua and Missouri, but the gallantry of Peugnet's defense of the ladies in the one place and his father's pride in the young man's pluck and endurance in the other made all this mere formula.

The new Mrs. Peugnet comes of one of the oldest and wealthiest Central American families. She is an heiress, and is connected in that carefully guarded line of the "gente fine" with most of the Spanish-American aristocracy between the City of Mexico and Bogota. She was educated in New York, at Paris and at Madrid, and besides the usual accomplishments which young ladies of her station have, she is a finished linguist and a highly-trained musician.

Louis D. Peugnet bears a name equally well known in St. Louis and New York. His great-grandfather was an officer in the Imperial Guard of Napoleon, and fought under the

# FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

TWO QUESTIONS.—The Butterfly said to the Katydid, "I always wondered why. Since butter has no wings at all, They say the butterfly?" The Katydid replied: "Alas! To me the reason's hid. But can you tell me what it is They say that Katy did?" —[Harper's Young People.

# THE SUGAR MAPLE.

One of our common trees is the sugar maple, *Acer saccharinum*, L., a tree grower with a foliage of lively green. In summer it makes one of our choicest shade trees and it is extensively used for that purpose. Autumn, however, is the time of the year when this tree is seen to its best advantage, as the beautiful, tender greens of summer pass into varied shades of purple, yellow and scarlet. The maple syrup and maple sugar of commerce are made from the sap of this tree, and they have a flavor peculiarly their own, and which gives them rank as delicacies. The maple is used to some extent as framing timber in the construction of barns and such like, more because of its abundance than of its durability, as it lacks in this quality compared with some other woods. In cabinet work it is largely employed, for it admits of a high silken polish, and the grain of some varieties is very handsome. —[Detroit Free Press.

# A BURNING BUSH.

A few years ago I was crossing the passes of the giant Himalayas, near Simlar, with two Rajput mountaineers for guides and servants, and a company of native carriers coming on behind, when we reached a point where the narrow path had been carried away by a landslide.

The path was only a narrow shelf at best, cut along the side of a precipitous mountain ledge. One side was a cliff rising high above our heads, while the other side was an almost perpendicular precipice. Just before us this path was carried away, without leaving enough for a mouse to cling to.

There was another, a much longer way, to the same destination, and the carriers with one Rajput turned back; but I was in the greatest haste and resolved upon trying to climb down into the valley below, and making my way about the break, climb up to the path again.

We reached the deep, dark valley in safety, and all day long the Rajput and I pushed our way through the dense growth and masses of rock and plunging mountain streams, where it was quite possible no human foot had ever passed before, and just before dark, in a dismal rain, we hit upon a place where we could climb up again. It was too late to try it then however, so we took refuge under a shelving rock, ate a cold supper, and, thoroughly tired out, were soon sound asleep.

In the middle of the night I half opened my eyes and thought the storm had cleared and that the moon was shining. Then I realized that it was still raining, and looked again to see that the light came from a bush, not far away. Every leaf was as bright as a glow-worm.

I woke the Rajput, but he seemed more annoyed than surprised. He lit a taper, with some difficulty, and, covering it with his hand, went to the bush and held it among the leaves.

Suddenly the whole bush was wrapped in flames. They burned brightly for a few minutes and then died away, leaving everything black. "There," said the mountaineer, as he rolled himself up for another nap, "that will not trouble you again to night."

In the morning I examined the bush, but the fire had not injured it in the least. It was not an uncommon variety. I had seen the same kind before, but never heard of this curious freak. My guide told me that often, when wet, they would glow at night, and that the only way to stop them was to set them on fire.

There is one place, near Simlar, where an entire hillside is covered with these bushes, and when they glow the superstitious natives go out and worship them. —[Frank Leslie's Weekly.

# Mystery of the Blue Bean.

At the great Fruit Show to be held in the Crystal Palace will be shown the English blue bean, which, when introduced by the proprietors of the Horticultural Review, caused much commotion in the horticultural world. At Earl's Court, shortly afterwards, the blue bean was the centre of attraction in the pavilion devoted to the fruit and flower shows, the table on which the dishes containing the delicately tinted pods were displayed being thronged throughout the day by an enthusiastic crowd of amateur and professional gardeners, all bent on solving the mystery of the blue bean. The secret of the blue bean's blueness no man knows. It is of a most exquisite tint, and every part of the skin of the pod is both evenly and perfectly dyed. Inside, the flesh and seeds are of the usual green tint, and from a culinary point of view the bean is everything that could be desired. —[London Daily News.

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

# A Field for Irrigation.

Professor Haworth, geologist of the Kansas State University, says that it is a fact that western Kansas is literally abandoned, and that it must remain a desert until some plan for irrigating it can be adopted. This might easily be accomplished, he thinks, by means of wells operated by windmills. All of Kansas and much of Missouri, he asserts, ought to be irrigated in this manner. "The soil of these States is bringing forth but a fraction of what it is capable of. The wind power is unlimited. Rain falling on the surface, even on the high plains, finds its way downward to a hard stratum which holds the water, and it can be lifted easily to the surface by pumps." As to the appeals to the legislature, an appropriation and a commission will be asked for, to make geological surveys and experiments. The quantity and availability of underground water for irrigating purposes will be given a thorough test, if the demands of the central and western representatives are granted. —[New Orleans Picayune.

# A White King Eagle.

Roscoe Howard, of San Diego, Cal., has presented to the Smithsonian Institution a white king eagle from Ecuador, where it was captured in the Andes, and said to be the first one of its species ever brought to this country. It is a magnificent looking bird, and although only six months old, weighs nearly fifty pounds, and is about three feet six inches in height.



# KNOWLEDGE

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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"Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearline—besides, don't play with the fire." If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

Bear in Mind That "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use

**SAPOLIO**

hours later. In cases, therefore, where the ravages of the poison are too advanced the serum is non-effective. Neither has it any influence upon other maladies by which diphtheria is often complicated, such as measles, broncho-pneumonia, etc. But it is a certain cure for cases of diphtheria pure and simple, if taken in time, and will thus be the means of preserving many a little life which the methods hitherto employed would fail to save.

Experiments have shown that horses furnish the best and largest quantities of serum. The blood is tapped from the jugular and furnishes a serum of perfect limpidity. The operation causes no pain whatever to the horse, and is performed once a month, when about four quarts of blood are procured, the loss of which does not weaken the animal excessively. The horses operated upon in Paris are young and perfectly healthy animals, but are mostly unfit for harnessing, owing to defects in the legs.

The treatment of a case of diphtheria requires fifty centilitres of serum, which is injected by means of a small syringe fitted with a needle at the point. The operation is so simple that in case of necessity any person could attempt it. The liquid causes a swelling about the size of a walnut, which, however, subsides in ten minutes, and the patient experiences no pain beyond the prick of the needle.

# ROMANCE FROM NICARAGUA.

How an American Saved a Girl and Then Married Her.

A very romantic wedding was solemnized at Bluefields, in Nicaragua, recently in which a St. Louis boy widely known in the best circles in the town, Louis D. Peugnet, was married to a young lady whose life and whose sister's life he had gallantly protected during the worst time in the recent revolution in Nicaragua, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Peugnet went to Bluefields some time previous to the uprising, and was engaged in business for St. Louis houses throughout the isthmus. When the trouble came on and the rioters seized the town, young Peugnet and several other Americans armed themselves to protect the

Emperor up to the crash at Waterloo.

# Speed in Railway Travel.

A great deal has been said and written about the coming flyers and the tremendous rate of speed that will be attained by them in the near future. But before these rather exaggerated figures can be reached, there must be a complete reconstruction in track-laying and road-bed arrangement. A degree of solidity and firmness not yet secured and an almost absolutely straight track are imperatively necessary if one would send a train over the earth's surface at such a high rate of speed. Experts have decided that a train running at the rate of 100 miles an hour would be flung from the track at the first curve. It therefore appears that the present existing tracks are not at all adapted to such rapid transit as the hundred-miles-an-hour enthusiasts are talking about. The probabilities are that the elevated track in some of its forms and the tunnel are the solution of the high-speed problem. Only by bridging valleys with trestle work and cutting through hills can the average level be reached and curves be dispensed with. It would be necessary to run air-lines without regard to intermediate stations, leaving these to be connected by ordinary roads. It would take something over a mile in which to stop one of these flying trains, and the nerve required to run it would be something far beyond that possessed by the average engineer. —[New York Ledger.

# The American Sparrowhawk.

There is a remarkable charm in the swift, agile wheeling flight of the American sparrowhawk that justifies Tennyson's line, "Sometimes the sparrowhawk wheels along." The bird has powerful wings, and its poising, turning and wheeling in a high wind form a beautiful display of aerial gymnastics. The hawk rises in the face of a strong wind with an easy, graceful wheeling flight, all ascent yields to the impulse from without for a second or two, and then gaining complete control of itself, sails away as if the atmosphere were perfectly still.