A THOUGHT.

Down where the shores of To-morrow's Land
Are washed by the River of Time,
A Daydream fair reared into the air
A castle of height sublime;
And working he sang this rhyme:
"There are none who weep, there is naught of sorrow
In this, the joyous Land of To-morrow."

Higher and higher the castle tall
Uplifted its battlements strong,
And gleaming bright, he placed on the height
The Star of Hope; then long
And loud he sang his song:
"There are none who weep, there is naught of sorrow
In this, the joyous Land of To-morrow."

Ah! But a whirlwind of Fate all dark,
Came over that region so blest,
The gleaming star fell down from afar
Till shattered, his Hope lay pressed
Down, down on the Daydream's breast.
But, did no one weep nor feel in sorrow
A dream lay dead in the Land of To-morrow.
—Florence Converse in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Unpractical Military Fashion.

Among the curious and unpractical fashions in equipment of the soldier is this: In the cavalry generally it may be said that the man is possessed of two weapons—a sword which is most useful when he is mounted and a carbine which is valuable when he is on foot. Fashion has so ordered it that the sword is attached to his person and remains with him when he is dismounted at the great risk of tripping him up, whereas the firearm is attached to his horse, so that if parted from that animal, for however short a time, he is incapable of defending himself, because the sword is of little use to him when off his steed. In an ideal army such anomalies as this would certainly be remedied.—The Fortnightly Review.

The Life of Vegetables.

Vegetarians, indeed, will say that the universal adoption of their creed would do away with all the cruelty of the market and the kitchen. Would it? How do they know that it does not hurt a potato to be boiled, or an apple to be peeled? Animals and fishes and fowls are alive, they argue; but so are vegetables and fruits alive. That an orange makes no outcry when it is cut open is no proof that it does not feel pain. At any rate, in picking and eating it, we deliberately sacrifice its life, and that, too, without any necessity on our part in doing so. But the softest hearted of us never feel any compunctions of conscience on this account.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Growth of the Telegraph.

When the first electric telegraph was established, according to the British postmaster general, the speed of transmission was from four to five words a minute on the five needle instruments. In 1849 the average rate for a number of newspaper messages was seventeen words a minute. The present pace of the electric telegraph between London and Dublin, where the Wheatstone automatic instrument is employed, reaches 462 words a minute; and thus what was regarded as miraculous sixty years ago has multiplied a hundredfold in one-half century. —Boston Budget.

Nicknames Among the Nobility.

Some of the members of the Barrymore family were known by names rather appropriate to their character. Lord Barrymore, eldest of the family of Barry, ran a short career, and bore the nickname of "Hellgate." His brother, the Hon. Henry Barry, was clubfooted, and dubbed "Cripplegate," while the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Barry, even less reputable than the two others, went by the name of "Newgate," owing to his frequent incarcerations. The sister's ready and copious use of oaths obtained for her the sobriquet of "Billingsgate."—"Records of Noble Families."

A Fruitless Search.

Chicago Philanthropist—What's the matter, my poor man?

Chicago Burglar (tearfully)—I was in that job the other night where a good citizen got killed. It was an accident, and I feel so bad over it I want to give myself up and explain how it happened.

"Well, why don't you do it?"

"I can't find any of the police or detectives. They're all off workin' on clews.—Omaha World.

An English Judge's Decision.

The demoralizing influence of an income tax is thus recognized by the English bench: Mr. Justice Stephen recently said in a case before him that "the standard of public morals was so low with respect to income tax returns that the admission of a false return should not invalidate a man's claim to be believed on oath in relation to private transactions."—New York Sun.

Gasoline Fuel for Motors.

The use of gasoline as a fuel for small motors is taken advantage of in a recent invention of a small engine to be attached to bicycles and tricycles. With this a speed of ten miles an hour can be attained on level ground. Sufficient fuel can be carried for a run of twenty-five miles, and the weight of the whole plant with tanks filled, is but 185 pounds.—Chicago Times.

Italy's Picturesque Costumes.

Tourists all complain that there are no more striking costumes left in Italy, and that the people here even in the back rural districts strive to imitate Parisian or English fashions. I am told that the peasant dress as a picturesque costume has disappeared except in the south of Italy.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

A Feast of Blood.

Along the upper Nile a wing of the Barri tribe bleed their cattle monthly and cook the blood with their flour and meal. They esteem this a luxury and the dish is eaten with great relish.

I would rather be Henry Bergh with a theory of mercy put to practice than the noblest poet ever born who never did anything but sing.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

So extreme was the cold in Austria during the winter of 1691 that wolves were driven into Vienna and attacked cattle and men.

The translation of the Bible was finished in 1611 A. D.

THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

Treatment for Sick Dogs—A Surgeon Talks About His Cases—Hydrophobia.

A rather short man, with a red, Grant beard and a sharp but kindly eye, walked down the aisle of the Chicago Veterinary hospital the other day, glancing right and left at the various wards. As he went horses and dogs, the patients of the hospital, turned their heads to look after him and whinnied or whined when he passed. He was Dr. A. H. Baker, who holds the chair of theory and practice of veterinary medicine and surgery at the hospital, and is one of the most successful and distinguished practitioners in his line in the west.

"What sort of dogs make the best patients?" was asked by an inquisitive reporter.

"The higher bred the dog is the better it stands the pain, as a general thing," replied the doctor. "As for breed itself, I do not know that there is any choice in bravery under these circumstances. I have seen a wee mite of a black and tan exhibit as much fortitude as a mastiff."

"What are the dogs oftenest treated for?"

"Oh, broken legs mostly, but dogs have plenty of diseases in common with man. They have pneumonia, kidney troubles, tumors and cancers, and the goitre and indigestion, decay of the teeth, and throat affections of all sorts. I cannot help referring to their intelligence while under treatment. It is a constant source of wonder to me. You can give them orders for the cure of themselves which they will obey better than a human patient will do. And the affection they develop for the doctor is truly remarkable. I know dogs that have recognized me years after I treated them, and will come barking about me with every sign of recognition and good will.

"We often have hunting dogs with sore tails brought to us. The constant switching of the tail against grass and bushes causes tumors and other sores to form on the end of it. These are extremely painful to the dog, as we frequently have to cut off three or four inches of the bone. Tracheotomy has to be frequently performed in treating dogs, and, owing to improper indigestion, dogs' teeth frequently get out of order. The bites received on the legs during fights purposely or otherwise engaged in by dogs often cause tumors that are apt to grow to dangerous proportions, and require delicate treatment to remove or cure.

"Broken legs are very common with dogs. The legs of these little black and tans are like pipestems. One little fellow jumped on his mistress' back when she was stooping down and fell off when she arose. He broke both his forelegs. I did them up in starch bandages, and the mite of a dog sat on his haunches and favored his broken limbs as intelligently as if he had as much reason as a man. When he became tired he would whine and they would lay him on his side. He as running around again in three weeks.

"The bites which dogs so often get from one another we generally sew up with a few stitches. A spaniel I attended on the West side had the pneumonia badly for three weeks. He was nursed just as a human would have been, dressed in a warm flannel shirt, poulticed and fed quinine and febrifuges. In treating dogs for diseases common also to man, the patients receive equal doses of about the same medicine. The attachment of people for their dogs is touching. I have seen strong men break down and cry like babies at the death of a favorite dog, and women cry nearly always under the same circumstances. One lady had hysterics when I told her the dog was no more.

"One splendid Newfoundland dog that watched in a North side grocery store was found one Sunday morning suffering terribly from inflammation arising from a terrible wound made by a crowbar. Thieves had broken open the store, but the dog had driven them off and not a thing was missing. The crowbar was found near the dog. He was brought to us, but although he was treated immediately, the progress of the inflammation could not be stopped and he died. I have his skeleton. His pelt measured six feet from the tip of his nose to the root of his tail. He was the largest Newfoundland dog I ever saw. I treated a case of goiter in a puppy on the North side. The disease caused the dog to have convulsions, and, as is often the case, he was thought to be mad. The owner bought some chloroform and was about to kill him when the pup, which was feeling somewhat better just then, looked up into his master's face with such a comical expression that he postponed the execution. I came, gave the dog some internal medicine and a liniment, and in three weeks the goiter disappeared, and to-day he is healthier than ever before in his life."

"Are not many dogs killed for being mad which are not mad at all?"

"That is often the case. In all my experience I have never seen but about twenty cases of genuine hydrophobia among dogs and about five among horses. Dogs are quite subject to convulsions and fits, and people immediately jump at the conclusion that the animals are mad and have them killed, whereas some simple remedy would cure them in a few hours. There has recently been sent to me a specimen of a worm that is killing the dogs in Florida, and I presume that I am the only person in this country who possesses a sample of it. It is very common in China and India, where dogs exist in such numbers, and the disease often attacks the human race. Owing to its peculiar nature it is invariably fatal, and I regard it only a question of time before we shall hear of people dying of it. The worm, which is called the filaria immitis, or 'cruel thread worm,' is about the thickness of a fine linen thread, and from ten to twelve inches in length when full grown. The germ is inhaled or taken into the stomach by some means, and the worms are generated. They work their way to the veins, and finally they all congregate at the heart in a wad, producing death from three to thirty-six hours thereafter. When once the worm enters the blood there is no hope for the patient, for anything which would kill the worm would also kill the man or dog. There is no warning of the disease until the last sickness suddenly appears. The death is a horrible one, it is said."—Chicago Times Interview.

Statistics Concerning Public Libraries.

Some library statistics show that the European country which possesses the largest number of public libraries is Austria. In Austria there are no fewer than 577 public libraries, containing 5,475,000—without reckoning maps and manuscripts—a total which comes out at 26 volumes per 100 of the population. France possesses 500 public libraries, containing 4,598,000 volumes and 135,000 manuscripts, or 12 volumes per 100 of the inhabitants, Italy ranking next with 493 libraries, 4,349,000 volumes and 330,000 manuscripts, or 16 volumes per 100. In Germany the public libraries number 398, containing 2,640,000 volumes and 58,000 manuscripts, or 11 volumes per 100 of the population. Great Britain possesses only 200 public libraries, according to these statistics, the volumes numbering 2,871,000 and the manuscripts 26,000. There are 145 libraries in Russia, with 952,000 volumes and 24,000 manuscripts, or a fraction over 1 volume to 100 persons.

It is noteworthy that in Bavaria alone the public libraries number 169, with 1,368,000 volumes and 24,000 manuscripts. Reviewing the principal libraries separately, it appears that the most considerable in Europe is the Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris, with 2,078,000 volumes, while the British museum, with its millions of books, assumes the next place. Then comes the Munich Royal library, containing 800,000 volumes; the Berlin, Dresden and Vienna libraries taking rank as follows in the same order; 700,000, 500,000, and 420,000 volumes. The Oxford and Heidelberg universities each possess about 300,000 books. At the Vatican the manuscripts attain almost as large a total as the printed works. The latter number 30,000, while the manuscripts are returned at 25,000.—Home Journal.

English and American Kitchens.

A Philadelphia lady who has just returned from a long visit in London was recently discussing certain domestic points peculiar to England and comparing them with relative matters here. "We all know," she said, "as housekeepers, the worry we have if our kitchens are in the basement, though they have elevators and dumb waiters, stationary washtubs, hot and cold water, are carpeted and fitted with every conceivable convenience. In a London house the kitchens are always in the basement—no elevators, no washtubs, and by no means any 'frivolities' in the way of conveniences. But an English kitchen is a picture, nevertheless. The bright tins and coppers, the burnished dish covers ranged in sizes, the well stored cupboards, the many tables for every conceivable purpose, the range of the most perfect make and large size and the entire absence of the dirty part of the kitchen work, which is confined to the adjoining scullery, make a contrasting picture of aggravation to us, who, while we adore all these kitchen virtues, seldom arrive at them. Though our kitchens in Philadelphia be large and airy, our help, as a rule, are incapable of sustaining the dignity of an English cook, who is a person of dignity and respectability. We pay high wages, give great privileges and are not allowed to order our own dinners and, at any rate, are not expected to reorder the remains."—Philadelphia Press.

A Trick of Napoleon's Partisans.

Archbishop Whately, commenting upon the effects produced by rumors, mentions the great influence of one report which preceded Bonaparte's return from Elba.

When the return had been plotted, and just before it was executed, Napoleon's partisans went through France seeking land to purchase. When about to close the bargain for a field, they would ask to be shown the title.

If they found, as they generally did, that the field was land which had been confiscated at the Revolution, they broke off the negotiation at once. The title, they declared, was insecure; for the Bourbon government of Louis XVIII did not recognize the legality of the act of confiscation.

Their acts and words spread throughout France the rumor that the Bourbons meditated the resumption of all these lands—the chief part of France—to restore them to the former owners. The rumor, thus artfully started and spread abroad, caused thousands of peasant proprietors to welcome Napoleon's return, because thereby the downfall of the Bourbons would occur.—Youth's Companion.

Pity the Poor Woman.

A State street physician gives it as his opinion that four-fifths of the earnings of his profession are derived from women, though in this estimate he does not include the very large and prosperous class of specialists whose services are required by men only. It is a sad commentary upon the morals of the community the existence and prosperity of hundreds of such specialists for men, and the picture is less encouraging on the other side, where so many women with health impaired by foolish dressing, improper diet and violations of the laws of nature, maintain an army of medical practitioners. It is only among civilized peoples that women are less healthful than men. Let doctors and the common surmise tell why this is so. The fact remains that there may be seen on the streets of Chicago twenty strong, handsome men above the age of 30 to one woman. The woman who is able to retain her youthful comeliness beyond 30 is the exception. Good looking men of middle or even advanced age are as common as flagstones, while a handsome matron is almost a curiosity.—Chicago Herald.

Pastel Painting in England.

Pastel painting is once more finding patrons in England. The splendid portraits which Alfred Stevens lately exhibited in Brussels were enough to make fashionable people eager to revive the art. In Paris there is a society of pastel painters. One of the members, M. Lacaze, has discovered a process by which permanency is insured to the colors, and it has received the official approval of the society. Hitherto a fixing process has always diminished the beauty of the colors, and hence pastel painting, having to depend on the crayons alone, was restricted to countries where there are fewer atmospheric changes than in England.—Home Journal.

NATIVES OF PATAGONIA.

Dress of the Men—Women Do All the Manual Labor—Ornaments.

Four years ago Chili and the Argentine Republic divided Patagonia between them, the former taking the Straits of Magellan, the key to the commerce of the west coast, and the latter the pampas. Thus in the partition the Indians fell to the Argentines, but they kept as far away from their owners as possible, for fear of being impressed into the army. Their numbers have been so much reduced that there are not more than 3,000 of them left, and these remain around Puenta Arenas, where they find the society of the Chillanos more agreeable than that of the Argentines further north. They are still mindful of their tribal relations, and have similar customs to those of the Sioux. The term Patagonian is unknown to them and was given by the early explorers because of their large feet. Those who formerly inhabited the lower latitudes had the tribal name of Tehuelches, while further north they were called Chennas.

The native dress of the men is a chirpa or breech clout; a shirt of calico, which is a modern innovation; leggings of horsehide or the skin of the puma (the pampa lion), and over all a splendid robe of guanaco fur fit for any king. These robes, like the blanket of the North American Indians, are never laid aside, and are worn like the celebrated breeches of Bryan O'Lynn. The leather side is painted in bright colors, with symbol and tracery to represent the achievements of the owner in battle or in the chase, and some of them bear fantastic designs. A well tanned robe is worth half a dozen horses, and is much prized by the owner, who will not part with it unless he is very drunk or thirsty. The best ones are made of the skins of young guanacos, sewed together with the sinews of the ostrich, so that the shape of the animal will appear. The fur is soft and silken, the backs and sides being of fawn color, and the belly of the purest white. One can buy them of the traders at Puenta Arenas, but they seldom go to market, as people on passing vessels pick them up for curiosities.

The Indian women dress as the men do, and it is difficult for a stranger to distinguish the sex of a Patagonia native, except from the difference in stature, as the women are short and stumpy and generally have a baby slung over their backs. They do all the manual labor, pitch the tents or toldos, as they are called, skin the game that is brought down in the chase, make the robes, cook the meals and everything else in the way of drudgery, for their lords and masters are opposed to every form of work that cannot be done in the saddle. Both the men and women are given to wearing loads of solid silver ornaments, much of which is antique, and handed down from generation to generation. The silver comes from the Andes, and is obtained by trading with their neighbors, the Arucanian Indians of Chili. Hunting is their business, and their amusements are gambling and horse racing. They are great smokers, but do not have the calumet of their North American brothers, using cigarettes exclusively, like the Spaniards, from whom they have acquired the habit, and rolling them with the skill and grace of a haughty don.—Philadelphia Times.

Uses of the Willow.

It is an interesting fact that not only is the presence of extensive growths of the willow found to be anti-malarial in its influence, but that from a certain species of this same beautiful tree, or its bark, is derived the comparatively new but well known antiseptic preparation called salicine; it is of a pure, bitter taste, highly febrifugal in quality, is largely used in various solutions, also in surgical operations, and is the most effectual preventive of putrefaction in the system yet known. For these purposes the willow is now being extensively and systematically cultivated. At the end of two years the switches are from four to seven feet long, and are cut and gathered into bunches like sheaves of wheat; in the stripping building they are steeped in water and the bark at the larger ends loosened for a couple of inches by machinery; one by one the switches are placed in the mechanical stripper and with a pair of pliers are pulled through with a sudden jerk, being then wiped off with a wooden cloth, bundled, and laid away to dry. All the leaves and bark are dried and baled, the average yield being a ton to the acre, the willows commanding, when dry, $200 per ton.—Frank Leslie's.

How the Grouse "Drums."

I have had some experience with the ruffed grouse. The peculiar noise made by them while drumming is usually made while the bird is standing upon a log, but the log has nothing whatever to do with the sound produced. The bird while drumming assumes an upright position and droops his wings until the flight feathers almost or quite touch the log or other perch on which he stands. He then, by an intense muscular effort, makes quick, spasmodic beats with his wings. In doing this the ends of the wing feathers may, and perhaps sometimes do touch the log; but it is the intense quiver of the flight feathers, as they come in contact with the still air, in the short and intensely rapid beats that produce the soft, yet powerful and far reaching sound. No impact of a feather or feathers with a solid substance—especially a moss covered log—could ever make a sound capable of being heard for a quarter of a mile. The air seems to be filled with the sound, soft as it is, and it seems to come to you from every direction, so that it requires a quick and practiced ear to locate it correctly. This is proof positive that it is produced by vibratory action in the air, and not by the impact of two solid substances.—Cor. American Field.

Facts About Berlin.

A lover of the "curious in number" has arrived at some interesting facts about Berlin. The city has 210 miles of streets, so that a person might walk ten days in the capital without retracing his steps. If the 1,400,000 inhabitants marched in double file they would form a line nearly 750 miles in length. If the citizens determined to start upon a journey at the same time, all the cars of Germany would accommodate but two-thirds of the number.—New York Tribune.

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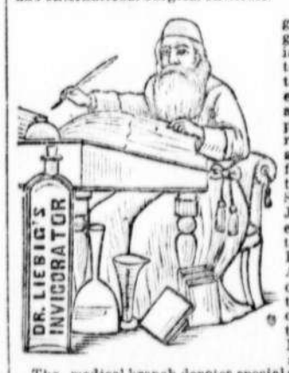

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