

ANIMALS AND POISON.

Some Species Are Immune to the Most Deadly Drugs.

MYSTERY OF THE HEDGEHOG.

This Bristly Little Creature Can Make a Meal of Arsenic or Opium and Wash It Down With a Draft of Prussic Acid Without Discomfort.

Poison is surely one of the most weird of nature's bizarre contrivances. A tiny speck of an innocent looking white powder on the tip of the tongue means instant death if that powder happens to be the deadly drug acconitine. A moment's whiff of unseen vapor, and if that vapor rises from pure prussic acid all human aid is too late. The strangest fact about this curious group of bodies called poisons is that sometimes they are not poisons. Of course every one knows that when kept under control by the skillful hand of the physician poisons are most valuable medicines. But few persons are aware of the still more curious fact that poisons when taken by certain animals even in large quantities are quite harmless.

Yet, strange as it may seem, this is perfectly true. Take, for instance, the hedgehog. This bristly little animal is absolutely poison proof. It can eat without discomfort as much opium as a hardened Chinese can smoke in a fortnight and can wash a meal down with as much prussic acid as would kill a regiment of soldiers. It is capable of swallowing arsenic with just as much relish as it eats cockroaches. It is quite immune to the venom of the snake, though the prickly hedgehog has little need to fear the approach of such a reptile. It has even been stated that it can swallow corrosive sublimate, and yet this is a virulent poison which human beings must handle with caution, for even a solution of it externally applied has been known to cause death.

Cyanide of potassium is another deadly substance of which the hedgehog need have no fear, and yet the most trace of the poison is sufficient to cause a full grown man to foam at the mouth and lose the power of his limbs. Truly the hedgehog is a strange freak, and yet not so inexplicable as the poisons by which he refuses to be poisoned.

Man is said to resemble the monkey in more ways than one; but, whatever characteristics they may have in common, the ape differs from the human being in this respect—he can take with impunity as much strychnine as would kill two men instantly. The monkey, curiously enough, shares the immunity to strychnine poisoning with invertebrate animals. Another phenomenon is the rat. The number of rat poisons sold by druggists is legion, but there is one poison which never enters into their composition—namely, digitoxin, the active principle of the foxglove. One-half grain of this poisonous principle suffices to kill a man within three quarters of an hour, but the rat absolutely refuses to let it kill him.

When it is discovered that a human being has swallowed oxalic acid, the first thing the doctor does is to give his unfortunate patient a good dose of chalk, technically known as calcium carbonate. Strange to relate, chickens are not poisoned by oxalic acid, for the simple reason that their intestines contain the antidote in the form of quantities of calcium, which combine with the poison and render it quite harmless. It is interesting, however, to mention that if oxalic acid is injected into the blood of a fowl it would be poisoned. It is only when given by the mouth that the acid comes in contact with the antidote. However, as chickens are not provided with a good dose of chalk, technically known as calcium carbonate, they are not likely to run any danger.

If China were inhabited by pigeons instead of by people who speak pigeon English, a costly war and no end of controversy might have been averted, for pigeons are not demoralized by opium. You cannot put a pigeon to sleep with the "drowsy giant," simply because there is something in the bird's interior which resists the narcotic influence of the morphine to which opium owes its activity.

There is little to connect the Russian peasant with a goat—unless it be beard—yet nevertheless both have one trait in common—neither is harmed by hemlock. It was the juice of the hemlock, so we have been told until we are tired of hearing it, that killed Socrates. Ever since then it has been on the poison list as far as civilized beings are concerned; but, all the same, goats of hemlock are eaten as food by the Russian peasants—and by goats.

In one respect the peasant of the Austrian Tyrol resembles the hedgehog, because he is immune to the most deadly of poisons. This is not because the peasant is provided with any special means of combating the effects of the drug, but because he habituates himself to it. The Tyrolean finds that arsenic increases his power of endurance. He commences by taking an eighth part of a grain for a dose, which is gradually increased until he can take without any ill effect five or more grains at a time.

Experts have not been able to make up their minds why these people become tolerant to the drug. The most plausible theory put forward to the present is that an antitoxin is formed by the administration of the poison which immunizes the subject, just as calf lymph immunizes us against smallpox.—Baltimore Sun.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS PAY.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.
State of Indiana, Wayne County, ss: Estate of Susan E. Burden, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Wayne Circuit Court, Administrator of the estate of Susan E. Burden, deceased, late of Wayne County, Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CLARA CLEMENS, Administrator.

Wm. A. Bond, Attorney, dly25-18

TODAY'S MARKET QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(By Correll and Thompson, Brokers, Eaton, Ohio.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated Copper	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
American Car Foundry	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
American Locomotive	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
American Smelting	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
American Sugar	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 1/2
Atchafalpa	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
B. & O.	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
B. & T.	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Canadian Pacific	149 1/2	149 3/4	149 1/2	149 1/2
C. & O.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
C. G. W.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 1/2
C. P. & L.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 1/2
Dis. Sec.	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
National Lead	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
New York Central	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
L. N.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Norfolk & Western	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
M. K. & T.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Missouri Pacific	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Northern Pac.	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 1/2
Pennsylvania	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 1/2
People's Gas	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 1/2
Reading	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
Republic Steel	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
Rock Island	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
Southern Pacific	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
Southern R.	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 1/2
Union Pacific	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. Steel	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
Wabash pfd.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Great Northern	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/2	121 1/2

N. Y. BANK STATEMENT.

Reserves less U. S. deposits Inc. 15,824,330.
Reserves Inc. 14,429,425.
Loans Inc. 8,892,000.
Specie Inc. 21,215,500.
Legal Inc. 2,458,400.
Deposits Inc. 26,979,500.
Circulation Dec. 857,100.

Chicago.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

(By Correll and Thompson, Brokers, Eaton, O.)

Chicago, Jan. 25.—

Wheat

Open. High. Low. Close.

May . . . 102 1/2 102 3/4 102 1/2 102 1/2

July . . . 98 1/2 98 3/4 98 1/2 98 1/2

Sept. . . 96 1/2 96 3/4 96 1/2 96 1/2

Corn

Open. High. Low. Close.

May . . . 61 1/2 61 3/4 61 1/2 61 1/2

July . . . 59 1/2 59 3/4 59 1/2 59 1/2

Sept. . . 57 1/2 57 3/4 57 1/2 57 1/2

Oats

Open. High. Low. Close.

May . . . 54 1/2 54 3/4 54 1/2 54 1/2

July . . . 47 1/2 47 3/4 47 1/2 47 1/2

Sept. . . 38 1/2 38 3/4 38 1/2 38 1/2

Pork

Open. High. Low. Close.

May . . . 81 1/2 81 3/4 81 1/2 81 1/2

July . . . 79 1/2 79 3/4 79 1/2 79 1/2

Sept. . . 77 1/2 77 3/4 77 1/2 77 1/2

Lard

Open. High. Low. Close.

May . . . 87 1/2 87 3/4 87 1/2 87 1/2

July . . . 85 1/2 85 3/4 85 1/2 85 1/2

Sept. . . 83 1/2 83 3/4 83 1/2 83 1/2

Ribs

Open. High. Low. Close.

May . . . 86 1/2 86 3/4 86 1/2 86 1/2

July . . . 84 1/2 84 3/4 84 1/2 84 1/2

Sept. . . 82 1/2 82 3/4 82 1/2 82 1/2

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Hogs, receipts,

14,000, 10c higher; left over 7,500.

Cattle 200, strong. Sheep, 1,500,

strong.

Hogs Close.

Light . . . \$4.15 1/2 \$4.15 1/2

Mixed . . . 4.20 1/2 4.50

Rough . . . 4.20 1/2 4.30

CHICAGO GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Today. Last Wk. Last Yr.

Wheat . . . 17 27 17

Corn . . . 268 324 178

Oats . . . 125 28 22

Estimates.

Wheat 35. Corn 517. Oats 237.

NORTHWEST RECEIPTS.

Today. Last Wk. Last Yr.

Minn. . . 273 324 178

Duluth . . . 49 28 22

LIVERPOOL.

Wheat—Close 3/4 higher.

Corn—Close 1/4 higher.

A Doctor's Assistant.

A doctor whose large practice has

made an assistant necessary was told

that the man he selected was hardly

competent.

"He's good enough for what I want

him for," said the doctor. "I don't

expect him to prescribe for my pa-

tients, but to listen to their gossip.

In many cases the privilege of talking

over his troubles with the doctor con-

stitutes the biggest part of a patient's

cure. I haven't time to listen to all

these complaints myself, but I have

the use of an assistant. This man is

good looking and sympathetic. Callers

will readily unburden their hearts to

him, then when they are ready for

real medical advice he can pass them

on to me."—Columbus Dispatch.

Unfortunate Royalty.

Horse accidents caused the death of

William I. and William III., William

II. and Richard I. were killed by ar-

rows. Richard III. was slain in battle,

Charles I. was beheaded. Edward III.,

Richard II. and Edward V. were mur-

dered. A surfeit of lampreys cost Henry

I. his life. Poison or a surfeit of peaches

killed John. Poison is suspected to have

been administered to Edward VI., and

the death of Henry VI. is by some his-

torians laid to the charge of Richard,

duke of Gloucester.—London Standard.

Biblical Repetee.

Justice Jeremiah Black of Pennsylv-

ania. In reviewing a case that came

up from the court of his old friend

Judge Moses Hampton, remarked:

"Surely Moses must have been wander-

ing in the wilderness when he

made his decision," and sent the case

back to the lower court. Judge Hamp-

ton on its second trial remarked that

although he would have to submit to

higher authority, he still thought he

was right in spite of the "lamentations

of Jeremiah."

Administrators.

Wm. A. Bond, Attorney, dly25-18

PALLADIUM WANT ADS PAY.

DOLAN'S APPLICATION WAS TODAY REFUSED

Not to Be Admitted as Delegate to Convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25.—The case

of Patrick Dolan, who was expelled

from the United Mine workers organ-

ization, was laid before convention of

miners this morning by the creden-

tials committee. Dolan was seeking

a seat as delegate and had credentials

from a local union. Motion to table

the matter carried unanimously and

thus the case was disposed of. This

means that the application was re-

jected.

THE GREEN SUN.

It Was Noticed and Commented Upon

by the Ancient Egyptians.

The appearance of a green light at

sunset was noticed and commented

upon by the ancient Egyptians and

more particularly so because in the

clear air of Egypt the tints of sunset

are peculiarly distinct.

As the sun there descends nearer

and nearer to the horizon and is im-

mensely enlarged and flaming, it sud-

denly becomes for an instant a bril-

liantly green color, and immediately a

series of green rays suffuse the sky in

many directions, well high to the zen-

ith. The same phenomenon appears at

sunset, but to a smaller extent. Some-

times, just as the last part of the sun's

disk vanishes, its color changes from

green to blue, and so also after it has

disappeared the sky near the horizon

often is green, while toward the zenith

it is blue.

This was alluded to in Egyptian

writings. Day was the emblem of life

and night that of death, and the noc-

turnal sun, being identified with Osiris,

thus rendered Osiris king of the dead.

The setting sun was green; therefore

Osiris, as the nocturnal deity of the

dead, was painted green. The splendid

coffins of the high priests of Ammon

frequently depict the green sun, and

the funeral deities are all colored

green.

There are innumerable instances in

the Egyptian relics of representations

relative to death being colored green.

The practice undoubtedly arose from

the green tints of sunrise and sunset.

The green sun disk is referred to 5,000

years ago in Egypt. This is the earli-

est known human record of an as-

tronomical phenomenon.—Washington

Star.

THE HERRING CATCH.