COCAINE INEBRIETY.

Specialists Largely Blamed for the Spread of the Curse.

The medical press comments on the gravity of the increase in many parts of the world of cocaine inebriety. Much of the onus is placed on druggists, dentists, rhinologists and laryngologists, on the part of whom, it is maintained, the free prescription of the drug should be checked, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Remembering that every individual may have some special idiosyncrasy against some particular drug the first application of cocaine should be made very carefully, as, indeed, should every subsequent one. There can be no doubt that many specialists are responsible for establishing the cocaine habit with a great many of their patients in having treated coryzas, hay fevers and other local discomforts of the nasal passages with solutions of cocaine. The constitutional effect is pronounced and alluring. A medical may says he has now in mind almost a score of such victims, who would have done far better to have worried along with their hay fevers and other nasal annoyances than to be afflicted with the cocaine habit, which is a hundred times worse than the disease for which it is used. The greatest number of victims is to be found among society women and among women who have adopted literature as a profession; and there is no doubt that a considerable proportion of chronic cocainists have fallen under the dominion of the drug from a desire to stimulate their powers of imagination. Others have acquired the habit quite innocently from taking coca wine from time to time with salts of the alkaloid in solution. Both coca wines made from cocaine and cocaine lozenges and tablets should not be supplied with the utmost caution and prescriptions containing cocaine should not be dispensed a second time without being examined by the prescriber. The symptoms experienced by the victims of the cocaine habit are illusions of sight and hearing, neuromuscular irritability and localizing anaesthesia. After a time insomnia supervenes, and the patient displays a curious hesitancy and an inability to arrive at a decision on even the most trivial matter. One drug habit speedily engenders another and the victim of chronic cocainism is usually cigarette-ed to overindulgence in alcohol, besides being a confirmed cigarette smoker.

Warning.

When your dear girl gazes at you,
With a glance to melt you through,
Don't imagine, like a stupid,
That her thoughts are all of you.

Ten to one her dainty musing
Is constructed on this wise:
"When we're married, won't I break him
Of his horrid taste in ties."
—Detroit Journal.

Endless Capacity.

Moss—This paper says that 5,000 people can be crowded into La Scala in Milan.

Foss—We have something in this country that can beat that.

Moss—What is it?

Foss—A New York elevated train.—New York Tribune.

FOOTWEAR.

The Portuguese shoe has a wooden sole and heel, and a vamp made of patent leather, fancifully showing the flesh side of the skin.

The Persian footgear is a raised shoe and is often a foot high. It is made of light wood, richly inlaid, with a strap extending over the instep.

The Algerian shoe in appearance is not unlike the English wooden clogs. The shoe is made entirely of leather in the simplest form, and usually without any ornamentation.

The Armenian shoe has a leather sole and heel, without counter and back quarter. The vamp is made of felt, and is beautifully ornamented with needlework, done in colored silk thread.

The Muscovite shoe is hand woven on a wooden frame, but little attention being paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of colored silk cordage and woolen cloth.

The Russian boot is composed of many pieces of morocco in several colors put together in the shape to please the taste of the wearer or maker. The foot of the boot is beautifully embossed with thread in bright colors.

Siamese shoes have the form of ancient canoes, with a gondola bow and open top. The sole is made of wood, and the upper of inlaid wood and cloth and the exterior is elaborately ornamented in colors, and with gold and silver.

The Musculman's shoe is of heavy leather. It is adjusted to the foot by a wide leather strap which runs from the heel and buckles over the instep. The only ornamentation is the fastening of two feather plumes on the right side of the toe.

The sandal worn by the Egyptians is composed of a sole made by sticking together three thicknesses of leather. This is held on the foot by a band passing across the instep. The sandal is beautifully stitched with threads of different colors.

The Hungarian shoe or moccasin is made of raw hide, prepared by a sun-curing process. It is bound together with many thongs of raw hide. Loops or thongs extend upward round the ankle, and through the loops is passed a strap which is buckled at the sides.

The Grecian shoe is made almost entirely of leather, and has a thickly padded sole with a sharp turn-up toe, which is surmounted by a large ball of colored wool or hair. The shoe is fleece-lined, and is gorgeously decorated with beads and ornamental stitching.

The clog worn by the Japanese is of wood, and as viewed from the side is the shape of a boy's sledge. It is fastened to the foot by a string, which passes between the great and second toe, and across the former. A strap, an inch in width, and lined with linen, is carried across the instep.

Spain has more sunshine than any other European country. Spain's annual average is 3,000 hours; Italy's, 2,300; Germany's, 2,200; England's, 1,400.

THE 55TH CONGRESS AT WORK

SENATE.—30th day.—The Senate agreed to an amendment to the sundry civil bill, revoking the order of President Cleveland, made on Feb. 22 last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000 acres. The debate brought out much criticism of Mr. Cleveland's order. Another amendment agreed to provides for a continuance of the investigation of the condition of the fur seals in Bering sea. The sundry civil bill was later passed, carrying an aggregate of $53,000,000. Mr. Hiscock, of Georgia, introduced a joint resolution deprecating war and announcing the policy of the government in favor of arbitration between the United States and other countries and between all other nations. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations. House.—The session was occupied by a partisan discussion of the House dilatory action in holding only semi-weekly sessions. There are some points at which the talk became rather warm, but nothing of particular interest was developed. Just before adjournment Mr. King of Utah, offered a resolution for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States as soon as Hawaii cedes her territory to Uncle Sam.

SENATE.—37th day.—Senator Morgan's Cuban resolution was discussed at considerable length. For the first time since the debate began the opposition somewhat expressed itself. The speeches were not of a kind to stimulate the galleries to applause, being in the main calm and dispassionate reviews of the situation in Cuba. A resolution was agreed to requesting the secretary of war for information as to the steps taken to locate a deep-water harbor at Port Los Angeles or San Pedro, Cal., in accordance with the report of a commission. House.—The House resumed the transaction of public business, which had been suspended since the Indian appropriation bill was sent to conference three weeks ago. The consideration of the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, pursued his tactics of attempting to harass the majority with points of no quorum, but without success. Mr. Lacey criticised the Senate provision restoring to the public domain the reservation created by the domain the reservation created by the domain the reservation created by the