

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

A BOTCH IN LEGISLATION.

THE BILL FOR FEMALE NOTARIES WILL BE RECALLED.

HARRISBURG.—The bill allowing women to become notaries public, which went to the governor last week for his approval, will be recalled in consequence of a blunder on the part of the senate.

ARBOR DAY ADVICE.

THE GOVERNOR IS FOUND ON THE PREAMBLES AND BENEFITS OF THE DAY.

HARRISBURG.—Governor Patton designated April 15 and April 25 as Arbor Days. In a proclamation, in which he recommends to the people the planting of trees and shrubbery in the public school grounds and along the public highways of the State, the Governor further says:

"The introduction of Arbor days in Pennsylvania has brought with it an increased activity in means and measures for the preservation of the forests of the State and the encouragement of tree planting. The good results consequent upon this observance have been witnessed with interest and pleasure by the citizens. The rapid disappearance of the native forests, the constant and indiscriminate destruction of woodlands, the influence of forests in health and comfort, to pleasure and entertainment, to occupation and profit, all combine to make the occasion one deserving the support of every citizen having at heart the future welfare of the State.

"The selection of either of the above designated days is left to the discretion of the people in the various sections of the Commonwealth, each locality observing that day which seems most favorable on account of climatic conditions. Let the people lay aside for a season the ordinary activities of the day and devote sufficient time thereof to plant a forest, fruit or ornamental tree along the public highways and streams, in private and public parks about the public school houses and on the college grounds, in gardens and on the farms. Thus promoting the pleasure, profit and prosperity of the people of the State, providing protection against floods and storms, securing health and comfort, increasing that which is beautiful and pleasing to the eye, comforting to physical life and elevating to the mind and heart, and by a social and moral character of the public interest and give encouragement to the most commendable work."

ATTACKED BY A VICTOR STALLION.

UNIONTOWN.—Ollie Emery, of Morris Cross Roads, this county, was attacked by a stallion and severely injured. The animal let him on the right arm, breaking it in three places, at the same time striking him with its front feet. Emery only got loose from the animal by punching it in the eyes with a stick, blinding it.

AN ENGINE EXPLODED.

MAHONNY CITY.—Engine No. 294, of the Reading railroad, exploded here. Engineer John Schuyler and fireman William Wells who were in the cab at the time, were thrown in the air and besides being badly lacerated are so seriously scalded they cannot survive.

Mrs. C. A. Maxwell obtained a verdict of \$700 in the Circuit Court at Washington, against the Pennsylvania Company for injuries received in the wreck at New Florence, November 13, 1885.

Reading is to have electric street light at \$400 per lamp.

Reading has provided two hospitals for its smallpox patients.

Altoona is agitating municipal ownership of the electric light plant. Private parties want \$97 per lamp for street light.

Major William F. Reynolds, who died recently at Bellefonte, some years ago presented the spring to the town from which it gets its name. It now supplies the 8,000 people of the place with water.

A TAMARCA PARROT called one of his master's customers a liar, and the customer, thinking the word was intended for the storekeeper, assaulted the latter and paid a \$10 fine for his error.

The Brookfield Coal Company's mine near Sharon has been closed, after having been operated for over 20 years and producing more than 1,000,000 tons of coal.

At Stroudsburg, Hiram Kistler, proprietor of a general store, was awakened by the ringing of his burglar alarm. He seized his rifle and killed the robber.

At New Castle, while Mr. and Mrs. McCreary were away from home the clothing of a 6-year-old daughter caught fire from a grate and she was roasted to death.

AGENTS of European firms have been purchasing walnut trees through the southern part of Fayette county for export to England.

EDWARD W. PERKINS has brought suit in the Mercer court against the Lake Shore road for \$10,000 damages for injuries received last fall.

JOSEPH TENG, a Hungarian cokerworker employed at one of the coke works near Dawson, fell over a twenty-foot cliff at Vanderbilt and broke his neck.

The new building for the Y. M. C. A. of McKeesport, to be erected next summer, will cost \$60,000.

At Honesdale, the business places of William Reif, boots and shoes; F. G. Terwinger, china and glassware; Barber & Mangin, fruit; William Reif, boarding house; and a gambler's residence were burned. The postal telegraph office was also destroyed and the wires are down. The total loss is \$30,000.

At Huntingdon seven dwellings and business houses were robbed by burglars early Wednesday morning. At the residence of Geo. A. Fort, two men entered Laura Rupert's room, and pointing a revolver at her face commanded her to be silent. While this was going on the lamp in the dining room exploded. Miss Rupert begged the men to extinguish the fire, which they did, and in the meantime she aroused the household.

CARNEGIE & Co. have presented to each company of the Sixteenth Regiment a 200 and 600-yard target. The targets weigh 2,000 pounds and are of the best armor plate, 4 inch in thickness. The gifts express the firm's appreciation of the regiment's work at Homestead.

ROBERT PICH was struck by a Pennsylvania train at Conemaugh and killed.

At New Castle, Judge Hazen, sitting as a justice court judge, has refused to allow attorneys of the Lawrence bar to testify in license cases. He characterized such action as a prostitution of the bar.

The result of George Hogg's suit against the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages to his property in New Haven Fayette County was concluded at Washington, the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$5,280. Hogg claims \$10,000.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Forty-Fifth Day.—The following bills were introduced in the senate. To make the term of constables three years; also, to confine constables' returns to violations of law. To fix the weight of a ton of anthracite coal in all transactions between retail coal dealers and their customers. To prevent school officers and other persons officially connected with the common school system to become school book agents. To repeal the act to prohibit stockholders, directors, cashiers, tellers, clerks or other officers of banks or banking institutions employing the same, from holding office. To provide for the licensing of houses for the boarding of infants.

For Senator Brown's general road bill, the compromise measure agreed upon by the committees of the Senate and House was substituted. It proposes an appropriation of \$3,000,000 and provides for county and township supervisors. The appropriation is to be distributed according to the number of miles of road in each county. After passing a number of local bills on second reading in the Senate adjourned.

In the House to-day a bill was introduced by Mr. Harvey of Luzerne, giving water companies the right of eminent domain. The House passed finally the bill amending the act relating to the bituminous coal and shale and the oil-trunking bill introduced by Representative Keenan, of Allegheny. It relates to the appointing of special deputies, marshals or policemen by sheriffs, mayors and other persons authorized by law to make such appointments, and by individual or corporations or associations, incorporated under the laws of this state or any other state of the United States, and makes it a misdemeanor for persons to exercise the functions of such officers without authority. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any individual, company or association, incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, or doing business in the state, to appoint any special officer who is not a citizen of the state.

The bill designating election day a legal holiday was adopted.

The following bills were also passed finally. To authorize a copy of Smith's handbook to be placed in every school in the State, which would require about 25,000 additional copies. To make taxes assessed on real estate a first lien, and to provide for collection of such taxes and a remedy for false returns. Prohibiting the killing of wild deer in the State or having the same in possession for a period of three years, regulating the liability under policies of insurance on buildings and structures against fire, and lighting in this Commonwealth. The bill to prohibit members of the board of control of school districts in cities of the second class from holding any office of emolument under or being employed by said boards.

On the 15th of the session, the speaker in speech in opposition to the bill increasing the compensation of presidential electors from \$1 a day to \$5, with 5 cents for each mile traveled. The bill was amended so that the electors shall receive \$3 a day and 3 cents a mile for traveling expenses. The contingent expenses of the commission are reduced to \$50 by the amendment. A number of local bills were passed finally after which the House adjourned.

Forty-second Day.—The following bills were introduced. To repeal the act for the examination of miners in the anthracite regions and to prevent the employment of incompetent miners.—To amend the savings bank law so that loans may be made on collateral security.—To repeal the section of the borough act of 1851 which provides that the corporate officers shall receive no compensation for their services in that capacity, except such as may be specially authorized by law.

Crowe's bill to regulate telephone rentals was amended by making the monthly charge not exceeding \$7 per telephone. A resolution was offered by Mr. Grady, of Philadelphia, to adjourn to-morrow until April 15, but an amendment was adopted providing for adjournment from March 30 until April 4.

Lozan's bill for formation of co-operative banking associations was defeated on final passage. The House bill appropriating \$100,000 for re-equipment of the National Guard passed finally.

The calendar was cleared of bills on second reading, after which an adjournment was taken until Monday evening. Representative Butterfield of Erie, introduced a bill in the House to-day making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine and imprisonment of not less than 30 days, for any member of any board of trustees, or any other officer of the State normal schools of the State, whose duty it may be to issue certificates of stock for voting purposes, who shall, without a reasonable cause, neglect or refuse to issue such certificates upon request being made by any person entitled to receive a certificate.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Metzger of Porter, to pay the expenses of Wilbur Hight of Crawford, in the Hight-Andrews case, a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine and imprisonment of not less than 30 days, for any member of any board of trustees, or any other officer of the State normal schools of the State, whose duty it may be to issue certificates of stock for voting purposes, who shall, without a reasonable cause, neglect or refuse to issue such certificates upon request being made by any person entitled to receive a certificate.

The Medical Examiners bill passed second reading after being amended so as to provide for the establishment of a medical council and three state boards of medical examiners to define the powers and duties of said medical council and said boards of medical examiners for the examination and licensing of practitioners of medicine and surgery, to further regulate the practice of medicine surgery, and to make an appropriation of \$100 a year for medical education. A number of local bills passed second reading.

The act authorizing the formation of co-operative banking associations failed on second reading. The House then adjourned.

Forty-third Day.—The senate was not in session to-day. Much of the time of the House was taken up in the discussion of Representative Nesbit's road bill. The bill to provide for additional moral instructors and chaplains in penitentiaries containing amendments was unfavorably reported. The bill to repeal the prohibitory law in operation in Verona borough, Allegheny county, passed by the senate, was reported with an affirmative recommendation. Mr. Coyle of Schuylkill introduced a bill to make an appropriation of \$50,000 to insure a proper display at the world's fair in Chicago. Among the bills passed on second reading was one to establish boards of arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor. The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of bills on second reading. These were among those passed: To authorize notaries public to issue marriage licenses, to prevent minors under the age of 16 years from gaming or pawing goods or using tobacco; to provide for more effectual protection of the public health in cities and boroughs, and to make Lawrence county a separate judicial district.

Forty-fourth Day.—The session of the House to-day was mostly occupied in reading memorials and remonstrances by the Speaker. The bills providing for a railroad commission, and requiring fences to be erected along railroads, and safety gates to be placed at crossings, were reported negatively. All the bills on first reading were passed after which the House adjourned until Monday evening.

The brig Caroling Gray and the schooner Martha Innis, both of which sailed early in February for Rockland, Me., from New York, have been given up for lost. Fifteen lives are thus added to the long list of those lost at sea.

The chronic fault-finder has a devilish spirit, whether he knows it or not.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

AN EPISODE OF BULL RUN.

The Death of Mrs. Judith Henry, Aged 84 Years, By the Bursting of a Shell in Her Room.



IN a portion of the Plateau on which we fought the battle of Bull Run there stands the house now owned and occupied by the aged Mr. Hugh Henry, who has furnished the following interesting incidents:

On that memorable Sabbath day—July 21st, 1861—thirty-two years ago, the Henry mansion was occupied by Mrs. Judith Henry, her daughter and two sons. Mrs. Henry was then eighty-five years old and bedridden from age and infirmity. She was the daughter of Loudon Carter, Sr., and was born within a mile of where she now lies buried. Her husband, Dr. Isaac Henry, was the son of Hugh Henry, one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and a conspicuous patriot in the Revolution. Dr. Henry was a sergeant on board the United States frigate, Constellation, commanded by Commodore Truxton, which captured the French frigate La Vengeance, and had a conflict with La Vengeance.

To go back to the scene of our story, on that summer day, it was around Mrs. Henry's home that the battle raged in all its glory. General Bee and Colonel Carter and Fischer were killed close to her door and inside her yard. Griffin's Battery was lost and retaken three times in a hand to hand fight. There every gunner was killed, regiment after regiment coming to its rescue, determined never to yield their guns. There Tyler, Heintzelman and Hunter with their divisions battled from dawn to dusk. In the intense heat of that summer day, many who went forth to fight were overcome in half an hour and compelled to fall back in the shade, dying from sheer exhaustion, their tongues hanging out and their faces black as coal. The bodies of the young and brave lay thickly strewn over the lawn, which was so covered with blood that it resembled a crimson carpet, while wounded horses galloped madly over the bodies of the dead and dying, frantic with pain. The bands were scattered, some attending to the wounded while others sought shelter in the thickets from the storm of shot and shell. There were nearly 30,000 engaged in this butchery all over the Bull Run plateau.

When Ellen Henry and her brother saw that their house was becoming the centre of the battlefield for the contending forces, they carried their mother to a ravine some distance from the house, thinking she would be safer there. As the battle progressed, however, and shot and shell fell fast around them, they took Mrs. Henry back to the house and placed her in bed again. The house was soon transformed into a hospital, and Mrs. Henry died among the wounded and dying soldiers, killed by the bursting of a shell in her room. Her daughter never left her bedside, and although the house was pierced through and through, both the son and daughter miraculously escaped. In the anxiety for their mother they seemed to lose all fear for their own safety.

That that estimable old lady, who had spent almost a century of a peaceful Christian life in this secluded spot, should die in the midst of such a battle, wounded three times by shots flying through her room, seems a strange dispensation of Providence. Yet even amidst the din of battle, and the groans of the dead and dying, the aged sufferer lived to say that her mind was tranquil and that she died in peace, a peace that the roar of battle and the horrors of death could not disturb.

The house, after the battle, was pillaged and left in ruins—the grounds which had been the scene of two great battles had not the vestige of a house or fence upon it at the close of the war.

There now stands upon the ground a small frame house, in front of which are the grave and monument of Mrs. Henry, with the following inscription:

THE GRAVE OF OUR DEAR MOTHER, JUDITH HENRY, KILLED NEAR THIS SPOT BY THE EXPLOSION OF A SHELL, IN HER DWELLING, DURING THE BATTLE OF JULY 21st, 1861, WHEN KILLED, SHE WAS IN HER EIGHTY-FIFTH YEAR, AND CONFINED TO HER BED BY THE INFIRMITIES OF AGE.

—WILLIAM H. HENRY, in Blue and Gray Philadelphia.

HOTELS ARE RESPONSIBLE.

A Traveling Man Recovers Judgment for a Stolen Pin. Justice Everett rendered judgment at Chicago in a case that is of interest to hotel proprietors and their guests. Louis E. Myers, a traveling salesman, while a guest at the Great Northern Hotel, had a scarf pin set with pearls stolen from his room. He asked the landlady, Alvin B. Hurlburt and William S. Eden, to reimburse him for the same, which they refused to do. He brought suit against them for \$2.20 and obtained judgment for that amount.

FACETIOUS FRIEND—"Well, have you and your wife yet settled as to who is to be speaker of the house?" Young Husband—"Not yet. We usually occupy the chair together."

EQUINE DENTISTRY.

AILMENTS OF HORSES' TEETH AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Pulling the Wolf Tooth of a Horse—Floating and Filing the Teeth—Filling Ulcerated Cavities.



A HORSE'S teeth, says the San Francisco Chronicle, need as much attention as any other part of a horse's anatomy, but this fact did not dawn upon people who own and have the care of horses until a comparatively recent period. Fifteen years ago "floating," or filing, was in common use, but the filing and pulling of horses' teeth did not develop into a science until within three years. There are now colleges of veterinary dentistry scattered throughout the land—a monument to the fact that the science of veterinary dentistry is one of no diminutive importance and is in the business to stay. A horse's teeth are subject to all the affections of those of a human being, and many more besides. For all of them there is a treatment and a remedy, though the veterinary dentist pursues a



AN INSTANCE OF WORN MOLARS.

different method than the doctor of dental surgery. If a horse suffers from a wolf tooth it should be extracted. If the animal is tortured with an ulcerated tooth there is a remedy for it. If his molars are worn down unevenly so that the sharp protruding edges cut painful gashes in his tongue and lips and prevent him from eating, the teeth should be "floating."

A very common ailment with a horse and one that should not be allowed to

when he rears his head and endeavors to shake the bit out of his mouth, his owner can come to the conclusion that he is suffering from a wolf tooth.

It sometimes happens that a horse will have an irregular second row of front teeth, which have to be removed. Then the veterinary dentist has to bring all the capabilities of his genius into play in the execution of his work. Only the tooth is generally taken out, but it leaves a vacancy in the animal's jaw as big as an egg.

The molars are generally more subject to injurious conditions than the incisors. They are the true organs of mastication, and experience the greatest wear and tear. The wear on a horse's teeth is something remarkable. The upper molars overlap the lower set, and, owing to this peculiar construction, the outer edges of the upper teeth and the inner edges of the lower teeth gradually become worn to such a sharpness that the tongue and lips of the animal are often badly lacerated in chewing. As a result the horse cannot eat. He becomes emaciated and thin, and his owner gives him worn medicine, until some veterinary dentist tells him that the horse's teeth need floating. That little operation is gone through with, and the horse eats enough in a week to make up for all the meals which he has lost during six months.

Floating the teeth is nothing more nor less than filing off the sharp, rough edges which have worn almost into needle points through the continual grind of years. A short piece of file with raised, guarded edges, attached to a long handle, is the instrument used in the operation. The rough, sharp edges are removed and the teeth are filed down to a good level bearing that give a good gliding surface. Then the horse which has been taking worm medicine for his teeth will improve in health, and will become as happy and good natured as any old family horse that ever lived. Frequently a veterinary dentist comes in contact with an animal whose front teeth are so long that the back teeth cannot come in opposition. The molars have worn down while the incisors have grown until eating is quite a difficult operation. To remedy this unpleasant condition of things a veterinary dentist will file off the front teeth so as to bring them to a proper level with the back teeth, after which the horse can masticate his food with ease and grace.

An ulcerated tooth is not an unusual thing to be found in a horse's mouth. Horses have probably suffered with

owners of horses are gradually awaiting to a realization of the care that should be given a horse. No one disputes the treatment that should be given a horse



INCISORS AT FIVE YEARS, SHOWING CUPS.

suffering from rheumatism, and no one should dispute the treatment due an animal suffering with the pangs of tooth-ache. The filling of an ulcerated tooth is an interesting proceeding. The evidence of tooth-ache is often apparent in the sections of the animal when the ulceration is rather difficult to locate. But an ulcerated tooth can generally be located by feeling the surfaces of the teeth—that is, presuming it is a back tooth. If it is an incisor the ulceration can readily be seen. The fetid breath of the animal is also an indication that one or more teeth are ulcerated.

When the cavity is found it is cleaned antiseptically, and with as much care as a dentist takes in preparing a hollow tooth in a human being for a gold filling. After the filling is put in the horse's mouth is propped apart for a few hours to allow the filling to harden. The job is then complete.

In front teeth the task is comparatively easy, but in back teeth, where the work has to be done mostly by feeling, it is decidedly an awkward undertaking, and sometimes an impossible task. Equine dentists charge, as a general rule, \$1 for floating and \$1.50 for extracting a wolf tooth. Filling generally costs from \$7 to \$10 on front teeth and proportionally more on back teeth as the situation of the tooth is hard to get at or in proportion to the size of the filling.

Quite often a veterinary dentist is called upon to examine the teeth of a horse to determine its age. It is generally known that the approximate and almost the exact age of a horse can be determined by its teeth. The cups, or dental cavities, in the incisors of a young horse are quite marked and deep. As the horse grows older the teeth grow long and the surface wears down until the cups disappear. The dental cavities are seldom to be found in a horse over thirteen or fourteen years of age. But unscrupulous horse dealers sometimes indulge in a practice commonly known as Bishoping a horse's mouth for the purpose of making the teeth look younger than they actually are. The teeth of an old horse are filed down to a nice level and artificial cups are dug in the surface and colored with nitrate of silver to make them resemble those in the teeth of a young animal. To an inexperienced eye the teeth thus doctored up are those of a young horse, but the Bishoping trick is not an infallible deceiver. The little ring of enamel that surrounds the dental cavity in the teeth of a young horse is absent, and this fact alone, though it is all sufficient, enables an experienced veterinarian to determine whether the horse's teeth have been Bishoped or whether the dental cavities are natural.

The front teeth of horses gradually change their shape as the animal grows older. In a young horse the teeth are short and meet at a very slight angle. As the horse becomes overburdened with years his teeth grow longer and begin to protrude until at thirty years of age they meet at a very sharp acute angle, as shown in an accompanying illustration. This is another way to determine a horse's age, but veterinarians do not rely upon it for exactness.

The following communication to the St. Louis Republic is dated Rodney, I. T., and is signed by George Manning.



The Mule-Footed Hog.

The foot mentioned therein was received. The hog to which the foot belonged was evidently converted into pork. Here is the letter: "I have noticed within the last three months several communications in regard to the 'mule-footed' hog of this Territory. During the six months of my residence here at this place I have been often informed that hogs of this kind were numerous throughout this part of the Choctaw country, both domesticated and in a wild state, but I had not been able until to-day to see a specimen of this 'mule-footed' hog. A citizen brought two hogs to town and they were bought by one of our employers. One of them was an ordinary, every-day hog, but the other had the feet of a mule. I send you by express a foot taken from this hog, and if any of your readers are skeptical on this subject you will have the evidence at hand to convince them that such an animal as this is to be found in the Indian Territory."

Oliver Cromwell's Skull. Some interesting details have just come to light respecting the skull of Oliver Cromwell. For several years this relic of the protector was in the possession of Dr. Wilkinson, a medical man living at Sandgate, Kent, who was wont to exhibit it with pride to his contemporaries. Dr. Wilkinson died in 1832, and the relic passed into the hands of his son, and subsequently to one of his grandsons, Mr. H. Wilkinson, of Sevenoaks, who still retains it, and at whose house it may be seen at the present time.—New Orleans Picayune.



EXTRACTING A WOLF TOOTH.

go unnoticed is a worn wolf tooth. It is a supernumerary growth which has no function, and the best way to treat it is to pull it out.

It might be stated that a horse has forty teeth in his headpiece. A mare generally has thirty-six. They consist of six upper and six lower incisors, or front teeth, which are the only teeth visible when a horse opens his mouth, and twenty-four molars ranged in rows of six on either side of the jaw. In addition to these a horse has four canine teeth or tusks, or, as they are sometimes known, bridle teeth, one upper and one lower on each side of the jaw, which protrude from the gum in the space separating the incisors and molars. They make their appearance after the horse has reached his fifth year. They are seldom found in a mare.

The wolf tooth is a small tooth which makes its appearance in front of the upper row of molars. There was a belief among the ancients that wolf teeth caused blindness in a horse, and those ancients knew a thing or two. It has been determined of late years that the suppositions and beliefs of the ancients in this respect were well founded. Wolf teeth do affect the eyesight of a horse when they become worn down by the bit and leave the nerves exposed. The nerves of the wolf tooth connect with the facial nerves which supply the eyes with nerve force. Consequently when the wolf tooth becomes worn down into the nerve, which does not take long in a horse that is in harness a great deal, the nerves of the eyes become immediately affected, and if the animal does not go blind his eyesight at least becomes impaired.

Since this theory has been scientifically accepted to be correct, veterinary dentists have been pulling out wolf teeth at a great rate. A Chronicle reporter watched an interesting operation of this nature at the veterinary hospital of Dr. E. J. Creeley, on Golden Gate avenue. The horse was backed into a stall. No operating chair was necessary. An assistant grabbed the halter of the animal with one hand and took a grip on his nose with the other. The veterinary dentist then appeared with a pair of forceps. He inserted the instrument into the animal's mouth and obtained a grip on the objectionable tooth. The horse reared as he did so. The man with the forceps clutched his own teeth and clung on with determination, and the tooth came out. When a horse develops from a gentle driver into one quite the opposite, and



INCISORS, SHOWING THE ANGULAR GROWTH.

Veterinary dentists say that the filling of ulcerated cavities in horses' teeth is as necessary for the preservation of the health and good temper of the animal as the treatment of any serious bodily affection. The number of horses that are now carrying fillings around in their teeth is by no means small, and the large practice of some of the veterinary dentists in town evidences the fact that