

HORSE DENTISTRY.

New York Equine Has His Teeth Filled with Gold and Silver.

Operation Performed Upon Saddle Horse of Mrs. Seligman While He Patiently Stands with Only a Halter About His Head.

The operation of filling 11 teeth of a horse with gold and silver was finished the other day by Dr. Theodore M. Henderson, of the New York veterinary hospital. The subject was a saddle horse of Mrs. Seligman.

Dr. Henderson took a number of large drills, several other instruments and several hammers, with a quantity of gold and silver, to Long Branch and began the operation of cleaning out the cavities and filling them.

"She seemed more to enjoy it than I did," said Dr. Henderson. He put in enough gold in two cavities to fill ten teeth of a man. He also put in a proportionate quantity of silver in the other nine teeth.

FILIPINO BOYS.

Take Up the Rat-Catching Industry at the Instigation of Military Officials.

Military officials at Manila have advised the war department of their warfare upon the rats of that town. The authorities, on the recommendation of surgeons, have set aside \$2,500, and that sum will be utilized in an effort to exterminate the vermin.

BRIDE IN STRANGE DILEMMA.

Connecticut Woman Leaves Husband Because She Cannot Tell Him from His Brothers.

Pretty Mrs. Louise Zerin, bride of three days of Louis Zerin, a wealthy merchant of New Britain, Conn., has gone home to her mother in New York.

"My husband is a triplet," she says. "He has two brothers who look so nearly like him that I can't tell one from another. It's too much of a puzzle for me, so I think I will be happier with my mother."

The marriage three days ago was celebrated with great ceremony, but the honeymoon was of brief standing. The two brothers whom she saw for the first time at the wedding were so nearly like her husband that she confessed to her friends the peculiar predicament she found herself in when the three were about at the same time.

Trade in Canada.

Altogether, Canada sells about \$90,000,000 a year of products from its farms. That is only about one-tenth of what the United States does in the same department, but then it must be remembered that Canada's population is little more than one-fiftieth that of this country.

Suppression of Malaria.

As a result of the various studies dealing with the origin and cure of malaria in Italy, it is now proposed to introduce a bill in the Italian parliament providing for the suppression of the disease. The measures under consideration make it compulsory for landowners and employers of labor to provide such means of resisting and preventing the fever as are specified by the authorities.

Partridges Light in Paris.

A strange sight, as well as a fine chance for sportsmen, was given in the Champs Elysees, Paris, the other morning. A large conveyance of partridges came sailing from the north and alighted at the entrance to the Avenue Marigny. The Horn of the Magnet, the coach to Versailles, frightened the birds and they flew off toward the Alexander III. bridge, and thence sped away.

Loss of Yellets.

A floor walker in a Broadway (New York) house says: "It is neither new nor uncommon for dreamers to favor particular friends with the loan of somebody's toilet for a few hours' wear of an afternoon or evening, great care being taken to keep out of range of the owner's circle of acquaintances."

Protection of Children.

A new law in Pennsylvania makes it mandatory to place free or trial samples of medicines, dyes, ink, coloring or polishing compounds, where children can obtain them.

INCOMPETENT ENGLISH GIRLS.

How of Them Can Perform Satisfactory Service to Their Employers.

There is a general complaint in the cities of England that female domestics are incompetent. On entering service they are mostly incapable of doing the simplest household work without supervision, and that only a small proportion ever learn. The reason is not far to seek. A couple of generations ago half the cottages in England were schools for the teaching of domestic arts.

Women of the type of "Lisbeth Red" have been discouraged out of existence. The cottage woman of today has her pride, but it is not in the home. She slaves to save her girls from what she and they alike have learned to regard as degrading drudgery.

GREAT SEA SERPENT.

Gigantic Monster of the Deep Seen by Many Off Bayshore, Long Island.

What is supposed to have been a gigantic sea serpent of terrible appearance, measuring 300 feet in length, was seen by scores of persons in the Great South bay, off Bayshore, L. I., the other night. Miss Marion Baird, Miss Clara Baird, Master John Baird and Miss Rose of New York were sailing in the Great South bay at night in the sloop yacht Argus, when about a mile off shore the Argus nearly ran into a great green mass which appeared to be floating eel grass.

Joe Ketchum, captain of the Argus, was preparing to sail through the supposed eel grass, when the occupants of the yacht were horrified to see a great sea serpent's head, having red eyes and long horns, emerge from the water. Capt. Ketchum shouted to his passengers to remain seated. The party on the yacht remained spellbound, while the captain hurriedly brought his boat up in the wind and steered for the mainland.

WIFE OF GERMAN ENVOY.

Separates from Her Titled Husband and Goes Upon the American Stage.

The wife of the Kaiser's former special envoy to Washington, Baroness von Schwartzstein, now German minister to China, as successor to the murdered Baron von Ketteler, has separated from her husband and gone upon the American stage. She is now playing a small part in James K. Hackett's "Don Caesar's Return," at Wallack's, under the name of Miss Maude Roosevelt. She is a cousin of Vice President Roosevelt, and before her romantic marriage to the German diplomat was a Miss Maude Roosevelt de Vinzen, of New York. Her marriage was announced in November, 1898, to have just taken place at Paris, but it now develops that the wedding was privately performed at the city hall in New York city in May, 1898.

Output of the British Mint.

The recently issued report of the deputy minister of England's mint shows that the output of new money was beyond all precedent in 1900. A total of 102 tons of standard gold, 234 tons of standard silver and 391 tons of bronze was coined into 107,699,513 pieces. In addition nearly 30,000,000 pieces were struck in the colonial mints. The output of the English mint amounted in value to about \$78,000,000.

Japan's First Labor Day.

The first labor day Japan ever knew was observed in Tokio on April 3 last. The celebration was proposed and managed by the Niroku Shinpo, a newspaper. "A friend of the laboring man," scarcely ten days had passed after the first announcement of the Niroku's undertaking when more than 50,000 laborers eagerly secured their tickets of admittance to the picnic.

English Airmen and Field Marshals. England now has seven admirals of the fleet and nine field marshals.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The silk moth emerges from its cocoon in from 15 to 60 days, according to the temperature.

The bloom on fruit is said to be nature's waterproofing. Where it is rubbed off damp accumulates and decay soon follows.

French painters are greatly agitated over the subject of white lead and white-lead poisoning. The painters of Grenoble recently went on strike to demand that all employers should use zinc white instead of lead white.

Foreign naval powers seem to be demanding much lower speeds from torpedo boats than were specified a few years ago. Numbers of these little vessels have been built recently which are required to run at only 25 and 26 knots.

Those who do not care especially for mosquitoes, but who also are harm in the coal oil used for their destruction, recommend that instead of the latter certain breeds of night birds that feed largely on these insects be introduced and protected.

P. Carmody presents in the Journal of Tropical Medicine the sketch of a mosquito net designed for the use of travelers in the tropics. It is either attached or detachable to the ordinary linen umbrella that forms a part of every tropical outfit, and the combination affords protection from the sun during the day and from mosquitoes during the night.

The efficiency of oil-engines (that is, engines in which the impulse is derived from the explosion of oil-gas and air) is increasing daily. Not only is the regulation greatly improved, but the consumption of oil is decreasing; also, the size of the engines is increasing, so that they are now formidable rivals of the steam engine, especially in portable work.

PIONEERS HAVE DRY TIME.

Drought Affects Rivers of Lake Region Long Before White Settlers Came.

"It is well known," said William C. Thompson, relates the Indianapolis News, "that in its early settlement Indiana was subjected to extremes of heat and cold, though possibly not to the same extent as now, and that droughts of considerable severity sometimes occurred, though not with the frequency of recent years. There is an authentic reference to a drought of great severity which affected part of the region surrounding the great lakes and a part of the Ohio valley long before the advent of the white settler. It occurred in the summer and autumn of 1764, just after the close of the French and Indian war, and while the war with the Indian tribes, under the leadership of Chief Pontiac, was in progress.

The drought affected especially the Maumee and Sandusky rivers flowing into Lake Erie, and the headwaters of the Scioto, Great Miami and Washash. "Francis Parkman, the historian, relates that when a messenger was sent by the British commander at Detroit, then recently wrested from the French, to communicate with Pontiac, encamped on the Maumee a short distance below where Fort Wayne is now situated, the waters of the Maumee river were so low by reason of extreme drought that the British messenger and his attendants were compelled to drag their canoes over rocks and sandbars a good part of the distance from the mouth of the Maumee near the present site of Toledo, to the headwaters of the stream near Fort Wayne. He also states that the same autumn a detachment of British soldiers could not ascend the Sandusky river in canoes by reason of great drought and low water when they contemplated subduing the hostile Shawnees in the Scioto valley. Here is a record of widespread drought, while the forest and prairie were yet primeval and before the coming of the white settler with those modern drought-makers, the ax and the drain tile."

SALT LAKE BATHING PERILS.

Many People Drawn by Being Choked with the Evaporated Brine.

"I have never seen the Atlantic or the Pacific ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, but have had some experience with salt water, nevertheless," said George Y. Russell, of Park City, Utah, Washington Post man. He is an official of the great silver mine near Park City, which extends deeper than any other in the world.

"Salt lake is a remarkable sheet of water in many ways, and bathing in it possesses features which are unique. It is very invigorating and refreshing to be sure, but it takes some time to become accustomed to the extraordinary buoyancy of the water. It is quite impossible to sink or to drown in the lake, but many people have been killed by the water. When there is a breeze and spray is dashed upon bathers, the water is so densely impregnated with salt that the liquid portion evaporates very quickly and leaves a deposit of salt on the skin.

"On several occasions people have drifted out while bathing or been wrecked and thrown overboard, and afterward found dead on top of the water, choked to death by the accumulation of salt in their mouths and nostrils. Ordinary salt water, bathing, as I discovered to-day, is very different from that in the Salt lake. I learned that I could enjoy salt-water bathing at Chesapeake beach, and took a trip there. It is certainly very pleasant to bathe in water that is salt, but not so salt as in Utah. But the accommodations for the bathers at Salt lake far surpass, so I am told, anything in America."

Stock Exchange Ping-Pong.

Everybody knows that markets are lile, but how slack they really are is realized only by those who are in actual touch with the stock exchange. The excitement in the Westralian market yesterday was not over stocks and shares, but over the introduction into the house of the fascinating game of "Ping-Pong." A space had been chalked out on the floor and a net improvised out of cardboard, while the orthodox rackets and celluloid balls had been provided by some enthusiastic sportsman. Until the close of the house couple after couple faced each other in bitter rivalry. It is rumored that a petition is about to be presented to the managers praying that the Home Railway market may be turned into a tennis court and the consol market into a swimming bath.—London Financial Times.

A FEAT OF SURGERY.

Grafting of Elephant Skin Successfully Performed.

Wholesale Operation of an Unusual Nature Accomplished by Magistrate Surgeons with Surprising Ease.

Probably the most wonderful surgical achievement of the century was the grafting of nearly a square yard of skin upon a huge elephant, seriously injured by an accident at a circus in England. The animal, called Belle, was one of the largest of her species. While she was getting out of a railway car it received a sudden jolt, owing to the brake failing to set properly. The elephant was thrown down and struck her shoulder heavily on a small iron cage that was standing near. The skin was partly torn off and generally lacerated over a space of quite one square yard in extent. Inflammation set in and was followed by considerable fever, and the elephant, which was the more valuable because she had a calf, was in grave danger of losing her life, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The specialists decided that a wholesale operation in skin grafting was the only thing that would do the elephant any good, but an elephant's skin is as thick as a plank, so it was not an easy undertaking. The great operation was undertaken forthwith in the menagerie hospital and Belle's own son was the first elephant selected to supply new pieces of skin. The young animal's skin is peculiarly suitable for the purpose, as it is tender, yet healthy and vigorous. Moreover, as he is growing, he will have plenty of new skin and will not miss a little portion at the present time.

Belle was placed on the ground in the operating theater and secured with heavy chains to immovable posts. The wound in her shoulder was carefully washed with the usual antiseptic fluids. At the same time an antiseptic spray was kept continually playing in the air. The new skin was taken from the young elephant in those places where he appears to have a great deal more than he needs. Cocaine was liberally applied where the cuts were to be made. A heavy knife was used to cut off the coarse outer part of the skin. Then a razor was employed to slice off the tender part that was to be transferred to the wounded elephant. This was taken off in strips about six inches long and one inch wide. The strips were pressed upon the wounded surface and held down by great bands of plaster.

In exactly six days the new skin was found by the doctors to be firmly adhering to Belle's shoulder. Another elephant was then called in and some pieces of his skin were removed in the manner already described.

By this time the raw surface was so greatly reduced in size that Belle began to show signs of relief from her worst symptoms. Certain hopes of her recovery were entertained from that time. Every week a new elephant will be called upon to yield up some of his skin for the sake of his suffering sister. This will be continued until the wound is entirely covered with skin. The elephants make the sacrifice in a cheerful spirit, and it is calculated that 15 will be required before matters are set right. It is confidently expected that this operation will prove an epoch-making triumph in the history of pachydermatous dermatology.

The War Against Mosquitoes.

The experiments on human subjects in Cuba seem to have settled one fact, viz., that the mosquito does not breed in the element of ieteroides and that the culex fasciatus, a special species of mosquito, is most of all to be dreaded in tropic and temperate regions. It is not yet time to look upon the mosquito as the sole source of origin of yellow fever; but enough has been demonstrated to create in the minds of thinking people the urgent necessity for destroying the mosquito and its breed. Nuttall, in his elaborate monograph on the subject of insects and disease, has elaborated a variety of measures for the destruction of the mosquito. Our health authorities are now advised of the need and the method, and it requires only an appreciative and co-operating public to see to the destruction of the mosquito in every section of the country. In infested countries, like India, circulars of instruction are promulgated and regulations of the health authorities are made stringent in their enforcement. Where so much is at stake, our community should be ready for the crusade as soon as the way is demonstrated.—Lodge Monthly.

Leggins Overhead.

The ingenious overhead miniature railway which has been installed in Victoria station, Manchester, for the conveyance of passengers' luggage from one platform to another, is both a practical and interesting device. Passengers are never tired of watching the movements of the aerial engine of the station to another with his swinging basket of luggage. The track, which is a double one, is suspended from the roof. Its motive power is electricity, and the motor is contained between the wheels on the track. Not only does it drive the little railway, but it also lifts or lowers the baskets as the man who works it wills. The basket holds about 1,500 pounds of luggage.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WHEN THE EARTH ROCKED.

Scenes of Terror and Excitement at a Campmeeting During the Charleston Earthquake.

"There is something uncanny about an earthquake shock," said a gentleman who had experienced seismic disturbances and the terror caused by them, reports the Atlanta Constitution.

"The sensation," he continued, "caused by the quivering and rocking of the earth thrills every fiber of a person with awe. I saw this forcibly illustrated at the time Charleston was wrecked. That earthquake shock was perceptible throughout Georgia, being especially noticeable in the middle part of the state.

"The night of the earthquake there was a Methodist camp meeting in progress at Bluff Springs, near Zebulon. There was a great crowd at the meeting, and the people didn't seem to be in a very religious frame of mind some. The preacher delivered an eloquent sermon on death and the judgment, and at its close converts were invited to the altar. But the people didn't take kindly to the invitation, and only three or four went up to be prayed for. The minister begged the people to come forward, but his appeals fell on deaf ears. Back some distance from the stand the young people were chatting as unconcernedly as if the issues of time and eternity had not been presented to them.

"The minister seemed to be discouraged by the coldness of his hearers and was on the point of closing the service. But just as he was about to say: 'Let us pray,' the first slight shock was felt. In an instant everybody under the stand became as still as death itself. Faces blanched and eyes were opened wide in terror. No one at first seemed to realize what had caused the earth to rock as if in a spasm. With the coming of the next shock, however, some realized what it meant, and the cry of 'earthquake' was heard.

"Hardly had the dread word been uttered when there was a rush for the mourners' bench. I never saw such a stampede in my life. In less time than it takes to write the altar was surrounded by hundreds who were dazed with terror and crying on the Lord for mercy. A third shock came while those frightened were at the altar, and it came near throwing some of them into convulsions.

"The minister was the only one who seemed not to be frightened, and he began praying in tones that had a quieting effect on the people. But it was hours before calm was restored and fear banished. The quivering of the earth had something so uncanny about it that the people were ready to believe that the end of time was at hand.

CROWN OF THE CONTINENT.

Malinity and Grandeur of the Mountains of an Unmapped Corner of Montana.

George Bird Grinnell describes in Century what he calls the crown of the continent of North America: "Far away in northwest Montana, hidden from view by towering mountain peaks, lies an unmapped corner—the crown of the continent. The water from the crusted snowdrifts which cap the peak of a lofty mountain there trickles into tiny rills, which hurry along north, south, east and west, and growing to rivers at last pour their currents into three seas. From this mountain peak the Pacific and the Arctic oceans and the Gulf of Mexico receive each its tribute. "No words can describe the grandeur and majesty of these mountains, and even photographs seem hopelessly to dwarf and belittle the most impressive peaks. The fact that it is altogether unknown, the beauty of its scenery, its varied and unusual fauna, and the opportunities it offers for hunting and fishing and for mountain climbing, give the region a wonderful attraction for the lover of nature.

"Beyond the head of the lower lakes wagons cannot go, and the traveler who wishes to reach the heads of any of the streams must leave his wagon and start into the mountain with a pack train. This means that all his possessions—his food, his bedding and his camp furniture—must be lashed on the backs of horses or mules, and so carried through the dense forests and up the steep mountain sides. This is a pleasant mode of traveling, though it is slow and entails much more labor than traveling in a wagon. It has, however, the great advantage that it makes one independent. With a pack train the explorer can go almost where he pleases. Neither dense brush, close-standing timber, nor steep hills furrowed by deep ravines can stop him; wherever a man can ride, a pack horse can follow."

Dry Fare.

Hungry Horace—Kind lady, can't ye gimme somp'n ter eat? I ain't ate nothin' sence day before yesterday. Kind Lady—And what did you eat then? "Nothin'" but de market report in an old paper."—Baltimore American.

Identical. Mr. Pitt—it is odd that the lecturer's motto and the highwayman's motto are the same. Mr. Penna—What is their motto? "Stand and deliver."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

According to English law, game includes hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, partridge and bustard.

The pope has been given presents to the value of \$2,000,000 in various jubilees. His income is reckoned at \$2,405,000 a year.

Of London's water supply 55 gallons out of every 100 come from the Thames, 25 from the Lea and 20 from springs and wells and ponds.

Malaga grapes no longer come from Malaga, where the vines have all been killed by blight. They are grown in other parts of Spain.

The French Lifebout society has a record only second to the English. It has saved in 30 years 12,353 lives, from 1,104 vessels. It has 96 boat stations, and 500 rescue posts.

In Germany people are moving into towns as rapidly as in England. The percentage of persons living in cities of over 100,000 has risen from 7.4 per cent. in 1882 to 14.14 per cent. in 1900.

Three hundred British families have three sons serving in the army; 176, four sons; 142, five sons; 72, six sons; 20, seven sons; 2, eight sons, and one has nine and one ten sons in the service.

The record strawberry was grown in England. It weighed seven and one-half ounces. The record apple, grown in British Columbia last year, weighed one pound seven and one-half ounces.

The river Euphrates flowed through the city of Babylon, and on each side of its banks the walls of the city were carried up to a height suggested as at any other point, so that even during a siege the city was as formidably defended on the river as on the land side.

STARTED THE HORSE.

Refractive Method of a Hubs Who Imparted It for a Little Coin of the Realm.

Out in Brownstown a prosperous farmer unwittingly made an investment in a balky horse. When this "critter" balked he had the staying qualities of a tap root to a white oak tree. Nothing that did not mean permanent injury would move him. One day after the balker had been showing more amiability than usual, the farmer tried to drive him to Sand Hill, the chief incentive being a possible chance for a trade, going or coming, relates the Detroit Free Press.

Four miles from home the horse concluded he had done enough, stopped, lowered his ears and cast eyes back at his owner. Coaxing and whipping both failed, and the farmer was venting his feelings in strong language to a knot of acquaintances, when a tramp harvest hand joined the council of war. "Say, boss," he volunteered, "I kin start that skate. Bet yer five I kin have him going plenty inside of a quarter of an hour."

"Without permanently injuring him? I don't want no ribs built under him or log chain round his neck, nor nothin' of the sort."

The wager was made with this understanding. The hobbo ran back over the path by which he had come and in a brief time appeared with a tin pail. "Git in and take the line," he shouted. "I'll start 'im and you must do the rest."

"The farmer mounted the seat, the horse looked back scornfully and the tramp placed the pail under him. "All ready!" shouted the operator, and jerked the lid from the pail. Yellow jackets came as thick as shot from the big end of the nest in the pail. The tramp ran like a quarter horse, the balker got away as though shot out of a gun, the farmer swung his hat about him with one hand, while he hung onto the reins with the other, was in the air as much as he was on the seat, was getting the deadly "zip, zip, zip," all over his anatomy, shouted "whoa," all over every jump and at the first curve shot through the top of a scrub oak into a brush heap, from which he had to dig his way out like a crab. He had to be led home, and there the horse was found trying to climb into the bayloft.

The tramp was in the next town with all the money, and now the farmer simply carries a covered tin pail with him when he drives the balker. To show it is to insure a mile in less than three minutes.

Only Professionals Wanted.

Gradually the small army of lecturers, virtuosos, singers and after-dinner entertainers who were wont each summer to invade Newport has grown smaller, and this year a recitation or a recital after dinner has been the exception. When any entertainment is provided now it is of the vaudeville order, and professionals are employed. Previously the singers and reciters were semiprofessionals, semiamateurs, and many of them went to Newport with letters or relied upon their friends in society there to give them a proper introduction. It became something of a nuisance, and hostesses found that after dinner anything but the roughest vaudeville put guests to sleep or made them fidgety or cross.—N. Y. Sun.

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