

BREAKING A COLT.

The Laughable Indian Way by which Young Horses are Subdued.

L. N. Cann relates that a gentleman who had tried the Spanish, Rarey and other methods to subdue a wild colt, finally tried the Indian way. He made a complete "dummy" man, whose long dangling arms, and queer misshapen body, with its stuffed hat instead of a head, caused the little children much amusement, mingled with astonishment, when he gravely informed them that "that was the man that was going to break our colt for us." In vain they plied him with questions. He would answer none of them, and they awaited further proceedings with the greatest curiosity.

Next morning the colt was brought out in good order. It seemed to have entirely recovered from the excitement of the day before, and enjoyed the currying and petting the boys gave it, taking an apple from the hand of one, and a lump of sugar and a piece of bread from another. Meanwhile he had his "dummy" all ready, and with the assistance of one of the lads, standing on the other side of the animal, lifted it lightly on the colt's back; and before letting it feel the weight of the "dummy" they had the girth, extending from each leg of the pants, securely fastened beneath.

All then stood aside, whilst the boy at the colt's head slipped off the bridle and got out of its way. Feeling now, for the first time, the burden on its back, and anticipating a repetition of the previous performance, the colt dashed off into the lot, rearing and plunging, and going through a series of equine gymnastics wonderful to behold, whilst the old "dummy," held securely in its position by the girth around the horse, pitched forwards or backwards as the case might be, with its long arms flung wildly in the air; now coming down on the horse's head, now on its haunches, then giving a frantic lurch to the right or left, with head downwards and arms dangling between the colt's legs, or recovering itself wildly, as the terrified animal reared on its haunches to perform a Mazeppa act, as it threw itself over the horse's tail and hung on by its heels, that would have made the fortune of any equestrian in the land.

All leaned over the bars, and laughed 'till the tears ran down their cheeks, as they watched the performance of this "free show" for their benefit, happy that they knew the colt could not harm himself or anybody else, and free from care concerning the safety of the dummy, whose ludicrous proceedings all could enjoy to their hearts' content.

The maneuvers of the colt to rid itself of its utterly reckless rider were wonderful to behold. Finding that rearing, prancing, kicking and plunging did not accomplish its object, it rubbed itself against the fence, and finally lay down and rolled over several times, but all to no purpose. Dummy still held on with the tenacity of Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea. At last, however, the loosened girth slipped around, and dummy dismounted from his late proud perch, was left dragging and dangling along between the colt's heels, who made one last desperate effort to free himself from it, but, as before, the attempt was a vain one, for the dummy still held on with the stubbornness of fate.

Perceiving, finally, that no harm was done to him, the colt cooled down, and at last commenced eating the grass as contentedly as if the object of his late terror were not trailing on the ground beneath him; for by this time that colt had been completely broken. That night, when he was released from his burden, he was as quiet as a lamb. Next morning the boys mounted and rode him where they would, without the slightest resistance on his part, and never, from that day to this, has he shown any opposition to the will of "the powers that be."

To Clean Lamp Burners.

Kerosene oil is generally used for lights in the country, and the cleaning of lamp chimneys is quite tiresome, but must be attended to every day. The burners often get out of fix, and it is very vexatious to keep them in running order. When they get clogged and will not turn up or down, and are all covered with soot and gum, do not throw them away, but take a little iron kettle and put in a pint of wood ashes and a quart of water; put in the burners and set them on the stove, and let them boil five or ten minutes; take them out, and, with a soft rag, wash them clean and dry them well. They are then as good as new, and will do another six months. It is very little trouble to do it, and saves much vexation. After one has tried it once she will not be apt to forget it. Nice-looking, clean lamps are quite ornamental, while a smoky chimney and bad smelling burners are not agreeable.—Country Gentleman.

DIPHTHERIA.

Facts of Interest Concerning this Epidemic Disease. How it is Conveyed.

Notwithstanding the alarming prevalence of diphtheria throughout the country, few people comparatively know anything of its history. It is not a new disease, but has prevailed epidemically from the earliest times of which we have any medical record. A medical work published in Sanscrit more than 2300 years ago mentions this disease and describes the manner of its attack. It was very prevalent in Spain from 1581 to 1611, and was known as garrotillo. In Naples during 1617 it swept away whole families and the disease was accurately described in 1640 by a French physician, Baillon. It was first observed in our country by Dr. Samuel Bard, who called it an "uncommon and dangerous distemper." It derives its name diphtheria from the Greek word diphthera (leather). This name was given to it early in this century by a French physician, Bretonneau, on account of the leathery appearance of the false membrane which is one of the characteristics of the disease. There are numerous theories as to the causes which produce diphtheria, but the question has never been satisfactorily settled. What it is quite as much a matter of dispute. All are agreed that it is a virus, known by its fruits, but no one has ever traced its actual source. Microscopical and chemical tests have failed to reveal in what this poison consists. Of its effects, however, we have abundant proof.

The greatest number of cases occur between the first and fifth year of life, and it has a tendency to affect a number of persons belonging to the same family. This fact proves, according to Mackenzie, that age and family susceptibility are important predisposing causes. This eminent authority also observes that "in its endemic form it rarely attacks those who live in healthy and well-ventilated houses." Again, the same author remarks: "The wealthy are sometimes subjected to causes of infection which the poorest may escape," because "when diphtheria becomes epidemic in a town an elaborate system of drainage is calculated to convey the poison by means of the sewers." It is well understood by the profession that it may be conveyed by a person not actually affected by it. Several years ago the habit of taking children especially into street cars or other public conveyances was loudly condemned for this reason by city physicians. The custom of public funerals has undoubtedly much to do with spreading the disease. People do not yet thoroughly understand that it possesses the property of adhering to clothing, walls of houses, furniture, etc., in as marked degree as do the germs of small-pox, only awaiting some particular condition of the atmosphere to arouse it to action. Diphtheria is said to be more common, as well as more fatal, in the country than in the city. This fact would seem to indicate that with all their advantages for obtaining pure air and pure water, country people are generally careless as to the proper ventilation of their dwelling-houses, the condition of their cellars, and as to the relations their water wells bear to their stables and house-drains. However, they are getting to understand these things better, and if the theories of the perpetuation of diphtheria be correct, the time may come when it will be with them but a memory of the past.

American Restlessness.

Dr. Edward Eggleston's paper in one of his *Century* series of articles on colonial history, describes "The migrations of American colonists," and alludes as follows to an American trait: From the beginning, the Americans have been a migratory people. New Englanders, as we have seen, planted themselves in Westchester and on Long Island, came by throngs into East Jersey, and migrated to the more southern colonies. So Virginians helped to people Maryland and North Carolina, migrated northward to New York, and, even before the Revolution, began to look wistfully over the mountain barrier into the great interior valley. New York Dutch migrated to South Carolina; some of them settled also in Maine, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; while Pennsylvania, excited by fear of Indian massacre during French wars, occupied much of the mountain and "piedmont" regions of the colonies to the southward. It is said that of 3500 militiamen of Orange county in North Carolina, during the Revolution, every man was a native of Pennsylvania. There was an incessant movement to and fro of people seeking to better their condition. Once the European had broken away from his mooring of centuries, the vastness of the new continent

pliqued him, and he became a rover. This instability as to place remains yet in the American character. The mental alertness, which comes of changing circumstances, new scenes, and unexpected difficulties, was early remarked by travelers as a characteristic of the native colonies."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly advises parents not to punish a child by boxing or pulling its ears.

Kerosene oil will cure chilblains. Rub the parts affected thoroughly with the oil before going to bed. A second application may be necessary.

To prevent the hair from falling out, apply once a week with a piece of flannel or sponge a wash made of one ounce of powdered borax, half an ounce of powdered camphor, and one quart of boiling water.

Dr. Danford Thomas, in his capacity as coroner, has directed public attention to the mortality which follows the neglect of measles. It is a common opinion among the poor that a child must have the measles, and that when it gets the disease it requires no treatment and but little care. This is a mistake. In the records of vital statistics it may be seen that it often proves more fatal in the large towns than any other zymotic disease, more even than scarlatina. With medical and parental care the disease generally does well, but without this it is liable to serious complications and apt to leave disagreeable consequences.—*London Lancet*.

Splendid Miser.

Dicheaus Dicheanus was a splendid miser, who united the opposite characters of great parsimony and magnificent appearance, which he thought himself bound to maintain, as he claimed a descent from the Byzantine emperors. His table was spread twice a day, as if for grand entertainments, and the servants sent out with silver dishes and covers, which, after passing a few streets, they brought back empty as they went out, while their master was dining on cheap vegetables, or, perhaps, a morsel of pork or mutton. His supper, though splendidly arrayed, was an egg, or a few olives, with a gill of sour wine.

When he went out, his servants attended him in rich liveries; but on their return they were ordered to assume their own clothes. In the winter no fire was permitted in any part of the house except the kitchen. His servants were ordered to wash in the sun, or if the sky was cloudy, to run races or draw water from a deep well, that they might be warmed without the expense of a fire. He himself was shut up in his bedroom over a miserable spark, sustained by all the dirty and waste paper which he had carefully collected during the other seasons of the year.

During his last sickness, when he was puzzled to whom he should bequeath his property, a letter came from a relative, written on an inch of paper. Instead of being enraged at such disrespect, his avarice got the better of his pride, and he declared the writer his heir, esteeming him, by this instance, well worthy of becoming his successor in parsimony.

The "Despot of the Jungle."

Instances are on record where a tiger, in the exercise of his vocation, has really—though accidentally, of course—performed an act of retribution. It is related that a poor shoemaker was once returning home with a small sum of money which he had, fortunately, succeeded in collecting from some of his customers. He overtook a man apparently traveling in the same direction as himself, and as the way was dreary and dangerous, and his acquaintance was armed, he was glad of his company. He shared his food with him, and in talking over their affairs he was unwise enough to mention the object of his journey and the money of which he was possessed. This roused the cupidity of his fellow-traveler, who, at a certain point in the road, made a murderous attack upon the poor cobbler.

While they were struggling together, a tiger leaped out of the jungle upon the cowardly assailant and bore him away, leaving the sword and shield on the ground, which the shoemaker at once secured, taking them home as tokens of the retributive justice which had been so signally manifested in his behalf.

A North American Indian on the trail is scarcely more pertinacious in pursuing a victim which he has marked for his own than the tiger when engaged in the same unpleasant business. A recently-married camel-driver was bringing home his bride when a tiger espied the party and followed it with grim patience. At a turn in the road, the bride was momentarily separated from the rest of her fellow-travelers, and the tiger instantly seized her.

Health Hints.

Walking of itself, says Dr. Sa. geant, of Harvard college, is of no value as an exercise, but a spirited walk is one of the finest of all physical exercises. If a man enters heartily into this exercise he will be benefited by it. Horseback riding is an excellent exercise for circulation, as very little of the nervous energy is expended. For a person who uses the mind excessively, however, this form of exercise is not good, as it produces nervousness. Swimming is, without exception, one of the finest of all physical exercises. It develops especially the lower portion of the chest, the legs and arms. Running, at a regular and fixed pace; boxing, to teach one to keep the temper under adverse circumstances; rowing and canoeing, to strengthen the upper part of the thorax and chest, are useful. The benefit to be derived from regular practice in a gymnasium, by which the mind and nerve-centres are so trained that they have a certain amount of control over the body, so that, while the muscles may give out, this mental power when once obtained by physical training will never be lost, is of the greatest account. Our cities are full of thoughtless persons who pride themselves upon being superior creatures because they indulge in the luxury of a full bath daily, with a frequent Turkish or Russian ablution as an extra—a kind of bath which the doctor thinks should only be taken under advice for disease. He explains that free perspiration and the wearing of heavy flannels promote the functions of the skin, so that only an amount of bathing essential to cleanliness is needed to maintain health. Warm baths are the substitutes which luxury has devised to do the work of exercise end make up for the deficiencies of artificial life. Twice a week is often enough to take them, according to the lecturer, as their too frequent use is debilitating. The tonic effect of a cool sponge bath in the morning would not willingly be given up by those who know the delightful afterglow and the protection which the habit affords against colds; but here again a common sense, steps in and says: "No cold baths, unless they are agreeable and you are, in point of health and vigor, fully up to it." The intelligent person who learns to "know his frame" and to observe the effect of diet, bath and exercise, can usually order his life better than anybody can direct it for him.

A Strange Disease.

Dr. Ballard, a practitioner in one of the midland counties of England, has recently reported to the British medical association the facts of a curious epidemic that prevailed in his neighborhood a few months ago. Seventy-two persons were attacked with the disease, which resembled that produced by the ravages of trichina spiralis in all its essential features, but was apparently milder in its type. Two of the patients died, however. The outbreak was traced to the eating of ham in a small hotel in the vicinity, where many persons had dined on the occasion of a public gathering, and, naturally, the first hypothesis adopted by Dr. Ballard was that the disease was true trichinosis. On examining the remnants of the ham, however, it was discovered that the dreaded parasites were for once innocent of the imputation preferred against them, but that the meat was filled with bacteria of decomposition, somewhat smaller than the trichina spiralis though no less capable of reproducing themselves in any healthy organism into which they might be inoculated or find entrance. The facts of this epidemic led Dr. Ballard to institute an investigation as to the presence of bacteria of decay in cured meats offered for sale in the markets of different cities and towns that he visited and ultimately to the discovery that this form of infection is a very common one. Nottingham was among the towns embraced within the round of his microscopic inquiries. He found that in the interior of apparently sound hams the bundles of muscle near the bone were crowded with bacteria in active movement, and that when sections of such meat were fed raw to dogs, the animals sickened and showed symptoms of acute poisoning in the course of a few hours. Dr. Ballard suggests in his report that many cases of disease hitherto attributed to the operations of the trichina may be due to the presence of organisms of decay. The attack in such cases, though substantially similar in its symptoms, is essentially milder and more tractable than true trichinosis, and yields more readily to such agents as hyposulphate of soda and sulphurous acid. The observations recorded by the doctor have excited attention in France and Germany as well as England, and in France the inspectors of meat have been instructed to give special attention to the subject.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Tale of a Crush Hat.

The question of the opera hat (generally called crush hat) says a New York letter, has come up again. The young gentlemen dancers, especially those of the genus "dude," rather like it, for it gives them something to hold in their hands as a disguise for their awkwardness; but the young ladies steadily, if not always loudly, protest that it would be just as sensible for a dancer to carry his umbrella into the ball room, and quite as graceful to take a porcelain plate from the table and carry it through the German. Nay, they would prefer a clean plate, for the hat soils their dresses when pressed against them in the warm hand. There was an amusing incident at the Family Circle dancing class at Delmonico's, told by the victim herself at the expense of one of the best known leaders of the German. "He showed me his crush hat before we danced, and said he had just bought it. I told him I hated crush hats, which seemed to surprise him. It had his monogram on the lining in large blue letters. Then he took to the floor. I knew, just as well as if I could look behind me, that he was spoiling my pearl-colored satin, for it was dreadfully warm; but what could I say or do? It was through at last—a lovely dance, which I enjoyed in spite of everything—and I went to take a seat when Mamie Van Alstein said, "Why, Emma, who's been branding you?" Sure enough! I ran to the dressing-room and looked in the glass and there across my back were the big blue letters clearly outlined "A. P. C." Wasn't it too much? But I didn't retreat—not I! I wore my badge all the evening just to punish him. But the dress was spoiled."

News and Notes for Women.

The boldest fare players in Carson City, Nev., are women.

Several Philadelphia stores require their lady clerks to dress in black.

A Boston woman built a \$20,000 mansion entirely on the proceeds from the sale of doughnuts.

Dora Wheeler, the artist, is described as a tall, willowy girl with dark hair and eyes and a face full of animation.

The "first honor" men of the freshman and sophomore classes of the Mississippi State university are girls.

A Potosi (Mo.) lady recently opened a pin cushion that has been in use for twenty years. She took from it 547 needles.

A little Texas girl, twelve years of age, is pronounced by Remenyi the most wonderful violinist America has produced.

There are a dozen women in this country who have organized theatrical companies and are managing them successfully.

In Central American marriages the groom provides the entire trosser of the bride, even to gloves and pocket-handkerchiefs.

The stepdaughter of Attorney General Brewster received \$15,000 worth of wedding presents, including forty yards of royal purple satin, the finest made in China, from the Chinese minister.

A lady in Norwich, Conn., seventy-two years of age, has begun to take lessons on the piano-forte, greatly to her own pleasure, however it may be with the other members of her household.

A new profession, that of accompanying young girls to and from balls is reported to have been recently started. Hairdressers advertise that they will dress the hair of ladies and then escort them to their place of destination.

Fashion Notes.

Earrings in the shape of hoops are revived.

English styles obtain much recognition in Paris.

Visiting dresses are made long and slightly trained.

Plaid gingham are made up with the solid colors.

Electric beaded jerseys are among Paris novelties.

In Paris, shoes and stockings must match the dress.

Flowers are worn in profusion on Paris ball dresses.

We will have another season of embroidery and lace.

Linen band collars for wearing outside the collar of the dress are new and neat.

Velvet bodices are made with jockey basques instead of the round cuirass shapes.

Velvet ribbons are revived for trimming cashmeres, silks, and novelty fabrics.

The new French buntings come with

silk broche figures in Louis XII designs.

Orange and flame colors in vanishing effects are seen in many of the new silk goods.

The ibis, lotus, and other Egyptian designs are features in goods of the finest grade.

Velvet waistcoats let into the front of silk and wool basques are a feature in new suits.

Clasps on the collars and in the neck of dresses take the place of brooches and lace pins.

Several or two rows of small buttons down the front of the dress remain in favor.

Ottoman velvet very thickly ribbed is the newest fabric for combining with cloth and cashmere.

Castor gloves in shades of gray and tan-color stitched with silk to match are decided favorites at present.

Very small ostrich tips, three in a group, are worn by matrons in preference to flowers for the hair and corsage.

Silk mitts of the exact shade of the dress, and made long enough to be worn a la Bernhardt, are more fashionable than kids for full dress.

Mauve is the favorite color for under garments of ribbed silk, and the black satin corsets which ladies wear with such sets are stitched with mauve to match.

The popular design for woolen dresses is the pleated skirt full short paniers and jockey waist, or the cuirass bodice with rounded tabs thickly braided.

Strawberry buttons, imitating the fruit in shape and color, are used for trimming red dresses, and there are blackberry buttons of jet for black blue and green dresses.

As the tight-fitting sleeves in vogue admit of no flannel under-sleeves, closely woven silk sleeves are now made that cling tightly to the arm and show no disfiguring wrinkles.

A pretty fabric, intended for jackets and parts of Khiva cloth suits, consists of the admired small checks in the Khiva cloth colors and combinations for the grounds, while on the surface are small, brocaded velvet leaves, in dark, rich shades of maroon, green olive and brown.

Phthistic vs. Love.

There appeared recently in the London Telegraph a paragraph about a lock of hair found in the center of an oak, placed there, the writer thought, by a "too secretive lover." Mrs. A. B. Tomlinson, of Knox, Penn., does not accept that explanation. "In olden times," she writes, "there was a superstitious belief (and some believe in it at the present time) that certain diseases could be cured by the following method: Place the patient with her back toward and close to an oak tree. Lay an auger on top of her head with the point toward the tree. Then bore a hole deep into the tree, remove the auger and cut off the lock of hair directly beneath it. Wrap the lock of hair in a verse taken from the Bible. Then take a wooden plug, place the hair and verse at the end of it, and, while muttering something akin to 'I do this in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost,' drive it far into the heart of the tree. I have a girl working for me at the present time who is quite positive that she had the phthistic cured in that way, and I suppose some time in the future her lock of hair, always red, will be discovered in the heart of an oak, and there will be another article in a paper about another 'too secretive lover,' when if they could only know that phthistic was the cause of its being there how unromantic it would sound."

Advice to a Boy.

Get away from the crowd a little while every day, my dear boy. Stand one side and let the world run by while you get acquainted with yourself; and see what kind of a fellow you are. Ask yourself hard questions about yourself; find out all you can about yourself. Ascertain from original sources if you are really the manner of man people say you are; find out if you are always honest; if you always tell the square perfect truth in business deals; if your life is as good and upright at eleven o'clock at night as it is at noon; if you are as good a temperance man on a fishing excursion as you are at a Sunday-school picnic; if you are as good a boy when you go to Chicago as you are at home; if, in short, you really are the sort of young man your father hopes you are, your mother says you are, and your sweet-heart believes you are. Get on intimate terms with yourself, my boy, and, believe me, every time you come out from one of these private interviews you will be a stronger, better, purer man. Don't forget this, Telemachus, and it will do you good.—*Hawkeye*.