VETERINARIANS.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Horse's Leg in Slings-Animal slowly.

Dentistry-Horses Subject to
Diseases Incident to
The the pas Human Beings.

Great improvement has been made, systhe New York Mat. and Expr. s., in the medical and surgical treatment of the horse in the past few years. The sick or injured horse gets nearly as careful and minute in storer as the sick or injured horse are not sick or for the horse in the sick or for the sick or formed for special purpo es. It the horse in are its less or foot, and the member is done up in a sling as tenderly and carefully as though it belonged to a imman being. Here is a case in point, reported by Dr. L. C. Wake eld: A bay

ber is done up in assing as tenderly and carefully as though it belonged to a human being. Here is a case in point, reported by Dr. L. C. Wake eld: A bay mare that had been used in horse power, while working in the machine caught her right hind foot in one of the logs with such force as to stop the machine and seriously injure the foot. In a short time the animal could hardly put her foot to the ground, and when the doctor was called in she was suffering intense pain. An operation was performed and the injured leg as well as the animal herself was put in slings and for days the foot was dressed daily. Just two months from the date of the operation the wound was entirely closed.

"Fill horses' teeth? Yes, why not? If can be done," said a surgeon in the American Veterinary College the other day.

"A horse is a good deal like a man," he went on, "and horses suffer from decayed teeth, exposed peryes and tooth.

American Neterlanary College the other day.

A horse is a good eatilitie a may be a start though your will be should all in that start, have been start the same as a man or woman. How can we tell! Why, by examining hose the the same as a man or woman. How can we tell! Why, by examining hose the the same as a man or woman. How can we tell! Why, by examining hose the the same as a man or woman. How can we tell! Why, by examining hose the tell of the control of the work of the same as the same of which we have the same as a man or woman. How can we tell! Why, by examining hose the tell of the control of the same as the same of the same o

Ineansistency.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Truthfulness is one of the great vir A moment of time is too precious to Most great words are accomplishe The best of prophets of the future is

the past.

No man ever offended his own conscience, but first or last it was revenged on him for it. Opinions alter, manuers change, creeds rise and fall, but the moral law is written

on tablets of eternity. That was sound advice given by a sage to a young writer. Think much, write little, publish still less.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and in-dulging false hopes of the future.

HEAD-GEAR.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WAY MEN'S HATS ARE MADE.

The Method of Making the Felt from Fur-Shaping the "Body"-Various Other Proces Making Silk Hats.

With a view to learn how men's hate are made, a New York Teegram reporter visited a number of hat manufactories and gives below the result of his inquiries. Commencing with the derby, which is the hat of the multitude and which is made of fine felt, otherwise known as fur the oversion not unpature by areas. fur, the question not unnaturally arises -What is felt? How is it made and what

it made from? Felt then is a fabric without warp or woof, made by hair interlocking together and forming a solid sheet, more impervious to air and water than any woven fabric. How is this done? By simply thaking the hairs together. It looks easy when written about, but the shaking requires skill and special machinery. Any person who takes the trouble to pull a hair out of his head will find, if he has a delicate sense of touch, by passing it through his fingers first one way and then the other, that when pulling it in one direction there is a slight resistance, while if pulled in the other direction it glides amouthy. This is because

ance, while if pulled in the other direction it glides smoothly. This is because in nearly all hairs, particularly abort, line, soft, bairs, there are mignte barbs. A hair sometimes gets into the fabr.c of a garment and travels all round it occasionally. This is because it can only go one way. By brushing or putting on or off the garment the hair is pushed along and worke its way, always in one direction, because the baris prevent it getting back. This is the reason why matted hair is so difficult to straighten out. The barbs become interlocked.

Felting hair or fur is producing a abric by causing the hairs to interlock idosely. Derby hats of the best kind, called fur hats, are made of the fur of certain animals, notably the Russian are, the nutria, which is found in the Andes in South America, the beaver and be cony. The fur of these animals is articularly well alcosely of february.

Andes in South America, the beaver and be cony. The fur of these animals is particularly well adapted for "fetting."

There are three colors and qualities of ur on each of these animals. When a nanufacturer is going to make fur hats, either high or derby, he makes a mixture composed of fixed proportions of six or even different kinds of fur. The first speciation is to put the mixture through a blowing machine is order to clear it rom long hairs which do not felt readily. Some manufacturers buy the skins y. Some manufacturers buy the skins and cut off the fur themseives, but a

creat many have the hairs supplied hem.

After the for has passed through the slowing machine and is ready to be used the quantity for each hat to be nanufactured is weighed out. To make he hat, whether high or a derby, the ur first passes through the "forming" nachine, in which is a revolving table. The fur is fed to this table, which passes not the blower, where it is blown upon to the blower, where it is blown upon

revolving cone, forming what is tech-ically known as a "isody.".

The body or cone is lifted off and lipped into a caldron of boiling vitriol and water. This "cone," which is to be ise hat when completed, is about four finer the size of a linished hat and of the dissipate texture weether. he filmslest texture, something like-gray wadding torn apart. The bath of itriol and water gives it its first sizing. I then goes to a very skilful workman, alled the hardener, who first carefully life every hole by throwing in space fur and then puts it threigh a machine which causes the fur to shrink closely together. Then it goes to the sizing machine, in which are a cumber of rollers, which pertially size, it of loose down shich partially clear it of loose down and where it is reduced in size by com-

From the sizing room it goes to the stiffening room, where it passes through a bath, in which shelter is the principal ngredient. The specific ingredients of which the bath is composed and the proportion of each gre various, searly every workman having a formula of his own, it emerges from the bath a dirty gray solor and is sent to the colorer, who puts t, with other hats, into a large vat containing the dye, where it remains two lays.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A steel car-wheel is expected to run 50,000 miles, but very few of them ever make that distance.

A gun of 150 tons weight is now being constructed at Essen, Germany, by Krupp. It is similar to the 120 ton gun, but is longer, and will have a much greater range.

The Engineer says there is no properly recorded instance of a locomotive ever attaining a greater speed than 80 miles an hour, and quotes Charles R. Martin as saying that higher speeds are mythical. If gelatine be suspended in ordinary alcohol it will elected the water; but as it is insoluble in alcohol, that substance will repeate behind, and thus nearly absolute alcohol may be obtained without it will the

distillation. A littsburg mechanical engineer has A littsharg mechanical engineer has invented a novel movable dam, by the use of which he claims a boating stage of water may be obtained in shallow rivers at all seasons of the year. The invention has been examined by old river men and pronounced practicable. The inventor is \$2 years old.

the Szygars old.

Chronic poisoning by coffee has been studied by Guelliot, of Pcins, who Ends it among well-to-lo overfed individuals, while tea-poisoning occurs in hardworked and half-starved women. The aymptoms of coffee poisoning are want of appetite, sleeplessness, and nervous temblings, with various indications of indigestion and torpor of liver.

Experiments have proved that the ten-aile strength of a wet rope is only one-third that of the same rope when dry; and a rope saturated with grease or soap is weaker still, as the lubricant permits the fibres to slip with greater facility. Hemp-rope contracts strongly on being wet, and a dry rope twenty-five feet long will shorten to twenty-four on being wet.

Cil of peppermint in vapor, diluted even to one part in 109,000, will kill cockroaches in an heur, they dying in convulsions. One drop of the oil placed under a bell-jar covering a cultivation of cholera bacilli will kill both hacilli and spores in 48 hours. It is also regarded as among the best surgical antiseptics, and of great value in phth'sis and diphtheria.

The theory that the increased brittle-zess of human bones with advan ing years is the result of an increased per-centage of inorganic salts is contradicted by the experiments of Mr. Mason. From terminations of the ash in bones of fifty sub ects of different ages, he has found that after reaching manhood no variation n the quantity of ash takes place with Ecreasing age.

face a single age.

A comparison of the lengths of the first and third flagers hav been many years in progress. Ancient Greek art seems to have found the greater heastly in a longer fore-finger, but in the Apollo Belvidere there is no sppreciable difference in the lengths of the two. Gorillax, orang-outages and bushmen have a longer third finger, while among Europeans and Americans the longer flager is sometimes the first, sometimes the third, and sometimes both appear of equal longth. equal Congth.

Ten species of North American birds te named by Mr. E. M. Hasbrouck as alssing. Of these, two-the great suk not the Labrador duck are believed to Lave become eatin t, while the fo lowio, sight, through searcity or diminutive Less, were "lost" with the taking of the first specimens. first specimens, and are now being engerly sought: The enrhonated warbler, blue mountain warbler, smailheaded warbler cur or's kinglet, Townsend's bunting, Frewster's linnet, Bachmin's warbler and the Cincinnati warbler.

In some experiments with noone as a curative agent, an English lady, so 'ar advanced in consumption that her asse appeared hopeles, has been treated with inhaistions of this gas, with results described as marvelous. After a month's treatment the appealie was regulated, the sleep calm and refreshing, and there was a very good prospect of recovery. The acone was prepared by passing a stream of oxygen through the current of an induction coil, and was administened with atmospheric air in the proportion of one atmospheric air is the proportion of one in five. The experimenter has reached the conclusion that the ozone treatment is specially applicable to all germ dis-

one of the control of Value of Intelligence in a Horse.

In selecting a family horse, the first requisite is intelligence. If the animal be intelligent he is preity sure to be safe, whereas even a gentle horse who is stupid is always a source of possible danger. He may be so lazy and lifele is that the most timid woman would not fear to drie hits, and yet if he lacks mind, he will be pretty sure to kick the carriage into pieces or run away whenever anything breaks. On the other hand, it is almost impossible to scare a really intelligent house. He may be disconcerted or alarmed, but he won't lose his head, it is, however, assonishing how little interest in this all-important quest on of intellect the usual horse dealer takes. The reason probably is that he feels perfectly competent to manage any horse, no matter what the animal's character may be, and he regards him simply as a least of hunder, and not in the least one.



has inspired a number of important enterprises—the of Great South papers; the articles on South America (the result of an expedition sent out by the magazine); the war Papers, which is creased its circulation by 100,000; the Life of Lincoln, for the serial publication of which Mesors. Nicolay and Hay, formerly, private secretaries to the Fresident, are now receiving \$50,000; these, and many others. But of all its enterprises and serials none will surpass in interest and in far-reaching results the papers on "Siberia and the Exile System," the publication of which has just be ynn.

Mr. Kennan, who writes the articles, had spent a number of years in Siberia before The Cultury people started him off to explore the country in faeir interest, and what he expected to do was to prove that the calle system was not as terribic as it had been described. Knowing that he held clews favorable to them, the Russian Government gave him every facility for a thorough examination of all the prisons and mines of Sileria. The Minister of the letter which admitted him everywhere, allowing him to gave non every facility for a thorough examination of all the prisons and mines of
Siberia. The MintGer of the Interior furnished him with a circular letter which admitted him everywhere, allowing him to
travel with exile parties and to make the
acquaintance of hundreds of "liberals."

As Mr. Kennan relates in his preface in
the May Century, the result of all this inspection was to make him chango his views
completely, and he has returned to America
fully convinced that Stepniak and Prince
Krapotkin and other nihilist writers have
not drawn with too strong colors their pictures of the horrors of the life of a Russian
stile. In these papers, beginning with the
May Century, Mr. Kennan will describe his
iourney. In the May number he crosses the
Russian frontier. In June he visits the very
intere-ting forwarding prison at Tiumen,



THE PRISON YARD AT TIUMEN. From an Exile's Sketch in the Jane Century

From an Exile's Sketch in the Jane Century, built to accommodate 500, where, at the time of Mr. Keunan's visit, 1741 men and women were imprisoned. In rooms built to accommodate forty men, 160 were sleeping. "I breathed as little as a could while I was there," says Mr. Keunan, "but every respiration seemed to pollute my very soul, and I became faint from names and lack of oxygen. It was like trying to breathe in an underground hospital-drain."

Mr. Kennan's articles are torn out of the copies of The Century which enter Russia; they, as well as Mr. Kennan himself, being tow on the Russian black list. But other countries are reading what Mr. Kennan writes. The articles are being translated into Polish, and they are appearing also in the organ of the Russian liberals at Geneva. Even a Dutch newspaper published on the Island of Java is reprinting them in four-page supplements. page supplements.

woman named Stump were married some time ago by a preacher named Lockwood in a little town in Maryland. They have a boy now named James Lamp Post.

May to Pell.

Don Bell: I'll write you a short letter To say I'm w nelerfully better. How much that means you cogit to know, b ho saw me just one month ago. Thin, nervous, fretful, whi's as chalk, Almost too weak to breathe or talk; lead throbbing, as if it for breaking. A weary, ever-present aching, line out his seems a different thing; I feel at glad as hird on wing! I say, and fear no cortradict in. That Pierce's Favorite Prescription is grant! Why, I'll have died without it! Ma thinks there's no mistake about it. It's driven all my life away.

Just come and see. Yours ever, May,

In General Debillty, Emaciarian, le prolonged many years. John Schlivas Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

A Macon (Ga.) colored man, after sleepl continuously four days and nights, awone raving mariac.

What a Dunce! I suffered with feve-hot lead and foul breath, With a stomach disordered—was seek unto death.

I bore it a week surely was a dusce—Then I took a few "Feliat."—they cared res at

What a dence, indeed to neglect such a rem-dy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr. Pierco's Pleasant Pur-prive Pellets.

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Makes the Weak Strong Tecling lunguil and diray, having no apped no ambitton to work, I took Hood's Sarvapar Ith the best results. As a health invigorator edictor for general debility I think it superior

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